

g gr d Lancashire Witch by John O'Gaunt 16322.

g g gr d Lady Warden by Lord Warden 7167.

g g g gr d Belinda 2nd by Lion 9299.

g g g g gr d Belinda by Rebel 4882.

g g g g gr d Miss Foote by Coxcomb 928.

g g g g g gr d Miss O'Neil by Minor 441.

g g g g g gr d by Son of Phenomenon 491.

g g g g g gr d by Traveller 655.

g g g g g gr d by Colonel 152.

g g g g g gr d by R. Colling's son of Broken Horn 95.

g g g g g gr d by Son of Hubback 319.

#### SHORT HORN BULL CALF.

CCLXXVIII.—COLCHESTER KING. Red and a little white. Calved January 9th, 1877. Bred and owned by J. B. Fraser, Esq., Shubenacadie, Colchester, Co., N. S.

Sire Ragman 35198.

dam Lady Mary CCLX.

gr d Lovely by Wild Boy 23219.

g gr d Lady by Sir James 16980.

g g gr d Loyalty by the Corsair.

g g g gr d Lucy Locket by Usurer 9763.

g g g g gr d Lavender by Dan O'Connell 3557.

g g g g g gr d Lily by Brutus 1752.

g g g g g gr d Violet by Frederick 1000.

g g g g g gr d Vestris by Cato 1794.

g g g g g gr d Verbena by Son of Wellington 679.

g g g g g gr d bred by Mr. Robertson of Ladykirk.

#### JERSEY HEIFER CALF.

CXXI.—HEBRON LASS.—Calved May 4th, 1876. Bred by Geo. M. Paton, Esq., Hebron, Yarmouth Co. Pale fawn, and white patches, white points.

Sire Past Tyler CXVIII impd by Yarmouth Society.

dam Nellie by Tyler, imp. by Yarmouth Society.

gr d Bess Butler 2nd, by Ned, imp. by Hebron Society.

g gr d Bess Butler by Bob, imp. by Hebron Society.

g g gr d a native cow served by a bull imp. by the late Thos. Killam in cow from England, pure bred Jersey.

THE Annual Meeting of the Society of French Agriculturists held during the present Lent, was immediately followed by a National Agricultural Exhibition in the Palace of Industry, originally erected for the Paris '55 Exhibition. The honor prize of three thousand francs was gained by a three year old steer weighing 949 kilogrammes, a little over 1,900 lbs.; the

prize of honor for the best female was given to a slate-coloured heifer, officially described as a "Dunham Devon," weighing 100 lbs. less than the steer. These are described as the two "champion beasts" among the fat cattle. It will be seen that, in an open competition, Nova Scotian farmers could, without much difficulty, beat the French. Yet it is said that any one who had not seen a French show for ten years would be startled to find what evidence of progress in the interval is shown at this one. It appears that big sheep do not answer in France. Southdowns are preferred. No attempt has been made to introduce the larger Oxfordshire or Shropshire.

The show of pigs is described as very good. The champion pig is a cross between the Yorkshire and Picardy breed. It is evident that the pure Yorkshires are to pigs what Short Horns are to cattle, the true blue blood that tells. The prize pig is eleven months and a week old, and weighs 348 lbs. It was fed by M. Leblond, who makes it his special business to fatten for the Paris market. He has sold the carcass to one of the leading pork butchers in the French capital at the rate of 40 cents a pound. It is evident that the French have discovered the merit of the Yorkshires. The Editor of the *Agricultural Gazette*, (London), in commenting upon the pigs at the French Exhibition, remarks: "The Yorkshire breed is in great favor over here, for three-fourths of the pigs are either pure or crossed Yorkshire; while of Berkshires and Dorsets there are next to none. I should like to know, however, what the meaning of a Manchester-Middlesex pig is? for there are several of them in the show, and I never looked upon their like before." Of poultry there are 1,600 entries. In regard to grain prizes there is one fact that has a bearing upon recent discussions in our Board of Agriculture. A sample of seed barley shown was valued so highly, and deemed so worthy of recognition, that a special gold medal was ordered to be struck for the exhibitors, an English firm, who sell English seed barley to the French farmers, and buy from them malting barley, to sell again to the English brewers.

At the close of the PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION AT TRURO, the Editor of the *Amherst Gazette* devoted his leading article to a discussion of the display made by the County of Cumberland. His remarks were not flattering to the Cumberland farmers, but there was an honest ring about them that we thought likely to attract serious attention. We fear Cumberland was not the only County that failed to maintain its dignity at the Truro Exhibition. We, therefore, republish some extracts from the article, in order

that its wholesome (if unpalatable) lessons may be brought within the reach of the farmers of the other Counties. It is time now to be preparing for the '77 Exhibition:—

"One lesson to be drawn from a comparison of exhibits is that nearly all successful exhibitors have specialties in which they excel; for in the great variety of branches which have come to belong to husbandry in this country it cannot be expected that one can attain to great excellence in all. This condition of things is promoted by the absence of a system of agricultural education among us, which necessitates large dependence upon individual experience in order to produce certain results. According to one's taste, or an aptness which he considers himself to possess, so he turns his attention chiefly to horses, cattle, sheep, swine, fowls, the dairy, cereals, roots, fruit; and he is fortunate who for this purpose has formed a just estimate of his own capacity and the adaptation of his position for his chosen forte.

"Visitors from Cumberland were naturally anxious to compare our exhibits with those from other sections, in order to judge in what branches we are excelling neighboring competitors, and to learn for what our people, soil, and climate seem best adapted. But, alas, the resources of our fine old county, judged by such a standard, must be barren indeed, for a meaner appearance than Cumberland made there it would be impossible to imagine if it had been situated at the most remote part of the Province, and been its most barren county, instead of within easy and cheap access, and teeming with the wealth of its productions. Can it be that our farmers have nothing to learn; that they are so independent as to desire no further progress, or so mean in spirit that they will not risk a dollar without the certainty of being at once reimbursed? To narrow this question, why is it that in some of our best districts, even the shire town—surrounded by hundreds of agriculturists—societies which had been largely maintained for the benefit of farmers by the contributions of professional and mechanical men, have been suffered to dwindle and die?

"We have enjoyed an enviable reputation for the excellence of our dairy products, and those who eat our beef abroad praise it, though the grade we get here for home consumption meets with faint praise. Is it not worth some strife to maintain our prestige in these matters, or is it better to sleep while others with less claim wrest it from us. It reminds us of those fogies who, because they made money in their day without advertising, are willing to be crowded out of their places by individuals who push themselves forward by making themselves and their business