

SHORT HORN BULL.

CXXXVII.—SECOND GWYNNE OF THE FOREST, roan, calved 17th April, 1876. Bred by and the property of Jno. B. Fraser, Shubenacadie.  
Sire—Gwynne of the Forest, CXIX.  
Dam—Rose Gwynne 4th, CXXIII, by Duke of Cumberland, 21584.  
gr. d.—Rose Gwynne 2nd by Gen. Jackson 2nd, 17954.  
g. g. d.—Rose Gwynne by Gen. Jackson, 14604.  
g. g. g. d.—Rosebud by Maugo, 4359.  
g. g. g. g. d.—Cowslip by Wallace.  
g. g. g. g. g. d.—By Tom Gwynne, 5498.  
g. g. g. g. g. d.—By Marmion.  
g. g. g. g. g. g. d.—Bred by Mr. Matthews of Durham.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of the N. S. Journal of Agriculture:  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,  
Philadelphia, 28th March, 1876.

SIR,—The Centennial Commission are erecting a special annex for the exhibition of fruits; the dimensions of the structure, situated on the east of the Agricultural Building, and connected with it by a covered way, are one hundred and eighty by two hundred feet, affording room for the display of eight thousand dishes of fruit at periods of special displays. Although the exhibition of Pomological products will extend over the entire term of the Exhibition affording most marked manifestation of the wide range of our soils, and climates, still there will be certain periods especially designated for the display of particular fruits, which have special seasons, under the influences that more immediately pertain to the States near to Pennsylvania, and which from their proximity to the point of display, will afford the material for large and expressive exhibits.

The periods decided upon for these special displays are as follows, though any of the fruits enumerated will be received for exhibition either preceding or subsequent to these dates:—

Pomological products... May 16th to 24th.  
Strawberries..... June 7th to 15th.  
Raspberries & Black'ries. July 3rd to 8th.  
South'n Pomo'l products. " 18th to 22nd.  
Melons..... Aug. 22nd to 26th.  
Peaches..... Sept. 4th to 9th.  
North'n Pomo'l products. " 11th to 16th.  
Nuts..... Oct. 23rd to Nov. 1st.

The Pomological annex will also be used for the exhibition of Vegetables, continuously and at the stated dates of June 20th to 24th for early summer vegetables, Sept. 19th to 23rd for autumn vegetables, and Oct. 2nd to 7th for Potatoes and Feeding roots.

Tables and dishes for both Fruits and Vegetables will be furnished by the Com-

mission free of charge, producers being simply requested to pay the charges for transportation.

You are respectfully requested to advance the display of Fruits and Vegetables as much as possible both at terms of stated displays and at all intermediate dates.

Yours respectfully,  
BURNET LANDRETH,  
Chief of Bureau of Agriculture.  
Per C. Henry Roney.

PRUSSIA contains four high agricultural academies, with about 80 unpaid professorships; 41 lesser colleges, all connected with model farms; five special schools for the cultivation of meadows and for the scientific study of irrigation; one special school for the reclamation of swamp lands; two special schools for industrial agriculture; one school for horse-shoeing; one school each for silk raising, bee, and pisciculture; 20 agricultural stations (laboratoriums) for experiments and for garden culture; three higher colleges, and 12 secondary schools in which the culture of the grape vine is made a speciality. All these schools are connected with model farms for the practical education of students. That of the Academy of Proskau contains no less than 2450 acres of farming land, and 14,700 acres of forests. Bavaria, a country of 5,000,000 people, has 26 agricultural colleges, 269 associations for the advancement of agricultural scientific knowledge, and the celebrated polytechnic school at Munich contains a separate branch for higher agricultural instruction. The small kingdom of Württemberg (population 1,700,000), has 16 colleges, among them the school of Hohenheim of European fame, and 76 educational associations. Saxony (population 2,000,000), besides the agricultural college of the University of Leipsic, has 20 more schools and four higher colleges, one veterinary academy, several sub-stations for experiments, a very great number of agricultural associations and of evening schools for the instruction of farmers' youths. Baden, with a population of 1,400,000, has an agricultural college connected with the University of Heidelberg, 13 other colleges, four schools for garden and tree culture, one school for irrigation and drainage, one school for horse-shoeing, and 77 agricultural associations. Hesse-Darmstadt, whose population is not quite 850,000, contains nine agricultural colleges, among them that of the University of Giessen. Oldenburg (population 320,000) has three colleges. Saxe-Weimar, with 230,000 inhabitants, supports 15 professorships in the great University of Jena, another college at Toarzen, a model farm of practical in-

struction at Berka, a school for tree-culture at Marienhöhe, 75 associations, and a large number of evening schools, which are instructed through series of lectures, held by learned travelling professors. Similar conditions prevail in the rest of the smaller States. The whole of the German Empire to-day contains 184 agricultural colleges, of which number eight are connected with the great Universities of Leipsic, Halle, Göttingen, Berlin, Königsberg, Heidelberg, Giessen, and Jena; five colleges for horticulture, 75 practical middle schools for agriculture, 28 middle-schools for garden culture, 16 colleges for special branches, besides an immense number of larger and smaller associations, evening schools for the further education of farmers' youths, lecturo courses by travelling professors, &c.

It is a fact shown before the British Parliament, that "while the rental of land in Ireland had doubled during the previous hundred years, and that of England tripled, the rental of Scotland had sextupled itself in the same time." This is attributed mainly to the vastly superior school system which Scotland has possessed, and the skill and enterprise it has fostered among the people. It is a fact that a truck-farmer within a dozen miles of any of our large cities, will get clean profit of two or three hundred dollars from an acre of land, while the average old style farmer, hardly gets that amount of profit from his hundred acres or more. These facts are worth studying by the still large class who do not see the use of agricultural papers and teaching, etc., think muscle is the main thing in successful farming. The truck-farmer studies his market, knows what is wanted, learns how to raise it, when and where to sell it, believes in manure, buys it, believes in knowing all about his business, takes his paper, reads and thinks, don't kick at facts because they are printed, keeps his eyes open, and drinks in knowledge from men and books. He keeps learning and succeeds in his business. There is still a large class of our farming population completely stereotyped. Many take no agricultural paper, attend no fairs, no farmers' club, try no experiments, have no faith in improved tools and stock, and are hardly able to tell at the end of the year whether they lose or gain in their business. Success in cultivating the soil is already, and is to be more and more, dependent upon brains. Men who read and think most, plan most wisely, and execute most skillfully, will succeed best. We need all the help we can get from the teachings of science, from journals, from fairs and clubs, as well as from the daily experience of the fields.—American Agriculturist.

VISCOUNT OXFORD, by Sixth Baron Oxford, out of the five hundred guinea cow Graceful Duches, is in service this season at Lucyfield Farm, within two miles of Beaver Bank Station. Fee \$5.00. Cows may remain in pasture for three or four weeks.