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VOL. II.

HALIFAX, N. S., JUNE, 1873.

No. 90.

HALIFAX, 7th June, 1873.

DURING the latter part of May we had remarkably warm weather, which brought out the leafage with unwonted rapidity; but there was also great drought. At the close of the month and beginning of June, cold weather set in, with night-frosts on low grounds, which killed beans and other tender crops. The drought still continued, (for the flying showers of hail and rain had no material effect), and the fullest opportunity has been given every farmer this season to have his seed put into a dry bed.

A dry May is not good for Hay, and it is feared that on uplands generally the crop will be light. How it promises on the Marshes we have not heard, but hope to have a report in time for our next number. The recent rains will bring about a great change in the grass crop.

We have already news of the fearful depredations of the *Gooseberry and Currant Caterpillar*, which threatens to destroy the crop of fruit in some localities. We can only remind our readers that frequent syringing with water containing hellebore powder is an effectual remedy. Those who cannot obtain hellebore may use soap-suds and tobacco, a remedy that has been found effectual in Britain, and which ought to be as efficacious here.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK EXHIBITION has been the subject of much discussion in the New Brunswick papers. The *Colonial Farmer* reports that at a meeting of Committee held on 21st May, it was finally decided to hold the Exhibition at Fredericton, and it is added that there is a fair prospect of the necessary funds being subscribed. Some who will be

largely benefitted by the Exhibition being held in Fredericton have declined to give aid, but the Committee are not discouraged and hope to be supported by the public-spirited men of the University City.

It affords us much pleasure to place on record a valuable importation of thoroughbred Alderney stock recently made, directly from the Island of Jersey, by Wm. DUFFUS, Esq., of Halifax. We are indebted to the President of the Board of Agriculture for the following pedigrees of this importation, from which it will be seen that the animals are not only of unquestionable purity, but have been carefully selected from Prize Stock. Those who know the remarkable care that is taken in Jersey in maintaining the purity of the stock, and in recognizing only those animals that have been well bred and display the true characters of the breed, will be able to appreciate the true value of this importation:—

No. 1. 2 years old Heifer DANNY PRUDE, bred Thos. LeCornu, Esq., of St. Owen's Parish, Jersey, from his well known Cow, Silver Star, Sire being the Due de Normandie, entered in Herd Book, No. 124, bred by C. LeMarte, Esq.; color a brown, and gained the 2nd Prize at the J. R. A. S. Show in 1870.

No. 2. Heifer FAIRY, bred by Mr. Hacqurel of Letacq, St. Owen's Parish. Dam, Lady Jane, Sire, Young Glory; color grey; entered in New Jersey Herd Book 137; gained the First Prize at the Exhibition in Jersey, 1870; Wm. Joril, owner.

No. 3. Heifer BELLE, bred by Frs. Pettorell, of St. Peter's, Jersey, from Prize Cow Brown, Sire Purrel, bred by Jas. Bellene, Esq., and gained the Second

Prize at the St. Peter's Parochial Show of 1870, then being one year old, and took the First Prize at the Exhibition of 1871. See Herd Book, 143. A light grey, self color, black tail.

No. 15. Heifer DANSEL, bred by Mr. Mitchel, St. Peter's Parish, Jersey; Dam, Born Lovely, Sire Young Glory, bred by Mr. Wm. Avril, which bull gained the First Prize at the Exhibition, 1870.

We understand that George Anderson, Esq., whose name is already favorably known in connection with the importation of Ayrshires, has also obtained some thoroughbred Alderneys from Jersey.

THE French Vineyards have suffered from the frosts of April, which it is reported, have been so severe as to seriously imperil the vintage of the Bordeaux, Burgundy and Champagne Districts. The crop, both as regards the red and white wines, is said to be very seriously compromised, the damage being far greater than that caused by the severe frost of May, 1861, and it appears that in the low grounds there is really nothing left. In the Medoc, the damage is more partial, although even there all the vines in the lower grounds are destroyed. In the southern districts the loss although considerable, is found to be less than was at first anticipated.

IN England the Fruit Crop never gave a better promise than this Spring. The apple trees were filled with a plethora of buds, pear trees were white even to the tips of the branches, and cherries were never more heavily laden with blossom. But "there is never an open pot without a fly in it." The wind suddenly veered round to the north-east, and brought with

it might frosts just as the plums were in the height of bloom. Early pears and early cherries have also been bitten; but the apple crop has escaped so far, and "an immense crop may be looked upon as certain."

We observe that Mr. Mechi, the famous English Agriculturist, and the *Gardener's Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette*, of London, are giving free advertisement to farms in Virginia and North Carolina, with the view of assisting English farmers to find out that "there is a more profitable field for their capital in the United States than in England." "It is evident that capital will go where it is best remunerated, other things being equal." If Mr. Mechi will pay us a visit in Nova Scotia, we shall be glad to show him farms upon which capital can be more profitably laid out than upon even his own Tiptree Farm.

MR. JOHN STUART MILLS' reputation in logic and philosophy has over-hadomed his other acquirements. Whilst the literary papers are giving obituary notices of his life, we may as well call attention to his keen sense of rural enjoyment. He was fond of botanical pursuits, and published several short papers on *Uranthus* and other English plants in the *Phytologist*. Whilst residing at Avignon he was a correspondent of the *Gardener's Chronicle*.

In the Grain, Cattle and Sheep Markets in England prices are rising. Wheat a shilling dearer in Mark Lane (17th May), Barley scarce, and sold at full prices; and at the Metropolitan Cattle Market high prices fully maintained, in presence of unusually large supplies. The wheat crop is backward, but, with a favorable sunny July, there will be a good crop.

We have received a Circular from the Authorities of the Nebraska State Fair inviting us to compete for "Sixteen Premiums of forty acres each first class Nebraska Lands, for Newspaper Articles, written and published in any Newspaper or Newspapers in the world, either in editorials or communications between the first day of April and the first day of September, 1873. Subject: 'NEBRASKA—HER NATURAL ADVANTAGES AND RESOURCES.'" We don't know much about Nebraska—her natural advantages and resources, and therefore don't feel qualified to write an Editorial; but we noticed lately, in a Halifax paper (the *British Colonist*) a telegraphic dispatch that seems to throw some light on the subject, and we here reproduce it on the distinct understanding that if we receive 40 acres of land for the publication, we shall hand

one half of it to the Proprietor of the *Colonist*, and the other half to the mosquitoes:—

"Reports of the late storm in Nebraska show it to have been the most severe known. Men were frozen to death within two rods of their homes, while trying to get to their stock to feed them. Families were compelled to take refuge in cellars or keep their bed for three days. Houses were blown down and filled with snow. The destruction of cattle and horses was great."

Go West! Go to Nebraska!

We print, in the present number, a recent discussion before the Board of Agriculture of New Brunswick, in reference to importations of Stock and Provincial Exhibitions. These are the two principal matters that should occupy the attention of a Provincial Board, and we think that the remarks of some of the New Brunswick speakers apply very well to the case of our own Province. We therefore invite the careful attention of our readers to the discussion which is apt to be passed over if we do not specially call attention to it. It will be seen how difficult it has been found by the Board in New Brunswick to obtain really satisfactory Stock of the kind required, and how highly they value successful importations. Those few dissatisfied persons who cannot restrain themselves from carping at the doings of our Nova Scotian Board may find some wholesome ideas in the New Brunswick discussion.

We noticed a pretty mealy-mouthed Alderney grazing in Mr. Black's field in Gottingen Street the other day—probably a recent importation.

At the annual April meeting of the Sackville and Westmoreland Agricultural Society, as we learn from the *Chignecto Post*, it was decided to increase the amount of premiums for the present year to \$500. It was resolved to invite competitors from Cumberland, who will be required to refund 25 per cent. of premium moneys drawn by them.—*Amherst Gazette*.

#### THE ONSLOW FARMERS' CLUB.

We are indebted for the following to the *Truro Sun*, a paper whose columns are not unfrequently enriched with agricultural communications:—

[The following paper was read a short time ago before the above named Institution, by Major Wm. Blair, and at the request of that body we cheerfully publish it. The Major does not claim that it is all original, a small portion of it being copied from standard authorities on the subject of Agriculture; nevertheless we

feel constrained to say that much praise is due him, for the careful manner in which he has compiled such an amount of useful information on this all important subject, and we feel assured that it will be read with avidity by farmers generally.—*Ed. Sun.*]

The remark, that progress is the watchword of the age, is as true as it is common; many of the useful arts of life having advanced through the present century with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of the world. What astonishing improvements have been made in the manufacturing industries since the first invention—in the art of printing since the days of Franklin,—in the application of steam, since the discoveries of Fulton. To what vast regions of space our solar system has been found to extend since the discoveries of Newton; many new worlds have been added to the great family of planets. And what triumphs of art over nature, in almost every branch of Natural History have distinguished the age in which we live. *What I ask has wrought these wonders?* EDUCATION, or the application of science or knowledge to the useful arts. By this means, man seizes upon the elements of nature, and compels them to be his servants. Such is the power of mind over matter, when science is called to the aid or assistance of the former. Look for instance to the benefits resulting to our own country from the application of that invisible agent which drives our cars over so many miles of railroad,—which despite storm and tide, wind and wave, propels the thousands of steamboats that plough the ocean and which turns the vast amount of machinery in the world. Its magic power gives new direction to capital and energy, brings distant places nearer, and unites them together by bonds which no party animosity nor sectional prejudice shall ever sunder. This may be considered visionary, but who can be surprised at any discovery or triumph of genius. Improvement succeeds improvement, and the invention of to-day supplants that of yesterday, no project is too bold for the enterprise of the present generation. The vast system of railroads on this continent spreads out its net work, drawing in closer communion the inhabitants of the different countries and towns, and binding, as with bands of iron, communities in firmer compact. The press throws off its impressions with the rapidity of thought; the iron horse stands ready to carry them to the remotest corner of the land. And the wire, as if reproaching the sluggish power of steam, threads its way to encompass the globe, and to urge on with electric force the progress and improvements of the age. Thus we see what science has accomplished for other arts. She has also made some valuable contributions to the

art of Agriculture, and needs only a wise direction of thought, enterprise and capital, to work out still greater results, and to raise this much neglected calling, not only to a par, but above all other pursuits. But let us not cast any reflection upon or detract from the merit which so justly belongs to our noble sires who so boldly faced the forests, that for so many long years waved and held majestic sway over this continent, who with stout hearts and willing hands, converted the wilderness into beautiful fields, and who with their work well done and their lives well spent, passed away and left us to reap the benefits of their long lives of toil. And while I would speak with the greatest respect and reverence of those whose bodies have returned to dust, and their spirits to the God who gave them, yet the fact is undeniable, that this art has not progressed proportionally with the other great departments of human labour, *and why?* Let us look at the reasons: The Lawyer, the Dr., the Minister, the Mechanic, the men who occupy high positions professionally in our country, Judges, &c., have they gained their high positions by guessing, or by study and Education and the application of that Education *to their calling.* In all other trades and professions a thorough education is essential to correct practice; an apprenticeship must be served, but in farming where it is *most* necessary, it has too often been omitted or left to chance. There are established institutions for the education of men for the pulpit, the bar, the healing art, engineering, manufacturing, and the mechanical arts, but agriculture, on which depends our national prosperity, has been left like a ship at sea without rudder or compass. We have colleges to educate men for the learned professions, with the hundreds of common schools, but at present not a single institution for the professional education of our *Farmers Sons*, who with their worthy Sires constitute so large a proportion of the population of our country, and upon whom is levied so large a share of the taxes for the support of other institutions.

What the farmer needs is the scientific education which the mechanic, the manufacturer, and the artizan receives, to enable him to become master of his calling. He must understand the processes of the vegetable kingdom, by what agents they are conducted, by what laws they are regulated, and how the whole may be turned to the best account with the least labour and expense; and for this knowledge of his art he must depend on the light of science. The thrift, industry, and intelligence of other classes have been conspicuous for the last quarter of a century; yet the tillers of the soil, not a whit behind any other class in natural talent and virtue, great in everything which pertains

to personal worth, are left to toil on without receiving their proper share of scientific aid, and as if the *All Wise One*, who has promised that seedtime and harvest shall not fail, had prescribed no laws for them to study, no rules to govern their practice, and as though the fulfilment of this promise did not depend upon compliance with his unchangeable laws; for if there are scientific principles upon which successful cultivation is based, then no effort can be well directed unless founded on these principles.

There is no department of human industry on which the aid of science is more absolutely necessary, but the impression has too frequently been that farming is purely *mechanical* requiring *muscular* rather than *mental* power to ensure success, and this opinion has so greatly prevailed, that if a man attempted to educate himself for the duties and responsibilities of a farmer, he has been styled a "book farmer," or "a man of zeal, without knowledge." But what is an agricultural education? It is that system of training which teaches the application of science to the art of agriculture. And what is the science of agriculture? It relates to the principles of successful cultivation. For instance, it teaches that "all plants live and grow by eating;"—what their proper food is, where it may be found, in what quantity, and how it shall be applied.

But how shall this be attained?—By guessing? By long and doubtful experiments?—By the clear, light of science, which can solve those problems at once! Science says to her chemist, tell me of what that plant is composed—then analyze that soil and tell me if that plant will flourish in it. If it will not, tell me what ingredients are wanting for its healthy development, tell me whether that soil is best adapted to the growth of grains, hay or vegetables. Tell me what ingredients the growth of these will abstract, and what kind and quantity of manure must be supplied to restore the productive energies of the soil.

The analysis of the chemist may settle all these points as satisfactorily as the longest and best practical experience of the farmer, and by which knowledge he may ascertain the proper food for his crops and for his stock.

Education increases power; and this is as true in agriculture as in any other pursuit or profession, and reflection will convince any one that such is the necessity for science in this vocation, that a long life of study and experience would leave the most intelligent far short of perfection. In fact there is no pursuit which requires more intelligence, simply because the principles on which it depends, are more difficult to understand than almost any other. The farmer should have a scientific knowledge of his soils, and their adap-

tation to the growth of his crops, the preparation and nature of the different parts of the fertilizers he applies, the influence of his crops on the soil, and if exhausting, how its reproductive energies may be restored. He should also understand the laws of the various chemical changes which take place in manures and soils, and their influence on vegetation, from the germination of the seed to the maturity of the crop, the nature and remedy of the diseases of animals and vegetables, the breeding and raising of stock, the habits of insects, and how their ravages may be prevented.

Such knowledge is absolutely necessary, but how is he to obtain it? It is but slowly and imperfectly learned by observation and experience, and we need schools in which they should be taught. But whether this knowledge shall be acquired in a college, an academy or in common schools, we will not at present stop to enquire. That it is requisite to the highest success, no enlightened cultivator of the soil will deny. Facts substantiate this reasoning. For instance, at present, the average yield of milk per day, throughout the year, is not more than four quarts. But, by the application of knowledge to the selection and improvement of the breeds of our milch cows, the quantity has been in many instances doubled without additional expense for keeping, a result which, in a stock of fifteen cows, would add a profit to their owners, at 10 cents per gallon of more than \$500 per year. An old and experienced farmer gives it as the result of his experience, that cows yielding but four quarts per day will pay but little more than the expense of keeping, all above that is net profit. Hence he considers that a cow which gives eight quarts per day yields as large a net profit as four cows giving five quarts each day, making no allowance for the difference of keeping, and hence the profit on such stock depends on the milking propensities of the breed. Is it not then a question of great importance that whether such an improvement can be produced, particularly in this country which is gaining notoriety for its stock raising. Whether by any system of breeding, we can improve our milch cows, so that all shall be as valuable for dairy purposes as the best we now possess. Doubtless we can if any reliance can be placed on the laws of animal physiology, and by the laws of science. Guided by these to successful practice, it is already the boast of the herdsmen of Europe, that "they can breed stock to a pattern."

Who cannot appreciate the difference between the clean, smooth, small-boned, beautifully formed, quiet and easily fattened Chester or Berkshire pig, over the lean, pike-nosed, roach-backed porcupine

grunter, continually eating and squealing, but like Pharaoh's lean kine, never full? And why may not all the swine in the country be of the former class? If they were their worth would be increased 20 per cent., not to speak of the great saving of expense in fattening. On these and other points we want a system of experiments directed by scientific knowledge. And are they not important to our farmers? But how shall this information be obtained, at whose expense and by whose instructions? They who are to produce from mother earth the grain and grass, the beef and pork, and other products for the support of our race, should of all men have the aid of Government to provide for them the means of knowledge and success. True we have agricultural papers and periodicals, and they are doing a good work in spreading broad-cast useful knowledge. Where they were once ridiculed as worthless, they are now hailed as welcome messengers, and as the best friend of the farmer. Let then no farmer deny his sons the advantage of at least one paper which is devoted to this subject. Agricultural Societies have also contributed largely to the progress and spread of agricultural information. By their exhibitions, reports, and in many other ways they have scattered broad-cast the seeds of knowledge, and propelled on the car of improvement. But neither these or any other means now in operation, are deemed sufficient for all that is desirable. We have the material, but they want system and encouragement. Where shall the farmer look for this but to the government whose right hand should be upheld for the protection of all classes of her sons. We have no agricultural schools such as abound in other countries. Europe has over four hundred of such institutions at the present time, all of which exert a powerful influence by the spread of intelligence, of which France has over one hundred under government patronage. To one of them she made a grant in one year of half a million of dollars. Another has graduated some thousands of well educated agriculturists who immediately found honorable situations at the head of their professions. Russia has a large number of similar institutions, some of which are said to be of the highest order, and superior to those in other lands.

And shall this youthful Dominion, where every son is a king, and every daughter a queen, behold those things and remain inactive. Foreign schools may not be suitable for our soils, but they will serve as models, if they have proved successful in the places I have mentioned they will prove more so here, where all can enjoy the advantages of education, and where the present institutions of our country favor their success.

We have no objections to what the government does for other institutions, but we would most respectfully ask why it is that her funds have been so liberally bestowed for educational and charitable purposes, and for internal improvements, when no appropriations, not even one dollar has been granted for the professional education of the Farmer. Our common School Fund amounts to a large sum, but great as are the blessings which have flowed, and will continue to flow from it, yet why should not a portion of that income be appropriated for Agricultural Education. Let the hundreds of our farmers weigh well the subject and decide the question. It is in their hands, and if one-half of the energy which is displayed in local, petty, party, political strife, was devoted to this subject which is of such vast importance to us as a nation of farmers, much good would be the result.

ONslow, Feb. 12th, 1873.

**COLCHESTER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION,**

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF THE COUNTY, OPEN TO THE COMPETITION OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

1. Exhibition to be held on Thursday, 2nd October, or, if unfavourable, first following fine day, in and near the Drill Room at Truro.

2. Premiums to be awarded to competitors for articles of their own growth or production of the present year, or three months' possession in case of stock, except animals imported for breeding purposes.

3. The Judges will be instructed to withhold prizes in all cases where they consider the articles or animals unworthy of a prize.

4. No person shall be allowed to enter for Exhibition more than one specimen in any one section of a class, unless the additional article shall be of a distinct named variety or pattern from the first, this rule not to apply to animals, but to apply to all kinds of grain, seeds, vegetable products, fruits, manufactured articles, &c., &c., in which each additional specimen would necessarily be precisely similar to the first.

5. No person shall act as judge in any section of a class, in which he is an exhibitor.

6. No person will be allowed to interfere with the judges while in the discharge of their duties. Exhibitors so interfering will forfeit their right to any premium to which they might otherwise be entitled.

7. All entries must be made in writing, and handed to the Secretary on or before the 25th day of September, after which nothing will be entered.

8. All stock will be received on the day of exhibition from 7 till 10 o'clock a. m., after which none can be received, except animals coming by trains, and carriage and saddle horses, which will not be required before 1 o'clock p. m.

9. No animal can take two prizes, and all stock and articles exhibited must be taken charge of by their owners, the Committee giving their assistance in providing the necessary accommodations, and doing all in their power to ensure safety.

10. Stock, etc., cannot be removed from the grounds without the consent of the Managers under forfeiture of any prize awarded.

11. Entrance fee \$2, inclusive of any sums subscribed by competitors to exhibition fund.

12. The Committee reserve the right of withholding prizes in cases where there is no competition.

13. All cattle must be accompanied by a rope to fasten them securely; and no provision will be made for stock, etc., not entered for exhibition.

14. All bulls must be ringed and securely fastened, with keepers at hand.

15. An entrance fee of ten cents will be taken at the Drill Room door from non-exhibitors and non-subscribers to Exhibition Fund, at 11 a. m., when the public will be admitted.

16. All sums of money, etc., subscribed to exhibition prize fund, shall be paid the Treasurer of the exhibition not later than 1st day of September next.

WM. BLAIR, Chairman.

- I. LONGWORTH,
- W. N. DICKSON,
- WM. SUTHERLAND,
- JOHN SMITH,
- JAMES NORRIS,
- ALEX. CUTTEN,
- JOHN B. CALKIN,
- EDMUND CUTTEN,
- ROBERT CHRISTIE,
- ISAAC BARNHILL,
- JAMES A. LEAMAN,
- GEORGE A. LAYTON,

Central Exhibition Committee.

George A. Layton, Secretary and Treasurer of Exhibition.

**LIST OF PREMIUMS.**

	1st.	2nd.
Best Stallion of any age or breed,	\$8.00	\$6.00
" " 3 years old, - - -	5.00	5.00
" " 2 " " - - -	5.00	4.00
" Brood mare and colt, - - -	7.00	5.00
" Pair team horses, - - -	7.00	5.00
" Single draft horse, - - -	5.00	4.00
" Pair carriage horses, - - -	10.00	5.00
" Carriage horse, - - -	8.00	4.00
" Saddle horse, - - -	5.00	4.00
" Colt, 3 years old Gelding, -	5.00	4.00
" Colt, 2 " " " - - -	5.00	4.00
" Colt, 1 " " " - - -	4.00	3.00
" Sucking colt, - - -	3.00	2.00

**THOROUGH BRED CATTLE.**

Best Durham Bull 2 years old and upwards, - - -	5.00
" Durham Bull under 2 years, -	4.00

	1st.	2nd.
Best Ayrshire Bull 2 years old and upwards, - - - - -	5.00	
" Ayrshire Bull under 2 years, - - - - -	4.00	
" Devon Bull 2 years old and upwards, - - - - -	5.00	
" Devon Bull under 2 years - - - - -	4.00	3.00
" Durham Cow, - - - - -	4.00	3.00
" Ayrshire Cow, - - - - -	4.00	3.00
" Alderney Cow, - - - - -	4.00	3.00
" Devon Cow, - - - - -	4.00	3.00

GRADED CATTLE.

Best Bull 2 years old and upwards, - - - - -	4.00	
" " under 2 years, - - - - -	3.00	
" " Calf, - - - - -	3.00	2.00
" Milch Cow, - - - - -	7.00	5.00
do 3rd best, - - - - -		3.00
" Heifer 2 years old, milch, - - - - -	4.00	3.00
" " 2 " " " - - - - -	4.00	3.00
" " 1 " " " - - - - -	4.00	3.00
" " Calf, - - - - -	4.00	3.00
" Fat Cow, - - - - -	6.00	4.00
" Pair fat Oxen, - - - - -	16.00	12.00
" Pair working Oxen, - - - - -	9.00	7.00
" Pair 3 year old steers, - - - - -	9.00	7.00
" " 2 " " " - - - - -	8.00	6.00
" " 1 " " " - - - - -	6.00	5.00
" " Steer Calves, - - - - -	6.00	5.00

SHEEP.

Best Ram 2 years old and upwards, - - - - -	4.00	3.00
" " 1 " " " - - - - -	4.00	3.00
" " Lamb, - - - - -	4.00	3.00
" Pen 4 ewes 2 years old and upwards, - - - - -	6.00	4.00
" Pen 2 ewes, 1 year old and upwards, - - - - -	6.00	4.00
" Pen 4 ewe Lambs, - - - - -	4.00	2.00
" " 4 Wethers, - - - - -	6.00	4.00

SWINE.

(Pure Bred Chester White.)

Best Boar of any age, - - - - -	4.00	3.00
" Spring Pig, - - - - -	5.00	3.00
" Sow of any age, - - - - -	4.00	3.00
" Litter Sucking pigs, - - - - -	4.00	3.00
" Boar any other breed, - - - - -	4.00	3.00
" Sow, - - - - -	4.00	3.00
" Spring pig, - - - - -	5.00	3.00
" Fat hog of any breed, - - - - -	6.00	4.00
" Litter Sucking pigs of any other breed, - - - - -	4.00	3.00

FOWLS.

Best Trio Fowls—Brahma, - - - - -	3.00	2.00
" " any other improved breed, - - - - -	3.00	2.00
" Any breed, - - - - -	3.00	2.00

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

Best Bushel Wheat, - - - - -	2.00	1.00
" " Barley, - - - - -	2.00	1.00
" " Oats, Surprise, - - - - -	2.00	4.00
" " " Norway, - - - - -	2.00	1.00
" " " any other kind, - - - - -	2.00	1.00
" 1/2 bushel Peas, - - - - -	2.00	1.00
" 1/2 " Beans, - - - - -	2.00	1.00
" 1/2 " Ears Corn, - - - - -	2.00	1.00
" 1/2 " Timothy seed, - - - - -	2.00	1.00

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

Best bushel early Potatoes, - - - - -	2.00	1.00
" " table " (late) - - - - -	2.00	1.00
" " stock " - - - - -	2.00	1.00
" " potatoes any new variety - - - - -	2.00	1.00
" " Carrots, - - - - -	2.00	1.00
" " Turnips, - - - - -	2.00	1.00
" " Manzold Wurtzel, - - - - -	2.00	1.00
" " Beets, - - - - -	2.00	1.00
" " Parsnips, - - - - -	2.00	1.00
" 1/2 bushel Onions, - - - - -	2.00	1.00
" Collection of roots exclusive of potatoes, 6 each variety, - - - - -	2.00	1.00
" 6 heads Cabbage, - - - - -	1.00	0.50
" 6 " Cauliflower, - - - - -	1.00	0.50
" 2 Squashes, - - - - -	1.00	0.50
" 2 Pumpkins, - - - - -	1.00	0.50
" 6 heads Celery, - - - - -	1.00	0.50

	1st.	2nd.
Best Dozen Tomatoes, - - - - -	1.00	0.50
" Bouquet Flowers—special by Richard Craig, Esq., - - - - -	4.00	
" Bouquet Flowers, - - - - -	3.00	2.00

FRUITS, ETC.

Best collection apples, 12 each kind, 3rd best collection, do. - - - - -	4.00	3.00
" Doz. apples, any variety, - - - - -	2.00	1.00
" Doz. Peas, - - - - -	2.00	1.00
" 1/2 peck Plums, - - - - -	2.00	1.00
" Crock or tub of Butter, not less than 20 lbs., - - - - -	5.00	3.00
" Cheese, - - - - -	5.00	3.00

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Best single mould board plough, (wood) - - - - -	4.00	3.00
" Single mould-board plough (metal) - - - - -	4.00	3.00
" double " " - - - - -	3.00	2.00
" Harrow, - - - - -	3.00	2.00
" Cultivator, - - - - -	3.00	2.00
" 3 Potato Forks, - - - - -	2.00	1.00
" Horse power hay fork, - - - - -	3.00	2.00
" Grindstones, - - - - -	3.00	2.00

INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURES.

Best set Harness single, - - - - -	4.00	3.00
" " team Harness double, - - - - -	4.00	3.00
" Saddle and Bridle, - - - - -	3.00	2.00
" Collection Furniture, - - - - -	6.00	4.00
" " Trunks, - - - - -	4.00	3.00
" " Leather, - - - - -	4.00	3.00
" " Hats, - - - - -	5.00	
" " Stoves, - - - - -	6.00	4.00
" " Men's Boots heavy, - - - - -	3.00	2.00
" " Men's Boots light, - - - - -	3.00	2.00
" " Women's " - - - - -	3.00	2.00
" " Boys and Misses boots, - - - - -	3.00	2.00
" Light Carriage any build - - - - -	8.00	6.00
" Light waggon, - - - - -	5.00	4.00
" Express waggon, - - - - -	5.00	4.00
" Ox yoke, - - - - -	2.00	1.00

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best 10 yards all wool filled and dressed cloth hand-loom, - - - - -	3.00	2.00
Best 10 yards all wool sheeps' grey twilled homspun, - - - - -	3.00	2.00
Best 10 yards all wool flannel plain - - - - -	3.00	2.00
Best 10 " " " " twill'd, - - - - -	3.00	2.00
Best 10 " Cotton and wool flannel, plain, - - - - -	3.00	2.00
Best 10 yards Cotton and wool flannel, twilled, - - - - -	3.00	2.00
Best 6 pairs Men's Socks, - - - - -	2.00	1.00
Best 3 " Women's Hose, - - - - -	2.00	1.00
Best 16 yards all wool carpeting, - - - - -	6.00	4.00
Best 16 " rag " " - - - - -	5.00	3.00
Best Woolen yarn hearth rug, - - - - -	4.00	2.00
Best Rag Mat, - - - - -	5.00	3.00
3rd best Rag Mat - - - - -		2.00

PICTOU AGRICULT. EXHIBITION.

The Pictou Agricultural Society intend holding an Agricultural Exhibition at Durham Village in the month of October, 1873, and have determined to offer prizes as follows:—

HORSES.

	1ST PR.	2ND PR.
Best Stallion 3 years old and upwards - - - - -	\$2 00	\$1 50
" " 2 years old - - - - -	2 00	1 50
" " Foaled in 1873 - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" Breeding Mare 4 years old and upwards - - - - -	2 00	1 50
" Mare three years old - - - - -	2 00	1 50
" " foaled in 1873 - - - - -	1 50	1 00

CATTLE. 1ST PR. 2ND PR.

Best Durham Bull, Thorough Bred - - - - -	2 00	1 50
" Alderney " - - - - -	2 00	1 50
" Grade " 3 years old and upwards - - - - -	2 00	1 50
" " " 2 years old - - - - -	2 00	1 50
" " " 1 " " - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" " " calved in 1873 - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" Pair Oxen 3 yrs old and upwards - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" Durham Milch Cow - - - - -	2 00	1 50
" Alderney " - - - - -	2 00	1 50
" Grade " 2 00 - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" Heifer 2 years old - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" " 1 year old - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" " calved 1873 - - - - -	1 50	1 00

SHEEP.

Best Ram 2 years old and upwards - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" " 1 year old - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" " Lamb'd 1873 - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" Ewe 2 years old and upwards - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" " 1 year old - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" " Lamb'd in 1873 - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" Wether - - - - -	1 50	0 75

PIGS.

Best Boar 1 year old and upwards - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" " under 1 year old - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" Sow 1 year old and upwards - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" " under 1 year old - - - - -	1 50	1 00

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

Best Sample Flax unthrashed and undressed - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" Bushel Wheat 2 00 - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" " Oats, white or yellow - - - - -	1 00	0 75
" Bushel Oats black - - - - -	1 00	0 75
" 1/2 bushel Field Peas - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" 1/2 " Beans white or colored - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" 1/2 bushel Timothy Seed - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" 1/2 " Buckwheat - - - - -	1 00	0 50

ROOTS.

Best 1/2 bushel Potatoes—early - - - - -	0 75	0 50
" 1/2 " " common - - - - -	0 75	0 50
" Dozen Swedish Turnips - - - - -	0 75	0 50
" " Carrots—Field - - - - -	0 75	0 50
" " " Garden - - - - -	0 75	0 50
" " Beets—Blood Red - - - - -	0 75	0 50
" " Onions - - - - -	0 75	0 50
" " Parsnips - - - - -	0 75	0 50
" " Cabbage - - - - -	0 75	0 50
" " Cauliflower - - - - -	0 75	0 50
" " Celery - - - - -	0 75	0 50
" 3 Pumpkins - - - - -	0 75	0 50
" 3 Squashes - - - - -	0 75	0 50
" Dozen Tomatoes - - - - -	0 75	0 50

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best 5 yds Men's Black Cloth all wool, dressed - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" 5 yds Men's Grey Cloth all wool, undressed - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" 5 yds Men's Grey Cloth all wool, dressed - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" 5 yds Women's Cloth all wool, dressed - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" Hearth Rug Woollen Yarn - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" " Rags - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" 10 yds Woollen Carpeting home made - - - - -	1 50	1 00
" 10 yds Rag Carpeting home made - - - - -	1 50	1 00



	1ST PR.	2ND PR.
Best Pair Knit Drawers	0 75	0 50
" " Blankets—all wool	1 50	1 00
" Table Cloth—Linen	1 00	0 50
" 5 yds Flannel, Woollen	1 00	0 50
" 5 " " cotton & wool	1 50	1 00
" 5 " Woollen Cloth, fancy pattern, Women's wear	1 50	1 00
" 2 sides Upper Leather	1 50	1 00
" 2 Calf-Skins—dressed	1 50	1 00

**BUTTER & CHEESE.**

Best Package Butter, not less than 20 lbs.	1 50	1 00	0 75
" 5 lb Butter in rolls or prints	1 50	1 00	0 75
" Cheese not less than 10 lbs. home made	1 50	1 00	0 75

**FRUIT.**

Best Dozen Apples—Summer	0 75	0 50
" " " Winter	0 75	0 50
" " Pears	0 75	0 50
" 1 bushel Black Plums	0 75	0 50
" 1 " Green Gages	0 75	0 50

Full particulars as to day of Exhibition and conditions of competition for persons not members of this Society, &c., will be published at least one month before the time fixed for such Exhibition. By order.

JOHN MACKENZIE,  
Secretary.

DURHAM, April 22, 1873.

## NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

### PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

Mr. Inches—It has been asked for the last two or three months—"Are we to have an Exhibition?" Until we know whether the Board will hold an exhibition, no effort will be made to provide buildings, but when it is known that an exhibition will be held on certain terms, then, perhaps, in a few days, people will decide whether they will comply with those terms.

Mr. McLauchlin—I quite agree with the last speaker about making preparations. I am strongly in favor of the importation of stock, but if we can not this year import them I would vote for an exhibition. The law provides for annual exhibitions, and we shall carry out the law.

Mr. Peters—I will move,—Whereas an Act of the Assembly of this Province provides that this Board may either hold an exhibition or make an importation of stock with the sum of \$1000 granted us each year; and whereas no application has been made by any locality for an exhibition; therefore

*Resolved*—That this Board make an importation of stock for the present year.

Mr. McLauchlin—I second the resolution.

Mr. Inches—I move as an amendment:

*Resolved*—That the Board do hold an exhibition this year provided suitable arrangements can be made.

Mr. Ryan—My vote would depend upon what amount of money we have.

Mr. Peters—Some two or three years ago this Board decided to import stock. We had \$3000, and we asked for a loan from the local societies, and they responded readily, and placed more funds at our disposal than we asked for; besides this the Government loaned us \$4000, and we made a large importation of stock. I have the documents which show the loss which occurred through this importation. I have them not with me, but I can bring them this afternoon. The principal loss was on horses, and but very little loss on cattle. With \$1000 we now have, and \$2000 we could borrow from the Societies, we could make an importation of cattle and sheep, and by their sale we could pay the amount we borrow and have something besides. It is the object of the Board to raise the character of the stock in the Province, and I contend the Provincial grant is for that purpose. It seems an unwise course for Societies to go to another section of the county, and buy stock because it is a little better than their own; they should buy the very best stock they can get. If we should spend \$10,000 a year in the importation of the best stock, in five years New Brunswick might be an exporter instead of an importer of stock. I believe that the Board, by the importation of stock three years ago, did more to establish itself in the hearts of the people in this country than by the Fredericton Exhibition.

Mr. Beckwith—An importation of horses, by the York Society, into this Province some years ago, was most unsatisfactory. As soon as the parties who bought them were freed from the obligation to keep them in the Province, they were sent to Maine and Massachusetts. After all the advantages offered to the owners of these horses, the price they brought was very small compared with what they cost. There are very excellent horses now in the Province; there is in Fredericton a horse as good as any in the Dominion, and there is not enough paid for his services to pay for his keep. Horned cattle and pigs have been imported, and have much improved our stock. The York County Agricultural Society imported seeds and implements, and distributed them at cost to the members of the Society. The dealers in seeds said, "you are interfering with our business," and so said the makers and dealers in agricultural implements. We furnished models of the best importations to Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Todd, and to the Messrs. Allan, who then began to manufacture all kinds of agricultural implements according to those models, and, knowing the wants of the country, they improved upon them. Now they can be obtained cheaper than they can be imported. Then, again,

the importation of seeds had the effect of reducing the price, which has been of some advantage to the farmers. I am in favor of holding an exhibition this present year, because it can be held without any great expense, and it will have the effect of bringing farmers together, comparing their stock, and, encouraged by the premiums they get, they will be induced to extend their operations, and by their individual enterprise make new importations.

Mr. Inches—We paid \$1,580 at the Sackville exhibition in premiums, and also at the Fredericton exhibition. I am in favor of raising the premium list to \$2000, and our expenses would not amount to over \$2000 more. If we place our receipts at \$5000 we will have a surplus of \$1000.

Mr. McLauchlan—Something has been said about individual enterprise. My experience is that individual enterprise, whatever it may be in the other Provinces, has not yet been such in New Brunswick as to enable purchasers of stock to purchase successfully. I have never seen any stock yet that can be purchased from that which has been raised or purchased by individual enterprise. In reference to the colt in Fredericton, which has been mentioned, he is only fit for fancy driving. Such horses are not adapted to the wants of the Province. Our best stock is being ruined by in-and-in breeding. In Carleton County we sent a man to purchase five or six thoroughbred bulls; he went out and purchased two or three fair Ayrshires and two Devons. They were called Devons, but if they were, there was bad breeding somewhere. Though he bought the best that could be got, the purchase was a failure. Previous to this we purchased the best sheep that could be obtained at Sheffield, and they were a failure. It is nearly four years since we have had any blood stock imported in the Province by the Board, and we need a fresh importation.

Mr. Girouard—I am in favor of the importation of stock, but as we have not the funds necessary to render it a success, I think it would be best for us to hold an exhibition. It tends to encourage Agriculture, and if shows were not held, our local Societies would go down.

Mr. Sterling—At the present time there is great need for the importation of good stock. The members of the Board feel that it is not right to buy up the animals already in the Province, but we are compelled to do so, not having the means of going abroad. I must correct an error; I could not have it said that individual enterprise has done nothing, because it has done a great deal. I can refer to my friend Mr. Inches, who has accomplished wonders in the way of local enterprise. I would like to take my friend Mr. Mc-

Lauchlan to Sheffield, and show him the stock of Mr. Burpee, which has been pronounced second to none in the Dominion; I would like to take him to Sackville and show him the Ayrshire and Durham stock of that locality, mainly brought into the country by local enterprise. He must have sent an incompetent man when he sent to purchase stock. We have good stock in the Province, but not enough of it. Westmoreland, Kings, and Sunbury have good stock; the latter county was at one time famous for sheep, but they have got run down.

Mr. McLauchlan—So far as the importation of sheep is concerned, Mr. Sterling has acknowledged I am correct in my statements. He says we did not send the right man to buy stock, but I would like him to tell me where the stock could have been had. We sent out to purchase five yearling bulls, two Devons and three Ayrshires.

Mr. Sterling—Mr. McMonagle would be glad to supply the Ayrshires and Mr.—

Mr. McLauchlan—Those parties were visited; Mr. Fairweather had an animal, but not being anxious to sell, his price was such that the man could not afford to pay it. Neither Mr. Marven nor Mr. Scovil had any animals of that description. Mr. McMonagle had an animal, but he would not sell him unless he got a very high price for him. Mr. Flewelling's stock of Devons is very questionable, I question their purity (Mr. Inches: No, no.) Some of the stock was sold out, and I am informed Mr. Flewelling had no such animals last year. Mr. Smith had no such animals. The man we sent to buy stock then went to Westmoreland and all I have got to say about them is, that I am sorry they ever came to Carleton County, for they have sunk the reputation of that stock in that vicinity. The stock we wanted was not in the country.

Mr. Phillips—The gentleman sent out a delegate to buy cattle, and confined him to a price. It is not good policy to confine a delegate to a price, because it is better to pay a large sum and get good stock than to pay a less price and get inferior animals.

Mr. Swim—There is a large amount of stock imported into the Province through local enterprise. During the last year local Societies expended \$3,956.64 in the importation of stock.

Mr. Dixon (chairman)—I am in favor of the importation of stock by the Board, and also am in favor of holding an exhibition. I am an ardent advocate of annual exhibitions, because in order to make them a success we must not let the interim between them be too long. The most successful part of this Dominion in Agricultural exhibitions is Ontario, where they have been held annually since 1846.

Their exhibitions are not surpassed by any on the Continent, and yet they began in 1846 in a very small sort of way, \$1000 being all they offered in premiums that year. They do not go upon the principle that premiums are to be given only to the products of Ontario; on the contrary they give the prize to the best animal, no matter where it comes from, but of course it must be owned in Ontario. If it has been imported within the year, and it is of the best class, they will not only give it the first prize, but treble it, because it has been brought into the country by individual enterprise. That is a principle which I should like to see embodied in our exhibitions hereafter, because it would stimulate private enterprise very much. The breeders of Ontario have imported largely from England and the United States, getting the best stock they could, and now they are selling them back to England. I am in favor of the importation of stock by the Board, but I cannot see how we can this present year make a respectable importation with the funds we have, or how we could bear the loss that would ensue from a large importation of stock. The stock we want to bring into the country will cost a large sum of money, and this stock in our former efforts we could not get for want of funds. Why is it we have not enterprise enough among us to make an importation of stock to pay expenses? Nova Scotia last year made an importation of \$10,000 worth of stock from Ontario, which stock was landed at Halifax with the loss of one of their horses. When this stock was sold, parties came from all parts of the Province, a splendid sale took place, and the importation more than paid the expenses. We must either come to the conclusion that our enterprise is not equal to that of Nova Scotia, or that we do not need improved stock as much as they feel they do. There was no great gathering at Halifax at the time the sale took place, except people coming directly to the sale, but when our sale took place it was at the time when the Provincial exhibition was held, when the Agricultural interests of the Province were represented here largely. One would have supposed that under these circumstances our sale would be more of a success than the sale in Nova Scotia, but it was not. I feel a good deal embarrassed on this question; I would regret to abandon an exhibition for one year, because I think these annual exhibitions will be an advantage to the country as they have been to Ontario. We must have these annual exhibitions held in different localities, and they will be a School for every locality where they are held. There have been buildings erected in Fredericton for holding exhibitions in, and grounds prepared, and these buildings and grounds are a credit to the enterprise

of the people of Fredericton. This City, with its Steam and Railway connection with all parts of the Province, is a central place to hold an exhibition. I am sorry to see the building is not kept in a proper state of repair, but I hope yet to see it in as good condition as when built. I know this expense is too heavy for the York Society alone. I think that building ought to be placed under the control of the Board of Works, and be kept in repair at the public expense, for such provincial purposes as may be required, for an Intercolonial Exhibition, for if such an exhibition should be held in this Province, it would be held in Fredericton on account of its fine grounds and buildings, there being nothing equal to them in the Dominion.

If called upon to decide between this resolution and the amendment, I should not really know which way it would be best to vote; they are both well worthy to be supported, and I do not know but what we can have an exhibition and an importation of stock as well. If we can hold an exhibition for \$1000, and make an importation of stock for \$1000, we will only require an additional \$1000 to have them both, and that ought not to be a large sum for the Board of Agriculture to raise. I think we had better defer this question for a time until we make up our minds upon it.

Mr. Beckwith—It is very important to the country that there should be an importation of stock, but the funds that are at the disposal of the Board are not sufficient to enable us to make an importation which would be successful and give satisfaction. The annual meeting of this Board takes place during the session of the Legislature, and after the Government have appropriated all their funds for the ensuing year, therefore to make an application to them for funds for the importation of stock would embarrass them. But if a delegation from this Board would call upon the Government during the session and say, "We want to make a handsome importation of stock during the year 1874. We will then contribute the thousand dollars we have, and we think the local societies will contribute \$2000; we want you to contribute \$5000. Then with \$8000 which we would have, we would be perfectly safe, when the time came, in borrowing \$2000 from the banks, because we know the sale of the stock would enable us to repay the bank. If the Executive will say that in 1874 they will include the sum of \$4000, all the rest would follow as a matter of course. I think there is less apathy now amongst the farmers than there was when we made the former importation. I have taken a great deal of interest in these matters, but have become discouraged by the apathy shown by farmers of ample means.



Private enterprise has done something in the importation of stock. I will mention an instance:—Twenty years ago Mr. Taylor, a farmer, came from the old country to New Brunswick, and settled in the Parish of Stanley. Being used to sheep farming he brought a few Cotswold sheep, and until the day of his death he every year had some stock brought out in lumber vessels. He was willing to lend to his neighbours and the consequence was, the finest sheep in New Brunswick were to be found in Stanley. Sunbury County purchased sheep from him, and had at one time superior sheep, but by in-and-in breeding they have become deteriorated. For twenty years I have attended Agricultural shows in that locality, and I find, since the death of Mr. Taylor, their sheep have deteriorated every year. This improvement in the sheep of that settlement was effected by the private enterprise of a man who was assessed on not more than \$500 worth of property. I think it very advisable to appoint a committee to wait upon the Government to acquaint them with our views, and likewise to have the matter discussed in the House of Assembly.

Mr. McLaughlan—There are very few members of the Board but wish to have an exhibition held, and by going cautiously to work we can accomplish something which will please every body at the Board. The suggestion of the last speaker will meet the views of all; should the importation of stock be decided upon for another year, the proposed exhibition for this year would be adopted unanimously. The amendment was then adopted.—*Colonial Farmer.*

**Agricultural Reports.**

**ANNAPOLIS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

ANNAPOLIS, DEC. 3RD., 1872.

The Annapolis Agricultural Society held their Annual Meeting this day in accordance with the Agricultural Act, in the Court House at Annapolis. The President in the Chair.

The attendance of members was larger than at any previous meeting. The Minutes of the last annual and subsequent meetings were read and approved. James Horsfall, Esq., E. E. McDonald, Esq., and G. F. Hoyt, Esq., were appointed a Committee to audit the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer, who reported the same correct. The President having been delegated by the Society to attend the sale at Halifax, in October last, of stock imported by the Board, then submitted his report, that not having funds of the Society at his disposal sufficient to purchase an Ayrshire Bull old enough for service, he had purchased the Short Horn Durham Bull, General Grant, for one hundred and sixty dollars, and had him put in the stable of J. L. Rice, Esq., near the Court House, where he could be seen by the members, and which I am happy to say met the hearty approval of all the members present; his girth is seven

feet six inches, and he weighs nearly two thousand pounds.

The President's report was unanimously received, nearly all the members present preferring the Durham to the Ayrshire. A special Committee was appointed to make the necessary provision for the keep of the two bulls now owned by the Society, the services of which were fixed at one dollar each to cows of members, and two dollars each to non-members.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following were appointed. *President*, George Whitman, Esq.; *Vice-President*, James Horsfall, Esq.; *Treasurer*, Alexander Harris, Esq.; *Secretary*, Stathern Bailey, Esq.; *Directors*; J. M. Harris, E. E. McDormand, William Jefferson, Rev. Walter Grey, and James Whitman, Esqs.

Cash received from 73 members.....	\$73 00
Subscribed by Members towards purchase of Bull.....	39 80
From services of Durham Bull, Sir Charles..	70 00
	<hr/>
	\$182 80

**EXPENSES.**

Paid for Stationery and Advertising..	\$4 08
Paid for keep of Bull, Sir Charles.....	95 00
On account purchase Durham Bull	
General Grant.....	70 00
	<hr/>
	\$169 08

Balance in Treasurer's hands.....\$13 72

The Society now own two Short Horn Durham Bulls, viz, Sir Charles, cost in March 1871.....	\$113 00
General Grant, cost for purchase and keep to Dec. 3rd, 1872.....	172 60
	<hr/>
	\$285 60

Government Grant not received, is still in the hands of the Treasurer of the Central Board of Agriculture, on account of purchase of Bull, General Grant, and the Society to arrange balance when statement is received.

STATHERN BAILEY, Sec'y.

**REPORT OF THE HARDWOODLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, DEC. 3RD 1872.**

The Directors of the Hardwoodland Agricultural Society, at this their seventh Annual Meeting, beg leave to present the following report:—

We have to congratulate the Society on the general improvement that has been manifested in it during the past year, both in the interest taken by the members and the healthy condition of our funds.

We sold our Durham Bull, and sent a man down to the Government sale to purchase some of the imported Stock, but we regret to say he failed to do so, although we have purchased a Grade Ayrshire Bull. The improvement in our Stock is seen by all.

Owing to the backwardness of the Spring, we were late getting in our crops, which affected the yield. The hay was a good crop.

We submit our financial report for the year ending Dec. 2nd., 1872, which is as follows, viz:—

Paid for 584 bushels Oats .....	\$32 77
" 110 lbs. Cloverseed.....	13 20
One Bull.....	38 00
Sundries.....	15 00
	<hr/>
	\$98 87

Recd. Government Grant for 1871.....	\$52 85
Subscription of members.....	52 00
Cash on hand from 1871.....	22 00
Sale of Durham Bull.....	30 00
	<hr/>
	\$156 85
	<hr/>
	98 87
	<hr/>
	\$57 98

Leaving a balance on hand, per Treasurer's account, of \$57.98, without our Government Grant for 1872.

Our officers for the present year are as follows:—*President*, Donald Ferguson; *Vice-President*, Archibald Grant; *Secretary*, William J. Withrow; *Treasurer*, Alexander McDonald; *Directors*: John Ferguson, Evan McDonald, John N. Fraser. The above report adopted.

DONALD FERGUSON, Pres.  
WM. J. WITHROW, Sec.

**UNION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, DIGBY.**

ST. MARY'S BAY, 1st. Jan., 1872.

The Annual Meeting of the Union Agricultural Society was held on the 3rd December. The following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:—*President*, Wm. H. Haines; *Vice-President*, Asa Porter, Jr.; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Joseph S. McNeill; *Directors*; Wm. H. John, Wm. Seley, George Saxton, Wm. Gavel and Wm. H. Porter. Representative, Wm. H. John.

Receipts and Disbursements are as follows:—

Cash paid for Goods as per Bill.....	\$162.57
Freight, Postage, &c.....	1.78
Paid Secretary.....	8.00
Balance on hand.....	0.40½
	<hr/>
	\$172.75½

Cash on hand from 1871.....	\$14.83
Treasurer of Central Board.....	51.06
Subscriptions 59 members.....	59.00
Cash for Goods sold.....	47.86½
	<hr/>
	\$172.75½

JOSEPH S. MCNEIL, Sec.

**FOR SALE.**

A thorough-bred AYRSHIRE BULL. Apply to PROFESSOR LAWSON, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. Halifax, 1st June, 1873.

**WANTED.**

A thorough-bred DEVON BULL, pedigree must be perfect. Apply to PROFESSOR LAWSON, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. Halifax, 1st June, 1873.

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