

result is practically the same. These beasts require more artificial food, and hence more artificial manure. They cost more to produce. The problem, therefore, simply increases in difficulty; it is not solved. In meditating over it the agriculturist places the blame partly upon certain antiquated restrictions as to his dealings with the land under his occupation. He is restricted to a particular rotation of crops, which was reasonable enough in the olden time, when *débris* of one crop made the manure of the next, but utterly untenable in these days of artificial manure. But the principledifficulty is the fact that he may lay out a large amount of capital, sink it, and receive no return for unexhausted improvements. This grievance implies that if he could only employ a larger amount of capital he could greatly increase the produce. To some extent this is undoubtedly true, but only to some extent. In the first place, there are already many individual cases in which compensation is guaranteed, and what is the result? These favored persons do probably produce slightly in excess of their competitors, but it is only by an extension of the same conditions. They employ no more powerful manure; they invent no more efficient artificial food; and until this is done, enabling a vastly larger number of cattle to be kept, no appreciable alteration will ensue. The same question occurs: Supposing compensation for unexhausted improvements was the rule, and supposing unlimited capital was ready to invest, where then would the artificial food and the artificial manure in such enormous quantities be obtainable? The present sources would simply materially raise their price; not that such a movement should be opposed, but it is a delusion to think that by that means alone any serious alteration is possible. Since, however, England is to be a meat-growing country, it is clear the Colonies must be retained in close connexion with the Mother Country as sources of corn supply. It may yet come to pass that those vast uninhabited regions may produce some vegetable in quantities to feed the stock of the future, or some mineral manure with power to treble the number and amount of home crops of cattle-food. The real question is this,—Where are the necessary supplies of artificial manure and artificial food to be obtained? The questions of lease or yearly tenancy, of local taxation, compensation, &c., are all mere minor matters before the great national demand for meat. It is obvious that if they can become the agents for the production of sufficient meat, a great future lies before the English farmers. They will occupy their old position as the most powerful class in the country. Coal and iron, all must yield to meat; and the denser the population the more secondary will become these hitherto all-powerful materials. But, on the other hand, with increased prosperity and increased political weight, there will come corresponding responsibilities; and the force of public opinion is now so great that any abuse of these advantages will be certain to bring retributive ruin. Should the population still increase, and no further addition be made to our present means of providing meat, the concentration of interest upon the farmer, as the very middleman between food and famine, will become almost painfully intense.

Faithfully yours,

RICHARD JEFFRIES.

Côte Farm, Swindon.

One of the most hopeful signs of Agricultural Progress in Nova Scotia is the establishment, in several parts of the Province, of Herds of Thorough-bred Cattle. J. B. Bowser, Esq., of Lower Horton, an energetic practical farmer, has just sent in for Registration in the Stock Register, full pedigrees of thorough-bred Short Horns, some of them imported, others raised by himself from the imported stock:

No. CII.—*Peerless*, a red roan cow, got by Joe from White Lily, by Wentworth, from Snowdrop by Wellington, from White Rose, by Mayduke, from Young Lily, by Young Farmer, from Lily, by Warden, from Beauty, by Rockingham, by Sir Harry, by Colonel, by a son of Hubbach.

No. CIII.—*Lily*, red and white, calved 1870, from Peerless, by Brunswick, from White Lily, by Joe, from Snowdrop, by Wellington, &c., &c.

No. CIV.—*Lily*, calved 5th June, 1871, mottled red and white, from Second Duchess, by Charles, from Duchess 1st by Brunswick, (this bull's pedigree going back to son of Hubbach), from Peggy 2nd, by Wallace.

No. CV.—*Prairie Maid*, roan, calved 20th April, 1873, from Lily CIII. by Baron Clayton, from Peerless, CII. by Brunswick, from White Lily, by Joe, &c.

No. CVI.—*Brookside Mayflower*, white, calved May 1st, 1873, from Peerless, by Baron Clayton, from White Lily by Joe, from Snowdrop, by Wellington, &c.

No. CVII.—*Grand Pré Duke*, roan, calved 20th June, 1873, from Lily, CIV., by Charles 3rd, from 2nd Duchess by Charles, from 1st Duchess by Brunswick.

No. CVIII.—*Evangeline*, red with white spot on face, calved March 20th, 1872, from Brunswick Belle, XLVII., by Poland XXXII., from Peerless, by Brunswick, from White Lily, by Joe, from Snowdrop, by Wellington.

We congratulate Mr. Bowser on the apparently very nice selection of animals with which he has made a fair start in the thorough-bred line, and we wish him all success.

The King's County Agricultural Society have sent in for record the pedigree of a thorough-bred Bull *Sultan*, CL., imported from New Brunswick. He is from the cow Peerless, by Charles, an imported English bull [833], from White Lily, by Wentworth, from Snowdrop, by Wellington, &c.

The Onslow Agricultural Society have recorded a thorough-bred Short Horn Bull imported by them from Prince Edward Island. His name is *Prince Edward*, CXL., bred by Henry Longworth Esq., of Glynwood, from Duchess LXIII.

by Glensman, LXVI., from Rosa Gwynne, by Lord Clarence LXIV., from Rosette, by Prince Gwynne (20547), from Red Rose, by Horatio (10335), &c. We are glad to see the Agricultural Societies following up the work of the Central Board, by themselves importing animals when a favourable opportunity occurs. The Board has given our farmers a taste of good beef, and now, their appetites being whetted, if the Board cannot fully satisfy them they will go on the hunt on their own account.

Edwin Chase, Esq., Cornwallis, has recorded the following animals:—

No. CIX.—*Roan Duke*, calved Sept. 16th, 1872, bred by Mr. Chase from Lady Lucy, XLV., by Bell Duke of Markham XXX., from Beauty XVIII., by the Yeoman XI., from Snowdrop, by Durham, 1488, &c.

No. CX.—*Lily*, red, a little white, 1st April 1871, imported from New Brunswick, from Dairy Queen, by Constance Duke, from Dairy Spot, by Snowball, from Queen, by Dalainore.

Edward Blanchard, Esq., Truro, has recorded the following Ayrshires:—

No. CL.—*Lille*, red and white, 22nd April, 1870, from Priscy, by Reform, imported, from Pony of Taylor Stock, &c.

No. CVI.—*Torta*, 2nd April, 1873, from Miss Cuthbert, by Micmac, &c.

The following Ayrshires are recorded by Jonathan Blanchard, Esq.:—

No. CVIII.—*Monarch*, 13th April, 1870, from Miss Cuthbert, by Reform, &c.

No. CVIII.—*Senator*, March 6, 1871, from Miss Cuthbert, by Reform, &c.

No. CIX.—*Micmac*, March 27th, 1871, from Josephine, by Reform, from Miss Cuthbert, &c.

No. CX.—*Cuthbert*, a white bull with red neck, March 5th, 1872, (sold to Lower Steviacke Society), from Miss Cuthbert, by Young Prince of Wales, &c.

No. CXI.—*Colchester*, white and red spotted bull, March 29th, 1872, from Josephine, by Young Prince of Wales, from Miss Cuthbert, &c.

Colonel Laurie has recorded the following thorough-bred Devons:—

No. CI.—*Lady Ann*, May 12, 1865, from Fancy, by Lord Elgin, from Roulette, by the Duke, from Adelaide, &c.

No. CII.—*Primrose*, from Lady Ann, by Wilmot, from Fancy, by Don Juan, from Roulette, by the Duke.

No. CIII.—*Lady Pink*, May 6, 1869, from Lady Ann, by Wilmot, from Fancy by Don Juan, from Roulette, by the Duke.

No. CIV.—*Maid of Miller Hill*, April 26th, 1871, from same stock.