

Provincial and Dominion Governments in their efforts to promote the interests of the farmer. Hitherto our breeders have been too isolated, and have been working on independent, in some cases opposing, lines. A Breeders' Association might be expected to do away with listlessness, and induce our breeders to make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together.

MR. G. F. FRANKLAND, who had gone to England to see the true state of the Old Country Cattle markets, gave the results of his visit to a reporter of the *Globe* :—

"Many changes have taken place, both in regard to freights and prices in England. In 1874, cattle could be bought in Canada in large numbers at \$4 and \$4.50 per hundred, and the buyers could sell these cattle in England at from 8s. to 9s. per pound. The shipper in the early times was under much more expense than at the present time. He had to pay from £5 to £7 freight on each carcase, whereas he has now only to pay from £2 to £3. Besides this he had to provide wooden stalls out of his own pocket, and these were very poor accommodation, at best. Now the Companies provide iron stalls which are firm and are not at the mercy of a storm. He then had to provide his own food and pay the expenses of his men. This is not the case at present. Formerly upon landing the cattle there was no accommodation for them. Now they have yards and accommodation for the cattle in nearly every port in England, Ireland and Scotland. Although the shippers have all these advantages at the present time, yet the trade is now carried on at a loss, while under the old state of affairs there was money in the business. At that time some of the shippers were not slow in informing the Canadians of the true inwardness of the case, and as a consequence the trade has been constantly increasing up to the present time. Canadian shippers have lost last year over two million dollars. This loss may be divided amongst several shippers, but there are one or two firms which no doubt lost the greater part of it. Yet it was claimed by those who wished to get Wyoming cattle through Canada that the markets in the Old Country were good at present. The fact is that the demand now for meat in the Old Country very little exceeds the supply. There is first the supply of carcasses of mutton from Australia. A large number of cattle were also received from those parts of the European continent which had clean bills of health. With these facts there is coupled the almost entire absence of disease among the cattle in Great Britain, all of which causes have combined to materially re-

duce the price of meat. These facts indicate that either there must be a falling off in the number of cattle shipped from Canada or a lowering of the price of Canadian cattle."

We find the following in the *Country Gentleman*, of Albany, U. S. A. :—

"Since some of us Nova Scotians allowed a few of the best of the St. Lambert family to slip away from us at very low figures, we have taken more interest in looking up the breeding of our Jerseys, and in our small town here quite a number own some good ones. One of them has made a complete convert of myself—so much so that I am ready to believe anything I hear about them. Without being asked, as it were, she made in one week 18½ lbs. of butter, and the following week 23 lbs. She was "let up," to be bred to Oscar of St. Lambert, a double grandson of Stoke Pogis 3d.

Our hay crop was only fair this season; potatoes not half a crop; turnips very poor. Some of our more advanced farmers have built silos and grown corn to fill them. I am not sure that the game is worth the candle in this climate. One kind of fodder, thought much of here, and grown by many stockmen, is oats, tares and peas, mixed—a larger proportion of tares or vetches than either oats or peas in the mixture; on ordinarily good land, four tons to the acre is not an unusual yield when dried and ready to be put away for winter feed. I never notice anything in your paper about this particular kind of fodder. If not grown some one should try it who grows green fodder for summer soiling. It is just what cattle like, and causes a generous milk flow.

Farming is looking up with us; better stock and farming implements are to be seen, and a better class of men are taking hold of farming, and endeavoring to carry it out on business principles."

F. A.

New Glasgow, N. S., Dec. 6.

[What variety of Pea is grown for fodder?

And where can the Seed be obtained?
Ed. J. of A.]

We regret that the following note was not published earlier :—

Yarmouth, 13th Nov.

The weather continues very mild and pleasant, rarely a freezing night; crops all secured safely, and upon the whole I judge a fair return for the season's labor. Prices have not gone very low here; potatoes not under 35 cents, and that only for a short time; oats 50 cents, &c., &c. A cargo of P. E. Island oats, 7,000 bushels, selling here now at 43 cents are

the finest cargo of oats ever brought here. *White*, very plump and heavy, weigh 45 pounds per shock bushel. I tried to find if they were known by any special name, but could get only *White* oats. Should be valuable for seed in the spring.

On several occasions we have quoted from the addresses and writings of Professor Sheldon, of Downton College, on Dairy and other matters. He was one of the British Association party who visited the Agricultural Districts of Nova Scotia with General Lauric. Since his return to England Professor Sheldon has been giving his impressions of our country. The *London Canadian Gazette* gives a report of one of his speeches, which has been partially reprinted in the *Halifax Morning Herald* :—

"In Nova Scotia I was particularly struck in many parts by the magnificent quality of the soil, especially along the inlets of the Bay of Fundy, and in the neighborhood of Amherst's, Windsor, Port Williams, and Kentville. In these districts I saw some excellent land, and in particular some very fine pastures and meadows. One meadow was pointed out to me by the farmer who drove me round, which was sold ten years ago at a price of no less than 400 dols. (£80) per acre. This seems hardly credible, but I believe the land would be found to be amongst the best in the world. The area of land of this character is, of course, practically limited, but there is in reality a good deal which, judged in regard to depth and quality of soil, will certainly rank amongst the finest to be found anywhere. With an English climate, such land would be worth £150 per acre; in fact, I know of land not so good as it which has been sold in England at that price. I was also very much struck by the suitability of Nova Scotia for fruit growing. The apple growing districts of Windsor, Port Williams, and in the Annapolis Valley are certainly unsurpassed in any country, and I am told that from Annapolis alone some 900,000 bushels of apples are shipped annually. One farmer—Mr. Starr—took me to see his orchard, consisting of six acres. I saw the fruit crop on it, and was told that these six acres would bring him in one thousand dollars' worth of apples clear. That would be about £33 per acre. In addition to this he grew a very large crop of potatoes under the apple-trees, and had had this year an enormous yield, averaging, to the best of my recollection, about 200 bushels, or five tons to the acre, all being apparently of excellent quality.

'Generally speaking,' said the professor, 'the agricultural features of Nova Scotia are capable of very considerable improvement. The farmers seem to aim rather at farming too much land, instead of