

ric, Mr. Matheson, Mr. Eaton, Mr. Longworth, Professor Lawson,—three to be a quorum.

A letter was read from Mr. Freeman, Secretary of the Kempt Agricultural Society, in reference to the returns of that Society. Mr. Eaton addressed the Board on the subject, pointing out the difficulties with which Societies in remote localities had to contend.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Eaton, that the Kempt Society be allowed a modified grant of \$40.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Longworth, seconded by Mr. Matheson, that the Returns before the Board are not sufficient to justify the Board in authorizing the grant.

The amendment was carried.

The Secretary was directed to explain to the Society that they would have the power of re-organizing on a satisfactory basis, and of drawing grant for 1879 upon the subscriptions already actually paid, as well as upon those that may be collected during the year.

The Board then adjourned till 2 o'clock.

20th March, 1879, 2 P. M.

Business resumed. Members all present.

The Report of the Committee on Registration of Thoroughbred Stock was taken up, discussed very fully, and passed, with slight amendment. The Secretary was directed to print and circulate full instructions as to requirements for registry of thorough bred stock.

The following gentlemen were nominated for the revision of the Registers:—

Mr. Longworth, Devons.

Mr. Brown, Ayrshires.

Mr. Eaton, Jerseys and Guernseys.

Mr. Matheson, Short Horns.

It was determined that in preparing the new Registers of stock, with a view to the publication of a Herd Book, it would be absolutely necessary, in order to insure perfect accuracy, that full pedigrees should in every instance be furnished by the owners of animals whether they are already registered or not.

The Board had a second interview with the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Assembly, when mutual explanations were given, and an understanding arrived at as to the operations that should be undertaken by the Board during the present season.

A letter was read from Rev. Mr. Godfrey, Clements, in reference to his application for registry on the Jersey Register of a Heifer, which had been refused by the Registrar, on the ground that the animal was not thorough-bred. The correspondence on this subject was referred to Mr. Eaton.

On motion of Mr. Ross, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Eaton for the remainder of the present series of meetings of the Board.

At 7 o'clock the Board adjourned till the following morning.

21st March, 1879.

Present:—Colonel Laurie, *President*; D. Matheson, *V. P.*; Hon. H. F. McDougall, I. Longworth, Esq., John Ross, Esq.

The Board met this morning specially for the purpose of making arrangements for the importation of Sheep and Pigs. After fully considering the matter, in view of their conference with the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly on the previous day, it was agreed to limit the importation to a small number of Shropshire Down Sheep from England, and a few pigs from the United States, and to endeavour to effect an importation of Longwool Sheep from Ontario or Prince Edward Island, by offering a premium to a breeder, as was done last year.

Moved by Mr. Brown, and agreed, that the Executive Committee be authorised to make arrangements for importing 10 Shropshire Down Ewes, and 10 Shropshire Down Rams from England, in time to be sold at the Provincial Exhibition at Halifax, during the first week of October; also, to purchase 6 White Chester Boars, and 6 White Chester Sows, from 3 to 6 months old, in the United States. The Committee were further empowered to arrange with a breeder to sell, at his own risk, during the Exhibition, about fifty Leicester and Southdown Sheep, for which a premium might be allowed.

The Secretary was directed to report the amended Prize List to the Exhibition Committee, and to request its return to the Board when completed, for submission to the Governor in Council for approval, in terms of the Act. A Committee of the Board will meet on Wednesday for this purpose.

Mr. HENRY ALLSOPP, M. P., purchased from the Earl of Bective the short-horn cow Eighth Duchess of Onedia, calved in November, 1872, and Duchess of Underley the Second, calved July, 1877, for £7,500. He also purchased Red Rose of Tweeddale and three other young short-horn Heifers for £3,500, making a total of £11,000 for the three animals. The Eighth Duchess of Onedia is the dam of Duke of Underley the Second, bought by Sir Curtis Lampson for £1,750, and also of Duke of Underley the Third, purchased by the Duke of Manchester for 3,000 guineas. Duchess of Underley the Second is a grand-daughter of Eighth Duchess of Onedia, a daughter of the celebrated cow Tenth Duchess of Geneva.

## PLEURO-PNEUMONIA AMONG CATTLE.

The active measures which have recently been taken by the Governor of the State of New York for stamping out pleuro-pneumonia among cattle will, it is to be hoped, effect that much-to-be-desired result. All over the State the strictest quarantine of all herds or stables where the disease is known or suspected to exist, will be kept up, affected animals will be slaughtered, and every precaution that science or experience can suggest will be resorted to, to prevent the spread of the disease.

Recent developments in the dairy stables on Long Island, and in some other regions near New York, disclose the most revolting condition of things it is possible to conceive of. The manner in which these cows are kept—the filthy, unventilated stables in which they are housed—form a picture of such disgusting features as to recall, in all their horrid details, the illustrations in Frank Leslie's paper some years ago, when he made his war on the swill milk venders of that period. That war was waged with unremitting fierceness, but the public grew apathetic, opposition died out, and the swill milk venders, after some pretended reforms, continued their nefarious practices.

Pleuro-Pneumonia, as it is found in these stables, is very virulent, and the repressive measures adopted by the State authorities were applied none too soon. This dangerous and commonly fatal disease is so contagious that persons employed among cattle who are affected with it have been known to carry the infection in their clothes for long distances, and thus become the means of introducing the disease into herds remote from the points whence they came. The existence of the disease has already affected our meat trade with Europe to such a degree as to very materially decrease shipments. In the December number of the *Pen and Plow* we gave an account of a new law adopted in England, regulating the introduction of cattle to the British markets. The United States and Canada, at that writing, were among the very few countries from which cattle were received without restrictions. In view of the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia on our Atlantic coast, the English authorities have placed cattle shipments from this country under the same stringent regulations as apply to the least favored countries which come under the operations of the law. In New Jersey the disease is prevailing to an alarming extent, and the origin of the plague is believed to be the swill stables in Hoboken, Newark and Jersey City. These stables fatten cows on distillery and