

browery refuse, and then sell them throughout the country.

It has been shown that at the first indications of the disease the owners of swill stables, in order to avoid the loss that would ensue from the death of the animals, send them into the country, and by specious arguments, succeed either in selling or exchanging them for sound cattle. Thus the scourge is rapidly spread. It is a pretty well established fact that a Jersey farmer is not likely to rest quietly under a bad bargain. In many instances it has been shown that they have sold these diseased cattle to unscrupulous butchers, who, after removing the more diseased parts, have in turn retailed the meat to their customers. It seems a pity that New Jersey has no law under which the authorities can successfully combat the disease. The State Agricultural Society, however, have taken the matter in hand, and will urge upon the Legislature the immediate passage of a law embracing the main features of the New York law, which permits the authorities to slaughter any animal suffering with contagious disease, to establish quarantine over infected districts, and to absolutely forbid the sale of animals suspected of infection. It cannot fail to strike the readers of the *Pen and Plow* that the healthfulness of their cattle, in view both of milk and meat product, is a subject that should engage their earnest attention. Happily the disease, of which we are writing, is not wide-spread (no case having occurred west of the Alleghany Mountains), and the repressive measures which are being actively pursued, it is to be hoped, will be successful in stamping it out.

[The above article from the March number of the *Pen and Plow* suggests the propriety of city authorities in other places than New York, making some enquiry as to the treatment and mode of feeding of Milch Cows.—Ed. J. of A.]

Wednesday, 9th March, 1879.

At a meeting of a Committee of the Board of Agriculture, appointed to devise some measures to ensure accuracy in recording pedigrees in the Nova Scotia Herd Book. Present—D. Matheson, Chairman; C. F. Eaton, I. Longworth, C. E. Brown, Secretary.

Resolved:

1. That all animals shewn to be of full blood, under the Herd Book rules that obtain in England and in the United States, shall be entitled to registry.

2. Animals bred from full blood registered sires of the same breed by four crosses, shall be entitled to registry; evidence of such breeding, and the date of birth of the animal to be recorded, to be authenticated by the breeder or owner upon oath, to the satisfaction of the Board.

3. That animals duly registered in Canadian, English, American, or other Herd Books, not less restrictive than our own, may be admitted to registry in the Nova Scotia Herd Register, full record of pedigree for four generations being furnished.

4. In view of the revision and the publication of a Nova Scotia Herd Book, it doubt attach in regard to any animal already registered, it shall be required of the owner to authenticate the pedigree on oath, as above, failure in which shall lead to exclusion from the Register, or to the affixing of an asterisk, as the Board may determine.

D. MATHESON, Chairman.

AN ACT TO PREVENT BULLS AND RAMS OVER ONE YEAR OF AGE FROM RUNNING AT LARGE.

WHEREAS, for the encouragement of Agricultural Societies, and farmers who have large sums of money invested in pure bred stock, and with a view to raise the character of the neat cattle of the Province,

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly, as follows:

1. That hereafter all bulls and rams over twelve months old shall be kept in charge by their owners, and shall not be permitted to run at large in any season of the year, or under any circumstances.

2. That no such bulls and rams shall be let out to pasture in any locality, unless securely tethered in such manner as will restrain them from going at large.

3. The owner of every such bull and ram found going at large, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, nor less than five dollars, for every offence, in the discretion of the Court before which he shall be convicted.

4. Penalties under this Chapter may be recovered in the name of any person who will sue therefor, in the same manner, and with like costs, as if they were private debts, and shall be paid to the person suing.

5. This Act shall not be construed so as to deprive parties injured by bulls and rams of any civil remedies they may have for damages against their owners.

6. Any existing law, or regulation, or by-law, of any Town, or Court of Sessions, inconsistent with this Act, is hereby repealed.

Mr. MARGESON's imported Shropshire Down Sheep, purchased at the sale last autumn, have wintered well. He also bought from Mr. J. E. Starr the Shropshire Ewe purchased by him at the same time. The Ewes have each dropped a Ram Lamb, one on March 8th, the other on March 10th. These Lambs will be for sale next autumn.

THE following items are from the *Liverpool Advance* of 19th March:—

Mr. William Godfrey lost a yearling thorough-bred heifer on Friday last.

Two fine salmon were taken at the Bridge on Saturday—one by Mr. Wm. Kenny, and one by Mr. Plummer.

The river opened rapidly last week, and very little ice remains except on the banks. Some nets have been set, and Indians are to be seen daily in boats fishing for salmon. Three or four fish were caught the end of last week.

A Seal, weighing 200 lbs., was captured in a mill brook, in Lower Village, Colchester Co., on Tuesday last.

I have been so annoyed with the glare of the light carried at the side of the vehicle, fastened on the dashboard, or attached overhead, all of which ways are common with us, that I gave up using a light altogether, until it struck me that the best place for a lantern was underneath the wagon. So a stout strap and snap-hook were placed just back of the forward axletree, and to this a lantern hung. It swings about somewhat, and casts the most remarkable wheel shadows. Nevertheless, the road is well lighted for rods in front, and every rut and pebble is plainly seen several feet before the wheels.

Mr. JOHN A. McCURDY, Onslow, has become owner of the Ayrshire Cow Bello of Avondale. She was purchased from Mr. Fleming, at Strathaven, in the West of Scotland, and imported by the Board in 1875. She was then bought by Mr. Jack, Bellahill, for \$200, and her first calf, just dropped, by Mr. A. Anderson, for \$30. Last October, after being exhibited at Truro, she passed over to Lacyfield Farm, along with three of her progeny, a fourth having gone to N. E. Margaree. The price paid by Mr. McCurdy for the cow was \$240. She is in calf to Baron of Bellahill.

CISTERNS WITHOUT BRICKS.—J. R. Huff asks: "Can a cistern be made by simply digging a round hole and plastering on the earth?" The writer has five cisterns built in this way, and they can always be built safely without bricking them from the bottom, wherever the soil is an adhesive clay. Two of the five cisterns are large ones for stock purposes, ten feet in diameter, and they are filled by a short under-drain that works admirably. The water is pure and cold, so that it is used as drinking water in summer. In a soil where gravel or sand prevails, it is necessary to brick your cistern from the bottom; but in such soils as described the arch can be built on a shoulder or offset sufficiently deep to be out of the way of frost.—Ohio Farmer.