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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. III.

HALIFAX, N. S., FEBRUARY, 1878.

No. 12.

Ten Copies of this Journal are sent, Postage Prepaid, to every Agricultural Society in the Province, in payment of which a reduced charge of \$4 is deducted annually from each Society's Grant. Societies requiring their copies addressed separately to individual Members will be charged \$5. Any greater number of Copies to one address may be obtained at the same rate of \$40 per hundred. The Annual Subscription for a single Copy is Fifty Cents, payable strictly in advance.

CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Committee Room, Provincial Library, }
January 15th, 1878. }

The Executive Committee met this morning at 11 o'clock. Present:—Colonel Laurie, *President*; David Matheson, Esq., Pictou; Israel Longworth, Esq., Truro; W. E. Starratt, Esq., Paradise; Professor Lawson, *Secretary*.

In reply to the President, the Secretary reported that the only formal application received for the Provincial Exhibition of 1878 was that of the Colchester Committee, laid before the Board on the 4th of October last. He stated that there was likewise a letter of enquiry from Geo. Whitman, Esq., Annapolis Royal, but no definite offer had as yet been received from Annapolis county.

Mr. Starratt stated that recently much interest had been excited in Annapolis, and energetic steps had been taken by several prominent gentlemen in the county, with a view to securing the Exhibition for 1878 for Annapolis Royal, to which there was communication both by rail and water; that it was intended

to erect suitable Exhibition buildings, that a joint stock scheme had been proposed, and a meeting would be held on Monday, 21st inst., to consider the whole matter; he hoped that the committee of the Board would defer their decision till a future meeting, in order to give time for the necessary preliminary arrangements in Annapolis county.

Several members expressed regret that Annapolis had not taken earlier action in this matter.

The Secretary read from the Minutes the resolution passed by the Board on the 4th October, and printed in the *Journal of Agriculture* for November, as follows:

Resolved, That in consequence of the necessity of giving early information to the public respecting the arrangements for the Provincial Exhibition, and in order to afford ample time for the careful preparation of the prize list, and the erection of necessary Exhibition buildings, the Board require all applications from Local Committees, Societies, or other bodies willing to undertake the arrangement of next year's Exhibition (1878) to be sent to the Secretary of the Board not later than 31st December, 1877."

The committee considered fully the arguments presented by Col. Starratt, but nevertheless felt it to be their duty to

carry out the views of the Board as expressed in the above resolution requiring all offers to be lodged not later than 31st December, and to decide without unnecessary delay upon the county for the approaching exhibition. It had been a constant complaint that the prize lists for provincial exhibitions were not issued in time to enable intending competitors to make necessary preparations in the way of purchasing cattle and seeds, cultivation and feeding, and the object of the Board's resolution was put an end to this evil.

Mr. Longworth moved, Mr. Matheson seconded, and the committee resolved, that the delegation from Colchester be received.

Major Blair and Principal Calkin, of Truro, were accordingly introduced as representatives of the Colchester Exhibition Committee, to renew and support their application of the 4th of October. They guaranteed a prize list with agricultural prizes equal in value to that of the Kentville prize list of 1877, and with a probable additional prize list for manufactures. The committee were likewise prepared to expend upward of \$2000 in improvements upon the Exhibition grounds and buildings. Since the Provincial Exhibition held at Truro in 1876,

many improvements have been made. The whole area of \$11\frac{1}{2}\$ acres has been enclosed with high and substantial close fences. It is intended this season to introduce running water into the grounds for the watering of cattle, to erect buildings for protection of machinery, ploughs and other implements, and to form a carriage drive in the lower part of the field for showing horses. An effective and experienced committee has been named to carry out the Exhibition in event of the Board selecting Colchester.

At one o'clock the committee adjourned till 2.30.

*Committee Room, Provincial Library, }
January 15th, 1878, 2.30 p. m. }*

The Executive Committee resumed business. Present:—Colonel Laurie, *President*; W. E. Starratt, Esq., Israel Longworth, Esq., D. Matheson, Esq., Professor Lawson, *Secretary*.

Of the Colchester Exhibition Committee there were present Principal Calkin and Major Blair.

Messrs. Blair and Calkin presented draft of a proposed prize list and regulations for the Provincial Exhibition, which they submitted in support of their application to have the exhibition held this year at Truro.

After discussing several points in the regulations and principal items of the prize list, it was resolved to defer consideration of exhibition matters till Thursday morning.

The Committee adjourned till Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

*Committee Room, Provincial Library, }
January 16th, 1878. }*

The Executive Committee of the Board met at 10 a. m. Present:—David Matheson, Esq., *Vice-President*, in the chair; Israel Longworth, Esq., Truro; Colonel Starratt, Annapolis; Professor Lawson, *Secretary*.

The Secretary laid on the table the votes of the Agricultural Societies throughout the various counties of the Province, nominating gentlemen in the respective districts for appointment to the Central Board of Agriculture. Seventy-one Societies, out of the seventy-eight existing in the Province, had made the necessary returns.

On motion of Mr. Longworth, seconded by Col. Starratt, the Secretary was directed to transmit the returns to the Hon. Provincial Secretary, in order to the appointment of members to the Board for the ensuing year by the Governor in Council, in terms of the Act.

The Committee then proceeded to the examination of the annual returns of societies qualifying for participation in the Legislative grant.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Clements Township Agricultural Society—Number of members, 54; subscriptions, \$73.50. Passed, but Secretary directed to require an explanation of the discrepancy between balance in hand shown on accounts for 1876 and that brought forward in 1877.

Annapolis Royal Agricultural Society—Members, 82; subscriptions, \$166.50. Passed, similar enquiry to be made as to balancing of the accounts. An error of 50 cents in summation to be corrected.

Port Williams Agricultural Society—Members, 47; subscriptions, \$47. Passed.

Paradise Agricultural Society—Members, 40; subscriptions, \$40. Passed.

Bridgetown Agricultural Society—Members, 49, subscriptions, \$49. Passed.

Clarence Agricultural Society—Members, 41; subscriptions, \$43. Passed.

Laurie Agricultural Society—Members, \$42; subscriptions, \$42. Passed; but the Secretary was directed to call the Society's attention to the Board's resolution disapproving of the use of grade bulls by societies obtaining Legislative grants.

ANTIGONISH COUNTY.

Morristown Agricultural Society—Members, 135; Subscriptions, \$164. Passed.

St. Andrew's Agricultural Society—Members, 44; subscriptions, \$47. Passed.

Arisaig Agricultural Society—Disqualified, not having complied with the requirements of the Act.

Bayfield Agricultural Society—Members, 43; subscriptions, \$43. Secretary directed to apply for copy of the Society's Bye Laws. Passed.

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Boulardarie Agricultural Society—Members, 42; subscriptions, \$42. The Secretary directed to enquire as to the disposal of seeds purchased by the society, which appear as a charge upon its funds. Passed.

North Sydney Agricultural Society—Members, 56; subscriptions, \$56. Passed. The Board expect that the large accumulated balance in hand will be devoted to the purchase of live stock during the present year.

Sydney Mines and Little Bras d'Or Agricultural Society—Members 49. Subscriptions, \$49. Passed.

Sydney Agricultural Society—Members, 46. Subscriptions, 46. Passed; but enquiry to be made as to the very large expenditure of \$225.82 for seeds, without adequate returns being shown in accounts.

The Committee adjourned to 4 p. m.

Meeting of Executive Committee resumed at 4 o'clock. Same members present. Examination of returns of societies resumed.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Onslow Agricultural Society—Members 129. Subscriptions \$129. Passed.

Tatamagouche Agricultural Society—Members 49. Subscriptions \$49. Passed, with recommendation that this society should in future keep bulls of such a character as to repay the expense of keep.

Shubenacadie Agricultural Society—Members 41. Subscriptions \$41. Passed.

Stirling Agricultural Society—Members 43. Subscriptions \$43. Passed. Explanation required of difference in amount between balance at close of 1876 and beginning of 1877, also error of \$1 in summation to be corrected.

Brookfield Agricultural Society—Members 43. Subscriptions \$43. Passed.

Lower Stewiecke Agricultural Society—Members 41. Subscriptions \$41. Passed. Secretary to ask explanation of balance shown in 1876 as \$71.24, in 1877 as \$8.66. Passed.

Waugh's River Agricultural Society—Members 51. Subscriptions \$61. Passed.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Parrsborough Agricultural Society—Members 110. Subscriptions \$110. Passed.

Scotia Agricultural Society of Fox Harbor—Members 64. Subscriptions \$64.

Malagash Agricultural Society—Members 43. Subscriptions \$43. Passed. Explanation to be asked for why balance at end of 1876 does not correspond with that at beginning of 1877.

Pugwash Union Agricultural Society—Members 48. Subscriptions \$43. The Secretary to ask for principal items of income and expenditure. Passed.

Wallace Agricultural Society—No return. Secretary directed to apply for necessary papers at once.

Middleboro' Agricultural Society—Members 60. Subscriptions \$103.50. Attention to be called to irregularity of attestation. Passed.

Minudie and Barronsfield Agricultural Society—Members 42. Subscriptions \$42.

Amherst Agricultural Society—Members 44. Subscriptions \$44. Passed, conditionally, on return being attested.

The Secretary presented the Report of the Provincial Exhibition, held at Kentville, King's County, Oct. 2nd to 5th, 1877, together with the Prize List, which he had just received from W. Eaton, Esq., Secretary of the King's County Exhibition Committee.

The Report is as follows. The detailed Prize List was ordered to be printed in the Annual Report of the Board:—

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION
HELD AT KENTVILLE, KINGS, CO.,
OCT. 2ND TO 5TH, 1877.

To the Court of Sessions and the people of Kings Co.:

THE General Provincial Exhibition Committee appointed at a meeting of the people of King's County, convened at the request of the Central Agricultural Society of King's, in the Court House, Kentville, Jany. 11th, 1877, beg leave to report as follows:—

Your Committee, consisting of the following persons representing the various sections of the County, viz:—C. F. Eaton, C. C. Hamilton, John E. Starr, J. W. Margeson, J. P. Lyons, George Kinsman, E. C. Foster, G. W. Fisher, A. A. Pineo, W. E. Marsters, A. McN. Patterson, J. B. Bowser, E. R. Bishop, E. M. Jordan, J. L. Dodge, John R. Palmer, A. Walker, W. H. O. Halliburton, Leander Rand, Johnston Patterson, Berial Graves, William Magee, Leonard Fitch, Wm. C. Bill—created a responsible body in accordance with the act regulating Agricultural Exhibitions of the Province of Nova Scotia, immediately after their appointment held their first meeting at Kentville, when C. F. Eaton, Esq., was chosen Chairman, Wm. Eaton, Esq., Secretary, and L. De V. Chipman, Esq., Treasurer.

Your Committee at once solicited the Board of Agriculture to locate the Provincial Exhibition for 1877 in Kings County, and after considerable correspondence, and a personal conference of the chairman as delegate, assisted by C. C. Hamilton and J. E. Starr, Esquires, the Board finally acceded to the request of your committee.

Your Committee then proceeded to examine sites at Berwick and Wolfville, offered under favourable conditions by the people of these localities, but at length fixed upon the grounds owned by Mrs. Maloney at Kentville, consisting of 10 acres of land having a soil of loose sand and gravel suitable for exhibition purposes, and located near the Railway Station. This land was valued at \$1000 and had been offered free by the inhabitants of Kentville and vicinity, towards the Exhibition, and your committee have seen no reason to regret their choice in the matter of location.

The next matter considered was the preparation of a prize list. This was placed in the hands of a Sub-Committee,—was afterwards submitted to the General Committee for their approval, and finally sent to the Central Board of Agriculture for their sanction.

After much discussion and a protracted delay, the Board, having considerably altered the prize list, returned it to your committee for publication and distribution.

Your Committee regret that the delay thus occurring prevented an early delivery of the prize list. 4000 copies were printed and the distribution was at length satisfactorily made through the Exhibition Committee in King's County, and by the Board of Agriculture in the other parts of the Province.

Your Committee would here beg to say, that at any future exhibition held in this County, many suggestions and improvements might be made in the prize list which would render it more explicit and they believe, more satisfactory to exhibitors generally.

The next measure was the appointment of a sub-committee to prepare a plan and specification for the main Exhibition building. The committee appointed were C. C. Hamilton, Esq., Leander Rand, Esq., and J. L. Dodge, Esq., who in due time reported to the General Committee.

The plan was approved and agreeably to their instruction, they let the same by tender to Mr. Reuben Farnhan, his being the lowest and most satisfactory.

Your Committee are pleased to say that the building erected by Mr. Farnhan under their supervision, has proved itself very commodious and eminently suitable for the purpose for which it was erected, and is in appearance stylish and creditable to the County.

A Committee consisting of E. C. Foster, E. M. Jordan and J. V. Margeson, and afterwards of R. W. Starr, was appointed to make plans and prepare estimates of the probable cost of fencing the grounds, erecting sheds for cattle, levelling the grounds, preparing roads and a track for the horses, and obtaining a supply of water. The cost of the sheds very much exceeded the first calculation, owing to the increased accommodation required for the unusually large entries of horses and cattle.

The prize list offered amounted to \$5,413.75, which included \$40 offered by Jas. Vick, of Rochester, N.Y., for flowers and cut blooms, and the prizes of Messrs. R. S. Mas-

ters and M. G. DeWolfe, amounting to \$5, and a subscription in aid of the prizes on flowers made by several gentlemen and presented by C. C. Hamilton, amounting to \$25. Many of the prizes, however, were not awarded owing to a lack of competition.

In connexion with the carrying out of the exhibition your committee have to state that to various sub-committees were assigned certain parts of the work, that these duties were faithfully carried out, and that several gentlemen also rendered valuable assistance in arranging the several departments of the Exhibition. Mention must also be made of the valuable assistance of Capt. Tuzo in the arrangement of the flags, which formed a very pleasant feature of the Exhibition.

Capt. Ryan of the Volunteer Artillery, and Capt. Ross, with their companies, very kindly escorted His Honor the Lieut. Governor from the Railway Station to the grounds and formed a guard from the gate to the building. On Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 2nd, the Exhibition was formally opened by Governor Archibald; addresses being made by the Governor, Col. Laurie, President of the Board of Agriculture, and Sir William Young, and continued during the three following days and on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, the building being well lighted.

During the Exhibition the attendance was good, and the weather, until Friday, all that could be desired. On that day the rain fell in torrents and the attendance at the closing ceremonies was consequently somewhat decreased.

The Exhibition was closed on Friday afternoon with addresses by Dr. Hamilton, who gave a somewhat detailed account of the proceedings of the Committee in locating, arranging and managing the exhibition, and the Honorable P. C. Hill, Provincial Secretary, who made a very appropriate speech and declared the Exhibition closed.

The band of the 63d Volunteer Regiment of Halifax was in attendance throughout the Exhibition, and their music, together with that of the Highland Piper, added very much to the success of the occasion.

Your Committee have to state that the number of entries at the King's Co., Exhibition nearly, if not quite, doubled those at Truro in 1876, and a comparison in each department may be made without any disparagement to the Exhibition lately held.

The number of exhibitors amounted to 7200, and the entries to nearly 7000. The exhibits of Stock in the several classes excepting Swine, were large and of great excellence; grain and field seeds were abundant and chiefly from King's County, the winter and spring wheat, peas and beans, being especially fine. Vegetables of all kinds were shown in large quantities and were pronounced by judges to be of superior quality. Gourds were strikingly large and fine. The exhibition of apples is said by persons who have attended similar Exhibitions in the Upper Provinces of the Dominion and in the United States never to have been surpassed in either quantity or quality; and it is believed that there were not less than from 10 to 15 barrels of fruit not opened for want of room. Pears and crabs were abundant and very fine for Nova Scotia. Grapes were more numerous in kind and of better quality than at any previous Exhibition in Nova Scotia. The magnificent display of fruit elicited great praise from the strangers present from Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick,

and the United States, and on the whole your Committee feel assured that since the Exhibition of 1876, at Truro, and that recently closed at Kentville, no further question can be raised as to the success of Provincial Exhibitions in the country parts of the Province.

Your Committee have expended much time, care and labor in the whole matter, and if there have been omissions and failures, it must be attributed rather to a lack of acquaintance with all the minutiae of such an immense undertaking than to the want of active co-operation on the part of the several members of the Committee.

Your Committee have only, in conclusion, to submit a statement of the moneys secured and the sources from which derived, together with detailed statements of all expenditures. They regret to announce a deficiency of nearly \$1000, for which provision has yet to be made. This deficit is owing to the increased expenditure for sheds rendered necessary by the number of entries in classes 1 to 5—to the rain which occurred on Friday—and the difficulty connected with the railways. The Committee must at present assume this liability, but they place the matter before the Court of Sessions and Grand Jury, to be dealt with as they, in their wisdom, may think best. No charge for time or expenses connected with the work of the Exhibition is made in the accounts submitted herewith by any member of the Committee; but it is submitted for the consideration of your honorable Court whether the actual cash paid out by the several members of Committee should not be refunded to them.

Your Committee take this opportunity to suggest that at an early day steps be taken by the several Agricultural Societies of the County to prepare for a cattle and fruit Exhibition to be held in the autumn of 1878, when it seems probable, as the building and grounds are already prepared, a surplus of at least one half of the deficiency might be realized from entrance fees after paying a handsome prize list.

On behalf of the Committee,
C. F. EATON, Chairman.
W. EATON, Secretary.

Oct. 30th, 1877.

The Committee then adjourned until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Committee Room, Provincial Library, }
17th January, 1878. }

The Executive Committee met at 10 a. m. Present: Colonel Laurie, President; David Matheson, Esq., Pictou; W. E. Starratt, Esq., Paradise; Israel Longworth, Esq., Truro; Professor Lawson, Secretary.

The whole of the forenoon was spent in examining the prize list presented by the Colchester Committee, who were represented by Major Blair, by whom explanations were given. The Executive Committee pointed out several important modifications required before they could accept the prize list.

At one o'clock the meeting was adjourned till 2.30.

At 2.30 p. m., the committee resumed consideration of the prize list, and sat till 5 o'clock, when Mr. Blair retired.

After the members of Committee had fully expressed their views, the following resolution was moved, seconded, and adopted:—

"That the only formal application received by the Board for the Provincial Exhibition of 1878 is that of the Colchester Exhibition Committee, who propose to hold it at Truro; that the prize list offered by them embraces agricultural prizes to the extent of upwards of \$5,500; that, on examination in detail, their prize list proves to be satisfactory, (with necessary emendations, to which the delegates from Colchester have assented), it is therefore resolved by the Executive Committee of the Board that the offer of the Colchester Committee, represented by Messrs. Blair and Calkin, be accepted, and that the prize list and regulations be submitted to the Governor in Council for approval in terms of the Act."

The committee gave the necessary instructions for having the prize list, when approved of, printed and circulated without delay.

Committee Room, Provincial Library, }
18th January, 1878. }

The Executive Committee met at 10 a. m. Present: all the members.

Messrs. Longworth and Starratt, Auditors, gave in their report upon the Treasurer's Accounts for the past year, which had been audited and found correct. Balance \$1559.62. Several accounts were examined and passed, and ordered to be paid.

The Treasurer was authorized to draw the balance of Legislative grant for 1877, viz.: \$6,000.00, in order to meet the grants payable to Agricultural Societies now due for the past year.

The Committee had under consideration the propriety of offering Prizes for Grains at the approaching Poultry Show, but, as it appeared there would not be time to give sufficient notice throughout the grain-growing counties of the Province, no action was taken.

The Secretary stated that he had been applied to by Mr. Selwyn for specimens of Grains for the Paris Exhibition, and that Members of the Board had interested themselves in procuring a suitable representation of our Grain Crops.

A sub-committee appointed to examine the Report of Prizes awarded at the Provincial Exhibition held at Kentville, Oct., 1877, reported; and, in accordance with their report, the following resolution was adopted:—

Whereas, It appearing that the Kentville committee offered \$5,414 for prizes at the Provincial Exhibition of 1877, and only paid \$4,412.75, showing a saving of \$1,002.25; and it also appearing that the Judges recommended some 26 odd special prizes or honorary awards to exhibitors who either did not or were not entitled by regulation to take money prizes, which prizes or awards recommended by the judges the committee decided not to pay for want of funds, except in case

of \$5, paid in Class 3, Sheep, for a special prize to King's County Central Agricultural Society, there being two other special awards in this class,—the Board regrets that the committee were unable to make further money prizes as recommended, and in case of all future Exhibitions where the funds from Exhibition will not admit of Judges recommendation for further money awards being paid, that provision should be made to carry out their views by printed Honorary Certificates, which, to many exhibitors, would be equally satisfactory, and, at the same time, comply with the Judges' reports.

The Secretary was directed to issue blanks to all Societies in the Province participating in the Legislative grant, for returns of all thorough-bred animals in their districts, in order that the information may be furnished at the approaching meeting of the House of Assembly; no animal to be recognized as thorough bred unless recorded in the register kept by the Board.

Also, Resolved, That the Board recommend to the Government and Legislature that they be authorized to pay grants in future only to such Societies as own thorough-bred animals, or are engaged, by special sanction of the Board, in promoting agricultural improvement in some other substantial manner.

The Committee resumed examination of Annual Return of Societies:—

DIGBY COUNTY.

Digby County Agricultural Society—Members, 109. Subscriptions \$109. Balance at end of 1876, \$107.12. Carried forward as \$106.12. Explanation to be asked for. Passed.

Clare Agricultural Society. No return. Disqualified.

GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Milford Haven Agricultural Society—Members, 53. Subscriptions, \$75. Passed.

Gaysborough Agricultural Society—Members, 49. Subscriptions, \$62. Charge of \$63.41 for seeds and freight to be explained. Passed.

Glenelg Agricultural Society. Members, 40. Subscriptions \$40. Secretary to ask for fuller statement of accounts, date to which keep of bulls has been paid to Mr. McKeen, amount of subscriptions by members paid in 1877 not credited, also amount laid out by Goshen Committee, and how, and what became of money realized. All funds at annual meeting should be in hands of Treasurer, (not Committees.) Consideration deferred, pending enquiry.

Argyle Agricultural Society—Members, 40. Subscriptions, \$40. Passed.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Halifax County Agricultural Society—Members, 61. Subscriptions, \$64. Explanation required from Treasurer as to small amount of subscriptions credited.

Lower Musquodoboit Agricultural Society Members, 45. Subscriptions, \$45. Passed.

Upper Musquodoboit Agricultural Society—Members, 42. Subscriptions, \$42. Passed.

The Committee adjourned till 2.30 p. m.

Committee Room, 18th January, }
1878, 2.30 p. m. }

Examinations of Annual Returns of Societies resumed.

HANTS COUNTY.

Windsor Agricultural Society—Members, 40. Subscriptions, \$80. Passed.

Nine Mile River and Hardwoodland Agricultural Society. Members, 40. Subscriptions, \$40. Passed.

Union Agricultural Society—Members, 69. Subscriptions, \$71.

Enfield Agricultural Society—Members, 40. Subscriptions, \$60. Attention to be called to fact that the same person holds both offices of President and Treasurer, which is not in accordance with the Act. Society also to be notified to discontinue Grade bulls.

Fenwick Agricultural Society of Noel. Fuller details to be asked for respecting seeds purchased and sales, also why balance of \$304 of 1876 is not brought forward. Returns should be attested (by preference) before a Magistrate who is not an officer of the Society. Members, 40. Subscriptions, \$40.

Upper Nine Mile River Agricultural Society—Members, 24. Subscriptions, \$24. Not qualified.

Newport Agricultural Society—Members, 40. Subscriptions, 47.

INVERNESS COUNTY.

Mabou and Port Hood Agricultural Society—Members, 76. Subscriptions, \$76.

North-East Margaree Agricultural Society—Members, 47. Subscriptions, \$47. The Board cannot commend the outlay of Society on grade bulls. Passed.

KING'S COUNTY.

King's County Agricultural Society—Members, 57. Subscriptions, \$74. Passed.

Farmers' Society of N. E. Cornwallis—Members, 42. Subscriptions, \$84. Explanation of accounts required Passed.

Aylesford Agricultural Society—Members, 62. Subscriptions, \$127.25. Society should send pedigree of thorough-bred bull to Secretary of Board. Passed.

King's County Central Agricultural Society—Members, 59. Subscriptions, \$118. Enquiry to be made as to number of bulls kept at cost of \$252.75, in explanation of Secretary's account. Amount of Government grant does not tally. Report to be returned, and objectionable comments on Judges at Provincial Exhibition should be re-called, as Board declines to give currency to such remarks.

West Cornwallis Agricultural Society—Members, 52. Subscriptions, \$91. Accounts require explanation. Passed.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Mahone Bay Agricultural Society—Members, 54. Subscriptions, \$54. Particulars required of "Exhibition prize money," and of bull kept.

New Ross Agricultural Society—Members, 50. Subscriptions, \$40. Passed.

Centreville Agricultural Society—Members 44. Subscriptions, \$44. Explanation to be made to this Society that when funds are expended on seeds, the latter should be sold to members not under cost and charges.

PICTOU COUNTY.

Pictou Agricultural Society—Members, 194. Subscriptions, \$194. Accounts to be explained.

Egerton Agricultural Society—Members, 58. Subscriptions, \$70. Attested subscription list does not tally with accounts. Seeds appear to have been purchased for distribution, and prices should have been refunded.

Millbrook Agricultural Society—Members, 52. Subscriptions, \$52. Grant withheld for explanation about Timothy seed, as no credit appears in sales of it to members.

Merigonish Agricultural Society—Members, 40. Subscriptions, \$40. Money expended in seeds should be reimbursed by sales.

River John Agricultural Society—Members, 41. Subscriptions, \$41. Difference of \$12, on balance from last year, to be explained; also what bulls the grant has been spent upon.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

North Queen's Agricultural Society—Members 40. Subscriptions, \$40. Society to be informed that phosphates and seeds should be sold at cost and charges, but that funds cannot be used for gratuitous distribution.

Liverpool Agricultural Society—Members, 70. Subscriptions, \$74. The Committee approve the judicious practice of this Society in offering prizes for calves raised from their own bull.

SHELburne COUNTY.

Shelburne West Passage Agricultural Society—Members 65. Subscription \$65. Society to be asked to explain why a sum of \$50, was spent on seeds that realized only 80 cents.

Mutual Benefit Agricultural Society—of Pleasant River. Members 41. Subscriptions, \$41. The Committee approve of the Society's purchasing stock, but not grades. The government grant is placed on the wrong side of the accounts.

Barrington Agricultural Society—Members, 41. Subscriptions, \$41. No returns for \$48 worth of seeds sold. Passed.

Shelburne Agricultural Society—Members, 40. Subscriptions, \$40. Passed.

Wood's Harbour Agricultural Society—Members, 40. Subscriptions, \$40. Society to be informed that the Board cannot encourage Grade bulls. There is a charge upon the Society's funds of \$64.59 for seeds, and no returns.

Cape Negro Agricultural Society—Members 52. Subscriptions, \$52. Seeds should be sold at cost and charges, and Grade bull should be discontinued.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Richmond Agricultural Society—Members, 53. Subscriptions, \$78. Committee approves of Society's purchase of thorough-bred stock. Passed.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Middle River Agricultural Society—Members, 82. Subscriptions, \$82. The Committee, whilst approving of purchase of seeds and other operations of this Society, recommend establishment of rule to sell seeds only at cost and charges. Passed.

Baddeck Agricultural Society—Members, 41. Subscriptions \$41. Committee hope that the failure of the Ayrshire bull will not discourage the Society. Passed.

St. Ann's Agricultural Society—Members, 50. Subscriptions, \$50. List of members who repaid amount of \$30, required. Clover and Timothy seed purchased, but no explanation as to how disposed of.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

Yarmouth County Agricultural Society—Members, 160. Subscriptions \$235. Passed. Yarmouth Township Agricultural Society. Members, 50. Subscriptions, \$60.25.

Applications from the following Societies, now in process of organization, were examined by the Committee, and recommended to the favourable consideration of the Board, the Secretary, meantime, to transmit their papers to the Member of the Board for district No. 6.

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Christmas Island Agricultural Society.

INVERNESS COUNTY.

Port Hastings Agricultural Society.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Isle Madame Agricultural Society.

In referenceto the Wallace Agricultural Society in Cumberland County, a letter from John Robertson Esq., was laid before an adjourned meeting of Subcommittee of the Executive Committee of the Board, in which he states that the Wallace Society has failed in getting a sufficient number of members to reconstitute, this year. The Southdown Ram purchased at the Truro sale in 1876 was unfortunately killed by another Ram before the Society had any benefit from him, and the thorough-bred Bull Sir Roger Tichborne has proved almost a failure. As the Society will not qualify for any portion of the annual Legislative grant this year, the amount due to the Board for the Southdown Ram, \$14, will be deducted from the allowance to Cumberland County.

At the recent Islington (London) Exhibition of Fat Cattle, "the PRINCE OF WALES'S OX," "best ox in the show," was a chief notability. This was a Devon Steer, 38 months old, weighing 1634 lbs. He not only won 1st among the Steers (not exceeding 2 years and 3 months), but was declared best Devon in the Show and best male in the Cattle classes. How is this to be accounted for? Either the Devons must be excellent feeders, and possessed of great beef capabilities, or else His Royal Highness has become an accomplished farmer, and knows better than other people how to fatten his heeves. The editor of the *Agricultural Gazette* says: "Those who claim a high place for the Devons as the beasts to graze the lighter and rougher pastures may be proud to see their favourite breed so admirably represented."

IN the construction of greenhouses, conservatories, vineries, and other kinds of plant houses, the one great point to be observed above all others in our climate is the capacity of the house for retaining heat in severe weather. It is feared that our architects, in planning horticultural structures, do not always keep this in view. It is true that a greenhouse is an ornamental structure, and ought to be artistic; but then, it is a melancholy picture to see all or many of the plants in a house frozen or dead on a cold frosty morning, as was witnessed by too many of our horticulturists during the sudden cold snap that followed the Christmas holidays this year. It is quite certain that the modern light airy style of construction of mixed glass wire and filigree work, is very inferior as a defence against the weather, and sudden changes of temperature, to the old wooden plant houses. We have heard old gardeners deplore the degeneracy of gardening as a consequence of the "curvilinear" and such like innovations. The late Dr. Neill, when he went on his famous horticultural tour through Europe, some fifty odd years ago, found Dutch plant houses that were built with as strong wood work as ocean ships, but the plants in them were fine nevertheless. The old Scotch gardeners, like McNab the elder, of the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, grew, in such like heavy, wooden buildings, magnificent heaths, camellias, and other hot house shrubs such as we now look for in vain in artistic modern greenhouses. If this is so in Britain, the thought will aptly occur to Nova Scotian nurserymen and gardeners that it may not be amiss, after all, in our severe climate to go back again to the old shipbuilding style, and and make houses that will defy the severest colds of winter, and modify the most ardent droughts of summer. It is winter's cold we have most to fear. Whether the heat is more easily and economically maintained in large or small houses is a moot point in England, but *The Garden* has recently pointed out, what must be obvious to every one when he reads it, that the maintenance of the requisite temperature, easily and economically, in hothouses, does not depend so much upon the relative size of the structure, as upon the number of cubic feet of air it contains in proportion to the radiating surface exposed in the roof, ends and sides; in other words a large and lofty house is sooner heated proportionally, than a small house, and keeps its heat longer.

MR. SIMON BEATTIE, so well known as an importer of expensive Short Horn Stock, in conjunction with the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, is now in Indiana, but is expected in Halifax early in February, on his way to England.

NOMINATIONS BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES TO
CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, DEC., 1877.

District No. 1.—Counties of Halifax and Lunenburg.

Halifax County Agricultural Society,	Colonel J. W. Laurie.
Lower Musquodoboit Ag. Soc.,	Colonel J. W. Laurie.
Upper Musquodoboit Ag. Soc.,	Colonel J. W. Laurie.
Mahone Bay Ag. Soc.,	Colonel J. W. Laurie.
New Ross Ag. Soc.,	Colonel J. W. Laurie.
Centreville Ag. Soc., New Germany,	Colonel J. W. Laurie.

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

King's County Central Ag. Soc.,	C. F. Eaton, Esq.
Union Ag. Soc. of East Cornwallis,	C. F. Eaton, Esq.
West Cornwallis Ag. Soc.,	C. F. Eaton, Esq.
King's County Ag. Soc., Horton,	C. F. Eaton, Esq.
Aylesford Ag. Soc.,	C. F. Eaton, Esq.
Farmers' Ag. Soc. of Cornwallis,	W. E. Starratt, Esq.
Clements Township Ag. Soc.,	
Annapolis Royal Ag. Soc.,	W. E. Starratt, Esq.
Port Williams Ag. Soc.,	W. E. Starratt, Esq.
Paradise Ag. Soc.,	W. E. Starratt, Esq.
Bridgetown Ag. Soc.,	W. E. Starratt, Esq.
Laurie Ag. Soc., Wilmot,	W. E. Starratt, Esq.
Clarence Ag. Soc.,	W. E. Starratt, Esq.
North Queen's Ag. Soc., Caledonia,	C. F. Eaton, Esq.
Mutual Benefit A. Soc. of Queen's Co.,	
Brookfield, Pleasant River,	W. E. Starratt, Esq.
Liverpool Ag. Soc.,	C. F. Eaton, Esq.

District No. 3.—Counties of Digby, Shelburne and Yarmouth.

Digby Central Ag. Soc.,	Chas. E. Brown, Esq.
Clare Ag. Soc.,	
West Passage Ag. Soc.,	Chas. E. Brown, Esq.
Barrington Ag. Soc.,	Chas. E. Brown, Esq.
Shelburne Ag. Soc.,	Chas. E. Brown, Esq.
Clyde River Ag. Soc.,	
Wood's Harbour Ag. Soc.,	Chas. E. Brown, Esq.
Cape Negro Ag. Soc.,	Chas. E. Brown, Esq.
Yarmouth Co. Ag. Soc.,	Chas. E. Brown, Esq.
Yarmouth Township Ag. Soc.	Chas. E. Brown, Esq.

District No. 4.—Counties of Hants, Colchester and Cumberland

Newport Ag. Soc.,	I. Longworth, Esq.
Union Ag. Soc. of Hants,	I. Longworth, Esq.
Enfield Ag. Soc.,	I. Longworth, Esq.
Upper Nine Mile River Ag. Soc.,	I. Longworth, Esq.
Fenwick Ag. Soc. of Noel,	I. Longworth, Esq.
Progress Ag. Soc. of Hardwoodland and Nine Mile River,	I. Longworth, Esq.
Windsor Ag. Soc.,	W. H. Blanchard, Esq.
Onslow Ag. Soc.,	I. Longworth, Esq.
Tatamagouche Ag. Soc.,	I. Longworth, Esq.
Shubenacadie Ag. Soc.,	I. Longworth, Esq.
Stirling Ag. Soc., New Annan,	I. Longworth, Esq.
Brookfield Ag. Soc.,	I. Longworth, Esq.
Lower Stewiacke Ag. Soc.,	I. Longworth, Esq.
Waugh's River Ag. Soc.,	I. Longworth, Esq.
Parrsborough Ag. Soc.,	I. Longworth, Esq.
Scotia Ag. Soc. of Fox Harbour,	I. Longworth, Esq.
Malagash Ag. Soc.,	I. Longworth, Esq.
Pugwash Union Ag. Soc.,	I. Longworth, Esq.
Wallace Ag. Soc.,	Wm. B. Huestis, Esq.
Minudie and Barronsfield Ag. Soc.,	I. Longworth, Esq.
Oxford Ag. Soc.,	
Middleboro' Ag. Soc.,	I. Longworth, Esq.
Amherst Ag. Soc.,	Hiram Black, Esq., M. P. P.

District No. 5.—Counties of Pictou, Antigonishe and Guysborough.

Pictou Ag. Soc.,	D. Matheson, Esq.
Egerton Ag. Soc.,	
Millbrook Ag. Soc.,	D. Matheson, Esq.
River John Ag. Soc.,	D. Matheson, Esq.
Merigomish Ag. Soc.,	D. Matheson, Esq.
Morristown Ag. Soc.,	D. Matheson, Esq.
St. Andrew's Ag. Soc.,	D. Matheson, Esq.
Arisag Ag. Soc.,	

Bayfield Ag. Soc.,	D. Matheson, Esq.
Milford Haven Ag. Soc.,	D. Matheson, Esq.
Glenelg Ag. Soc., Cross Roads, St. Mary's,	D. Matheson, Esq.
Guysborough Ag. Soc.,	D. Matheson, Esq.
Argyle Ag. Soc.,	

District No. 6.—Counties of Cape Breton, Richmond, Inverness
and Victoria.

Boulardarie Ag. Soc.,	John Ross, Esq.
North Sydney Ag. Soc.,	John Ross, Esq.
Sydney Mines and Little Bras d'Or Ag. Soc.,	John Ross, Esq.
Sydney Ag. Soc.,	John Ross, Esq.
Richmond Ag. Soc.,	John Ross, Esq.
Mabou and Port Hood Ag. Soc.,	John Ross, Esq.
N. E. Margaree Ag. Soc.,	John Ross, Esq.
Middle River of Victoria Ag. Soc.,	John Ross, Esq.
St. Ann's Ag. Soc.,	John Ross, Esq.
Baddeck Ag. Soc.,	John Ross, Esq.

In our December number, we quoted from that most effulgent of county papers, the *Colchester Sun*, a communication from one "Cloverdale," who, mysterious and invisible as the field cornrake is, during sunshine, "often heard but seldom seen." *Cloverdale* had become aware, by experience, of the value of quick lime applied to potatoes in the heap, as a preventive of rot. For some years, he has dusted from a pint to a quart of quicklime for every ten bushels of potatoes, which he has found sufficient to prevent decay in the collar. Not satisfied with a knowledge of the facts, *Cloverdale* wants to know further the reason why, and he thinks the editor of *Agricultural Journal* can give "a scientific and philosophical account of the action of lime in this relation." We cheerfully respond to his request. Surplus moisture either in the tissue of the potato, or in the surrounding air is one of the most efficient causes promoting decay. Quick lime when dusted on potatoes, takes up and combines chemically with a third of its weight of water; the compound so formed has the power of still taking up a further quantity of water according to circumstances. Thus the moisture on the surface of the potatoes is removed, and the bruised spots which, if left wet, would form centres of decay, are dried up, much in the same way as a bruised or cut surface of potato dries when exposed to sunshine. But besides this action, lime has a special power of decomposing decaying, organic matter, and rendering it inert for the further propagation of decay. Thus we lime-wash our wooden buildings, and apply lime to soils that contain too much vegetable matter; in such it not only promotes the decomposition of the peat, but takes up the organic acids that are generated. These qualities of quick-lime are sufficient to account for the beneficial effects discovered by *Cloverdale*. The further fact may be mentioned that lime is a powerful alkali, and inimical to the growth of fungi, so that any spores of the potato fungus coming in contact with it, would probably be destroyed. It is a good practice to dust over potato sets with quick lime before planting. We always do it when there is time and fresh lime at hand. In soils deficient in lime, plaster will supply it as food to the plant, but plaster does not have the other properties that are described above as pertaining to quick-lime, and cannot be expected to check rot in the same way.

Gov. COLQUITT, in a recent speech at Columbus, Georgia, forcibly appealed to his people to make an effort to regain their former prosperity and social customs. This, he contended, could only be done by raising their supplies at home, paying out of debt, having full cribs and smoke-houses again, and building up once more homes in which they could take a pride.—*Southern Planter and Farmer*.

Pictou is agriculturally in a healthy condition. The County Exhibition of last Fall was very successful, and the Prize List is reported at length in another part of this number. That Exhibition was the result of the combined efforts of the Societies in the county, which is the right way of managing County Exhibitions.

On the 25th January, the Pictou Agricultural Society held, in the Court House, the first of a series of Meetings for the discussion of Agricultural subjects. There were present about fifty of the leading farmers of the district, some from a considerable distance. The meeting was presided over by David Matheson, Esq., the President of the Society, and was addressed by Mr. Donald Fraser of Acadia Farm, and several other experienced agriculturists. Most of the time was occupied by Prof. Lawson, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, who addressed the meeting on several points in scientific agriculture as bearing upon the present methods of Nova Scotian farming. He did not advocate thorough draining and high cultivation to start with; the first thing was to find out the leaks in bad cultivation, waste of manure, and waste of feed, and to stop them. Then more rapid progress could be made, for farming would become more and more profitable. By our present want of system it is impossible that it can be. The remarkable fact was brought out by several speakers that of late years there had been a great depreciation in the assessed value of farms in Pictou County. One gentleman instanced a similar depreciation in the fertile districts of Cumberland, and the Sackville marshes, where thousands of tons of hay were annually sold off the farms, and nothing returned to the soil to keep up its fertility. In Ontario, the wheat lands are giving out from the same cause, and in Massachusetts farms are yearly passing into bush land. Facts like these, which touch not only the material welfare, but the very existence, of our people, should be investigated by our statesmen as pointing to the greatest problem in political economy that remains to be solved on this continent.

COLCHESTER is a noble county, and Colchester is ambitious. With her immense accession of thorough-bred Stock within the last few years, and the Provincial Exhibition at Truro again this year, and her classic number of seven active Agricultural Societies, not to speak of the Farmer's Grange and Club Meetings, one would think that Colchester might be satisfied. But it is not so. On 28th January a Meeting was held at Great Village, Londonderry, at which active steps were taken to form another vigorous organization. The following particulars are taken from Wednesday's Sun:

At about 1.30 p. m., a goodly number had assembled in Plymouth Hall. Joseph Spencer was called to the Chair, and Luther Spencer appointed Secretary. The Rev. A. McLean opened the meeting by prayer. The Chairman then asked Dr. Peppard to state the object of the meeting. He said that some weeks ago the "Great Village Mutual Improvement Society" had mooted the matter, and he, with others, had been appointed a committee to call the meeting. He thought the time had come when Londonderry should have its Agricultural Society, and he believed that if one was started it would have the sympathy and support of the whole community. A short programme had been arranged; the Dr. introduced Colonel Blair of Onslow and I. Longworth, Esq., of Truro.

Mr. Longworth read a decidedly interesting sketch of the life of the late Judge Robie, which was listened to with much interest, and during the reading of which, as anticipated, the meeting had become largely augmented in numbers, and by the time the paper was finished there were upwards of sixty persons in the room, many of them farmers from quite a distance.

Colonel Blair, spoke with his usual vigor and was listened to attentively. He had come with pleasure on the invitation of the Committee, to assist at the formation of an Agricultural Society. He had been introduced to them as a successful Agriculturist, but he felt that he came far short of that honorable distinction. He was, however, always willing to do what he could in the interests of Agriculture. He was not much acquainted with the district of Londonderry, its agricultural capabilities, etc., but had heard that the first Agricultural Society in the County had its headquarters at Great Village. We had to deal with the present, and the first question to be considered was one of importance: Is the formation of an Agricultural Society necessary? This question might be answered by asking others: Is the state of Agriculture in this district just what it should be? Were there any farms run out, impoverished? Had they the right kind of stock, etc.? He believed that these matters were not all as they should be, and he therefore presumed that a Society was necessary. Why is it that some localities flourish while others languish? He would endeavor to answer this question by a story he had heard of one of our early sea captains, who always, and under all circumstances, made quick passages across the Atlantic, and, when one of his competitors, determined on finding out the secret of his success, crossed with him, he found this successful ship-master ever at his post, studying the weather, winds, tides and currents, taking advantage of

every circumstance that would any way tend to waft his vessel towards the desired haven. In like manner, we, if we desire to become successful farmers, must study the pursuit in every particular, and take advantage of every circumstance that will make us proficient in our calling. Some farmers understood their business and worked intelligently, while others did not, and he was sorry to think that the latter class was by far the most numerous. Farmers as a class were not as well educated as they should be, and one grand means of obtaining information peculiar to their calling, was through Agricultural Societies or other Associations. Other classes had their Associations and Improvement Societies, and if there was one class more than another that needed them it was farmers. We now had opportunities to be educated, thanks to the men who gave us our free schools, which our fathers knew not of, and he was proud to know that every young farmer in the county could now get a good common school education. But the time had now fully come when farmers must aim higher, when they needed such information as was only imparted through Agricultural Colleges, and as there was only one in the Dominion, he did not see how we could get on much longer without one. The nature of our soils needed to be thoroughly and well understood by those called on to work them. They could not be robbed with impunity; what we take from the soil in one way we must return to it in another. But if we go on from year to year impoverishing our lands, we may not only expect short crops, but grains attacked by weevil, rust and other evils, simply because the soil is not vigorous enough to give the crops the energy necessary to withstand the ravages of such pests. As with grains, so with potatoes and other root crops. He referred to the marvellous strides which this County had made during the last few years, and spoke of the interest taken in Exhibitions, and he was right glad to know that this large and important section of our fine country was about to take a step in the right direction. Mr. Longworth, he said could tell them how to form a Society, and would give them the law on the subject. I. Longworth, Esq., on again taking the stand, made a good speech; he very clearly explained the *modus operandi* by which a good Society could be started and kept alive.

Dr. Peppard moved, seconded by L. C. Layton, "that this meeting considers it advisable to form an Agricultural Society, and that a paper for signature be at once opened." Squires McKim, Foreman, Dill, and Fountain, together with Allan R. Flemming, Messrs. Yuill, McLellan, and Peppard, spoke to the resolution which passed unanimously.

HALIFAX, Feb. 4th, 1878.

We direct the attention of Secretaries of Societies, in an especial manner, to the Resolution of the Central Board requiring Returns of Thorough-bred Stock. Forms have been issued to Secretaries, and are required to be returned not later than 10th February.

The Provincial Exhibition will be held at Truro during the first week of October.

The Poultry Show will be held in Halifax, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th, 27th and 28th of February.

ADDITIONS TO NOVA SCOTIA STOCK REGISTER.

AYRSHIRE HEIFER CALVES.

CCLXXXVIII.—LADY BEATRICE, Brown and white. Calved October 7th, 1877. Bred by and the property of C. P. Blanchard, Esq., Hillside Farm, Truro.

Sire Bismarck CCXXXVIII.
Dam Blyth CCXXXV. by Kelso.
gr d Tosh, a very successful prize taker in Scotland.

CCLXXXVII.—DAISY. Color, white and red. Bred and owned by Harry Townsend, Esq., Brookside Farm, New Glasgow. Calved February 20th, 1877. Sire Young Prince of Wales XLII.
Dam Flora CXIX.
gr d Lillie CI.

AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES.

CCLXXXIX.—SALADIN. Brown and white. Calved October 23rd, 1877. Bred by and the property of C. P. Blanchard, Esq.

Sire Bismarck CCXXXVIII.
Dam Beauty CCXXXV.
gr d Lille CI.
g gr d Priscy CLXVI.
g g gr d Pony.

CCXC.—PRINCE BISMARCK. Red and white. Calved December 10th, 1877. Bred by and the property of C. P. Blanchard, Esq.

Sire Bismarck CCXXXVIII.
Dam Merry Duchess CCXXIV., a winner of several prizes in Scotland in 1875.

CCLXXXV.—ROB ROY. White and red. Calved April 1st, 1877. Bred by and the property of Henry Burrell, Esq., Yarmouth, N. S.

Sire Lord Dufferin, g sire Lord Lisgar, (693.)
Dam Lilly 2nd, CXXXI. by Eclipse, (137).

gr d Scotch Lassie by Prince of Wales, (305.)
g gr d Spot by Rob Roy, imported, (135.)

White Lilly by Dundee 3rd, Quebec, imported by W. Simpson.

CCLXXXVI.—WALLACE 2ND. Red and white. Calved May 27th, 1877. Bred by and the property of Henry Burrell, Esq., Yarmouth, N. S.

Sire Wallace CCXXXIII. (Guy, Ont.)
Dam Lilly 3rd, CXXXII. by Lord Dufferin.
gr d Lilly 2nd, CXXXI. by Eclipse, (137.)

g gr d Scotch Lassie by Prince of Wales (305.)

g g gr d Spot by Rob Roy, imported, (135.)

White Lilly by Dundee 3rd, Quebec, imported by W. Simpson.

JERSEY HEIFER CALF.

CXXVIII.—HEATHER BELLE. Fawn, black points. August 16, 1877. Bred by J. B. Duffus, Esq., Halifax, and owned by him.

Sire Lord Seafield, CIII.
Dam Belle, CXVI.
gr d Browney, CXXXV., (prize Cow in Jersey.)

JERSEY BULL CALF.

CXXIX.—SEAFOAM. Fawn. June 17th, 1877. Bred and owned by Wm. Duffus, Esq., Halifax.

Sire Lord Seafield, CIII.
Dam Fairy, CV.
gr d Lady Jane, CXXIX. imported from Jersey.

UNDER the heading of *Another Herd of Ayrshires*, a correspondent of the *Colchester Sun* writes as follows:—

Knowing the interest you take in the diffusion of thorough-bred stock throughout the Province, I am induced to send you some particulars of a small Herd of Ayrshires, owned by H. Townsend, Esq., of New Glasgow, which is not only a credit to the owner, but will, without doubt, be the means of scattering throughout the County individuals of this valuable breed.

It is only a little more than a year since Mr. T. made his first purchase, and he is now in the possession of six fine registered animals,—viz: a bull and five cows and heifers.

The bull "Micmac," is not large, but he is very symmetrical. His color is deep red with white markings. He was sired by the imported bull "Reform," and is out of the well-known cow "Josephine," whose dam was imported by the Central Board.

The cow "Josephine," Mr. T. purchased a short time ago from C. P. Blanchard, Esq., of Hillside farm, Truro. She is a cow of some reputation, having taken first prize at a number of our Provincial Exhibitions. Her color, like that of the Bull, is deep red with but little white. She is a large and continuous milker.

The cow "Lille" is a beautiful little brown and white animal, of perfect form. She was bred on Hillside farm, and was Mr. T.'s first purchase. The dam of "Lille" was a very fine cow, and her grand dam, was a remarkable animal. When in full milking condition, she needed to be milked three times daily. She was sold by Mr. Blanchard, when nine or ten years, but she was kept by Mr. Mullholland till she was eighteen, and gave milk continuously for the last three or four years of her life. Mr. M. can tell some surprising stories of her performances at the pail. Lille took second prize at Halifax in 1874.

"Flora"—three years, was also bred by C. P. Blanchard. She, like her dam "Lille," is brown and white, but the colors are more mixed. She is of good size, and handsome, but is too young to show her full milking qualities. She ought, however, to be good, as she is from good stock. Her sire was "Colchester" (a calf of Josephine.) Flora took first prize in the class of two year old heifers at the Truro exhibition in 1876.

"Stella" is a fine Heifer one year old, brown and white. Sire—"Young Prince of Wales"—imported—Dam "Lille."

The Heifer Calf, now nine months old is a calf of "Flora" and is sired by "Young Prince of Wales."

I understand that either two or three of the foregoing are in calf to the celebrated Bull "Bismarck." If so, Mr. Townsend may congratulate himself on the prospect of a valuable addition to his herd next year.

WALLACE, in Cumberland, is making large exportations of Agricultural Produce, as appears from the following items noted in the *Amherst Gazette*:—

110 vessels with cargoes cleared between the 22nd April and the 7th December, with the following articles:—To Boston and other ports in the United States, 1028 tons building stone, 3600 bushels of potatoes, 20 barrels eggs, 7 tons hay. To St. John's, Nfld., 522 tons building stone, 38 tons hay, 17 M feet lumber. To ports in the Dominion, 2497 tons building stone, 1903 tons waste or rough stone, 64 M feet lumber, 18 M Spruce Staves, 13 M Hoop Poles, 134 cords Tanbark, 211 tons Hay, 200 bushels and 70 bags Oats, 12 packages Butter, 225 tons Plaster, 700 cases Canned Lobsters, 69 M brick, 6 head horned cattle, 30 barrels flour. If all the farm produce, such as butter, pork, beef, mutton, eggs and fowls, which go by rail, were added to the above it would show a much larger volume of exports.

The Ayrshire Bull MICMAC, No. 109 of Nova Scotia Ayrshire Register is now the property of Harry Townsend, Esq., Brookside Farm, New Glasgow.

PICTOU COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Report of Prizes awarded at the County Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, held at Pictou on Sept. 26 and 27, 1877.

HORSES.

Stallions to breed horses for agricultural or draft purposes—four years old and upwards:	
James McKay, Narrows, E.R., 1st Prize	\$4 00
Duncan McKenzie, Meadows, 2nd	3 00
Angus Murray, W. B., R. John, 3rd	2 00
Stallions to breed for agricultural or draft purposes—under four years old:	
Jno. J. Matheson, Roger's Hill, 1st Prize	4 00
Stallions to breed for carriage or road—4 years old and upward:	
McKenzie & Gordon, River John, 1st Prize	4 00
Mares to breed for agricultural or draft purposes:	
Chas. R. Blaikie, Green Hill, 1st Prize	3 00
George Ross, Middle River, 2nd	2 00
Alex. Sutherland, River John,	1 00
Mares to breed for road or carriage:	
Philip Carrol, Pictou, 1st Prize	3 00
Edward Brydon, Green Hill, 2nd Prize	2 00
David Millar, West River, 3rd	1 00
Mare, 3 years old:	
John McDonald, Middle River, 1st Prize	2 00
Thomas Grant, Scotch Hill, 2nd	1 00
Mare, 2 years old:	
Daniel Munro, Carriboo, 1st Prize	2 00
Rev. George Roddick, Durham, 2nd Prize	1 00
Colt, 1 year old:	
William McIntosh, 1st Prize	2 00
Donald McDonald, Cape John, 2nd Prize	1 50
David Millar, West River, 3rd	1 00
Colt, foaled in 1877:	
Charles R. Blaikie, Green Hill, 1st Prize	2 00
George Ross, Middle River, 2nd Prize	1 50
Donald Fraser, Pictou, 3rd Prize	1 00
Horse, 3 years old:	
Alex. Ross, Middle River, 1st Prize	2 00
Horses, pair carriage:	
Thomas Meagher, Pictou, 1st Prize	3 00
Jno. D. McDonald, Durham, 2nd Prize	2 00
Horse, single carriage:	
Daniel McGregor, N. S. Coal Co., 1st Prize	3 00
J. S. Harris, Pictou, 2nd Prize	2 00
Dr. Coolie, River John, 3rd Prize	1 00
Horses, pair draft in truck waggon:	
John Logan, Tannery, 1st Prize	3 00
Philip Carrol, Pictou, 2nd	2 00
Horse, single draft:	
Robert Campbell, Pictou, 1st Prize	2 00
Geo. Ross, Hardwood Hill, 2nd	1 00

CATTLE.

Durham Cow:	
James Kitchen, River John, 1st Prize	3 00
Bull, Ayrshire, 3 years old and upwards:	
Pictou Agri. Society, 1st Prize	3 00
Bull, Alderney or Jersey, 2 years and upwards:	
John Logan, Tannery, 1st Prize	3 00
Bull, Alderney or Jersey, 2 years old:	
W. G. Crerar, Pictou, 1st Prize	3 00
Cow, Alderney or Jersey:	
David Crerar, Pictou, 2nd Prize	2 00
Heifer, Alderney or Jersey, 2 and under:	
W. G. Crerar, Pictou, 1st Prize	2 00
Bull, Grade, 3 years and upwards:	
Paul R. McDonald, Mill Brook, 1st Prize	3 00
Angus McQuarrie, Scot's Hill, 2nd	2 00
Mercer Murray, Town Gut, 3rd	1 00
Bull, Grade, 2 years old:	
Kenneth Ross, Mill Brook, 1st Prize	3 00
William McLean, Durham, 2nd	2 00
William Munro, M. River, 3rd	1 00
Bull, Grade, 1 year old:	
Wm. Cameron, Scot's Hill, 1st Prize	3 00
Daniel Munro, Carriboo, 2nd	2 00
Donald Fraser, Pictou, 3rd	1 00
Cow, Grade, 5 years old and upwards:	
Smith Copeland, Pictou, 1st Prize	4 00
W. G. Crerar, 2nd	3 00
Robert Campbell, 3rd	2 00
W. G. Crerar, 4th	1 00

Cow, Grade, under 3 years old:	
W. G. Crerar, Pictou, 1st Prize	\$3 00
Heifer, Grade, 2 years old:	
John McDonald, Middle River, 1st Prize	3 00
Heifer, Grade, 1 year old:	
John Logan, Tannery, 2nd Prize	2 00
Heifer, Grade calf:	
W. G. Crerar, Pictou, 1st Prize	1 50
Wm. Brownrigg, jr., Pictou, 2nd Prize	2 00
Oxen, pair working, 4 years and upward:	
Alex. Fraser, Roger's Hill, 1st Prize	4 00
Robert Patterson, Rogers' Hill, 2nd Prize	3 00
Steers, pair, 3 years old:	
Thomas Grant, Scot's Hill, 1st Prize	3 00
Steers, 1 year old:	
Robert Patterson, R. H., 3rd Prize	1 00

SHEEP.

Ram, thorough-bred South Down:	
George W. Campbell, Pictou, 1st Prize	2 00
Jno. McKay, West River, 2nd	1 50
Ewe, thorough bred Southdown:	
George W. Campbell, Pictou, 1st Prize	1 50
Ewe Lamb, thorough-bred Southdown:	
G. W. Campbell, Pictou, 1st Prize	1 50
Ewe, Cotswold:	
John McDonald, Middle River, 1st Prize	1 50
Ram, Grade, 2 years old and upwards:	
Murphy Murray, Town Gut, 1st Prize	3 00
William Munro, Middle River, 2nd Prize	2 50
Murdoch McKenzie, Four Mile Brook, 3rd	2 00
Donald Fraser, Pictou, 4th Prize	1 00
Ram, Grade, 1 year old:	
John Miller, Roger's Hill, 1st Prize	2 00
Robert Patterson, 2nd	1 50
Ram, Grade, Lamb:	
James Langille, River John, 1st Prize	2 00
John McDonald, Middle River, 2nd	1 50
John McDonald, Middle River, 3rd	1 00
Ewes, Grade, pair:	
Alex. Fraser, Roger's Hill, 1st Prize	2 00
John McDonald, Middle River, 2nd Prize	1 50
Ewes, pair, Grade, 1 year old:	
John McDonald, Middle River, 1st Prize	1 50
Ewe Lambs, pair Grades:	
David Foote, Beaches, 1st Prize	1 50
John McDonald, Middle River, 2nd Prize	1 00
Alex. Fraser, Roger's Hill, 3rd	75
Wethers, pair:	
Robert Patterson, R. H., 1st	1 00

PIGS.

Boar, Berkshire, 1 year old:	
Donald Fraser, Pictou, 1st Prize	2 00
Sow, Berkshire, 1 year old:	
John R. McKenzie, Roger's Hill, 1st Prize	2 00
Sow, Berkshire, with litter:	
W. H. Ross, Pictou, 1st Prize	2 00
Boar, White Elsmere:	
Kenneth Ross, Mile Brook, 1st Prize	3 00
Mercer Murray, Pictou, 2nd	2 00
Sow, Grade, with litter:	
William McLean, Durham, 1st	3 00
Mercer Murray, Town Gut, 2nd	2 00
Robt. Patterson, Roger's Hill, 3rd	1 00
Pigged in 1877:	
Robt. Patterson, Roger's Hill, 1st	1 50

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

Wheat:	
James Murdock, Beaches, 1st Prize	1 50
G. W. Campbell, Pictou, 2nd	1 00
Chas. R. Blaikie, Green Hill, 3rd	75
Donald McDonald, Cape John, 4th Prize	50
Barley:	
Donald McDonald, Cape John, 1st Prize	1 00
James Lowden, Pictou, 2nd Prize	75
Donald Fraser, 3rd	50
Oats, white or yellow:	
Donald McDonald, Cape John, 1st Prize	1 00
W. G. Crerar, Pictou, 2nd	75
Oats, black:	
Robert Patterson, Roger's Hill, 1st Prize	1 00
G. W. Campbell, Pictou, 2nd	75
John Blaikie, Green Hill, 3rd	50
Oats, other kinds:	
John R. McKenzie, Roger's Hill, 1st	1 00
G. W. Campbell, Pictou, 2nd	75
Murdoch McKenzie, Four Mile Brook 2nd Prize	55
Buckwheat:	
Wallace Munro, Mill Brook, 1st Prize	1 00
Mercer Murray, Town Gut, 2nd	75
Duncan McKay, Scotsburn, 3rd	50

Peas, field:	
Donald McDonald, Cape John, 1st	\$1 00
John Blaikie, Green Hill, 2nd	75
Beans, white:	
John Millar, Roger's Hill, 1st	1 00
Robert Patterson, 2nd	75
John S. Matheson, 3rd	50
Beans, coloured:	
James Murdoch, Beaches, 1st	1 00
Alex. Fraser, Roger's Hill, 2nd	75
Alex. Fraser, Roger's Hill, 3rd	50
Flax seed:	
Duncan McKay, Scotsburn, 1st	1 00
David Ferguson, Hardwood Hill, 2nd Prize	75
Wallace Munro, Mill Brook, 3rd	50
Timothy seed:	
Donald McDonald, Cape John, 1st	1 50
Mercer Murray, Town Gut, 2nd	1 00
John S. Matheson, Roger's Hill, 3rd	75
David Munro, Carriboo, 4th	50
Corn, 6 ears:	
John McCabe, River John, 1st	1 50
Donald Fraser, Pictou, 2nd	1 00
James Langille, River John, 2nd	75

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Table Blue:	
Duncan McKay, Scotsburn, 1st	75
John R. Stewart, Roger's Hill, 2nd	50
Potatoes, Table, Early White:	
George W. Campbell, Pictou, 1st	75
John McLellan, Roger's Hill,	50
James A. Thomson, Durham, 3rd	25
Potatoes, Table, other kinds:	
William Wilson, River John, 1st	75
John Blaikie, Green Hill, 2nd	50
Philip Carrol, Pictou, 3rd	25
Potatoes, Stock:	
John J. Matheson, Roger's Hill,	75
W. G. Crerar, Pictou, 2nd	50
James Langille, River, John, 3rd	25
Potatoes, collection:	
James Foote, Pictou, 1st,	75
James P. McLennan, Pictou, 2nd,	50
James Langille, River John, 3rd,	25
Potatoes, largest, all sorts, 3 doz.:	
W. G. Crerar, Pictou, 1st	75
Celery, 6 heads:	
George E. Johnstone, Pictou, 1st	25
Turnips, Swedish:	
Donald Fraser, Pictou, 1st	75
David Foote, Beaches, 2nd	50
Thomas Meagher, Pictou, 3rd	25
Turnips, Swedish Red:	
James Langille, River John, 1st	75
Donald Fraser, Pictou, 2nd	50
Thomas Meagher, 3rd	25
Mangold Wurtzel, Long Red:	
James A. Thomson, Durham, 1st	75
John P. McDonald, Pictou, 2nd	50
Mangold Wurtzel, Short:	
James Lowden, Pictou, 1st	75
James Thomson, Durham, 2nd	50
Cucumbers:	
David R. Crockett, Middle River, 1st	75
James Little, W. R. Road, 2nd,	50
David Foote, Beaches, 3rd,	25
Squashes:	
George E. Johnstone, Pictou, 1st	75
John Yorston, 2nd	50
G. B. Robinson, 3rd	25
Squash, Largest:	
George E. Johnstone, 1st	75
John Yorston, 2nd	50
G. B. Robinson, 3rd	25
Onions, Potato:	
Daniel McDonald, 1st	75
D. R. Crockett, Middle River, 2nd	50
Onions, other kinds:	
D. R. Crockett, Middle River, 1st	75
G. E. Johnstone, Pictou, 2nd	50
Carrots, White, field:	
John McLellan, Durham, 1st	75
Carrots, Yellow, field:	
Philip Carrol, Pictou, 1st	75
D. R. Crockett, Middle River, 2nd	50
James Foote, Pictou, 3rd	25
Carrots, Garden:	
David Foote, Beaches, 1st	75
G. E. Johnstone, Pictou, 2nd,	50
Beets, Long Red:	
Philip Carrol, Pictou, 1st	75
G. E. Johnstone, 2nd	50
Thomas Meagher, 3rd	25

Beets, Turnip rooted :			Table Cover, Linen :			Grapes, Hothouse :		
David Foote, Beaches, 1st	prize \$ 75		Duncan McKay, Scotsburn, 1st	prize \$ 1 50		David McDonald, Pictou, 1st	prize \$ 75	
John P. McDonald, Pictou, 2nd	" 50		R. G. Murray, Roger's Hill, 2nd	" 1 00		G. E. Johnstone, " 2nd	" 50	
Philip Carrol, " 3rd	" 25		George Ross, Middle River, 3rd	" 50		Crab Apples, Transcendental :		
Cauliflower :			Table Cover, Cotton and Linen :			G. W. Campbell, Pictou, 1st	" 75	
Geo. E. Johnstone, Pictou, 3rd	" 25		William McLean, Durham, 1st	" 1 50		Duncan McDonald, Middle River, 2nd	" 50	
Cabbage, White :			" " 2nd	" 1 00		R. P. Fraser, Pictou, 3rd	" 25	
Philip Carrol, Pictou, 1st	" 75		John R. Stewart, Roger's Hill, 3rd	" 50		Crab Apples, Red Siberian :		
Thomas Meagher " 2nd	" 50		Slippers, Pair worked :			R. G. Murray, Roger's Hill, 1st	" 75	
James Foote, Beaches, 3rd	" 25		J. D. Merriman, Pictou, 1st	" 1 00		John Millar, Roger's Hill, 2nd,	" 50	
Cabbage, Red :			John Yorston, " 2nd	" 50		Donald Fraser, Pictou, 3rd	" 25	
David Foote, Beaches, 1st	" 75		Fancy Wool Work :					
Daniel McDonald, Pictou, 2nd	" 50		James Kitchin, River John, 1st	" 2 00				
Tomatoes, Collection :			J. D. Merriman, Pictou, 2nd	" 1 50				
G. B. Robinson, Pictou, 1st	" 75		J. P. McLennan, " 3rd	" 1 00				
James P. McLellan, " 2nd	" 50		Socks, Woollen, Mens' :					
Francis Beattie, " 3rd	" 25		Nathan Stiles, Scotch Hill, 1st	" 1 00				
Tomatoes, 1 doz. :			Wallace Munro, Mile Brook, 2nd,	" 75				
Geo. E. Johnstone, Pictou, 1st	" 75		Alex. Fraser, Roger's Hill, 3rd	" 50				
G. B. Robinson, " 2nd	" 50		Stockings, Women's, Woollen :					
Thomas Meagher, " 3rd	" 25		Duncan McKay, Scotsburn, 1st,	" 1 00				
Parsnips :			John K. Stewart, R. Hill, 2nd	" 75				
Philip Carrol " 1st	" 75		Wallace Munro, Mile Brook, 3rd	" 50				
John Yorston " 2nd	" 50		Mittens, Pair Woollen :					
D. R. Crockett, Middle River,	" 25		John R. Stewart, Roger's Hill, 1st	" 1 00				
			Alex. Sutherland, River John, 2nd,	" 75				
DAIRY PRODUCE.			AGRICULTURAL MACHINES AND IMPLE-			POULTRY.		
Butter, 20 lbs. :			MENTS.			Geese :		
John R. Stewart, Roger's Hill, 1st	" 2 50		Express Waggon :			John Yorston, Pictou, 1st	" 1 50	
John T. Matheson, " 2nd	" 2 00		John McDonald & Son, Pictou, 1st	prize \$ 3 00		G. W. Campbell, " 2nd	" 1 00	
Wallace Munro, Mile Brook, 3rd,	" 1 50		Angus McQuin, Scot's Hill, 2nd	" 2 00				
William Ross, Roger's Hill, 4th	" 1 00		Fanners :					
Butter, 5 lb. rolls or prints :			James D. Merriman, Pictou, 1st	" 2 00				
David Murray Carriboo,	" 1 50		James Adanson, " 2nd	" 1 50				
John Millar, Roger's Hill, 2nd	" 1 00		Turnip Sower ;					
W. G. Cremer, Pictou, 3rd	" 75		James D. Merriman, " 1st	" 1 50				
Cheese, home-made :			Upper Leather :					
John McLellan, Durham, 1st	" 1 50		Robert Sutherland, River John, 1st	" 1 50				
John Matheson, Roger's Hill, 2nd,	" 1 00		Men's Boots, Double-soled :					
John " 3rd,	" 75		A. Henderson & Son, Pictou, 1st	" 1 50				
Cheese Factory :			Boots, Calfskin :					
West River Cheese Factory, 1st	" 2 00		A. Henderson & Son, Pictou, 1st	" 1 00				
" 2nd	" 1 00		Boots, Ladies' :					
			A. Henderson & Son, " 1st	" 1 50				
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.			Riding Wagon :					
Cloth, men's wear, black, dressed :			John McDonald & Son, " 1st	" 3 00				
John R. Stewart, Roger's Hill, 1st	" 2 00		" " 2nd	" 2 00				
Peter Grant, Scot's Hill, 2nd	" 1 50							
Roderick McKenzie, West River, 3rd	" 1 00							
Cloth, Gray, men's wear, dressed :								
Alex. Sutherland, River John, 1st,	" 2 00							
John S. Matheson, Roger's Hill, 2nd	" 1 50							
Cloth, Women's wear, pressed :								
Alex. Sutherland, River John, 1st	" 1 50							
" 2nd	" 1 00							
Cloth, Fancy, not pressed :								
Alex. Sutherland, River John, 1st	" 2 00							
James McKay, Mile Brook, 2nd	" 1 00							
Flannel, White, all wool :								
John Millar, Roger's Hill, 1st	" 2 00							
Wallace Munro, Mile Brook, 2nd	" 1 50							
Nathan Stiles, Pictou, 3rd,	" 1 00							
Flannel, Cotton and Wool :								
John Millar, Roger's Hill, 1st	" 2 00							
John K. Stewart, " 2nd	" 1 50							
Alex. Sutherland, River John, 3rd	" 1 00							
Blankets, all wool :								
John R. Stewart, R. H., 1st	" 2 00							
" 2nd	" 1 50							
David Millar, West River, 3rd,	" 1 00							
Blankets, Cotton and Wool :								
Adam McKean, Roger's Hill, 1st	" 2 00							
Joseph Y. Crockett, G. Hill, 2nd	" 1 50							
Carpeting, all wool :								
Alex. Fraser, Roger's Hill, 1st	" 2 00							
James Langille, River John, 2nd	" 1 50							
Joseph Y. Crockett, Greer Hill, 3rd	" 1 00							
Carpeting, Cotton and Wool :								
Alex. Sutherland, River John, 1st,	" 1 50							
Carpeting, Rags :								
John S. Matheson, Roger's Hill, 1st,	" 2 00							
John Redpath, " 2nd,	" 1 50							
Hearth Rug, Woollen Yarn :								
James P. McLellan, Pictou, 1st	" 2 00							
Dr. McKenzie, " 2nd	" 1 50							
George Ross, Middle River, 3rd	" 1 50							
Hearth Rug, Rags :								
John Millar, Roger's Hill, 1st	" 2 00							
Mrs. Elliot, Pictou, 2nd	" 1 50							
Kenneth Ross, Mile Brook, 3rd	" 1 00							
Quilt, Patchwork :								
William McLean, Durham,	" 2 00							
John T. Matheson, Roger's Hill,	" 1 50							
D. D. McDonald, Bailie's Brook, 3rd	" 1 00							

DAVID MATHESON, Pres't.
JOHN YORSTON, Sec'y.

Pictou, Dec. 3, 1877.

A VALUABLE paper on DAIRY PRODUCTS was recently read at the London Farmers' Club, by Mr. G. M. Alexander, of Belgrave mansions, who started by an expression of his firm conviction that dairy-farming will be found far more profitable than it is supposed to be, if entered upon on a large scale, made a thorough business of, and all modern improvements and appliances introduced. In the north of Europe, Denmark, Jutland, Holstein, &c., great advances have been made, as for example:—*Copenhagen, 1860*: "Butter execrably bad, strange such produce could find a sale." *Copenhagen, 1876*: "The butter commands high prices in all quarters of the globe." This remarkable change was effected by the exertions of, and attention given to the subject of dairy management by, men of talent and position. Similar influences are at work in other countries—Sweden, where Prof. Muller, now removed to Berlin, did so much; Germany, Austria, Bavaria, Switzerland and France, not forgetting America. Dairy schools are to be found all over Europe, in which instruction is given by men of the highest intelligence. The work of the dairy, whether it be the production of cheese or butter, requires greater attention, and more careful observation and management, than any other branch of farming.

No article with which the manufacturer deals is more delicate or subtle than

milk, and especially when it is a question of cheese-making. I am not a practical cheese-maker, and I do not for one moment pretend to be any authority on the management of a cheese dairy, but I do know sufficient to be aware of the careful and attentive manipulation that milk—the most delicate of articles—requires. Nothing more clearly proves this than the immense difference which is to be found in the quality of cheese made in different dairies in the same district, and now, when perhaps a dairy has been celebrated for years, a change in the management makes an immediate alteration in the value of the product. Or, for a stronger proof of how susceptible milk is to the most trifling influences, look at the varieties of cheese that are to be met with; and, although all of these have had starting points in common, when fit for use how they differ in character. All made from cow's milk, all treated by the addition of some acid, generally a preparation from the stomach of the calf, in order to obtain a separation of the casein from the whey. Endless varieties of results are obtained, in most cases, by simple differences of temperature during some period of the manufacture. In Switzerland, Italy, and other parts of Europe, almost each village has a cheese peculiar to itself. But, whereas a few well-managed dairies, where the farmer, or frequently his good wife, made cheese of the highest excellence, sufficed for the requirements of the high-class consumer, and many such dairies still exist, where cheese is made that for quality and flavour may defy the world; the increased demand arising from improved taste, and the larger consuming power of our immense population, necessitates an enormously greater supply. The advance in wages, the difficulty of obtaining dairy servants, and the disinclination of farmers' wives and daughters to take their share in the management of the dairy, increase the difficulty of meeting the demand from home sources; rule-of-thumb-hit-or-miss practice of former days must give way to a more scientific and less wasteful system. Formerly, inquiring minds from other countries came to England to study our system of dairy management, and returned home to put in practice the lessons they had learned, and to improve upon our methods. Our Cheshire cheese and Aylesbury butter were the representative products of the English dairy. To this day, all English cheese, that is, all "hard" cheese, as distinguished from the immense variety of cream, or "soft" cheese on the Continent, is called "Fromage de Cheshire."

It is a good sign, however, for us that we are now seeking information from our pupils, and that the factory systems of the United States and of Northern Europe are being introduced—not that I

think the factory system is in any way imperative in order to obtain excellence, but that it is more in accordance with the age in which we live, and that it is more convenient to men of small or moderate holdings, to be able to send the produce of their dairy to a factory to be made up. If I were farming largely, and it is the large farmers that would find dairying pay, I would manufacture at home undoubtedly. The appointment of Mr. Sheldon at the College at Cirencester is a good omen. Mr. Sheldon has visited the United States, he has studied, and ably written upon the system in use there; he represented the young Association of British Dairy Farmers at the International Dairy Exhibition held at Hamburg early in the year; and he is undoubtedly one of our best authorities on dairy subjects. I greatly regret that I was unable to visit Hamburg during the Show, as from Mr. Sheldon's account, the exhibition must have been exceedingly interesting; but I have been several times on the Continent this year, principally in France, and I have been, not only greatly interested, but astonished, at the enormous business the French dairy farmers, small as many of their holdings are, are doing. Their great industry, economy, and the part their wives take in the work are the secrets of their success. One visit I paid was in the district where the small cheeses, known here as Boudons or Neufchatel, are made. I was met at the station by my host's son, a bright boy of 12 or 13, who told me his father was at the goods station. Thither I went, and found my friend, dressed in the everlasting blue blouse, in his cart, unloading hampers of cheese, some going to Paris, others to London, and others again to a neighbouring town for the next day's market; his wife on the platform, taking account of the packages. All made right, away we went to breakfast—and a right royal meal we had; then round the farm and over the cheese dairy. My friend passes through his dairy over 60,000 of cheese per week. It is true that they are only worth some 2s each, but that mounts up to some £500. The market he was to attend the following morning commenced at 5 o'clock and was over by 8. Expressing a wish to see a particular sort of cheese made, I found that I should be just in the neighbourhood if I attended this market. So I got there a little after 8, having some 40 miles to travel. I found M. Lefevre, my host of the previous day, had finished his business, and had sold 11,000 cheese. He introduced me to a friend of his, who had a large dairy near, and who made the cheese I wished to see, and I was invited to visit his farm. We walked on, and presently my friend No. 2 overtook us, dressed in his blouse, driving his own

large market-cart, with three or four of his men, returning from market by 11 o'clock in the morning. We turned into his yard—a fine old place; his wife was superintending the hanging out of the clothes, it being washing-day. Breakfast over, we went to the dairy. There we found some 30 people all making up the cheese, of which M. Pommel, for three months of the year, sends out 40,000 dozen per day—nearly half a million. He farms 800 acres of his own land, keeping a fine herd of cows, buys the milk of some 1500 cows, in addition, and is reported to be worth his 2,000,000 francs—£80,000; and yet his wife, daughters, and himself were all busy in the dairy, and so it is through France. No wonder they paid the millions to Germany so easily.

Then the butter trade all through Normandy—and such butter. Gournay, a great centre for Normandy butter, is a sight to see on market day. Now the land is not better than we have in England, neither are the cows. Why do we have to pay the millions a year we do for dairy products, when our own land might produce so much by better management?

We may resume this subject next month.

We have received a programme of the Standard of Excellence of Berkshire Swine adopted by the American Berkshire Association, which is as follows:—

- COLOR.—Black, with white on feet, face, tip of tail, and an occasional splash on the arm..... 4
- FACE AND SNOUT.—Short, the former fine and well dished, and broad between the eyes..... 7
- EYE.—Very clear, rather large, dark hazel or gray..... 2
- EAR.—Generally almost erect, but sometimes inclined forward with advancing age, medium size, thin and soft..... 4
- JOWL.—Full and heavy, running well back on neck..... 4
- NECK.—Short, and broad on top..... 4
- HAIR.—Fine and soft, medium thickness.... 3
- SKIN.—Smooth and pliable..... 4
- SHOULDER.—Thick and even, broad on top, and deep through chest..... 7
- BACK.—Broad, short and straight, ribs well sprung, coupling close up to hip..... 8
- SIDE.—Deep and well let down, straight on bottom line..... 6
- FLANK.—Well back, and low down on leg, making nearly a straight line with lower part of side..... 5
- LOIN.—Full and wide..... 9
- HAM.—Deep and thick, extending well up on back, and holding thickness well down on the hock..... 10
- TAIL.—Well set up on back tapering and not coarse..... 2
- LEGS.—Short, straight and strong, set wide apart, with hoofs erect, and capable of holding good weight..... 5
- STRUCTURE.—Well proportioned throughout, depending largely on condition..... 5
- CONDITION.—In a good healthy growing state, not over-fed..... 6
- STYL.—Attractive, spirited, indicative of thoroughbreeding and constitutional vigor..... 5

In reference to the American Berkshire Record, Vol. II., we have the following :

The prevailing desire among breeders to possess positive evidence that the ancestors of the stock handled by them were pure bred, is the result of experience. In their efforts at improvement they have found no truth better established, or more important to be kept in mind, than that impure blood will sooner or later show itself in the descendants of ill-bred animals. A fine outward appearance alone is no guarantee of definite results in breeding.

The oft repeated axiom, "like begets like," may be true of the mongrel as of the pure bred animal; true, however, of the former in this, that it is more likely to transmit its own characteristic of uncertainty, than to develop in its progeny any valuable quality. To the thoroughbred, on the other hand, men have learned to look with confidence for definite results and lasting improvement. The breeders of Berkshire Swine have long since realized the fact that actual progress can be had only by the careful selection and judicious mating of breeding animals for many successive generations.

The Record was established to aid in this work. That it has already been of great benefit, is the common testimony of all; and as it grows in popularity, and men become accustomed to keeping accurate records of the animals they breed, the advantages of a public Record will become still more apparent.

The present volume is placed before the swine breeders of the country in the confident belief that the expenditure of time and money required in its preparation will meet their approval. In verifying pedigrees the exercise of that diligence to which the Association committed itself, with a view to securing accuracy in every particular, has not been relaxed. All rules have been impartially enforced, and such pedigrees as were, by the Executive Committee, deemed open to suspicion, have been rigidly excluded, and the fees returned, to the parties applying for their admission.

The rule requiring sires and dams of animals presented for registry in Vol. II. to be recorded, necessitated the admission of many short pedigrees, and some breeders have chosen to record the ancestors of their animals one or more crosses beyond this requirement. None, however, have been admitted, even as ancestors, except those of undoubted purity and excellence, and recommended as such by parties of unquestioned integrity. To the pedigree of each animal admitted as an ancestor is appended a foot note, giving name and Record number of progeny.

Every well authenticated cross, on the side of the dam, will be found in the

present volume, but in tracing pedigrees of sires, Volume I. will frequently be needed.

To each pedigree accepted, the usual certificate by the breeder, or other reliable party, has been required.

Pedigrees of the more prominent families have been submitted to the approval of those European or American breeders best informed regarding the origin, and most interested in the improvement of such families.

In view of these facts, the Association feels no hesitancy in commending the individual animals herein recorded as among the most worthy representatives of Berkshire Swine on both sides of the Atlantic.

The Standard of Excellence is the result of the combined judgments of many of the leading Berkshire breeders of the country, to whom are due the thanks of the Association for suggestions and assistance in its preparation.

Acknowledgments are also due to Prof. James Law, Prof. Andrew Smith, Hon. T. C. Jones and E. G. Bedford, Esq., who, by request, assumed the task involved in a careful reading and decision upon the merits of the Essays presented in competition for the prize offered by the Association for the best original paper on the Diseases of Swine.

To the many correspondents who have so promptly and cordially responded to our calls for information, the Association and the public are greatly indebted.

The established success of the AMERICAN BERKSHIRE RECORD no longer necessitates assurance of its permanence. The energies of the management, to meet every requirement of the most progressive and exacting patronage, will not be relaxed.

PHIL. M. SPRINGER, Sec'y.

Springfield, Ill., Nov'r, 1877.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Yarmouth, Dec. 21.—

Up to this date we have had a remarkably mild season; no snow, and not half a dozen days of frost, and only one or two nights when ice formed strong enough for skating. Deep water is all open; cattle in the interior are still at large in the woods and on the meadows, getting their own feed, and are in good condition. If we have an early spring, this will give us a three month's winter. I have occasionally planted my garden in March, the frost being out of the ground, and the soil dry.—C. E. B.—in *Country Gentleman*.

THE registered Jersey Heifer, HEDRON LASS, N. S., No. 121, has been sold by Mr. Patten of Yarmouth, to Mr. Wm. J. McGill, Shelburne.

We often hear complaints in regard to the Milk supply in Halifax. The following extract from the proceedings of the New York Dairy-men's recent Convention at Syracuse, will show how they manage there by means of a Joint Stock Milk Association, such as we might well have in Halifax, to supply Syracuse with better milk than that supplied to any other city in the United States for less than three cents a quart, and the city Association makes money out of the business:

Mr. Geddes gave a very clear and lucid statement of the practical workings of the Onondaga County Milk Association. This is simply a co-operative enterprise of the dairy-men in the vicinity of Syracuse, to secure economy in the distribution of milk, to meet all the demands of the city, and to furnish a good article. The result is that the association has made money, and the people of Syracuse are supplied with better milk than any other city in the United States. The milk is all brought to the rooms of the association, when it becomes their property. Each contributor's milk is subjected to a careful inspection, and if there is anything wrong, is rejected. The milk is all delivered in the same cans in which it was brought, which are marked with the owners name, so that the consumer knows the exact spot from which it comes, and may acquaint himself with the kind of stock and the treatment it receives. When the cans are emptied they are all returned to a particular room where they are washed and thoroughly cleansed by hot steam. The basis of the association as regards quantity, is that each cow should give six quarts of milk per day for 365 days in the year. That is the average taken the year through which the association demands, which is 2,190 quarts per cow. The highest average of any single dairy is 3,766 quarts. This herd numbers ten cows. Another dairy of 40 cows averages 3,339 quarts per cow. The lowest average is 1,843 quarts. The average price received is two and three-quarter cents per quart. The board of directors meet every week to consult regarding their interests, and make such suggestions to the stockholders as they deem proper. They frequently send out disinterested men to inspect the management of the different dairies. If there is anything but the most approved and unobjectionable practice, it is severely criticised. They base their success upon honest dealing.

LUOYFIELD FARM, January. The Ayrshire Cows "Lady Flora" and "Lady Panuke," with the heifer calf of the latter, "Lady Halifax," have been sold to C. P. Blanchard, Esq., and are now at Hillside Farm, Truro. A pure Ellesmere Sow has been sold to the Liverpool (Queen's County) Agricultural Society for \$40. Another pure Ellesmere (young) to Mr. J. B. Fraser, Shelburne, for \$11; a three-quarters Ellesmere to Mr. Meagher, Bedford, for \$21. Twenty-six sheep were sold by auction on 22d, at low prices, a number of them half bred Cotswolds, others common sheep; also a Bull Calf, with two Short

Horn crosses, to Mr. Peverill, Windsor Road, and a number of half bred pigs. All the common and grade stock have been sold off the farm, except two cows kept as assistant nurses to the Short Horn calves. In future none but thorough-bred stock will be kept. An imported Cotswold Ram has been sold to W. T. Harris, Esq., Stewiacke.

The following are the weights respectively of three late Spring chickens, hatched in June, or beginning of July, 1877, and killed for the table the second week of January, 1878. They were just six months old, so that the heaviest one gained nearly a pound weight a month from the time of hatching. The weights without feathers:—1st chicken, 5 lb. 9 ounces; 2nd, 4 lb. 6½ ounces; 3rd, 4 lb. 8 ounces. These chickens were taken at random from the yard, and killed without being fattened.

In October, 1876, Mr. McCurdy purchased "Pearl Drop," one of the yearling heifers imported by the Central Board. This heifer unfortunately lost her calf—probably owing to injuries received on board ship—but she has been giving milk ever since, and is establishing her character as a milker. She was shown at Kentville and took second prize in her class, yielding the first to Mr. Blanchard's "Beauty."

In the spring of last year Mr. McC. made a second purchase of a bull calf from C. P. Blanchard. This is now a choice animal. It is from one of Mr. Blanchard's own cows by the imported bull "Lord Raglan." He is named "Lord Raglan, Junior," and took first prize at Truro and Kentville last autumn. This calf is of good size, stands low, is long in the body, and if he should improve in the future as he has done in the past, he bids fair to rank second only to "Bismarck" among the Ayrshires.

Mr. McCurdy's new purchase was at Kentville. He bought the two year old heifer "Lilly 2nd," bred, we believe, in Yarmouth. This is a large and handsome animal, has had one calf, and is due for a second early in spring.

Besides these, Mr. McC. at present owns the cow "Norm," and the yearling heifer "Lady Avon," bought lately from C. P. Blanchard. These are also fine animals. The cow is six years old and has proved herself to be a good breeder and milker, and to possess all the characteristics of a thorough-bred Ayrshire.

The heifer is both large and well-formed, and is a promising animal. Altogether, these five are a fine even lot, and will prove, doubtless, the nucleus of a superior herd.

Major Blair has also three or four very fine animals, and last year sold two very

promising calves, which took prizes in September last in Truro, but were not taken to Kentville, where, we are informed, they would have done well, as there were no better on the grounds.

In connection with this subject we would like to mention a pleasing feature, and that is the improved condition of thorough-bred stock in this County over that of common stock. The fact that a man possesses a well-bred animal seems to give him a higher idea of their requirements. Hence we see them better housed, better fed, and better groomed, and if the introduction of thorough-bred stock did nothing more than to raise the standard of cattle kept, the money expended in their purchase would be well laid out.—*Colchester Sun.*

THE CHEMISTRY OF FOOD IN RELATION TO STOCK FEEDING.

Dr. Stevenson Macadam last week delivered a lecture on "The Chemistry of Food," before the East Lothian Agricultural Society. At the outset of his remarks he explained the views advanced by Liebig regarding the composition of food, pointing out that there were two elements to be considered—the one the heat-producing and the other the flesh-producing ingredients. In wheat, he mentioned, there were 10 parts of gluten or flesh-forming ingredients to the 100; while of starchy or heat-producing material there was 70 per cent. present. He stated that with animals getting 100 lbs. of potatoes to eat we could only by any possibility get out of them 1½ lb. of flesh-forming matter; while in the case of turnips the proportion of this food obtained was even less, the maximum amount that could be got out of 100 lbs. being ¾ lb. Oatmeal, on the other hand, came up to 18 lbs., linseed cake gave 25 lbs., and decorticated cotton cake yielded 40 per cent. By means of several interesting experiments Dr. Macadam afterwards demonstrated the presence of carbon in various kinds of food, explaining that a man required to be supplied daily with about 12 ounces of it, which represented about three times that quantity of food, and that a horse and an ox were generally considered in such matters as requiring as much as six men. In conclusion, he stated that of late it had been ascertained that Liebig was mistaken in holding that the force expended by animals was derived from the flesh-forming food (it being from the starchy or oily ingredients that it was obtained), and spoke of the important part played in food by saline matter. In reply to several members of the Association, Dr. Macadam gave it as his opinion that animals did not take the full 25 per cent. of flesh-forming food out of linseed cake; and that decorticated

cotton cake was much cheaper than the other, and, if given judiciously, was better for cattle than linseed. Replying to other questions, the Doctor mentioned that oat straw contained only half the feeding properties of hay, and stated that a bad season like the present was not only bad in the sense of not giving the proper yield, but also in the sense that the grain did not, owing to the absence of sun, contain the full amount of gluten. A hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Dr. Macadam for his lecture.—*London Agricultural Gazette.*

SCIENTISTS IN SAN FRANCISCO.—An interesting meeting of the California Academy of Science was lately held in this city, for the purpose of extending a formal welcome to a trio of distinguished scientists, who have been making a tour of the State, namely, Sir Joseph Hooker, C. B., Dr. Asa Gray, and Prof. F. V. Hayden. Sir Joseph Hooker is President of the Royal Society of London, England, Dr. Gray is Professor of Botany in Cambridge University, and Prof. Hayden is at the head of an exploration party of United States geologists.

The attendance was worthy of the occasion, and the address of Prof. Davidson, the President of the Society, who occupied the chair, must have been extremely gratifying to the distinguished guests to whom it was more especially delivered, while it displayed much literary and scientific acumen.

In addition to the evidences of substantive wealth, which usually form the subject of investigation when our resources are under discussion, it appears that valuable results, to be achieved in the shape of scientific deductions, will attract to our State, in increasing numbers, explorers in the fields of natural science, whose incidental observations will throw light on its more material resources, the existence of which we are desirous to make known. In this regard, the following observations of Sir Joseph Hooker are both interesting and instructive: "The President had asked him to say a few words with respect to the Academy. In England they knew well enough what it was to wait for results; but he might be believed when he said that the destinies of science on this coast are great, and in time will come with immense force, and for these two reasons. There is here a most intelligent and a most active and progressive population, and, in the second place, there is here one of the most remarkable assemblages of natural objects and physical phenomena that any part of the world possesses. In speaking thus, he included the whole coast, north and south of California. There is no section of the earth in which so many singular phenomena can be observed as in this.—*Resources of California (monthly paper).*

MR. F. F. HALLET, of England, the originator of the famous pedigree wheat, in describing his process of selection, says: "During these investigations no single circumstance has struck me as more forcibly illustrating the necessity of repeated selection than the fact that, of the grains in the same ear, one is proved greatly to excel all the others in vital power. Thus the original two ears contained together 87 grains, which were all planted singly. One of them produced ten ears containing 688 grains, and not only could the produce of no other single grain compare with them, but the finest ten ears which could be collected from the produce of the other 86 grains contained 598 grains." That this process of selection need not deter any one from using it, from the slowness of the result, it is stated that Mr. Hallett had one field of seven acres sown with the produce of a single grain of wheat planted two years before; but Mr. Hallett, in his seed growing, plants thin, in one case planting at the rate of but 10½ pints per acre.

Who will give the American farmer a pedigree wheat which can be depended upon to double the crop? The thought is a reasonable one, and the man who first succeeds will reap success for himself and others.—*Colonial Farmer.*

TROPEOLUM SPECIOSUM IN WARWICKSHIRE.—Having made several attempts to grow this plant without success, it may interest your readers to know that I have succeeded, this season, in obtaining a very fine show of bloom. In the first week in April (the best time for planting) I had given me two small tubers, which I broke into bits, about ½ in. long, and laid them on silver sand, in a stove for a few days. When I could see them forming eyes I had a border prepared for them in the following manner:—It was dug out one foot deep and one foot wide, two inches of crocks were placed in the bottom for drainage, and then I filled up with a mixture of peat, sand, and charcoal, making all solid by treading. I then planted each bit of tuber about two inches deep and surrounded them with a little silver sand; they soon began to grow, and, after that, they were never allowed to get thoroughly dry, and the result has been a beautiful display of this *Tropæolum* all the autumn.—**FREDERICK PERKINS, Leamington, in *The Garden.***

THE largest root shown at any of the English Root Shows this season, was a Carter's Long Red Mangold, weighing 33½ pounds. This is not half of the weight of specimens exhibited at Mr. Ronnie's show in Toronto, while the English roots had a season of growth at least six weeks longer than the Canadian. So says the *Toronto Globe.*

THE PIG AS A MANUFACTURER.

IN the decline of the manufacturing interests, and the want of employment in the older States, let us not overlook the humble operative who always makes staple goods and sends them to a hungry market. He works upon coarse raw material, and manufactures pork, lard, and fertilizers, articles for which there is always a good demand on every farm, and a ready sale in the village markets. One effect of the large increase in the circulation of our agricultural journals has been to raise the price of fertilizers. The profits of cultivation are sure to keep pace with the use of fertilizers. The demand is especially lively in our large towns and their suburbs, where market gardening is followed, and more money is made from ten acres well tilled, than from many large farms. Six to eight dollars a cord is a common price for stable manure in these localities, but it is often much higher, and sometimes not to be had at all. In the flush times through which we have passed, many villagers ceased to make their own pork, and, even upon the farm, near good markets, it has been a question whether there was any profit in keeping pigs. In the olden time it was a main resource, and the corn-crib and the pig-sty were as indispensable as the barn and cow-yard. The best manure made upon the farm was the contents of the sty. It made its mark upon the corn field, and the effects were seen for years after in the oats and grass. After many years of experience with home-made manures and the manufactured article, we have come to the conclusion that no cultivator can afford to dispense with the labors of the pig as a manufacturer of fertilizers. It is the most satisfactory way of filling the pork barrel and the lard keg, even if there be little economy in it. Swine pay largely in mixing and composting the contents of the barn cellar that receives the manure of cattle kept in the stables above. We have noticed this feature in the management of the most thrifty farmers recently visited. Pigs are kept at work from their birth to their slaughter. All refuse from the farm and garden goes to the barn cellar. Absorbents, in the shape of weathered peat and muck, head lands, swamp hay, salt marsh grass, sea weed, saw dust, leaves from the woods, were frequently added to keep the swine busy and to prevent all bad odors. The sty, which is often a nuisance, by the use of absorbents may be kept entirely inoffensive. The pigs not only thoroughly compost all this material thrown into the cellar, but by the trampling of their feet prevent excessive fermentation after it is mixed. The pig is especially valuable to the villager who is occupied as a laborer or mechanic dur-

ing the day. He has his acre or two of land, his vines and fruit trees, which can be made to supply his table with luxuries and comforts the year round. The profit of his garden and fruit yard will depend almost entirely upon the free use of fertilizers. It is practicable to keep his soil in a high state of productiveness with fertilizers made upon the premises. If we make the most of our home resources to fill the larder, and store the fruit room, the times would not be so incurably bad. *American Agriculturist.*

THE BEAUTY OF NATURE.

I AM never more convinced of the progress of mankind than when I think of the sentiment developed in us by our intercourse with nature, and mark how it augments and refines with our moral culture, and also (although this is not so generally admitted) with our scientific knowledge. We learn from age to age to see the beauty of the world; or, what comes to the same thing, this beautiful creation of the sentiment of beauty is developing itself in us. Only reflect what regions lovely as paradise there are over all Asia and Europe, and in every quarter of the globe, waiting to receive their counterparts in the conscious creature. The men who are now living there do not see the Eden that surrounds them. They lack the moral and intellectual vision. It is not too bold a thing to say that, the mind of man once cultivated, he will see around him the Paradise he laments that he has lost. For one "Paradise Lost," he will sing of a thousand he has gained. How every tender as well as every grand sentiment comes reflected back to us from the beautiful objects of nature! Therein lies their very power to enchant us. Nature is full of our own human heart. That rose—has not gentle woman leant over it, and left the reflection of her own blush upon the leaves of the flower? To the old man there is childhood in every bud. No hand so rude but that it gathers with the flower more and other beauty than what the dews of Heaven have nourished in it.—*William Smith.*

THE great Paris Exhibition is the topic of interest to the Parisians, and, as the time approaches, Nova Scotians, like other Canadians, will be vending their way Paris-ward. The following item is of scientific interest:—

Preparations are being made at the Champ de Mars, Paris, for executing Foucault's pendulum experiment on an enlarged scale. This apparatus was suspended in 1851 under the dome of the Pantheon. It was in operation for a long while, and removed only when the building was transformed into a church after the *coup d'etat* in 1852. The

weight of the pendulum will be 300 kilogrammes, and it will oscillate at the end of an iron wire from 65 to 70 metres long. Thus a special construction will be required for its suspension. The pendulum will be suspended above a grooved pipe, which will move freely on an axis in its centre. The pendulum in oscillating will displace this pipe, which will remain, like the pendulum itself, fixed in space in reference to the constellations. Underneath the pendulum will be arranged a large terrestrial globe from 25 to 30 metres in diameter. This globe, resting on the ground, will necessarily follow with the spectators the movement of the earth. The pipe on the contrary, supported by a pivot at the extremity of the axis will carry large indices, which will appear to be displaced with it. The globe, which will represent the earth, having a considerable volume, the movement of these indices will be visible; it will render tangible in some degree to the least inattentive the rotation of the planet on its axis.—*Nature*.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS is a magnificent woody climber, recently introduced successfully to Nova Scotia, by J. Norman Ritchie, Esq., Q. C. The following account of it is from the *Country Gentleman* of Albany, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1878:

This is a native deciduous climbing shrub, known generally as "bitter sweet" or "wax-work," and found growing in thickets, twining round trees to the height of fifteen feet. The leaves are of a glossy green on the upper surface, underneath paler, about three inches long. The flowers are produced in terminal racemes of a greenish color, and are quite inconspicuous. The fruit, however, is very attractive in the fall; the capsules are a bright orange scarlet; when matured and bursting open they display the seeds, which are of a reddish brown color giving it a very attractive appearance. They are very useful for decorative purposes, retaining their color during the winter months, long after being cut from the plant. This climber should be more cultivated than it is in the Eastern States, where it is not so common in the woods as in the Eastern and Middle States. When under cultivation it should not be manured too highly if grown for the beauty of its fruit, as it is apt to grow too strong for flowering freely. In poor soil it does not grow so rampant, but produces more fruit. For rapidly covering unsightly objects it is well adapted, and might with advantage be planted in positions where its bright showy fruit would make it attractive during the autumn months. It is easily propagated by seeds or cuttings.

The Telephone was shown in operation on Monday evening, 14th January at the Institute of Natural Science. It appears from *Nature* that Col. W. H. Reynolds has concluded a contract with the English Government by which the Post Office Department has adopted the Bell Telephone as a part of the telegraphic system. In a recent telephonic experiment in connection with the cable 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, between Dover and Calais, there was not the slightest failure during a period of two hours. Though three other wires were busy at the same time, every word was heard through the telephone, and individual voices were distinguished. This important experiment was conducted by Mr. J. Bourdeaux, of the Submarine Telegraph Company. Some very successful experiments were made on Saturday night between Aberdeen and Inverness, a distance of 108 miles. Songs and choruses were distinctly transmitted, and conversation was carried on at times with marvellous distinctness, notwithstanding the weather was unfavourable. The experiments were made with Prof. Bell's instruments. The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* states that a Berlin house is making a number of telephones for experimental use in the Prussian army. The result is awaited with great curiosity in military circles. The *Cologne Gazette* denies that any telephone is in existence between Varzin and Bismark's office at Berlin. Our contemporary says that the distance, 363 kilometers, is too large for using a telephone with any advantage.—*Nature*.

Dr. LORING, in an address at a Farmers' Meeting in Portland, Me., said that turnips are better food for horses than carrots, but this assertion was disputed by some of the farmers present, on hearing which Messrs. Welch, Teel and Palmer, of Salem, Mass., sent the Doctor the following letter:

"We noticed that in the farmers' meeting at Portland, your statement that Swedish turnips as food for horses was questioned once more, and that Mr. Ware declared you were all wrong in your low estimate of carrots. Now, we have had a good deal of experience in this thing as well as yourself. Some years ago we noticed the good condition of your horses, and on inquiry of your groom how much grain they got, we were told that they had little or none, but were fed on Swedish turnips. We had found out ourselves that carrots were not good food for continual use—that they made our horses very soft, unfit for work, and that they affected their kidneys badly, and we were glad to lay them aside and take turnips as a substitute. Since we did this our horses have improved in every way. They look healthier, work better, and

keep in good condition. You are right about carrots, and deserve the thanks of all who keep horses, for introducing the use of turnips as a feed for them. We always keep from ten to twenty horses on hand, and we know what we are talking about." It is strange, if this true, that the farmers did not find it out till this late day. But carrots are much more nutritious than turnips; and the probability is, that what the above men say is not reliable, but it is a subject of interest to farmers.—*Colonial Farmer*.

ONLY those who have not reflected upon the shallowness of the British Channel, and the compactness of its floor of chalk have any doubt as to the feasibility of tunnelling through from England to France. In a recent number of *Nature* we are informed that the preliminary works for boring the British Channel Tunnel are being prosecuted with great activity at Sangate. A shaft has been sunk to the depth of 100 metres, and the experimental gallery has been commenced. It is to be continued for a kilometre under the sea. If no obstacle is met with the work will be continued without further delay. Two powerful pumps have been established for elevating the water which, of course, filters in in large quantity.

THE deepest artesian well in the world is being bored at Pesth, and has reached already a depth of 951 meters. The well at Paris, which measures 547 metres has hitherto been the first. The work is undertaken by the brothers Zsigmondy, partially at the expense of the city, which has granted £40,000 for the purpose, with the intention of obtaining an unlimited supply of water for the municipal establishments and public baths. A temperature of 161° F. is shown by the water at present issuing from the well, and the work will be prosecuted until water of 178° is obtained. About 175,000 gallons of warm water stream out daily, rising to a height of 35 feet. This amount will not only supply all the wants of the city, but convert the surrounding region into a tropical garden. Since last June the Loring has penetrated through 200 feet of dolomite. The preceding strata have supplied a number of interesting facts to the geologist, which have been recorded from time to time in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Among some of the ingenious engineering devices invented during the course of the boring, are especially noteworthy the arrangements for driving in nails at the enormous depth mentioned above, for pulling them out (with magnets), for cutting off and pulling up broken tubes, and, above all, a valuable mechanical apparatus by means of which

the water rising from the well is used as a motive power, driving the drills at a rate of speed double that previously imparted at the mouth of the well."

HALIFAX VETERINARY INFIRMARY AND SHOEING FORGE.

THE Infirmary has been fitted up on the most improved principles; it contains loose boxes and stalls, and is provided with all the requisites of a first-class Veterinary Hospital.

The Forge is second to none in the Province, being commodious and warm. The latest principles in shoeing are carried out under the direction of the Principal and competent workmen.

Scale of Charges for Shoeing.

Set of new Shoes, for cash.....	\$1.00
do. do. 3 months account.....	1.25
Set of Removes, for cash.....	0.50
do. do. 3 months account.....	0.75

By paying the annual sum of \$20 for each horse, they will be shod and have Veterinary Attendance and Medicine when sick or lame. The subscriber has also the privilege of having any horse he wishes to purchase examined as to soundness, and advice thereon free of charge.

C. H. BYRNE, F.V.M.S.,

feb 1 Veterinary Surgeon.

LUCYFIELD STOCK FARM.

Old Windsor Road, 14 miles from Halifax, 2 miles from Beaver Bank Railway Station, 4 miles from Bedford Station.

Short Horn Durham Cattle,
Ellesmere Pigs,
White Pekin Ducks,
Buff Cochin Fowls.

ALL stock warranted pure, and shipped by Rail or Vessel free of expense.

Orders are now being taken for Spring Pigs and Eggs for Hatching. Pure Ellesmere Pigs, five weeks, \$10 each. Pekin Ducks Eggs, \$5 per dozen. Buff Cochin Eggs, \$2 per dozen.

Apply at the Farm, or by letter to

DR. G. LAWSON,

February 1st, 1878. HALIFAX, N. S.

FOR SALE.

A FEW very fine White-faced Black Spanish Cockerels for sale at \$1 50 each, boxed and delivered at the Windsor Railway Station.

H. P. BLANCHARD.

Windsor, Jan. 21st, 1878. feb 1

FOR SALE.

CLOCKMOR. No. 34, registered. A Short-Horn Bull, six years old. Apply to GEORGE A. MCKENZIE, Sec'y Malagash Agricultural Society. Jan. 26th, 1878. feb 1

FOR SALE.

A COW 4 years old, July 5th, 1878, "Lily 3rd," in calf, from imported Bull "Wallace."

Bull "William," White and Red, 2 years old, June 7th, 1878.

Bull "Rob," Red and White, two years old May 7th, 1878.

Bull Calf "Rob Roy," White and Red, calved April 1st, 1877.

Bull Calf "Wallace 2nd," White and Red, calved May 27th, 1877.

The above are full bred Ayrshires, and are very handsome.

feb 1 HENRY BURRELL, SENR.,
YARMOUTH, N. S.

NOVA SCOTIA POULTRY & FLORICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

THE first Exhibition of this Association will be held at Masonic Hall, Halifax, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th, 27th and 28th February next. Rules and prize list will be ready for distribution in a few days—and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, or at the store of Messrs. A. & W. Mackinlay, No. 137 Granville St. Halifax.

R. J. WILSON, Secretary.

feb 1-2i P. O. Box 590.

Fourt's Patent Hay Loader.

Warranted to load a ton of hay from the winrow in five minutes.

One of the Judges of Provincial Exhibition held in Truro, 1876, says "it is worthy the most careful attention of our farmers."

Prize Medal and honorable mention, Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Certificate of Merit, Provincial Exhibition, Truro, 1876.

Orders for delivery in June, 1877, solicited.

GEO. W. JONES,

30 Bedford Row,

General Agent for the Lower Provinces.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

nov 1-7m

Thorough Bred Devon Herd.

ELLESMERE PIGS.

Oakfield Station on Intercolonial Railway, close to House.

SURPLUS STOCK FOR SALE.

BULL "PRESIDENT," 3 years old, dam Margaret, sire Hartland 2nd, took 1st prize as 2 year old at Truro in 1876, and 1st prize as calf at Halifax in 1874. Price \$150.

Bull SIR HASTINGS, 2 1/2 years old, dam Lady Pink, sire Havelock, took first prize as yearling at Truro in 1876. Price \$150.

Bull PRINCE ALEXANDER, 2 1/2 years old, imported by Central Board of Agriculture, from the Herd of Her Majesty the Queen at Windsor, took 2nd prize at Truro as 2 year old. Price \$150.

Bull SIR CHARLES NAPIER, 2 years old, dam Violet, sire Havelock. Price \$100.

Heifer ORANGE, 2 years old, dam Lady Anne, sire Havelock, in calf to Prince Alexander, took 2nd prize as yearling at Truro. Price \$80.

Heifer KALMIA, 21 months old, dam Margaret, sire Hartland 2nd. Price \$80.

Heifer MARGOLD, 13 months old, dam Violet, sire Havelock. Price \$60.

Heifer POPPY, 12 months old, dam Lily, sire The President. Price \$60.

Heifer LABSPUR, 11 months old, dam Mayflower, sire Havelock. Price \$60.

Heifer CARNATION, 11 months old, dam Mayflower, sire Havelock. Price \$50.

Heifer HEARTSEASE, 10 months old, dam Lady Pink, sire Havelock. Price \$50.

Heifer HAWTHORN, lately calved, dam Tulip, sire Prince Alexander. Will be sold when weaned. Price \$35.

Several Bull Calves of the present season, at prices varying from \$40.

Also, a few thorough bred YORKSHIRE (ELLESMERE) PIGS, from imported Stock.

Apply by letter to

COLONEL LAURIE,

Oakfield

The prices given are for cash, but for large sums good notes will be taken, and payment from Agricultural Societies may be made by orders for next year's Government grant, endorsed by Secretary of Central Board.

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.

WANTED.

A PURE BRED Jersey Bull, two years old by Spring, wanted by the Malagash Agricultural Society.

GEORGE A. MCKENZIE, Sec'y.

Malagash, North Shore, Jan. 21st, 1878.

feb 1

FOR SALE.

THE pure-bred Jersey Bull ROUND ROBIN. Took first prize in his class at the last two Provincial Exhibitions. Present age 33 months. This Bull has proved a sure stock-getter, is of good size, form and colour, and is descended from noted prize-takers at the Jersey Royal Agricultural Show in 1870, on both the sire and dam side. For price, terms, &c., apply to Dr. GEORGE LAWSON, Halifax, or the subscriber at Truro.

ISRAEL LONGWORTH.

Truro, Dec. 8th, 1877.

GROUND BONES! GROUND BONES!

A LENGTHENED experience in Europe and the United States has shewn this to be the most valuable fertilizer for every crop.

During the past season THE PROPRIETOR OF THE WELLINGTON TANNERY has totally altered his machinery for preparing this valuable manure, and is now prepared to supply Agricultural Societies and the public generally with

FINE GROUND BONES

of a quality far superior to any that can be imported.

PRICE—Delivered at Wellington Station—
Fine Ground Bones . . . \$35.00 per ton.
. . . \$2.00 per cwt.

The machinery being now in thorough working order, orders will receive prompt attention and despatch.

As the supply of BONES, in this Province obtainable for grinding is yet very limited, customers are requested to send forward their orders as early as possible, in order to ensure obtaining a supply for this year's crop.

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FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his thoroughbred Bull 2nd Gwynne of the Forest, 18 months old. Certified Pedigree. Took First Prize at the Provincial Exhibition, Kentville, and also at County Exhibition, Truro, 1877. This Bull is of the celebrated and fashionable Gwynne tribe, and a very fine animal and pronounced by good judges superior to any imported of the same age.

Societies wishing to purchase will do well to communicate with the Subscriber at once as to terms and price.

J. B. FRASER.
Shubenacadie, Oct. 29th, 1877. nov.

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