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NOVA SCOTIA

JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

Published under direction of the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia.

Omnium rerum, ex quibus aliquid acquiritur, nihil est agriculturâ melius, nihil uberius, nihil homine libero dignius.—Cicero : de Officiis, lib. I, cap. 42.

VOL. IV.

HALIFAX, N. S., FEBRUARY—MARCH, 1882.

No. 21.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF NOVA SCOTIA, FOR YEAR 1881.

Hon. S. H. HOLMES, *Provincial Secretary :*

Sir,—The Central Board of Agriculture have the honor to submit, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and the Legislature, their Annual Report for the year 1881.

The Board have examined with care the Annual Reports and attested Returns of Membership of the Agricultural Societies established under the Act, in the several counties of the Province. Abstracts of these documents, embracing such information as is likely to be acceptable to Members of the Legislature, are embodied in this Report; also the Prize List and financial statement of the Dominion Exhibition held at Halifax, with which our Provincial Exhibition was combined.

The Accounts of the Treasurer of the Board, and relative vouchers, which have been duly examined, are also submitted.

There are now 86 District and County Societies in the Province, with a membership of 5293, and the attested subscription lists show the aggregate amount actually paid by members within the year to be \$6186.12—an increase over last year of 596 members and \$634.37 of subscriptions. Not included in these statements are several other societies which have been organized subsequent to 30th June, and are consequently not entitled to qualify for the grant of the past year. The amount of Government grants for which societies have qualified

is \$6827.00, which exceeds by \$327.00 the amount recommended by the Agricultural Committee last year. Under the present Act the Board have no option of modifying the amount, so as to bring it within limit of \$6500 00 specified by the Committee, each County being entitled to \$400.00, if qualified by attested subscriptions.

The several recommendations made by the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly last year have been carefully considered, and acted upon as far as practicable. The working expenses of the Board have been reduced. A fee for registration of animals has been imposed. Arrangements have been made for carrying out the system of District Exhibitions. The Committee recommended the payment of a bonus of 10 per cent. to any party importing a horse or horses, but no amendment to the Act was brought in to provide for this arrangement being carried out. During the present sitting of the Legislature, the Board may have an opportunity of conferring with the Committee as to regulations, restrictions and terms of payment, so as to secure the object desired, and define the limit of liability. The information obtained by the Board during the recess has not shown that it is desirable to disturb the present arrangement of the Counties into Agricultural Districts.

In view of the impetus given, within the last few years, to the Transatlantic Cattle Trade, and the entire absence, in our Province, of one of the breeds most valued in England for beef, the Board

applied to the Government for permission to use the Government Stock Fund to make a small importation of Improved Polled Angus or Aberdeen cattle. The permission was granted, and purchases made accordingly, through Mr. Thornton, of London, who secured the services of Mr. Bruce in making the selection. On account of the unprecedentedly stormy season, two of the animals were lost on the voyage, and one died subsequently; the survivors, six in number—three males and three females, are now in quarantine, and it is proposed to sell them by auction in March, under the usual restrictions.

The attention of the Board has been called to the propriety of granting a yearly bonus to a competent veterinary surgeon, approved by the Board, who should have his permanent residence in the city, and be ready to give his services throughout the Province, at a reasonable expense to those engaging him. Much loss might thus be prevented.

By order of the Central Board of Agriculture.

DAVID MATHESON, *President.*
GEORGE LAWSON, *Secretary.*

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Ct.	
By Balance, February, 1881.....	\$ 504 55
Provincial Treasury.....	12243 00
Stock Farm Fund, —	\$1279.10;
interest, \$75.03	1354 93
Collected for cattle sold, & arrears	1843 53
Collected, arrears for Sugar Beet....	13 98
Fees for Registration of Cattle.....	24 40
Subscriptions for Ag'l Journal, '81.	330 50

\$16319 91

Dr.	
To Grants paid to Societies	\$ 6435 46
Provincial Prize Fund for Dominion Exhibition	4000 00
Expenses of quarantine of cattle imported in 1880, and also	497 49
Cost and expenses of Polled Angus Cattle, 1881	2770 02
Printing and mailing Ag'l Journal Advertising	394 81
General Printing	136 42
Secretary's Salary, 1st January to 31st March	88 50
Secretary's Salary, from 2nd April to 31st December, 1881	300 00
Stationery	675 00
Postages and telegrams for year 1880 and miscellaneous expenses for 1881	25 00
Travelling expenses of Members of Board	26 00
Balance in Treasurer's hand	56 20
	893 31
	16 70
	\$16319 91

By Balance brought down \$ 16 70

GEORGE LAWSON, Treasurer.

11th Feb'y, 1882.

Statement showing the number and strength of Societies in the respective Counties of the Province for 1881.

COUNTIES.	Number of Societies.	Number of Members.	Total amount of Annual Subscriptions.	Total amount of Grant in aid.
Annapolis	7	392	\$ 477 50	\$ 400 00
Antigonish	4	347	388 75	400 00
Cape Breton	6	319	319 00	400 00
Colchester	9	447	447 00	400 00
Cumberland	5	289	331 00	400 00
Digby	4	253	253 00	400 00
Guysborough	3	132	152 50	305 00
Halifax	4	202	202 00	400 00
Hants	5	237	319 00	400 00
Inverness	7	449	499 00	400 00
Lings	6	456	766 50	400 00
Lunenburg	4	233	255 00	400 00
Pictou	6	507	550 40	400 00
Queens	4	231	231 00	400 00
Richmond	5	137	151 00	302 00
Shelburne	2	106	110 00	220 00
Victoria	4	232	232 00	400 00
Yarmouth	3	325	501 47	440 00
	86	5293	\$6186 12	\$6827 00

Comparative Statement showing the number and strength of Societies in each year, from 1864 to 1881, inclusive.

YEAR.	Number of Societies.	Number of Members.	Amount of Subscriptions.	Grants in aid.
1st year, 1864...	37	1744	\$1859 00	\$3010 00
2nd " 1865...	48	2197	2384 00	3314 00
3rd " 1866...	52	2543	5870 00	3566 00
4th " 1867...	58	2833	3951 00	3444 50
5th " 1868...	43	2346	2519 75	3232 30
6th " 1869...	43	2209	2510 50	3001 30
7th " 1870...	49	2725	3047 00	3372 00
8th " 1871...	57	3545	3672 50	3543 00
9th " 1872...	60	3597	4004 50	3901 00
10th " 1873...	61	3586	3929 00	4785 00
11th " 1874...	64	3971	4495 00	5830 00
12th " 1875...	66	4140	4757 75	5790 50
13th " 1876...	75	4150	5633 00	6255 00
14th " 1877...	74	4144	4860 00	6592 50
15th " 1878...	77	4130	4060 82	6478 00
16th " 1879...	79	4327	4829 50	6694 00
17th " 1880...	83	4697	5551 75	6348 00
18th " 1881	86	5293	6186 12	6827 00

CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Halifax, Jan. 31, 10 a. m.

Present—Charles E. Brown, V. P., in the chair; Hon. H. F. McDougall, M. E. C., Christmas Island, C. B.; John Ross, New Glasgow; Colonel Starratt, Paradise; Professor Lawson, Secretary.

A letter was read from David Matheson, Pictou, President, apologising for absence, and subsequently a telegram was received announcing a death in his family.

The annual reports of agricultural societies for 1881; attested returns of membership; also, nominations by officers of societies to the Central Board of Agriculture, were laid on the table and partly examined.

Moved by Hon. Mr. McDougall, seconded by Mr. Ross, and passed, that Messrs. Starratt and Brown be a committee to examine returns of nominations to the Board and report.

The Board adjourned till the following morning at 9.30.

February 1st, 9.30 a. m.

Present—Charles E. Brown, V. P., in the chair; Hon. H. F. McDougall; Israel Longworth, Truro; John Ross; Col. W. E. Starratt, Prof. Lawson, Secretary.

The Chairman presented report of committee who had examined the returns of officers of Societies of nominations to the Central Board, which, on motion of Mr. Longworth, seconded by Col. Starratt, was approved of, and the Secretary was directed to send a statement of the results to the Hon. Provincial Secretary.

Col. Blair attended as delegate from the Onslow Agricultural Society, in support of the following application:—

TRURO, Dec. 28, 1881.

To the Central Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN,—On behalf of the Onslow Agricultural Society, I am authorized to ask your honorable board to locate the Provincial Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition of 1882 in Colchester. Our claims to the forthcoming exhibition are well known to your Board.

1. We have held two of the most successful Provincial exhibitions that it has ever been the privilege of your Board to superintend.
2. Our capital town is the best railway centre in the Province, and therefore easy of access to exhibitors from all parts.
3. Ample accommodation can be provided in the town of Truro, as heretofore, for all exhibitors and visitors that may wish to attend your Provincial fair of 1882.
4. We have now large grounds, suitable buildings, a splendid water supply, and all other equipments that are necessary to successfully carry out a Provincial Exhibition.
5. We offer a prize list of \$6,000, which doubtless will be increased by the many private prizes that will be placed before us.

Upon these considerations, and taking into question of alteration in our Provincial Exhibition into account, the Onslow Agricultural Society respectfully apply for your Exhibition of 1882.

We are,
Yours obediently,
W. M. BLAIR, President,
ISAAC BAUSHILL, Secretary,
Onslow Agricultural Society

The consideration of this subject was deferred until the Board should ascertain the views of Agricultural Societies and examination of their reports.

Moved by Mr. Longworth, seconded by Col. Starratt, and resolved, that the following new Societies be recognized and organized under the Act, and entitled to qualify for the ensuing year, viz: Northport Agricultural Society, County of Cumberland; Agricultural Society of Polling District No. 3, County of Cumberland, Farmerstown (formerly Goose River) Also that the Mapleton Agricultural Society, County of Cumberland, be recognized as entitled to qualify for the ensuing year, provided a list of members is furnished not later than 1st of July, as required by the Act.

Moved by Mr. Ross, seconded by Col. Starratt, and resolved, that the Lennox Agricultural Society, County Richmond, be recognized under the Act, and entitled to participate in the grant for 1881, about to be distributed.

The rest of the day was spent in the examination of the annual returns and accounts of Agricultural Societies. The Board adjourned till Thursday morning, at 9.30.

Halifax, Feb. 2, 9 a. m.

Present—Charles E. Brown, V. P., Hon. H. F. McDougall, John Ross, Col. Starratt, I. Longworth, Prof. Lawson, Secretary.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Moved by Colonel Starratt, seconded by Mr. Ross, and passed, that the President and Mr. Longworth be appointed an auditing committee to audit the Treasurer's Accounts for the past year.

Moved by Mr. Ross, seconded by Col. Starratt, and passed, that the Treasurer be directed to collect all outstanding accounts so as to include payments of the same in the accounts for the year before placing them before the Auditing Committee.

Mr. Longworth gave notice that at next meeting of the Board he would move a resolution, suggesting to the Agricultural Committee of the House the propriety of granting a yearly bonus to a competent veterinary surgeon, approved by the Board, who should have his permanent residence in the city, and be ready to give his services throughout the

Province at reasonable expense to persons engaging him.

Moved by Longworth as follows :

Whereas, In February, 1881, the Board of Agriculture, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, decided to give the grant for the Provincial Exhibition to the Dominion Exhibition, if held in Halifax ;

And Whereas, subsequently to said decision (on the 14th day of April, 1881) the Legislature passed an Act providing for Provincial and District Exhibitions to be held in Nova Scotia every year alternately,

And Whereas, since the passing of said Act no Provincial or District Exhibition has been held under the same ;

Therefore Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Board that it is not competent under the law to hold any other than a Provincial Exhibition the present year, it being first provided for in said Act.

The motion was not seconded.

Moved by Hon. H. F. McDougall :

Whereas, an application is now before the Board from the Agricultural Society of Onslow for a grant to a Provincial Exhibition, and, having heard the explanation of Mr. Blair on behalf of said application,

And Whereas, An amendment has passed the Legislature in the session of 1881, providing that Provincial Exhibitions shall only be held every alternate year ;

And Whereas Subsequent to the passing of said Act, a Provincial Exhibition has been held in the City of Halifax in connection with the Dominion Exhibition ;

Resolved, That the Board is of opinion that under the amendment to the Agricultural Act, passed last session, district exhibitions should be held during the next autumn, and that this Board, at this meeting, determine on such rules and regulations as will assist in carrying out such exhibitions."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ross. After discussion it was put to the meeting and passed, Mr. Longworth dissenting.

The committee appointed to arrange for the purchase and importation of Black Polled cattle, in accordance with resolution of the Board and by authority of the Government, reported the purchase through Mr. Thornton, of London, of three males and six females, two of the latter having been lost on the voyage in consequence of the unprecedentedly stormy season. The animals were placed in quarantine, and since then one has died. The remaining six are fine animals. The committee, in conjunction with the Secretary, were requested to make necessary arrangements for their sale at Halifax as soon as the quarantine period should elapse, about 13th March.

Moved by Hon. H. F. McDougall :

Whereas, Under chapter 8 of the Acts of 1881, relating to the holding of district exhibitions it is the duty of the Board to make rules, regulations, &c., for the holding of district exhibitions ;

And whereas, This Board has decided that such district exhibitions shall be held during the year 1882 ;

Resolved, That the several Agricultural Societies throughout the Province be notified, through the Secretary of the Board, that they are required, at the earliest possible opportunity, to determine (by vote of their officers or of a regularly called special meeting) upon a suitable locality for the holding of a district exhibition for the year 1882, within the respective agricultural districts, in accordance with chapter 8 of the Acts of 1881.

"That the result of such vote shall be communicated to the Secretary of the Board not later than the first day of March next, in order to enable the Board at its next meeting to ratify the recommendation of societies, providing, however, that the same be satisfactory to the Board.

"That so soon as such recommendation shall receive the sanction of the Board, any society, municipal corporation or any other body undertaking to carry out such district exhibition shall submit to this Board a prize list for approval, and shall be subject to such other rules, regulations and instructions as the Board shall hereafter order."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Ross and passed, and the Secretary of the Board instructed accordingly. He was likewise authorized and directed to draw the annual grant to Societies from the Provincial Treasury, and to pay the same by warrants, in the usual way, so soon as those Societies that had sent imperfect returns had completed the same,—in case of further delay such Societies to be excluded from participation in the year's grant.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

PROVINCE BUILDING,
24th February, 1882.

Present: David Matheson, Pictou ; Hon. H. F. McDougall, Christmas Island ; John McKeen, Mabou ; Colonel W. E. Starratt, Paradise ; Israel Longworth, Truro ; Professor Lawson.

The Secretary stated that, in accordance with the nominations made by Agricultural Societies, and submitted to the Government, His Honor the Governor-in-Council had made the following appointments, to constitute the Board for the present year:—

Government Member—Hon. H. F. MacDougall, M.E.C.

Member for District No. 1, including the Counties of Halifax and Lunenburg—Donald Archibald, Little River, Musquodoboit.

Member for District No. 2, including the Counties of Kings, Annapolis and Queens—Colonel W. E. Starratt, Paradise.

Member for District No. 3, including the Counties of Digby, Shelburne and Yarmouth—Charles E. Brown, Yarmouth.

Member for District No. 4, including the Counties of Hants, Colechester and Cumberland—Israel Longworth, Truro.

Member for District No. 5, including the Counties of Pictou, Antigonish and Guysborough—David Matheson, Pictou.

Member for District No. 6, including the Counties of Cape Breton, Richmond, Inverness and Victoria—John McKeen, Mabou, C. B.

Moved by Hon. Mr. MacDougall, seconded by Colonel Starratt, and passed, that David Matheson be elected President of the Board.

Moved by Colonel Starratt, seconded by Hon. Mr. MacDougall, that Israel Longworth, Truro, be elected Vice-President. Passed.

Moved by Mr. McKeen, seconded by Hon. Mr. MacDougall, that Professor Lawson be elected Secretary and Treasurer for the year. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Longworth, seconded by Colonel Starratt, and resolved :

Whereas, By the census of 1871 the human population of Nova Scotia amounted to 387,800, inclusive of 262 physicians and surgeons, or 1 to every 1,480 inhabitants, while by the same returns the total number of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs is given at 686,085 ; and it does not appear that there was then a single Veterinary Surgeon in the Province ;

And whereas, Thorough-bred cattle imported from England, Scotland, the United States, Ontario, and other places, and kept in the Province for breeding purposes, under the direction of the Board of Agriculture, have become quite numerous, and represent a large amount of wealth ;

And whereas, It is well known to medical men that in all settled and densely peopled communities, having large stocks of cattle, it is no unusual thing for sickness and death to occur to persons from eating meat of diseased animals, or from drinking milk of cows afflicted with tubercular and other diseases ;

And whereas, The contagious diseases to which cattle are liable, prevalent in certain countries, and from which Nova Scotia hitherto has been so singularly exempt, are as liable to occur here as elsewhere ;

And whereas, It has incidentally come to the knowledge of some members of this Board that the only Veterinary Surgeon now practising in the Province, who is a graduate of a Veterinary College, is about to leave the country for a place where skilled knowledge in his profession is better remunerated than in Nova Scotia ;

Therefore resolved, That it is considered most desirable in the opinion of this Board that some plan should be adopted whereby a competent Veterinary Surgeon could be induced to reside at Halifax, to give his services to persons in all parts of Nova Scotia at a reasonable charge, and upon whose skill and advice the Government and people of the Province could rely, upon all occasions, for the treatment of diseases of cattle, whenever required ;

And further resolved, That this subject be respectfully brought to the notice of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assem-

bly, with the request that should they deem it of the great importance in which it is held in the estimation of this Board, they will report the matter to the Legislature in such manner as they deem most advisable to accomplish the object contemplated by this resolution.

Recommended, that it is thought exceedingly desirable by the Board that the Legislature should be applied to, through the Committee of Agriculture, to increase the County Grant to Agricultural Societies with a view to their greater efficiency; that the urgent necessity for such increase may be seen in the case of Central Agricultural Society of King's County, one of six Societies in the most important agricultural county in Nova Scotia, receiving no more than \$21 40 from the annual grant. Also, that in the future, not disturbing existing Societies, the number of Societies in any one county should not exceed six, unless in the opinion of the member of the Board for the district, the county is so territorially situated, that not to increase the number injustice would be done to a large class of farmers who could not conveniently belong to any existing Society. And that the Agricultural Act be so amended as to legalise such limitation of Societies. The necessity of some such legal restriction upon multiplication of Societies is pressing itself upon the Board on account of the large number of Societies at present established in several counties; in connection also with the fact that the present grant to each county is considered by the Board quite too small to materially conserve the interests of Provincial agriculture when divided among too many Societies in any one county.

Also recommended, That it is thought very desirable, in the opinion of the Board, that the Agricultural Committee be requested to suggest to the Legislature the necessity of a special grant of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) for an importation of sheep and pigs, now very much required—the animals to be sold at Halifax next autumn, 1882.

Moved by Hon. Mr. MacDougall, seconded by Mr. McKeen, and

Resolved, That in the event of such special grant being recommended, and in view of the inconvenient situation of the agriculturists in the Island of Cape Breton, and the disadvantages of attending a sale at Halifax, a portion of such grant (not less than one-fourth) be separately devoted to an importation to be sold in Cape Breton during the Island District Exhibition, and that the selection of stock be made in accordance with a decision to be arrived at by a meeting of delegates from the several Societies;

And further, That such Societies be allowed to supplement the grant with contributions from the Societies directly, and the proceeds of sale revert to the Board of Agriculture, after deducting expenses and amount supplemented by Societies—purchase and sale of stock to be conducted subject to approval of Board.

Moved by Mr. Longworth, seconded by Colonel Sturrat, and passed,

That the Agricultural Committee of the House be applied to for the purpose of recommending a special yearly grant to pay the actual necessary travelling expenses of the Secretary of the Board in carrying out a systematic course of lectures on agricultural subjects before the Agricultural Societies of the Province, the details of such course to be arranged by the Board. As the principal item of expense would consist of railway and steamboat fares, the railways and steamboat companies might be applied to, in the interest of the public, to give a free pass over their lines for such purpose.

The Secretary read affidavit of C. P. Blanchard, of importation of a half-bred Percheron Stallion, and claiming bonus of 10 per cent. on purchase money, in accordance with recommendation of Committee of House of Assembly.

FEBRUARY 24TH, 1882.

12 o'clock, noon.

The Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly met in conference with the Board, viz:—Colonel W. M. Blair, M. P. P., Chairman; Caleb W. Shafner, M. P. P., Co. Annapolis; Angus McGillivray, M. P. P., Antigonish Co.; W. C. Bill, M. P. P., Kings; Adam C. Bell, M. P. P., Pictou Co.; L. S. Ford, M. P. P., Queen's Co.; Isidore LeBlanc, M. P. P., Richmond Co.; John Morrison, M. P. P., Victoria Co.

The President stated that the Board were pleased to have a conference with the Committee to afford opportunity for explanations of the work of the past year, and for friendly discussion of future action in regard to the various matters that come within the jurisdiction of the Board.

Colonel Blair, Chairman of Agricultural Committee, said that agriculture was one of the greatest interests of the Province, and deserved the most careful consideration. The present machinery of the Board did not seem to meet the requirements. Members of the House have to defend, in their constituencies, the action of the Board and the Government, or else to secure reforms. Most members of the present House believed that it was to a large extent throwing away money to give it to agriculture on the present system, some go so far as to say that it is an utterly useless waste of money. The Agricultural Committee made recommendations, and the Board paid no attention to them. They had recommended the payment of a percentage on first cost to encourage the importation of Agricultural Horses. The Board had made no arrangements to carry that recommendation into effect. The recommendation of District Exhibitions had not been met promptly by the Board, otherwise Truro would not have applied for the Provincial Exhibi-

tion this year. Two years ago the Committee recommended the importation of a few select Short Horn cattle. The Board had not imported what was wanted, most of the animals being inferior. It was obvious that a change is necessary, either the present organization must be so altered as to enable it to do the work which the county requires, or a new system, such as a Government Department of Agriculture must be instituted. Before maturing a scheme the Committee wished to know what the Board had to recommend with a view to cure the present expenditure, which many thought wasteful, and secure greater efficiency in the performance of the work.

Mr. McGillivray said that he represented an agricultural county, and was not himself ignorant of agriculture. There was undoubtedly an impression abroad that the business of the Board could be done more cheaply than at present, or that the money now expended might be applied to better uses for the promotion of agriculture. There was one thing to be said, however, that the Annual Report of the Board was chiefly occupied with the proceedings of Societies, and the work actually done by the Board itself was briefly dismissed in two pages. It is known that the Board does more work, and he would like the members to explain what they did do. There was no notice of the Pedigrees of Cattle in the Report, and there must be a large correspondence on various matters respecting which the House has no information. If all this was in the Report, or otherwise accessible, members would be able to know better what the Board was doing. The principal question for the Legislature at present seemed to be whether the Board should be continued, or a transference of the work could be made to a Department of the Government, so as to save members of the Board coming from a distance, at an unseasonable time of the year and at considerable expense, to perform the duties. At present the House is not possessed of sufficient data to lead to a wise decision. He was sorry that the discussion had taken a turn that he had not anticipated. He understood the main object of the interview was to obtain information as to the working of the Board.

Mr. Longworth stated that there was an evident misapprehension on the part of the Committee as to the working of the Board, and that the fullest information should be given. In regard to the percentage on horses, the Committee had not last year intimated in conference with the Board, any intention of making such recommendation, and it only came to the knowledge of the Board incidentally when the Report was seen some months afterwards. As soon as the Board obtained the Committee's Report they

printed it in the JOURNAL, and called attention to its recommendations; they consulted the Government as to carrying out the recommendation respecting horses, and the Attorney General gave his opinion that an amendment of the Act should have been brought in to authorise the expenditure; the Government, after hearing full explanations, declined to authorise it. The Board had but one object in view, the adoption of all practicable measures for advancing our agriculture in every respect, and this could only be done by united and harmonious action between the Committee of the House and the Board. Everything done by the Board was subject to the criticism and approval or disapproval of the Committee. He was not prepared, on the moment, for discussion of the radical change just suggested; personally, whatever is best for agriculture, he would like done. The Board had no vested interests, no personal or individual rights, to conserve. But I doubt if, with present machinery and present grant, any other organization could do a greater amount of work or more efficiently. With more means at their disposal more work could be done by the Board in the advancement of agriculture throughout the Province.

Mr. Ford spoke of the necessity of Members, who were responsible to the country, being able to explain to their constituents the working of the Board and the expenditure of funds in this as in other departments of the Government of the Province. Without being in a position to do this they could neither defend nor support the Board nor the Government. He knew the Board was unpopular, and he would like to know more fully the reason of it, and whether the work could not be done with less expense. He felt that the Committee had been ignored, and that the Board had not acted as the Committee had a right to expect in carrying out their recommendations.

The Secretary explained the difficulty he had in obtaining the Report of the Committee after the close of the session, so as to ascertain what the Committee's recommendations were. But, as soon as it could be obtained (in form of an uncorrected proof kindly furnished unofficially by the Queen's Printer), action was taken by the Board.

Mr. Bell expressed his surprise that the Board were not acquainted with the Report within a few hours after it was laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. McDougall said that such documents were not available until the Journals of the House were printed; although a member of the Government, he did not usually become acquainted with such Reports until they came in an official way in the published Journals of the House of Assembly.

Mr. Ford asked if grants had been withheld from Societies because they kept grade bulls, to which reply was made that hitherto grants had not been actually withheld, but the Board had threatened to withhold them from Societies if they persisted in keeping such animals.

After some further remarks, the meeting adjourned to 7.30.

February 24th, 7.30 p. m.

The joint meeting of Agricultural Committee and Central Board took place according to adjournment. Present—same members

The President of the Board said that some questions had been put by members of the Committee in the morning, which there was not time to answer before adjournment, and attention would now be given to them by members of the Board. As to the detail work done, he would ask the Secretary to make a brief statement for the satisfaction of the Committee. The funds at the Board's disposal had been administered to the best of their ability, with care, but if any better mode could be devised it should certainly be adopted.

Colonel Blair said this is only one Department in which it is contended public money is not well expended. It is the duty of Members to see to all, and to secure careful administration of funds in every Department of the Government.

Colonel Starratt stated that the Board were desirous of meeting the views of the Committee in every way; but committees varied from year to year. A former Committee of the House disapproved of persons being sent at expense to purchase cattle, so the Board had latterly done it by letter. Now the Chairman complained of the change. Col. S. wished to see the Committee and Board working together in unity. If any plan better than the present could be suggested he would willingly see it adopted. It was to be said, however, that the Board had undergone several radical changes since 1864, and the present organization by which Societies are represented at the Board is the result of seventeen years experience, and that the New Brunswick Legislature, who have tried various plans, finally copied ours, and have organized a Board. So in Ontario and Quebec. Whilst there are Government Departments embracing Emigration and other business, the real agricultural work that we are doing here is done by Boards. He did not wish to see Agriculture turned into a political department in this Province. Progress has not been unsatisfactory. In the matter of thoroughbred stock we have made the greatest advancement, since 1864, in proportion to our population of any part of the Dominion.

Our Societies also had steadily increased from a membership of 1714 to 5293. There was an increase of 600 members and \$600 of subscriptions during the past year. He regretted that there were not more actual farmers on the Agricultural Committee.

Mr. Schaffner replied to the last remark and stated that he represented a district deeply interested in Agriculture, that he was familiar with farming, and it was not necessary for members of the committee to be all farmers. He felt the Agricultural Committee's recommendations had been totally ignored.

Mr. McDougall, in reference to the remark that the Committee of the House, or its Members, were responsible to the country for the action of the Board, stated that it was to be kept in view that the duty of the Committee was to see that the Board performed the work assigned to it as efficiently as might be expected from the machinery and means placed at its disposal; but if recommendations of the Committee were not ratified or authorized by Act, the Board had no power to carry them out. Referring to the Report of last year, the concluding paragraph recommended that an Act be brought in to authorize the several recommendations; such an Act had been brought in and passed, but the recommendation in regard to premiums on horses was not embraced in it, so that the recommendation was inoperative, and we had the opinion of the Attorney General to that effect. He held that the duties and responsibilities of the Agricultural Committee ceased when they brought in their final Report, and it was for the Board, under direction of the Government, to carry out any recommendations that were made.

The Secretary gave an explanation of the working of the Board. In 1864, when it was organized, there appeared to be no proper system for either determining the rights of Societies to grants, or controlling their expenditure of them when received. Societies applied at the Provincial Secretary's office and got their money. No proper list of Societies was known there, and apparently no proper account of what was done with the money was expected. It was to remedy this state of things, and to lead to improvement of stock and better cultivation that the Board was organized. If we compare the Nova Scotian fields and herds of today with those of 1864 we shall see what has been effected. The work of the Board consists in examining carefully the attested returns, annual reports and accounts of Societies, 86 in number this year; this involves a large amount of labor. Where Societies are inactive or use their funds improperly, or fail to give proper accounts, the member for the

district investigates and reports to the Board. In performing such duties of an inquisitive and corrective nature the Board necessarily renders itself obnoxious in some districts, it would fail in its duty if it did not do so; but the statement that the Board is generally unpopular in the country, or that there is general hostility to it, is quite new. In addition to the time given by members at the Board meetings in Halifax or elsewhere, they attend to the business of the Societies in their respective districts by personal intercourse or correspondence with the officers or members, assisting in organizing new Societies, attending meetings, settling disputes between Societies, &c. The Board also consider questions relating to Exhibitions, examine and approve or disallow prize lists of Provincial Exhibitions, and see that the grant is properly expended; they also make occasional importations of stock. The work of the Secretary and Treasurer consists of attending meetings, noting minutes, receiving and preparing returns, corresponding with Societies, keeping accounts of all financial transactions, editing *Agricultural Journal*, preparing annual report to the Legislature, keeping registers of thorough-bred cattle, issuing warrants for grants, certificates of registration, answering letters, and generally attending to the detail work of the Board. About a thousand official communications pass between the Agricultural Societies and the Secretary in course of a year, besides the general correspondence with individuals. Occasionally the Secretary visits Societies to assist in their organization, to lecture on Agricultural subjects, or to examine their accounts. The preparation of the new Herd Register is laborious, and has to be done in the summer season, the daily work of the Board in winter requiring every moment of spare time at command of the present officer. The Secretary concluded by expressing his surprise at Colonel Blair's statements respecting the importation of Short-horn cattle, made last year, which was by far the best importation that had ever been made, such was the opinion generally expressed—and the best proof of it was that, although they unfortunately were not in as good condition as they ought to have been at the sale, they brought \$2,585—two of the bulls selling for over \$400 each, and the average of the whole (not counting the calves dropped in quarantine) being \$261.66 for each of the nine animals.

Mr. Morrison said that the Board claimed to be a check on expenditure of monies, notwithstanding which he found by the present year's report that one Society (Farrsboro') had expended money as bounties on manure sheds and compost, and that whilst the Board were strict with

some Societies they must be lax with others.

The Secretary explained that the small items noticed in the Farrsboro' Society's report, were arrears of a former year that the Society was legally liable for, but that during the past year no such bounties had been allowed.

Mr. McGillivray, in reviewing the discussion, said that he had gained much information in regard to the working of the Board of which even members of the House were not generally aware. He had not known that abuses existed in the Societies in the way of distributing seeds, &c.; that was unknown in his County. It was important for the Board to check this. He was pleased and satisfied upon the whole at the explanations given, and so far as they went. If more were known about the working of the Board he thought there would be less dissatisfaction. He asked that the Board should make suggestions as to any changes desirable, or any measures they thought likely to promote agricultural progress.

Mr. McKeen said as a young member of the Board, who had only received his commission yesterday, he had hitherto been to a large extent ignorant of the work done by the Board, but had received much information during the discussion. The allegation of unpopularity of the Board was entirely unknown in Cape Breton, so far as he was aware. Where the workings of the Board are best known, and Societies are disposed to spend their funds honestly, the value of the Board is appreciated.

Colonel Blair said an attempt had been made to explain the reason for the unpopularity of the Board but it was not successful. It was evident some change was necessary. He asked if the Board had any suggestions to offer. It was desirable that more should be done than was being done to advance our agriculture both in regard to material and educational appliances. Should recommendations be given the Committee would carry them out, if the Board were not abolished.

The President stated that the difficulty in the past had been that when the Board had made recommendations the reply was no money.

Col. Blair said the money did not concern the Board. The Committee wanted recommendations or suggestions, and would see to getting the money. The Province was now in a more favourable position financially than it had been.

The President stated that instead of striking into new paths, the Board would like to carry out more effectively and extensively the improvement of stock which had been so successful hitherto, considering the limited expenditure. The most pressing need at present was im-

portations of thorough-bred stock, not only cattle and horses, but especially sheep and pigs.

Mr. Ford spoke strongly in favor of sheep, and suggested the propriety of giving a bonus to encourage the keeping of sheep in flocks of say 500 or 1000 each.

Several other members spoke in favor of sheep.

Mr. Billenquied if the Board intended to import any more Polled cattle. The President said that the Board had no intention at present, but were ready to receive suggestions from the Committee as to the desirability.

THURSDAY, March 2, 1882.

The Board met. Present: David Matheson, President; Israel Longworth, V. P.; Hon. H. F. McDougall, Donald Archibald, Warden of Halifax; Colonel Starratt, John McKeen, Prof. Lawson, Secretary. Mr. Donald Archibald laid on the table his commission from His Honor the Lieut.-Governor in Council, and stated that the impassable state of the roads in his district had prevented his attendance at the first meeting of the new Board.

A letter was also read from Mr. Chas. E. Brown, Yarmouth, dated 21st Feb'y. expressing his regret that the snow blockade prevented his attendance,

Minutes of Board meetings of 23rd, 24th and 25th February were read in detail, approved of, and confirmed.

Moved by Hon. Mr. McDougall, seconded by Mr. McKeen, and

Resolved, The following further rules and regulations shall be adopted and observed for the purpose of carrying out the District Exhibitions:—

The Board shall determine the localities in which District Exhibitions shall be held by adopting the vote and recommendation of a majority of the Societies within such district, the Board having due regard to such locality affording the necessary buildings and other accommodations, and also that of the parties undertaking the Exhibitions contributing such supplementary contribution towards carrying out the Exhibitions: as will ensure its success. The amount required to supplement the Exhibition grant shall not be less than a sum equal to the amount of the grant provided by the Legislature. The Society, or any other body undertaking the Exhibition, shall forward for the approval of the Board, a list of their officers, general regulations, and a prize list.

The Secretary presented communications from fifty-nine Societies, on the subject of District Exhibitions. These were replies to the application of the Board for information as to the choice of suitable localities in the respective districts, but also contained various suggestions and enquiries in relation to District Exhibitions generally, and the regulations applicable to the circumstances of the several districts. These communications

were read, and the information contained in them classified. After fully considering them it was moved by Mr. Longworth, seconded by Col. Starratt, and

Resolved, That the Board having analyzed the communications received from Agricultural Societies in response to the Board's application for information in regard to their wishes and preferences of localities for District Exhibitions during the present year, it appears that the results are as follows:—

Dist. No. 1 Halifax and Lunenburg Counties.

Number of Societies	8
Votes for Halifax	4
" " Lunenburg	2
	— 6

Dist. No. 2—King's, Annapolis and Queen's Counties.

Number of Societies	17
Votes for Kentville	3
" " Annapolis	6
" " Annapolis or Kings (Kentville)	3
" " Liverpool, or Queen's County, or Caledonia	4
	— 16

Dist. No. 3—Digby, Shelburne and Yarmouth Counties.

Number of Societies	9
Votes for Yarmouth	5

Dist. No. 4—Hants, Colchester and Cumberland Counties.

Number of Societies	19
Votes for Truro	12
" " Colchester	1
" " Halifax	1
	— 14

Dist. No. 5—Pictou, Antigonish and Guysborough Counties.

Number of Societies	13
Votes for Antigonish	3
" " New Glasgow	1
" " Pictou	1
	— 5

Dist. No. 6—Cape Breton Counties.

Number of Societies	20
Votes for North Sydney	9
" " Baddeck	4
	— 13

Whereas, It appears that the preferences of majorities of Societies in the respective districts are as follows: District No. 1, Halifax; No. 2, Annapolis; No. 3, Yarmouth; No. 4, Truro; No. 5, Antigonish; No. 6, North Sydney;

Therefore resolved, That the Board accordingly give preference to the place named in each district respectively, as a suitable locality for holding the District Exhibitions for 1882, provided the united Societies, or committee or other responsible body in the district, shall satisfy the Board of the willingness and ability of such body to carry out the Exhibition in accordance with the rules laid down by the Board;

Further resolved, that the prize lists and regulations for such District Exhibitions shall be presented to the Board not later than 10th April, with a view to their approval and sanction in detail by the Board previous to their being laid before the Governor in Council. And in making preliminary arrangements for such Exhibitions, the Board suggest to Societies and committees in each district to communicate with those of other districts so as to arrange, as far as possible, to have the dates of the Exhibitions fixed so as to enable the agriculturists of the Province generally to attend them.

Passed.

Moved by Col. Starratt, seconded by Mr. McKeen:—

That whereas, the County of Queens is so situated that the agriculturists of that County will be precluded from participating in an exhibition held at Annapolis, the Board respectfully request that the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly will recommend to the Legislature to allow Queen's County a rateable proportion, viz., one-third, of the grant for District No. 2 for this year, which arrangement it is believed will be satisfactory to the Societies in the District.

Mr. Spence, M.P.P., made application on behalf of Mr. A. Cochran for bonus on a Percheron horse imported by him, and produced a certificate from Mr. Perley that the horse had been sold to Mr. C. for one thousand dollars.

Moved by Mr. Longworth, seconded by Mr. Archibald, and

Resolved, That applications having been received from Mr. C. P. Blanchard, Truro, and Mr. A. Cochran, Newport, for ten per cent. bonus on horses imported by them for use in the Province, it is respectfully recommended that the Government do authorise the Board, in accordance with the Agricultural Committee's recommendation, to pay such bonuses on the applicants satisfying the Board of compliance with regulations, and giving the necessary bonds.

The following gentlemen were appointed an Executive Committee of the Board: Messrs. Longworth, Starratt, Archibald, with the President,—three to form a quorum.

A letter was read from Mr. H. Fraser, in regard to the accounts of the Elmsdale Agricultural Society. The explanation offered was not deemed satisfactory, and the Secretary of the Board was directed to apply for a detailed statement of accounts paid after the closing of the books for 1881.

A letter was also read from the President of the King's County Society, accompanying the attested list of members. The Secretary was directed to explain that, while the annual report and accounts of Societies do not require to be attested, it is imperatively required by act that the list of members and subscriptions paid shall be attested. No Society in the Province has ever been allowed to draw any grant except upon an attested subscription list.

March 3, 1882.

Present: D. Matheson, President; I. Longworth, Vice President; Hon. H. F. McDougall, Colonel Starratt, D. Archibald, John McKeen; Professor Lawson, Secretary.

Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read, emended, and approved.

Moved by Mr. Longworth, seconded by Mr. McKeen, and resolved,

No advertisements except official notices from recognized Agricultural Societies, shall

be inserted in the *Journal of Agriculture* in future, unless prepaid at rate of 50 cts each insertion, for advertisements not exceeding ten lines, and five cents for each additional line.

Moved by Col. Starratt, seconded by Mr. Archibald, and passed:—

That the Board recommend that an Act be passed authorising the Board to expend annually a sum not exceeding, say \$1000, in bonuses on importation of horses in terms of former recommendation of Agricultural Committee, the bonus to any one horse not to exceed, say \$200, at ten per cent. on purchase price, and to be paid only on the Board being satisfied in every case that the horse is a useful and otherwise suitable animal, that the price paid and upon which bonus is claimed is reasonable in amount, and on the owner giving a bond to keep the animal for service at what the Board shall consider fair rates for a term of five years. And further that the Board be authorised to make regulations in accordance with the Agricultural Committee's report, and to enact and enforce special stipulations in necessary cases, to secure the effective carrying out of the Committee's recommendations.

At 10 a. m. the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly held a second conference with the Board. Present, of the Agricultural Committee, Col. Blair, Chairman; Messrs. Bill, Ford, Shaffner, Spence, McGillivray, Bell, Morrison, LeBlanc.

The President mentioned the various matters that had been under consideration of the Board, and called upon the Secretary to read the minutes embracing proposed regulations for District Exhibitions, and for payment of bonus of ten per cent. on importation of agricultural horses, as recommended by Committee.

Col. Blair, Chairman of Committee, stated that the members of Committee had given agricultural matters very full consideration, and had taken pains to acquaint themselves fully with the operations of the Board. It was felt that whilst there were other departments of public business as important as that of Agriculture (such as Education) carried on by the Government there was no obvious reason why Agriculture should not be managed in the same way. It was proposed, therefore, to recommend to the Government to assume the responsibility of the work now done by the Board—the detail duties to be performed by an officer for the Government, just as they were performed now for the Board by its Secretary. In this way expense would be saved. The committee were not prepared to recommend a grant for a Veterinary Surgeon, as his services could not be available for the whole Province. Instead of adopting the suggestion of the Board in regard to importation of sheep, it was proposed to recommend a bonus of 50 per cent. on first cost of sheep, to be

(Continued on page 214.)

CATALOGUE

OF

THOROUGH-BRED

Polled Angus or Aberdeen CATTLE,

Imported from Britain per S.S. "Hibernian" by the
Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia,

TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY

PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE

Railway Cattle Sheds, Richmond Depot, Halifax,

ON

THURSDAY, MARCH 16th, 1882.

Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock precisely.

By direction of the Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, under
authority of the Provincial Government and Legislature.

J. DUGGAN & SONS, Auctioneers.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

At the option of the Board, approved joint Notes at 9 months, discountable at any Halifax Bank, and payable to the order of the Board of Agriculture, will be accepted in payment from individual purchasers. Societies desirous of making available for this sale their Annual Grants for 1882 (payable at the end of December) may arrange to do so by previously applying to the Secretary of the Board. A discount of 4 per cent. will be allowed on all payments in cash at time of sale.

All the Cattle are required to be kept for service in the Province for a term of five years, and purchasers will sign a bond to this effect before delivery.

In order to encourage the more general diffusion of Thoroughbred Stock throughout the Province, the Board have determined to allow a discount on the sale prices of 10 per cent. to all purchasers from the Island of Cape Breton, and of 5 per cent. to other purchasers who reside at a distance of not less than twenty miles from a Railway Station. No discount will be allowed upon animals purchased for localities within a distance of twenty miles from a Railway Station, except that of 4 per cent.

for cash. Should any animals not be taken forthwith to localities for which discount is allowed, purchasers will be required to refund whatever amounts of discount they may have been allowed.

Animals must be taken charge of by the purchasers immediately after the sale.

All the animals are healthy and in good condition, except young bull that has been under treatment by Mr. Jakeman, which, although quite healthy now, is not in as high condition as the others; none of them have been fed up for competition sale. In the case of animals of sufficient age, the greatest care has been taken to select only those actually known to be fertile and free from all ascertainable faults.

For convenience, and in the interest of purchasers, the fullest information that can be obtained is given in this Catalogue, nothing whatever being withheld that might affect — either beneficially or injuriously — the value or utility of any of the Stock; but the animals will be sold entirely at the risk of the purchaser, with all faults and errors of description, should they appear.

Any further information may be obtained on application to members of the Board of Agriculture; to Professor Law, Dalhousie College, Halifax, or the Auctioneers.

No delivery of animals will be given, or transfers of property made, till terms of sale are complied with to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee of the Board, who will be in attendance at the sale.

These animals were selected in England by Mr. Bruce, an excellent judge of Polled Cattle, under direction of J. Thornton, Esq., the well-known Short-Horn Auctioneer, forwarded from Liverpool per steamship "Hibernian," Halifax, where they arrived in December. They were all selected in England and reported healthy, and as coming from districts where no cattle disease prevailed. They were all inspected at Halifax on arrival, and reported healthy. In accordance with Quarantine Regulations of the Dominion they were placed in quarantine for ninety days. At the expiration of that period, if reported healthy and released so as to mix with other cattle, they will be offered for unreserved sale, to be used in the Province for breeding purposes for five years.

CATALOGUE.

COWS.

LOT NO.

1.—Fame, 4539. Calved July 12th, 1878. Bred by W. J. Taylor of Glenbarry, the property of Sir G. M. Grant, M. P., Ballindalloch. Sire Waterside King 870.
Dam Fern 1488 by Juryman 404,
gr d Fashion 982 by Trojan 402,
g g gr d Lady Fanny 971 by King Charles 236,
g g g gr d Young Mary 437,
g g g g gr d Grannie 131.
Served June 19th, 1881, by Chivalry 1765.

Fame 4539 belongs to one of the oldest Ballindalloch families. Fern and Fashion were the two highest priced animals at the two last sales at Rothiemay, costing 91 and 100 guineas.

2.—Milly 3rd, No. 3471. Calved March 12th, 1877. Bred by Mr. R. McGregor, Kinaeraig. Sire Don 768. Dam Milly of Kinaeraig 1677 by Henry 3rd 481, gr d Milliant 1207 by Legislator 489, g gr d Mysindie 1230 by Heather Jock, g g gr d Mary of Arrat 142.

I hereby certify that the cow Milly 3rd, sold to Mr. R. Bruce for Halifax, has the above pedigree, which is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. SMITH FINDLATER,
Balvenie,
Dulltown,
North Briton.

Milly 3rd marked **III** on near hip.
Served by King of Diamonds 1818, 23rd January, 1882.

3.—Honesty 4th, 3757. Marked **IV**. Aberlour Mains, Craigillaachie, N. B. Calved 5th April, 1877. Sire Cluny 1283.

Dam Honesty 1690 by Clansman 398,
gr d Young Lucy 947 by Young Panmure 232,
g gr d Lucy of Portlethen 287 by Fyvie 13,
g g gr d Young Miss Alexander 16 by Sir Alexander 10,
g g g gr d Miss Alexander 678.

Honesty 4th, 3757, gained second prize at Central Banffshire Club's Show at Keith, 1878, and second prize at Spay Avon and Fiddichside Farmers' Club's Show at Aberlour in 1878, being the only occasions on which she was shown. She is descended from a famous family of prize winners, who have carried honours at local and Highland Society's Shows, and are well known as the famous Dramin "Lally" tribe.

Cluny, 1283, gained first prize at the Central Banffshire Society's Shows at Keith in 1876 and 1877, and was highly commended at the Highland Society's Show at Edinburgh in 1877. He also gained the second prize in aged bull class at Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1878, and was the sire of the first prize Highland Society's one year old heifer in 1881.

Clansman, 398, gained in 1865 the third prize at the Highland Society's Show at Inverness. In 1867 he won the second prize at the Spring Show at Banff, and in 1868 he won the first prize at Cornhill and second at Highland Society's Show at Aberdeen. In 1869 he won the first prize at the Highland Society's Show at Edinburgh. In 1870 he gained a first prize at the Royal Northern Show at Aberdeen.

Young Panmure, 232, gained the first prize as a one year old at the Royal Northern Society's Show at Aberdeen in 1858, and the second prize at the Angus Agricultural Association in the same year; the first as a two year old at the Angus Agricultural Association in Dundee in 1859; the first at the Glasgow Agricultural Association, and the second at the Highland Society's Show in Edinburgh, all in the same year; the first as a three year old at the Highland Society's Show at Dumfries in 1860; and the first at the Angus Agricultural Association at Forfar in the same year. Young Panmure also obtained the £10 prize at the Royal English Agricultural Society's Show at Leeds in 1861.

Honesty 4th, 3757, was served by Juval, No. 1880.

Juval is descended from the famous Ballindalloch Jilt family, his dam Jewel, 1413, being half sister to the famous bulls, Juryman, 404, Judge, 1150, and Justice, 1462, his sire Young Viscount, 736, is the best bull of the breed ever shown, having carried all the prizes open to him in every showyard in the Kingdom.

I hereby certify that the above pedigree is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that the above-named cow, Honesty 4th, 3757, has been sold by me to Mr. R. Bruce for Halifax.

Wm. ROBERTSON.

Aberlour Mains, Craigillaachie, Nov. 16, 1881.

BULLS.

LOT NO.

4.—Jock o' Benton, 1894, *Herd Book Vol. 6, Page 208*. Calved January 23, 1881. Bred by Clement Stephenson, Balliol College Farm, Long Benton, Newcastle-on Tyne. Got by Serapis 998.

Dam Lady Lizzio 4953 by Lollo 1547,
gr d Lizzie of Dyce 2154 by Willie of Kinnochtry 899,
g gr d Maud of Kinnochtry 2151 by Alfred of Kinnochtry 341,
g g gr d Young Favourite 2nd, 917 by Young Hugh 131,
g g g gr d Prize 586 by Black Jock 3,
g g g g gr d Young Favourite 61 by Grey Breasted Jock 2,
g g g g g gr d Old Grannie 1.

I hereby certify that the Bull Jock o' Benton 1894, in Herd Book, vol. 6, p. 208, marked **III** on near hind quarter, was bred by me, and that above particulars are correct, to the best of my knowledge. He is bought from me by Mr. Robert Bruce, to send to Halifax, Canada.

CLEMENT STEPHENSON,
Saldyford Villa,
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Nov. 15th, 1881.

5.—Marksman.—Calved Feb. 23rd, 1881. Bred by and the property of Sir G. M. Grant, Bt., M. P., of Ballindalloch. Sire Young Viscount 736.

Dam Maria 2nd, 3015 by Knight of Aven 775,
gr d Maria 1251 by Harry of Bogfern 479,
g gr d Matilda 1250 by Priam 567,
g g gr d Mina 1009 by Black Jock of Tillyfour 365.

Maria 2nd, 3015, gained 2nd prize at Aberdeen Highland Society's Show in 1876. Mina 1009, besides other prizes, gained the 1st prize at the Highland Society's Show at Glasgow, 1867, and the Challenge Cup at Aberdeen same year. Young Viscount 736, besides being of the most fashionable family, has carried every first prize he can compete for, including three times after each other at the Highland Society's Shows, and the Champion prize at Kilmarnock Royal English Show. He is also the highest priced Bull of the breed, costing 225 gu neas.

6.—King of Diamonds, 1818. Calved May 10th, 1880. Bred by and the property of Sir G. M. Grant, Bt., M. P., of Ballindalloch. Sire Young Viscount 736.

Dam Koh-i-noor 2984 by Elchies 563,
gr d Kindness 1412 by Clansman 398,
g gr d Gem of Aboyne 1595 by Hero 400,
g g gr d Pride 957 by President 4th 368,
g g g gr d Pride of Aberdeen 3rd 1168 by Black Prince 366,
g g g g gr d Pride of Aberdeen 581 by Hanton 228,
g g g g g gr d Charlotte 203 by Angus 45,
g g g g g g gr d Lola Montes 308 by Monarch 44,
g g g g g g g gr d Queen Mother 348 by Panmure 51,
g g g g g g g g gr d Queen of Ardvie 29 by Captain 57,
g g g g g g g g g gr d Black Meg 766.

King of Diamonds belongs to one of the two most celebrated families of the breed, a great many of his ancestors were first prize winners at National and International Shows, including Paris and Battersea. The highest price paid for one female of the family is 270 guineas.

(Continued from page 211.)

paid to Agricultural Districts—all importations to be made by the united societies in the district, such bonus not to exceed \$200 to any one district. One object of this arrangement was to throw the selection of animals upon the societies themselves, as they best knew what was wanted.

Mr. McKee thought the proposed bonus of 50 per cent was liberal, but the limitation to \$200 to a district rendered it nugatory, as it would amount, in the Cape Breton Counties, to only \$10 for each of the twenty societies.

Mr. Spence said the \$200 was intended to cover the loss, and it would enable the societies to make large importations, if judiciously managed.

Mr. Bill asked if the Board intended to do anything to encourage importation of horses other than Agricultural. He said that large carriage horses were much required. Col. Starratt also spoke in favor of such. Mr. McGillivray cautioned against encouragement to trotters, of which, he thought, we had rather too many.

In reference to District Exhibitions, the President pointed out the necessity of the Districts exerting themselves to furnish sufficient prize lists.

Mr. McGillivray explained what was being done in Antigonish County.

Mr. Morrison explained how distant Counties had hitherto been debarred from participating in Provincial exhibitions and importations of stock, whose benefits were chiefly enjoyed by the central localities. This would be improved by the new system of exhibitions and premiums on importations.

The question having arisen whether the stock imported by Districts should be offered for unreserved sale to all, or only to members of the importing societies, the Chairman said the Committee's desire was to strengthen Societies by limiting the sale to members. As to whether District Exhibitions should open their competition to the Province there was considerable difference of opinion; the prevailing view being that in the central and advanced Districts, such a course was highly advisable, whilst in outlying Districts that had hitherto enjoyed fewer advantages it would be better to limit the prizes to the District.

Mr. Longworth, in conclusion, said that whatever might be the fate of the Board, it was to be hoped the present Committee would all return next year to carry on the work. The President having thanked the members of Committee for their attendance and the attention given to the several matters brought before them, they withdrew.

After receiving explanations from several Societies of their reports, and other routine business, the Board adjourned.

(For the Journal of Agriculture.)

STARR'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1882.

PROF. LAWSON:

Dear Sir,—Being confined to the house from ill health and bad weather, I have spent a little time in thinking and reading up on the subject of special manures for our farm crops, and although I have, as well as many others, been for years using several kinds of commercial fertilizers, in addition to the manures made on the farm, I am still at a loss to know which, among the whole list, pays best for the outlay and labor of application; and the means by which we can get at anything like a satisfactory solution of the question is to institute a careful series of experiments with the various manures or fertilizers and accurately note the results. Now these experiments to be of practical use, consume a great deal of time and labor, and are consequently so expensive to the ordinary farmer that they are seldom undertaken, or, if they are undertaken, when harvest time comes, the results are guessed at, rather than weighed and measured, and become of little real value to himself or his neighbors.

Now I have a suggestion to make. I understand that the grant of \$4000 for Exhibitions is this year to be divided among the five agricultural divisions of the Province, and I would recommend that the Board should devote a small sum in each district as a prize for the best and most accurately-conducted series of experiments with special manures on certain crops, say, for instance, take an acre of spring wheat, divide it into squares or strips of the same size, treat one with a certain number of pounds of superphosphate, the next with bone-meal, next with Peruvian guano, another with fish guano, fifth with wood ashes, sixth with ground plaster, seventh with lime, eighth salt, and so on, leaving one without anything, and some with combinations of manures. Number each plot and mark it, and note the results through the season and at harvest, weigh and measure both straw and grain, giving results in writing, with particulars of soil, cultivation, kind of wheat, date of sowing and harvesting, &c. Other crops, such as oats, potatoes, clover or turnips, may also be experimented upon, much to the advantage and general knowledge of our agriculturists, and to have that knowledge published generally will do a great deal more good than to have the few dollars it will cost given in prizes for overgrown potatoes and turnips, or the carefully prepared, hand-selected specimens of grains we so often see on such occasions.

Hoping that these few crude ideas may lead to some practical results, and

that some of our more thoughtful and able farmers may be induced to go to the trouble and expense of experimenting in this way, whether the Board move in the matter or not, and, when they have done so, let them give us their results through the medium of the press, so that all may reap the benefit,

I am, yours truly,
R. W. STARR.

PROSEN COTTAOE,
Newport, near Dundee, Scotland,
February 22nd, 1882.

Such lovely weather we are having, it is quite warm in the sun, the spring flowers are begun to bloom in the garden. We have a white lily just coming out. Just fancy, we have not had a snow-storm all winter, and only a day or two of frost in the end of the year.

BERMUDA, Feb'y 22nd, 1882.

900 barrels of Early Rose potatoes from Bermuda sold in New York three weeks ago, at \$9 per barrel.

YARMOUTH, N. S., March 3rd, 1882.

We are having almost summer weather, snow nearly gone, and people begin to look up seed potatoes for planting.

SACKVILLE, HALIFAX COUNTY,
March 6th, 1882.

The Old Windsor Road has been blocked up with snow drifts for a month, mails stopped, persons having lumber, hay and other produce to sell cannot stir, and those who have animals to feed have to put them on short allowance. The fencing of highways is one of the most barbarous customs of this climate.

THE rush for new land in the Great North West appears to be depreciating the value of the farms of Old Canada. The *Globe* contains advertisements such as the following: "A splendid lot of improved farms for sale on time, cheap; interest low." "Farms and other properties, the largest list in the Dominion." "Rare chance for first-class farmers." "First-class farms along the Grand River, will be sold reasonable." "1,000 acres of grazing land, in the most productive country in the world,—will sell for less money than land can be bought within 25 miles of Winnipeg."

In Austria there has been one hour's rain in six weeks.

THE daily receipts of cattle at the stock yards in Chicago are not much above half of what they were in 1881. Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska are feeding from one-fifth to one-half of the cattle they had last year. While demand increases, supply decreases. Result, high prices.

LEGISLATIVE GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF NOVA SCOTIA FOR YEAR 1881.

Several Societies not having yet fully complied with the regulations, their grants will not be paid until they have done so.

HALIFAX COUNTY :

Halifax County Agricultural Society.....	\$ 95 05
Upper Musquodoboit Agricultural Society.....	95 05
Lower Musquodoboit Agricultural Society.....	79 21
Dartmouth Agricultural Society.....	130 69
	\$400 00

LUNenburg COUNTY :

Mahone Bay Agricultural Society.....	\$ 73 73
Bridgewater Agricultural Society.....	138 04
Lunenburg Agricultural Society.....	95 68
Centreville Agricultural Society.....	92 55
	\$460 00

KING'S COUNTY :

King's County Agricultural Society.....	\$ 58 47
Union Agricultural Society of King's.....	60 53
Central Agricultural Society of King's.....	21 40
West Cornwallis Agricultural Society.....	71 99
Aylesford Agricultural Society.....	140 64
Farmers' Agricultural Society of King's.....	46 97
	\$400 00

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY :

Annapolis Agricultural Society.....	\$ 78 74
Clarence Agricultural Society.....	93 82
Bridgetown Agricultural Society.....	33 51
Paradise Agricultural Society.....	53 51
Laurie Agricultural Society.....	33 51
Clements Agricultural Society.....	33 51
Nictaux Agricultural Society.....	93 49
	\$400 00

QUEEN'S COUNTY :

Caledonia (North Queen's) Agricultural Society.....	\$ 86 58
Liverpool Agricultural Society.....	173 16
Kempt Agricultural Society.....	69 27
Mutual Benefit Agricultural Society of Brookfield and Pleasant River.....	70 99
	\$400 00

DIGNY COUNTY :

Digby Agricultural Society.....	\$67 98
Digby Central Agricultural Society.....	86 56
Hillsburgh Agricultural Society.....	166 01
Weymouth Agricultural Society.....	79 05
	\$400 00

SHELburne COUNTY :

Barrington West Passage Agricultural Society.....	\$124 00
Shelburne Agricultural Society.....	96 00
	\$220 00

YARMOUTH COUNTY :

Yarmouth County Agricultural Society.....	\$250 00
Yarmouth Township Agricultural Society.....	93 82
West Pubnico Agricultural Society.....	56 18
	\$400 00

HANTS COUNTY :

Windsor Agricultural Society.....	\$150 47
Newport Agricultural Society.....	77 74
Union Agricultural Society of Maitland.....	56 43
Falmouth Agricultural Society.....	61 44
Progress Agricultural Society of Elmsdale.....	53 92
	\$400 00

COLCHESTER COUNTY :

Onslow Agricultural Society.....	\$ 57 27
Tatamagouche Agricultural Society.....	35 80
Londonerry Agricultural Society.....	50 85
Lower Stewiacke Agricultural Society.....	36 69
Bass River Agricultural Society.....	54 58
Waugh's River Agricultural Society.....	35 80
Stirling Agricultural Society.....	40 26
Brookfield Agricultural Society.....	35 80
Earlton Agricultural Society.....	42 95
	\$400 00

CUMBERLAND COUNTY :

Amherst Agricultural Society.....	\$ 91 84
Larrabore' Agricultural Society.....	96 68
Middleboro' Agricultural Society.....	112 39
Malagash Agricultural Society.....	49 55
Minudie and Barronsfield Agricultural Society.....	49 55
	\$400 00

PICTOU COUNTY :

Pictou Agricultural Society.....	\$ 65 33
New Glasgow Agricultural Society.....	176 24
River John Agricultural Society.....	37 06
Millbrook Agricultural Society.....	34 16
Pine Tree Agricultural Society.....	52 33
Lorne Agricultural Society.....	34 88
	\$400 00

ANTIGONISH COUNTY :

Antigonish Agricultural Society.....	\$173 89
St. Andrew's Agricultural Society.....	107 01
Bayfield Agricultural Society.....	43 10
North Grant Agricultural Society.....	71 00
	\$400 00

GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY :

GuySBorough Agricultural Society.....	\$ 80 00
Milford Haven Agricultural Society.....	92 00
Argyle Agricultural Society.....	133 00
	\$305 00

CAPE BRETON COUNTY :

North Sydney Agricultural Society.....	\$ 71 46
Sydney Mines and Little Bras d'Or Ag. Society.....	75 24
East Bay Agricultural Society.....	60 19
Boulevardarie Agricultural Society.....	52 66
Sydney Agricultural Society.....	65 21
Christmas Island Agricultural Society.....	75 24

RICHMOND COUNTY :

Richmond Agricultural Society.....	\$88 00
Lennox Agricultural Society.....	128 00
Isle Madame Agricultural Society.....	86 00
	\$400 00

INVERNESS COUNTY :

Mabou and Port Hood Agricultural Society.....	\$ 54 51
River Dennis Agricultural Society.....	32 86
Strait of Canso Agricultural Society.....	114 62
North East Margaree Agricultural Society.....	32 06
LeMoine Agricultural Society.....	37 71
Whycomagh Agricultural Society.....	96 18
Strathorne Agricultural Society.....	32 06
	\$302 00

VICTORIA COUNTY :

Middle River Agricultural Society.....	\$113 80
Baddeck Agricultural Society.....	75 86
St. Ann's Agricultural Society.....	106 89
North Side Boulevardarie Agricultural Society.....	75 86
Christmas Island Agricultural Society.....	27 59
	\$400 00

To the Editor of the Nova Scotia Journal of Agriculture :

SIR, — In your last issue of the *Journal* I notice a short article at the foot of page 191 to the effect that "the Short-horn bull 'Viscount Oxford,' formerly owned by the Amherst Agricultural Society, is now in Prince Edward Island," etc., etc.

Now, sir, the animal so spoken of is *not*, and has never been, in P. E. Island. But was purchased in May, 1879, from Professor Lawson by the late Dunc n McKaracher, of New Glasgow, for the "Pinetree Agricultural Society," which declined to have him, in consequence of the report of his having been "run down in Cumberland in 1878." Mr. McKaracher, *most unfortunately*, had him altered in September, 1879, and after the death of that gentleman on 28th February, 1880, "Viscount Oxford" was sold as a beef ox in Halifax on the 18th day of the March following, by your correspondent, who hopes the error, or impression, will be thoroughly investigated by the proper authorities, and the result published in your *Journal*. It is too bad that suspicion should be allowed to hang over any genuine Herd Book through tolerating or disregarding any such case as the one now brought to light, and capable of the ablest proof, by

Yours truly,
E. CAMERON,
Secretary, New Glasgow Agricultural Society.

And, I may add, late President of the Pinetree Agr. Society.
Linacy, New Glasgow, N. S., Feb. 10th, 1882.

The following report of the Strathlorne Agricultural Society, County of Inverness, was received after the report of the Central Board was printed:

I have the honor to present you the following report of the Strathlorne Agricultural Society for the year ended 6th December, 1881: The annual meeting was held on December 1st, in due form, Mr. D. E. MacKay in the chair, all the officers and directors being present. The report for the year was pre-ented and passed unanimously. The following officers and directors were appointed for the ensuing year:—*President*, D. A. Campbell; *Treasurer*, Archd. Boyle; *Secretary*, Robt. Gunn.

Directors—D. D. McLellan, Angus McDonald, A. Campbell, M. P. P., Donald McLeod, Angus Kennedy.

The following is a statement of accounts:

Amount in Treasurer's hands.....	\$152 39
Government Grant	50 16
Amount realized by sale of thoroughbred bull	27 00
Amount realized by sale of pigs and sheep ..	73 50
" subscriptions 49 members	40 00
DR.	\$313 05
Paid for Journal of Agriculture.....	\$ 4 00
Amount paid for bull King Don ..	80 00
Charges and keeping bull for 3 mos. ..	45 00
Amount paid for sheep and pigs. ..	59 25
Charges on do.....	5 40
	\$223 65

Balance on hand.....\$119 40

You will see by the above figures that the Society purchased the thoroughbred Durham bull King Don, which animal was kept during the season in a central place, for the benefit of the Society, and sold afterwards at public auction. There were also eight thoroughbred sheep and two thoroughbred pigs, purchased on the Government Farm, P. E. Island, and sold at public auction for the benefit of the Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
ROBT. GUNN, Sec'y.

KING'S COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

—The following account did not appear in the proceedings of this Society printed in the Annual Report of the Central Board:—

Treasurer's Report for year ending Dec. 31, 1881

RECEIPTS.	
By Balance from last year.....	\$ 76 90
Provincial grant	71 27
Due from members	112 00
Services of bull	41 00
	\$307 17
EXPENDITURE.	
To Purchase of bull	\$140 00
It. Wickwire for keep and attendance ..	23 50
Rent of hall	4 00
Stationery and postage	2 95
Journals Agriculture	4 00
Allowance to Sec. & Treas.	8 00
	\$182 45
	\$124 72

THOS. TUZO, *President*,
J. B. BOWSER, *Sec. & Treas.*

(From the Maritime Farmer.)

PROVINCIAL FARMERS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

RIVERSIDE, Feb. 8.

The Association met at half-past seven o'clock, the President, Howard Trueman, in the Chair.

There was a fair attendance of delegates and visitors in spite of the most boisterous weather.

The full list of accredited delegates present were:

King's—G. C. White, Col. Beer, R. E. McLeod, Thos. Roach, Major Arnold, A. B. Hayes.

Queen's—S. L. Peters, John Slipp, John McAlpine.

Albert—Alonzo Stiles, G. M. Peck, Elisha Peck, Valentine Smith, Joseph McAlmon, Samuel J. Calhoun, Jas. McLatchy, C. J. Osmair, Judson Bishop, W. A. West, E. H. Robinson, F. W. Watson, W. H. A. Casey.

Westmorland—Harmon Humphrey, Howard Trueman, O. E. Flewelling, W. Fawcett.

After routine, the President delivered the following address:

The tendency towards organization, which is one of the marked features of the present age, has fairly taken hold of farmers. And we have Dairy Conventions, Short Horn Breeders' Associations, Granges, Farmers' Clubs, and Associations like the present one, all of which point out clearly that farmers, at last, are fully awake to the importance of adding to their own experience the experience of their brother craftsmen. I think, too, it may be taken as a plain indication that there is a sincere anxiety to get out of the old ruts and grooves of the past, into a better and more profitable system.

Whether this increased desire for information is the springing up of a love of knowledge for its own sake or whether the stern logic of events has had most to do with bringing it about, it is certain that the sharp competition in the world's great markets of to-day makes it a matter of the first importance that farmers should thoroughly understand the practical as well as the theoretical part of their business, and this means more than is generally conceded. But, some one may be saying, "You know better now than you practice." That is true to some extent, and it is but human. Our knowledge, however, is too largely of that nebulous kind that makes it unsafe, or, at least, dangerous to the pocket, to put it into practice. It is negative, rather than positive. We perhaps know that this system of feeding stock, or that method of cultivating land is not profitable, but just what system will yield the right percentage, and the knowledge to carry the details of such system into practice, is what we do not know, but what we must learn if we would succeed in making our business either profitable or pleasant. It seems to me that the great question or problem that confronts us now is, "How shall we make this negative information positive?" How can we, in the shortest space of time, and, at the least cost, place within reach of the farmers of New

Brunswick the means to secure that amount of knowledge relative to their business, which will place them on an equal footing—so far as a practical understanding of their art goes—with the producers of other countries?

In attempting to solve this problem it will be in point to look at and examine the steps taken by other countries in attaining the position we are aiming for. And, in doing this, if we commence the examination with the United States, our nearest neighbors, it will be found that about thirty years ago the Northern or North Eastern States were in several particulars very much in the same position we are to-day. Their wheat crop very uncertain, their virgin lands becoming exhausted, and the competition of the West just then beginning to loom up before them. What did their leading men do in these circumstances. A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* for 1851 can tell you better than I can. This writer, after speaking of the multiplied proofs of the zealous and intelligent spirit of improvement which was extending rapidly over all the Northern-Eastern States, says:—"We find the central government of the Confederation occupied in organizing the plan of an Agricultural Bureau on a scale worthy of a great and enlightened nation." And, just here, let me say I am very glad to hear that the present enlightened government of the Confederated Provinces of Canada are organizing a plan for a similar bureau in this country.

We find also the same writer goes on to say "that several State Legislatures were anxiously encouraging every species of improvement; that of New York in particular devoting large grants to the support of exhibitions; preparing to found an Agricultural College; distributing widely and gratuitously the annual public reports on the state of agriculture; and finally sending to Europe for a celebrated chemist to assist in maturing the plans, and setting Senators and great officers of State at the foot of a British Gamael, laying down the law to them on the true principles of the all important science of agriculture. Nor are the owners of the land asleep. It is a strong indication of the growing desire for information that seven or eight agricultural periodicals are published in the State of New York alone." From this energetic and intelligent beginning, improvement and advancement was very rapid. Agricultural Colleges were soon founded in the leading States. The Agricultural Bureau was a centre, aided by the Consular Service of the State, from which new seeds and new plants, after being tested, were sent out into the country. And new modes of cultivation and the experience of other countries was brought before the people by the same institution, until the amount of agricultural products exported from that country is something astonishing, even in this age of large figures.

At the risk of being tedious, I am tempted to give you one illustration of what the agricultural department did for the rural population of Virginia. These people had been accustomed to go out in the fall and gather the leaves of the wild sumac, which are boiled up and sent to the cities to be sold. The American sumac is an inferior article, its sale value being found in the tannin it contains. The imported sumac is said to be richer in tannin, and the American article sells at a much lower price. Added to this is the fact that the native sumac discolors the

leather to which it is applied in tanning. A scientist sent out by the department of agriculture spends months in experimenting on the plants. He examines its leaves in every stage of its growth; he tries the roots, the stems, the flowers, and the result is worth a thousand times the cost of all his labor. If the leaves are gathered in June, instead of in the fall, they will be richer in tannin than the imported article, and the leather will not be discolored in tanning. This is but one of the many ways in which the agricultural department at Washington is benefiting the people of the country.

Turning now to Europe, let us judge, if we can, from a few facts, what importance they attach to agricultural schools and colleges there. In a recent report of a committee of the French National Assembly on a project for the establishment of a new agricultural college, the superiority of Germany over France, in spite of inferior natural advantages, is fully shown, and is clearly attributable to the better development of agricultural education in that country and the more common and intelligent application of scientific rules in agricultural practice. There are in Germany alone 184 agricultural colleges, besides a great number of schools of a lower grade, reaching down to primary instruction. Germany spends seven times as large a proportion of her income on agricultural education as does France. Yet the French Government last year voted \$360,000 for agricultural education alone. \$150,000 of this amount was for three agricultural colleges and the National Institute at Paris, over and above the receipts. In addition to these colleges and schools of lower grades in Europe there is a large number of what are termed Agricultural Stations, where every kind of research is pursued that is likely to be of value either in agriculture or horticulture. Some stations devote their attention to a single aim, while others do a variety of work, according to the wants of the locality. There are sixteen of these stations in Austria, ten in Sweden, three each in Russia, France and Switzerland, two in Belgium, and one each in Holland, Denmark, Scotland and Spain.

In England, although there are no Government stations such as described, there are a number of private farms where the same kind of work is done, the public getting the benefit. One gentleman, a Mr. Lawes, has recently appropriated £100,000 to carry on a farm and laboratory as an Experimental Station. These agricultural stations are being introduced into the United States in the last few years, the old State of Connecticut taking the lead. North Carolina and New Jersey have one each, while Georgia has one and proposes to start another, and New York granted \$40,000 in 1880 to start one in that State. The work of the Connecticut Station is principally devoted to the examination of commercial fertilizers and plants and the testing and examination of seeds.

But you ask, what have these countries to show for this very large expenditure in schools, colleges and experimental stations? I answer, Europe, containing an area less than half of this continent, with its northern part an immense plain and its southern very mountainous, supports a population of nearly 300,000,000, and from the sugar beet, a root that we have not learned to cultivate on this continent yet, supplies herself with from seven

to eight hundred thousand tons of sugar every year, or about half the amount she requires for home consumption. Great Britain, with a population of thirty-five millions, or about three hundred to a square mile, even with a succession of bad harvests, is supplying two-thirds of the bread products for her population. The facts, I think, ought to satisfy reasonable minds that the expenditure in Europe on agricultural education is not wasted. Now, coming nearer home, what is Canada doing to advance agricultural education among her people? Nova Scotia, I believe, cannot boast of one public school or college where the science or practice of agriculture is taught. And New Brunswick and Quebec occupy the same proud position! Ontario has a well equipped college and experimental farm, and is sending out every year a large number of men well taught in the theory and practice of their chosen calling. Professor Brown, of the Guelph institution, says: "I consider the problem of agricultural education is being gradually and surely unfolded in our case. Nova Scotia has sent a few students to the Guelph College, and I was glad to see that the Governor General's prize in one of the departments was given to a Nova Scotian, which was the next best thing to its being won by a New Brunswicker, as no doubt it would have been if there had been one there. If, in "simple justice to the farmer boy, he should have as good a chance as the one who goes to college to get what he can there to help him to attain success in some other fields;" If, as "it is now believed, that energy, common sense, and intelligence will everywhere outrun energy, common sense and ignorance, and that technical and scientific education will confer on those who enter any profession immense superiority over those who have it not," then the question arises, "is New Brunswick doing all she ought to place within the reach of those whose aim it is to become farmers, facilities for securing that education that confers that immense superiority?"

In view of what is being done in other countries to advance agricultural education, has not the time arrived for the Government of New Brunswick to turn its attention more decidedly in the same direction? I am not disposed to complain or to bring any charge against the present Government, or any Government, in this matter. I believe each successive administration of this Province, of whatever shade of politics, ever since Professor Johnston, the British Gamaliel, referred to in Blackwood, was invited to report on the agricultural capabilities of our Province, have shown a strong desire to do what they could to advance the farming interest. We have a boast here in New Brunswick, from which the press seems to draw a good deal of comfort, one that I think we all duly appreciate. I refer to the fact that we have more miles of railroad, per capita, than any other country or state. And I see from the utterances, as reported lately, of gentlemen high in authority, that railroad extension is still to be the watchword, "or the power behind the throne" of the Government. While farmers as a class, generally speaking, ought to be the last persons to oppose opening up the country by railroads, if such roads have nothing to carry they are not the most desirable property, as perhaps some experience gained in this country might testify. Anything that will add to the productions of the

country must increase the traffic on the roads already constructed. But, to come to the point at once, if the Government have money to subsidize railroads, they can spare a few hundreds to make a start on an agricultural station in this way. We have now, and will have for the next ten years I suppose, what is called a Government Stock Farm. What I would ask the Government to do is to place on that farm and in charge of it, a thoroughly scientific and practical farmer, such a man as Professor Sheldon, who, as all remember, made a hurried tour through, under the auspices of the Government, the fall of 1880. If this course was pursued, and the right kind of a man secured, the farm would then become a means of education to the people, and perhaps eventually become an experimental farm and school. And now, gentlemen, our business in theory has always been popular, but practically to the man who is anxious to control large wealth, or to the man who is ambitious of literary or political distinction it has but few attractions. In some lights farming is improving rapidly, but probably for some time to come it will not be attractive to the class of men just referred to. Some persons are concerned about the status of farming. The business will be just what we make it, respectable or otherwise. If it is conducted in such a manner as to make it pleasant and profitable, and I know of no reason why it can't, then it will be attractive, particularly to the farmer. If those who follow the business are grasping, narrow minded and ignorant the calling will be judged by them. If, on the contrary, farmers are intelligent, broad-minded, liberal in their views and refined in their tastes—nature's gentlemen, as they ought to be—then practically, as well as theoretically, agriculture will be looked upon as one of the noblest of all the ways in which man is called to labor to supply the wants of his nature.

The Association next considered the subject of changing the date of the Annual Meeting. There was considerable diversity of opinion as to the proper time. A resolution fixing the date the fourth Tuesday in January was finally carried.

The election of officers for the ensuing year, next taken up, resulted as follows:

President—Samuel J. Calhoun, Albert.

Vice-Presidents—Queen's, S. L. Peters; Westmoreland, H. Humphrey; York, L. Estabrooks; St. John, Thomas Davidson; Albert, C. J. Osman; Sunbury, C. B. Harrison; Northumberland, John Johnson.

On motion of Col. Beer, it was resolved that counties not affiliated with the Association be entitled to appoint their own Vice-Presidents on affiliating.

Secretary—Major Arnold, re-elected.

Treasurer—R. E. McLeod, re-elected.

Executive Committee—Queens, John McAlpine and John Slipp; Sunbury, W. D. Perley and H. B. Mitchell; Westmoreland, W. Fawcett and O. E. Flewelling; King's, Thos. Roach and A. B. Hayes; St. John, James Shaw and J. B. Hamm; Albert, W. A. West and Jas. McAlmon.

W. D. Perley, from the Audit Committee, reported a balance of \$28.09 in the Treasurer's hand.

The meeting then adjourned on motion of Mr. Alpine.

THIRD DAY.

The Association resumed at 10 a. m., and after routine, a lengthy discussion ensued on the Management and Object of Agricultural Societies. At the conclusion of it the following was adopted as the view of the Association in the matter:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association, Agricultural Societies have done much for the advancement of agriculture, and under more efficient management would be of greater benefit. Such efficiency can only be secured by the more general attendance of membership at the regular meeting, and by a sincere desire being shown by both officers and members to carry out the spirit, as well as the letter of the law;

Therefore resolved, That, as it would seem that some societies are not in as healthy a state as is desirable, and the action of the Board of Agriculture in regard to the same meets with approval;

Therefore further resolved, That local exhibitions as at present conducted do not seem to give an equivalent for the moneys expended, and it is a question whether county exhibitions could not be substituted under regulations prepared by the Board of Agriculture, by which all societies formed in counties may unite and hold one exhibition annually or biennially, as may be considered advisable by such county.

The Dairy question was lengthily discussed by S. L. Peters in a paper of considerable merit, who was followed by several members of the Association. The discussion on this question was concluded by the passage of the following resolution:

Whereas, The discussion on dairying has taken a wide range, and the time allowed for consideration of the same has been very short;

Resolved, That we do urge upon all farmers the necessity of improvements in dairy cows, as well as the appliances for the manufacture of butter, and also that greater cleanliness be observed in the care of the milk and cream in order to produce a better quality of butter and cheese, such as the market demands, and believe that associated dairying would be productive of such results.

A resolution requesting the law creating the Board of Agriculture to be amended so that the Secretary of the Board may be elected by that body was carried; and two others—one to enlarge the number of members of the Board to one for each county, and the second to extend the time of holding the position from one to two years—were voted down.

A resolution was moved by Mr. G. M. Peck, requesting the Local Government to purchase a number of Ontario Reports on Agriculture for distribution among the

farmers. The resolution passed, and, on motion of Col. Beer, the Secretary was authorized to bring the matter before the Government. The Chairman appointed Messrs. White, Flowelling and Peters a committee.

Burton, Sunbury Co., was the place chosen for the next annual meeting and the Association adjourned.

During their visit the delegates were treated with every consideration by the people of Riverside, receiving especial marks of kindness from Hon. Senator McClelan, who attended all the meetings and evinced much interest in the proceedings.

Thursday evening a very large number of persons sat down to a splendidly prepared dinner, and there was a round of speech-making and song. The ladies of Riverside deserve every credit for the part they took in the affair, which was presided over by Mrs. S. J. Calhoun.

THE following description of the Agriculture of Norfolk, in England—a county report—will be read with interest by Nova Scotian farmers:—

The county of Norfolk comprises an area of 1,356,173 acres, and is the fourth shire in size of the counties of England—Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Devonshire being larger. The greatest length is 67 miles, and the greatest breadth 43. It is an egg shape, the ends lying east and west. The county is very flat and undulating, the highest elevation being less than 250 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is variable, but generally of a light, friable nature. A network of railways now prevails, many having been made during the past few years; and some are now in course of construction. This, coupled with the fact that there are various rivers and canals in the county, has very much helped in making Norfolk agriculture what it now is.

For the production of farm crops it is essential to have a suitable climate, especially at the present time, when our seasons have so much altered from what they were a few years since. The climate of Norfolk is dry, owing in great measure to the county's aspect towards the east, from whence during the winter and spring months we get dry, cold winds. These owe their nature to the great extent of land—the plains of North Germany and Russia—which they have passed over before coming to this county, their brief passage over the North Sea not having been sufficient to mitigate their piercing character. The amount of rainfall in Norfolk is not so great as in many of the western counties of England. Observations relative to this matter are taken annually at fifty places, and it averages 23½ inches, or 2350 ton per acre. In 1878, Norfolk measured 31½

inches, or 31 per cent. above the mean proportion. Thunderstorms are frequent and severe in summer.

The great characteristic in the geology of Norfolk is that chalk forms the foundation of nearly the whole of the county. This is situated at various depths, owing to the covering of what is generally termed the Norfolk drift. In the west the chalk is much nearer the surface than in the centre or south, whilst in the east it is not very far beneath, as is plainly seen by the numerous chalk and marl pits in that district. Over the greater portion of the shire this formation is thickly covered with beds of clay and sand, and can only be reached by deep wells and borings. The land, if left in its natural condition, would be poor and light, but Norfolk farmers have long been famous for their skill in agriculture, and, by mixing the soils, by digging clays and marls, and adding these to sandy surface, together with a liberal use of manure, they have rendered this division of England among the most fertile and fruitful. The writer of the article "Diluvium," in *Morton's Cyclopaedia of Agriculture*, in referring to this matter as practised by Norfolk farmers, says:—"Lands not worth 5s. an acre have been raised in value to 25s, by what is there called claying and marling. In place of scanty crops of rye, they now yield 4 qrs. of wheat per acre. Instead of feeding only rabbits and sheep, they fatten the largest bullocks in the most superior manner." Of course this was written many years since, but it shows how and by what means the lands of Norfolk have yielded the crops which for many years they have produced.

In matters agricultural, the county has long ago earned its far-spread fame. Waste lands have been utilized, and all much improved. Many years since thousands of acres of common land might be seen. These have been brought into cultivation and now produce good crops. We think Norfolk is paramount among the other divisions of England for the strides it has made in agriculture. The produce is vastly greater now than half a century ago. We cannot, however, conceal from ourselves the fact that for the past two seasons a retrograde movement has been observable. The wet seasonless weather has rendered the land less fertile, and it is much more foul and unclean than formerly. As in other districts, sunshine is much needed to eradicate the couch and other noxious weeds, and cause the land to return to its old state of productiveness.

As is well known Norfolk is farmed principally on the four-course shift, viz., wheat, roots, barley, hay. These are the staple crops of the county. Oats, beans, peas, etc., are not grown to any con-

siderable extent. The great feature relative to agriculture is the production of meat. Very large quantities of beef and mutton are raised in the winter months. Compared with twenty to fifty years since it is a matter of wonder and satisfaction. Where our forefathers grazed ten beasts, we now fatten fifty. In mutton also there is the same proportion of increase.

A stranger walking over our Norwich Hill in autumn would be much surprised to see the thousands of cattle and sheep exhibited for sale, and wonder where they would all find purchasers. There is a great demand for cattle at that season, and all our yards are then filled for the winter. But this is not the only time that bullocks are bought for grazing purposes. In the low lying lands between Norwich and Great Yarmouth there is a fine tract of rich pasture land such as is seldom seen in other parts of Norfolk. These lands are very heavily stocked with grazing cattle in summer, as may be seen by any one travelling per rail between the above-mentioned towns. The cattle sent there are purchased on Norwich Hill in May, June, and July, and this, coupled with the fact that hundreds of cattle are bought to run over the arable lands in other parts of the county where a crop of hay has been removed, causes a great demand for them at that season. The largest amount of trade in sheep is done in the spring and summer months. Lambs of good size and quality are brought on the market, and our farmers purchase them to run on the grass lands (afterneath principally) during summer, and generally keep them on in winter to fatten them off. At the former period a small supply of cake or meal is given them, and in the latter this is increased, and their feed then is cut swede turnips. A great area of land in Norfolk is admirable suited for the carrying of sheep. Over the eastern, western, and central districts, much of it is of a light loose nature, and on such soils a large number of sheep are grazed. In the southern division the land is more stiff and tenacious, too much so for the sheep fold.

But whilst the production of meat is perhaps the greatest distinction connected with Norfolk agriculture, that of corn is but little less. There is a large acreage specially adapted for the growth of barley, and great quantities of this cereal are annually raised. An instance in support of this assertion may be looked for in the large amount of business transacted with brewers, maltsters, &c., in the commodious corn hall at Norwich, where, every Saturday during the autumn and winter months enormous quantities of barley are sold. At other local markets too, many thousands of quarters change

hands. The general run of quality is variable. On the western side of the county, where the chalk is nearest the surface, a high quality is produced, with prices up to 52s. and 54s. per qr; but in the richer districts a lower standard of quality is brought out, prices varying from 30s. to 40s. per qr. during the past season—that is, where secured in dry and uncoloured condition. Much of the barley grown in Norfolk is thin and inferior. We think that, were it not for the excessive sheep-folding on land intended for this cereal, the kernel would be more plump and bold, and consequently the price which it commands would be more remunerative. Wheats in a dry season are grown to perfection on all the best lands, but not so where "scalds" predominate. As elsewhere, these are liable to mildew and blight.

Mention must not be omitted of the great consumption of cake and other artificial foods. This, we think, is the key to our successful agriculture. On the best managed farms in the county as much money is spent under this head as amounts to the rent; whilst, taken in the aggregate, the number of tons consumed is enormous. Under such a system it is no wonder that in a kind season our wheats east from 5 to 7 qr. per acre on the best lands. We can cite instances where, in the neighbourhood from which we write, twelve and fourteen sacks of wheat per acre have this year been grown. Never would it have proved so had not the tenants previously spent a great sum in the purchase of cake or some equivalent. It may be questioned by some of our readers whether high farming pays in these times of low prices. We reply, if it does not, low farming never will. Nothing helps a man so much in bridging over the bad times as employing a large outlay of capital, keeping it well used in carrying a heavy head-of stock, and by this means endeavouring to retain the soil in its highest state of productiveness.

To our minds, the greatest flaw in the agriculture of the county is the state of farm buildings. Except on some of the best and largest estates, where these are substantially and commodiously built, they are almost disgraceful, and utterly inadequate to meet the requirements of the times. On a holding of 400 acres, all arable, where, on an ordinary four-course shift, 100 acres of roots are raised, sufficient yard room ought to be made for at least 150 cattle, whereas there is scarcely accommodation to house 100 head. The yards, moreover, are nearly everywhere uncovered, with but small narrow sheds on one or two sides. We cannot reconcile this fact with the advanced knowledge and scientific opinions of Norfolk farmers. Surely in that

county, where the production of beef is the one great aim of their business, the tenants ought to endeavour to have the state of matters altered, requiring their landlords, whose fortune and interests are intricately bound up with their own, to have covered yards erected on their premises.

The expenses of farm management in the county are ever on the increase—as we believe is the case everywhere. Labor during the past twenty years has increased quite 30 per cent., and we think we should be within the mark were we to put it at 40 per cent. Rent has also increased at fully the proportion of labour, whilst every other department of expenditure has gone up in the same ratio.

Seeing that Norfolk agriculture in the aggregate is such an important means of food for the people of this country, is it not a lamentable fact that this branch of industry is fraught with such depression as now exists? We fear the result will not only be immediately felt by the Norfolk farmers, but that it will indirectly fall on the whole community at large. Let us each and all put our shoulder to the wheel, and strain every nerve to free the land from such heavy incumbrances as it now bears; and let us put forth every effort to make agriculture in England once more as prosperous as in the good old times of which we have heard our fathers speak so much.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

IMPORTED STOCK.—Some weeks ago, in reference to improved breed in stock, we instanced one case to show that this stock was much more profitable to keep than the common breeds. We referred to a thorough-breed cow owned by Mr. D. Johnston, yielding 14 pounds of butter per week. Quite a number here would not believe that so much butter could be made from one cow. We notice by the *Montreal Witness* that the same breed of cattle in Quebec Province yield, when properly fed, between 18 and 20 pounds of butter per week. This proves the great advantage of replacing the common breeds of milch cows by improved stock—the Jersey or Alderney breeds for instance.—*North Sydney Herald.*

At an exhibition of Canadian products held at Reuthingen, in Germany, the following apples were selected as the best ten by the pomologist, Dr. E. Lucas: Baldwin, Ben Davis, Blue Pearmain, Clyde Beauty, Fameuse, "Hubbardsen Nonsuch," Irish Crofts, Northern Spy, Red Rambo and Spitzenburg.

PEZIZA coccinea, a scarlet fungus, is now used for table decoration in England. We have a much finer species in the woods of Halifax County.

We are glad to see that there is now in the press, a new work entitled "Elements of Forestry," designed to afford information concerning the planting and care of forest trees for ornament or profit, and giving suggestions upon the creation and care of woodlands, with the view of securing the greatest benefit for the longest time, particularly adapted to the wants and conditions of the United States. The author is Franklin B. Hough, Ph. D., Forestry Division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. This work is designed to present a concise outline of the general subject of Forestry in its various relations, and especially to afford directions for the planting and care of trees in groves, or as windbreaks, or for ornament. The work will be illustrated by engravings in the text, as the subject may require. Technical details will be avoided, and the greatest care will be taken that the definitions and terms used are concise, plain, and easily understood. No theoretical discussions will be introduced, and no statements but those founded upon approved authority. The author has been several years, and is now, engaged under an appointment from the General Government in investigating the subject of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture, and his reports, published by order of Congress, have received the approval of the highest authorities upon Forestry in Europe. They were awarded a diploma of honor at the International Geographical Congress at Venice, during the last autumn. The publishers are Messrs. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, O.

The British Dairy Farmers' Association have organized a "Travelling Educational Dairy." It is so constructed as to travel upon any line of railway. It is 26 feet by 12 feet, and 8 feet in height, fitted with every requisite for butter-making. It is expected to be self-supporting,—numerous applications having been received from Secretaries of Local Shows.

In England, the Science and Art Department gives pecuniary aid towards the instruction and maintenance of local classes for teaching the science of farming. It might be worth while to enquire whether something of this kind would not be profitable in Nova Scotia.

During the third week of February the arrival of meat and cattle at Liverpool from Canada and the United States was very small—58 cattle, 5,455 quarters beef and 1,126 muttons.

Mr. JOHN THORNTON, of London, England, writes, under date 27th January, "Our season is remarkably mild, and very forward."

At Derby a man has been fined £12 for selling skimmed milk. In Halifax a man makes money by selling it.

FOR SALE.

THOROUGH BRED Short-horn Bull **GARFIELD**, No. 135, calved April 11th, 1880. By referring to the November Journal for 1881, you can see full pedigree. Apply to **T. B. JACQUES**, Church Street, Cornwallis.

SHORT-HORN DURHAM BULLS FOR SALE.

A FEW very superior young bulls for sale. Apply to the Herdsman, at Lucyfield Farm, Old Windsor Road, or to Professor Lawson, Halifax. Priced catalogues, with full pedigrees and other information will be sent to any address.

BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM, Onslow, Colchester Co.

AYRSHIRE BULLS FOR SALE.

TWO very fine Ayrshire Bulls, age 18 and 26 months. Both were bred on the Farm from stock imported direct from Scotland, and are in fine condition. Terms made to suit. **J. A. MCCURDY.**
Jan. 30th., 1882.

THOROUGH-BRED JERSEY STOCK.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following pure blooded Jersey stock:—

BULLS.

"Chief of the Island," No. 46, N. S. Register.
"Baron of St. Lambert," " 47, " "
"Grand Master," " 48, " "

HEIFERS.

"Cowslip of St. Lambert," No. 8, N. S. Register.
"Little Buttercup," " 10, " "
"Naisid of St. Lambert," " 48, " "

Heifer No. 8, nearly four years old, will be sold much below her value on account of blemish, which, though harmless, is unsightly. Heifers Nos. 10 and 48 are beautiful animals and calve early this season. Bulls Nos. 46 and 47 are exceptionally fine stock, and well worthy the inspection of breeders and societies. For description and pedigrees see *Journal of Agriculture*, August 1880, and January 1882. For particulars apply to Professor Lawson, Halifax, or to the subscriber,

G. W. BOGGS,
Bedford, N. S.

17th February, 1882.

THREE BULLS FOR SALE.

SUBSCRIBER will sell three pure-bred pedigree bulls from stock imported by Board of Agriculture. One three year-old Jersey; one yearling Jersey; and one yearling Durham. Terms to Agricultural Societies easy, and prices moderate. Inquire of George Lawson, Esq., Secretary of Board, Halifax, or to **ISAIAH LONGWORTH,** Lorndale Farm, Truro.

March 6th, 1882.

FOR SALE.

THE celebrated BULL "DUKE OF SUSSEX," Four years old, a very fine animal. Any person in want of such an animal will please apply to **CERENO PURDY,** Deep Brook, Oct. 4, 1881.

FOR SALE

BY THE

Fugwash Agricultural Society.

THE Ayrshire Bull **DAN. O'CONNELL**, one year old. Pedigree guaranteed. Will be sold cheap. Apply to **THOS. A. FRASER,** Secretary.

CLEARING OUT SALE

OR

PURE BRED AYRSHIRES.

THE following will be sold low if applied for soon:—

LILLY 5TH, four years in April, 1882, in calf.
LILLY 6TH, two years in March, 1882, in calf.
LORD DUFFEIN'S 2ND, two years in April, 1882.
WALLACE 4TH, one year in April, 1882.
BRUCE, one year in March, 1882.

HENRY BURRELL, SEN'R.

Yarmouth, N. S., Dec. 14th, 1881. jan

FOR SALE.

AYRSHIRE BULL, ONE YEAR OLD.

TO be disposed of at the highest offer, if accepted, before March 1st, the Thoroughbred Ayrshire Bull "OAKLEAF," No. 93 in New N. S. Herd Book. Color light reddish brown and white, well mixed. Sired by "Talbot 3rd" (54). Dam "Alice Oak" (120), imported from New Brunswick, she by "Selwyn" (622 Oa.) (1488 An.). dam "North Oak" (1690). Was calved March 10th, 1881, and ran with dam until late in the fall. Is well wintered, but not pampered. Considered a fine animal by those who have seen it.

Refer to the **RECTOR OF CORNWALLIS,**

Church Street, Cornwallis.

Via Port Williams Station.

The Rectory, Jan., 1882. jan

W. E. STARRATT,

MAPLE GROVE,

Paradise, Annapolis County.

BREEDER of thorough-bred AYRSHIRE CATTLE from Imported Stock. Some extra young Bulls for sale.

TERMS MADE TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

FOR SALE—Ayrshire Bull "LEOPOLD," 12 months old, a very choice animal, length 5 feet 6 inches, girth 5 feet 1 inch.

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