

professional Veterinary Surgeon in this Province. We are far from desiring to undervalue the services that have been rendered by those who for many years, in the absence of a regular Professional Man, have been at all times ready to give their advice and lend a helping hand when assistance was required. Nor do we desire in the slightest degree to reflect upon the merits of our city Farriers and country Blacksmiths, who, with rare exceptions, in their mechanical department of Horse Shoeing, give much satisfaction. But it is very unfair to expect that such men shall be able to understand Horse Maladies, Horse Medicines, and Horse Surgery. For a perfect knowledge of these, a long course of study is required, as well as practical training in Comparative Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Operative Surgery. Hence the establishment of Veterinary Schools in Europe and America, where young men receive proper training, and are subjected to rigid examination as to their knowledge and ability, before they go out into the world to practice, so that the public who may intrust valuable animals to their professional care shall have a guarantee that they are qualified for the work they undertake. These schools have been of very great benefit in training a superior class of educated professional men to take the place of the "Horse Doctors" of the last generation, and nearly every large city in Europe and America will be found to have the name of at least one diplomaed Veterinary Surgeon in its Directory. Toronto has not only a professional Veterinarian but provision for training and licensing Veterinary Surgeons and instructing farmers' sons in the Physic and Surgery proper to Domestic Animals. But Halifax is not Toronto, nor Montreal, nor New York, and, although our citizens have a large amount of capital invested in horse flesh, and no lack of pride in matters of equipage, yet they have not become alive to the advantage of having at hand a professional adviser whom they could consult in cases of trouble, doubt, or difficulty. No doubt many a valuable horse that might be saved is lost, some from ignorant treatment, some from neglect, and some from timidity in applying requisite remedies.

Our city merchants, who know so well the value of property, and are in the daily habit of applying safe-guards of

manifold kinds to insure its safety and preserve them from loss, might be expected to recognize the necessity of proper care in the treatment of sick animals. But it is not so, and we therefore need not express any surprise, (however deep may be our regret) that the farmers in the country do not at present entertain that anxiety for advice in curing their farm animals which we know exists in other places. Whether animals are kept on a farm for the profit yielded by their growth and increase, as in the case of sheep and cows, or for the work they can accomplish, as in the case of the horse, it is essential that they should be maintained in as healthy a condition as possible, and losses avoided by speedy treatment when illness does take place. Happily we have not been subjected to the scourge of the great epidemics which have of late years, in Britain and other countries, made many a rich farmer a poor man. But vigilance is not less required on that account, and the best safeguard we could have would be the presence in our Province of a thoroughly accomplished Veterinarian.

THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

We have received the List of Premiums and Regulations for the Thirtieth Annual Fair, to be held in the City of Utica, September 27th to 30th. The Society discourages the overfeeding of animals for exhibition, and instructs the Judges accordingly. The annual prizes are offered for Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, &c. Amongst the prizes for Implements, we notice a Gold Medal offered for a Steam Engine or Apparatus that shall successfully introduce cultivation by steam, with apparatus for pulverizing the soil, at as cheap a rate as now practised upon the farm. Premiums are offered for the best Fields of Indian Corn, Wheat, Rye, Flax, Potatoes, and many other crops; also for the best cultivated farm, (\$100), and for Essays on Farm Book-keeping, Reclaiming Swamp Lands, Under-draining, Irrigation, Experiments on the Use of Plaster, and many other subjects. Special arrangements are detailed for receiving for exhibition Stock and Articles from the Dominion of Canada, under bond. The membership fee is one dollar. Entries must be made by letter addressed to Secretary of N. Y. State Agricultural Society, Albany, N. Y., on or before 31st August. There will be evening meetings for agricultural discussions during the Fair Week.

In Mr. Merrick's new book on the strawberry, he describes 850 distinct varieties.

One nursery firm in Ohio plant 150 bushels of chestnuts yearly for the raising of timber trees.

NOVA SCOTIA STOCK REGISTER.

MAJOR.—SHORT HORN BULL.

The property of the Welsford Agricultural Society, West Cornwallis.

MAJOR.—Roan, calved March 10, 1868; bred by Joseph Kirby, Esq., Milton, County of Halton, Ontario. Got by Duke of Marlboro', American H. B. 5587.

Dam, Mistake by Butterfly 2nd, C.H.B. 91.

g.d. Mountain Daisy by Garibaldi, C. H.B. 233.

g.g.d. Iris by Ethelbert, C.H.B. 234. A.H.B. 1516.

g.g.g.d. Wildame IV. by Duke of Wellington, C.H.B. 203. A.H.B. 55. Eng. H.B. 3655. Wildame Imported, by Anthony, E.H.B. 1640. Witch, by Magnet Junior, E.H.B. 2242, by a Grandson of Merlin, by a Son of Merlin, E.H.B. 6522.

Sold by the Raiser to William Roy, Esq., Kentville, Nova Scotia, and by him to the Welsford Agricultural Society, West Cornwallis, 24th May, 1870.

LADY LUCY THE SECOND:—SHORT HORN HEIFER.

Bred by Edwin Chase, Esq., Cornwallis, N. S. Calved 1st June, 1870. Got by Sir William, C.H.B. (bred by S. Beattie, Markham, Ontario).

Dam, Lady Lucy, raised at Lucyfield, N. S., by the Yeoman (Stone), whose sire was Twelfth Duke of Northumberland, 4744.

g.d. Beauty, by Kossuth, 618 or 1753 of vol. 3.

g.g.d. Snowdrop, by Durham, 1488.

g.g.g.d. Flora, by Wellington, 183.

g.g.g.g.d. Victoria, by Agricola, *alias* Sir Walter, (1614).

g.g.g.g.g.d. Beauty, by Snowball, (2647).

g.g.g.g.g.g.d. by Lawnsleeves, (365).

g.g.g.g.g.g.g.d. by Mr. Mason's Charles, (127.)

THE WHEAT WAR.

We (*Northern Farmer*) give below an opinion we find in *Harper's Weekly*, showing the efforts put forth in England to control the prices of grain in this country, and how it is managed:

It is said that the countries from which England obtains her supplies, are treated by Mr. Jackson as "appropriate contributors to English interests;" but yet his opinions are circulated far and wide, and are adopted by dealers in exporting communities as if they were uttered for their advantage. The object of these frequent publications is to produce a public opinion in England and elsewhere, so defined and general, that it will enable the English to procure wheat at their own rates. They are stimulated to this by a great necessity. The competition with the continent of Europe, in manufacturing