

yield me its best fruits. You have been king of your work so long that maybe you will laugh at me for having lived so long without my crown. But I am too glad to have found it at all to be entirely disconcerted even by your merriment. Now, I wonder if right here does not lie the 'terrible wrong,' or at least some of it, of which the woman suffragists complain. The wrong: educated woman thinks her duties a disgrace, and lets under them or shirks them as she can. She sees man triumphantly pursuing his vocations, and thinks it is the kind of work he does which makes him grand and regnant whereas it is not the kind of work at all, but the way in which and the spirit with which he does it."

TO THE BREEDERS OF POLLED ANGUS OR ABERDEEN AND GALLOWAY CATTLE IN AMERICA.

At a meeting, held in St. Louis, Missouri, October 8th, 1881, of the breeders of Polled Angus or Aberdeen and Galloway Cattle in attendance at the Fair then in progress, an Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of Frank B. Redfield, Batavia, N. Y., Thomas R. Clark, New York city, and A. B. Matthews, Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Redfield was made Chairman of the committee, and on motion it was:—

Resolved, That all breeders of Polled Stock Cattle be requested to forward to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, their address, together with pedigrees of their cattle, accompanied by a fee of 25 cents to cover the expense of filing the same, until such time as the Polled Scotch Cattle Association shall see fit to publish the first volume of the proposed herd book.

Therefore all parties breeding or interested in the Polled Angus or Aberdeen Cattle or in the Galloways are particularly requested, for the sake of the general and individual good, to forward their pedigrees and address as well as the addresses of any parties known to them as owning or breeding these Cattle to the Chairman of the committee above. It is necessary for the committee to be in possession of a complete list of the owners and breeders of these Cattle in America, therefore attention is called to the latter part of the above request.

By order of the Executive Committee,
FRANK B. REDFIELD, *Chairman*.
Batavia, N. Y., Oct., 1881.

An adjournment of the above meeting was voted and the Kansas City (Missouri) Fair of 1882 selected as the time and place of next meeting. A full attendance of breeders is desirable.

At the Poultry Show at the Crystal Palace, London, held late in November, there were nearly 5000 entries, Brahmas, 371, Cochins, 220, Dorkings, 230, Game, 341, Houdans, Crevecoeurs and Lalleche, 138, Bantams, 344, Ducks, 204, Pigeons, upwards of 2000.

The live stock imported from England by the New Brunswick Government were sold at St. John. The *Chignecto Post* gives the following particulars:—

The first animal brought out was the famous Ayrshire bull "Manquis," dropped in April, 1879. Mr. Inches remarked that this animal had taken several first prizes in Scotland. Knocked down to St. John Agricultural Society at \$350.

No. 2. A Red Polled Norfolk bull, "Benjamin," dropped March 22, 1880. Sold to Grand Falls Agricultural Society at \$265.

No. 3. Hereford bull "Capt. Chance," dropped July 21, 1879, was sold to C. F. Todd, Esq., of St. Stephen, for \$205.

No. 4. Short-horn bull (no name), dropped Aug. 21, 1880. This was said to be the finest animal of the lot. Sold to Woodstock Agricultural Society for \$220.

No. 5. A Black Polled Angus bull, two years old, said to be the best in the world for beef. Sold to Robt. Robertson, Petitecodiac, for \$170.

No. 6. Ayrshire bull "Laddie," dropped Aug., 1879; sired by "Robin Gray." New Bandon Agricultural Society got him at \$215.

No. 7. Red Norfolk Polled bull "Robin," dropped April 1st, 1880. Woodstock Agricultural Society, at \$180.

No. 8. Hereford bull "Hearty," dropped July, 1880. Woodstock Agricultural Society, for \$145.

No. 9. Short-horn bull (no name), two years old. Sold to Jos. W. Turner, for Harvey Agricultural Society, for \$180.

No. 10. Polled Angus bull (no name), over one year old. Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society, for \$130.

No. 11. Red Polled Norfolk bull "Longfellow," dropped July, 1880. Sussex and Studholm Society, for \$190.

No. 12. Short-horn bull, was bid in by the Andover Society.

The animals brought what was considered by all to be fair prices, except when compared with the cost and charges. It will be noted that Mr. G. F. Todd, of St. Stephen, and Mr. Robt. Robertson, of Petitecodiac, were the only private individuals who invested in this stock.

A NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

At the July meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Agricultural Association, a resolution was unanimously adopted in favor of holding a National Agricultural Fair during the year 1882, at some central point in the United States.

Prior to the war the old United States Society held large and successful fairs in the principal cities of the country. From that time until the Centennial Exhibition

nothing was done in this direction more than through State and inter-State fairs. The Agricultural Department of the Centennial was, however, one of the most attractive and interesting features of the enterprise, but even there agriculture did not do full credit to itself on account of the division of interest. Since then nothing has been done towards a national display of agricultural products, except at the Atlanta Cotton Exposition of the present year.

That a national show of agricultural products should be held annually, or at least biennially, scarcely needs statement. The importance of the industry to every other interest of the country, and the increasing attention that must be given it to meet the new demands that will be made upon it, require that those most valuable of all practical educators, competitive exhibitions, should be properly considered. If agriculture has advanced to the high condition in this country which it now occupies without these agencies, what will be its position and the position of the farmers when these fairs are held? Then, indeed, will England and the nations of Europe have reason to fear competition from American farmers; then will agriculture be recognised and respected in the United States as it is in England and France, and then will the best results be obtained more generally by our farmers, their profits increased, and their care and labor lessened. This country stands already in the fore-front in agricultural productions, raising the largest quantity of corn, wheat, cotton, butter, cheese, and pork, and producing the finest grades of cattle and the best stock in general, employing the best class of agricultural machinery.

Periodical agricultural exhibitions in the leading cities of the United States would be the most interesting and instructive institutions for the general good that could be organized. They would attract such an attendance as no gathering of their kind, outside of the Centennial, has secured since 1860. They would afford an opportunity for the display of stock such as the country has never enjoyed, not excepting the Centennial, where the facilities in this direction were inferior. What would be of greater interest than herds of Jersey, Short Horn, Ayrshire, Holstein, Hereford and other breeds of cattle, thoroughbred horses, sheep, swine, and poultry, dairy products, cereals, cotton, wool, woods, agricultural machinery and implements, and the vast wealth of this great industry? The railroad facilities of the present time would enable the safe shipment of stock from all sections of the country as it could never be done before. Such an exhibition would attract a million visitors, and not only accomplish vast good for the agriculturists of the country, but prove