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Omniun 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., APRIL, 1877.

No. 2.

Halifax, 2nd April, 1877.

This spring the Halifax market has been supplied from Chicago, Canada, with 48 head of beef cattle; a second lot of 36 head; a third lot of 40 head. All these averaged 600 lbs. of beef per head. From Chicago came 82 quarters of beef averaging 200 lbs. each. There are now purchased and coming next month, from Waterloo, Ontario, 208 head of live beef cattle, which will yield an average of 850 lbs. each. Added together, the live and dead lots make 388½ head of cattle. We know also of 40 carcasses of mutton from Waterloo, averaging 90 lbs. each. The value of the beef alone, at the lowest price, will amount to twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars. Yet these are merely the items got from one individual of transactions to which he was personally a party. What may be the total value of a year's importations of meat into Halifax, who can tell?

We offer no comment at present upon the above startling statement, but add a few extracts, from old files of the *Acadian Recorder* which a friend has kindly selected:—

In the olden time Halifax received its supplies of meat mainly by road skirting the Basin. The following table may be interesting as showing the number of cattle and loads of hay which passed the

Nine Mile House on their way to Halifax for each month from July, 1822, to February, 1823. It was forwarded to the *Acadian Recorder* of that time by mine host of the inn:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Head of beef cattle.	100	185	206	416	233	1511	256	118
Milch Cows.	16	5	5	12	49	6	2	
Calves.	82	20	3	10	12	133	7	4
Sheep and Lambs.	932	1730	1923	1117	245	6471	34	8
Hogs.	20	20	20	21	50			
Loads of Hay.	35	40	52	89	79	369	23	174

This was the time when Mr. Coates was publishing his first Herd Book in England, but it was not till nine years later that the first Short Horn Cow and Bull were introduced into the wilderness of what we now call the Province of "Ontario."

When the Central Board of Agriculture was first started, the desire of its founders was so to improve the agriculture of the Province as to make the inhabitants independent of foreign supplies of flour, &c. In consequence, the efforts of the Board were for several years mainly devoted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley, and potatoes. Out of a large number of competitions the following are selected at random as an exhibit of what was done in this way as far back as 1823. The competition was at West River, Pictou:—

	Wheat.	Produce in bushels per acre.	Weight per bushel.
1st prize.	42½	62 lbs.	
2nd "	32½	60 " 7½ ounces.	
Oats.			
1st prize.	77½	37½ lbs.	
2nd "	70½	32 " 7½ ounces.	
Barley.			
1st prize.	55½	46 lbs. 10 ounces.	
2nd "	54½	46 " 9 "	

Produce in bushels per acre. Weight per bushel.

Potatoes.	1st prize.	3rd "	Weight per bushel.
1st prize.	489	68½ lbs.	
3rd "	420	69½ "	

From the 5th April to the 5th June, 1823, there were imported into the port of Halifax from Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, and the eastern ports of Nova Scotia:—Wheat, 4810 bushels; Barley and Oats, 7505 bushels; Flour, 469 barrels.

Extracts from Reports of Ag. Societies.

Mabou, C. B., 26th Decr, 1823.—From the first settlement of this place, until the establishment of this Society, less or more flour was every year imported, until last year; when there were exported 150 bushels wheat, and 50 barrels of flour; and although the crops this year have not been good, yet we presume to say, the exportation will be greater. There are members of this Society who have from twenty to twenty-five acres, designed to be sown in wheat, for the ensuing year.

Sydney, Jan'y, 1824.—The first premium for the greatest quantity of wheat raised in the County of Sydney in 1823 was awarded for 285 bushels weighing 63 lbs. per bushel, total 17,955 lbs. The second for 192 bushels weighing 61 lbs. per bushel, total 11,712. For raising the greatest quantity of wheat from a neat undivided acre—1st premium for 38½ bushels weighing 62 lbs. per bushel; 2nd—for 31½ bushels weighing 61 lbs. per bushel; 3rd—for 26½ bushels weighing 59 lbs. per bushel.

Horton, 26th Jan'y, 1824.—Greatest quantity of wheat raised by individuals:
 1st—950 bushels, 62 lbs. per bushel.
 2nd—710 “ 60 “ “ “
 3rd—495 “ 60 “ “ “
 4th—405 “ 60 “ “ “
 5th—300 “ 50 “ “ “

Total of the five 2,860 bushels.

In King's, Hants, at Gay's River, East River, Pictou, Londonderry, and nearly all over the Province, prizes were awarded for wheat per acre, but not apparently for largest quantities grown by individuals on their farms,—so that it is impossible to ascertain the quantity raised.

Since writing the above I have come upon the following statement giving the prizes awarded in the several counties of the Province for wheat raising in 1823, viz. :—

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
 Statement of General Prizes offered for 1823, and awarded as follows:—(The names of the winners are omitted.)

First Class.—For raising the greatest quantities of Wheat in the several Counties and Districts of the Province :

	King's.	Hants.	Colchester.	Cumberland.	Sydney.	Queens.
1st...	950 62	508 63½	416½	250	235 63	150
2nd...	710 60	534	280	150	192 61	
3rd...	495 60	353	229			

The following quantities were raised by successful competitors, in

Kings and Hants Counties, 405 bush., 399½ 300 252½ 150

No claims were preferred from Annapolis, Shelburne, Lunenburg, Cape Breton, Pictou or Halifax.

Second Class.—For raising the greatest quantity of wheat in the Province, giving general prizes, viz. :—

	bushels.
1st—Horton.....	950
2nd—“.....	710
3rd—Windsor.....	508
4th—Horton.....	495
5th—Douglas.....	454

Halifax, 18th May, 1824.

This gives a total grown by these competitors (which however does not include all the Province) of 10,071½ bushels.

“The production of live stock, is likely to be, for many years to come, a more profitable system of farming than grain growing; and the inherent taste of every Briton for a “good sort,”—whether horse or dog, bull or cock,—will always display itself in the attempt to improve our domesticated animals.”—Thornton's Circular.

FROM the estimates before the House of Assembly, we presume that the grants to Agricultural Societies are to be reduced to \$4,000. In order to ascertain what

measure of “encouragement” will be given to Societies under the new arrangement, we have calculated the grants to a few Societies for this year on the presumption that their subscriptions will be the same as in 1876. The results are as follows: the Shubenacadie Society will receive \$22.69; Amherst, \$18.47; Pugwash, \$17.00; King's County Society, \$13.03; Aylesford, \$12.68. In New Brunswick the smallest amount voted to any Society is \$200. Their 52 Societies absorb \$11,000. Our 72 have got only \$6,000 in the past, and are now to be sent away with \$4,000. Don't you believe it.

In consequence of the great demand for copies of the Annual Report of the Central Board of Agriculture for 1876, containing the Prize List of the Provincial Exhibition, it has not been possible to send copies to all the Exhibitors. Any one who has not received a copy and is really desirous of doing so, may apply to the Member of the Board for his district, or send his address to Professor Lawson, Halifax, the Secretary.

A LARGE portion of our space is occupied this month with the proceedings of the Board of Agriculture, to the exclusion of several agricultural subjects of practical importance which we are anxious to bring under the notice of our readers. We consider it absolutely necessary, however, that the proceedings of every meeting of the Board should be fully published in a consecutive form, not only for present information, but for convenience of after reference to the Officers of Societies all over the country. Twelve years ago, this little JOURNAL was amply sufficient to contain a full account of all the proceedings of the Board, its annual reports, the reports of all the Societies in the Province, and essays besides on scientific agriculture. But the business of the Board and of Societies has increased immensely since then. The Annual Report for 1876, just issued, fills 140 pages, and, although we published a double number of the JOURNAL last month, and another this month, we cannot find room for half of the matter that seems to be necessary to keep the members of Societies posted as to the operations of the Board.

THE Rural World says, “We think the raising of hogs for pork one of the best methods of making money on a farm. With good pastures and corn field and proper care, the work is easily accomplished, and, one year with another, no kind of farming will beat it. It is true, where this is made a prime matter, good breeding stock should be secured, because good breeds fatten easier and on less food than the common breeds.”

We republish by request, from the Toronto Globe, an article on the Milking Qualities of Durhams, in which the whole question is stated very fairly from a Short Horn Breeder's point of view. There is no doubt but that Short Horn grades are often excellent dairy cattle, and we have ascertained by actual comparison that the cream of Short Horn milk for use as cream far surpasses in quality and flavour that of any other. The cream of Jerseys is not only high-coloured but coarse and high-flavoured when compared with that of Short Horns. But the Short Horn cream is white, and makes white butter, and white butter, even when good, and although more delicate in flavour than yellow, (when produced by a Short Horn), does not take in the market. We doubt also whether Short Horn Cream would ‘take.’ Townspeople are so accustomed to ‘thin cream,’ that the deep yellow cream of the Jerseys delights the eye, and it is thought to be the crème de la crème of perfection by those who have never tasted Short Horn.

THE Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England is to be held this year at the most convenient point at which it is ever likely to be reachable from Halifax, viz.: Liverpool. We hope that some enterprising man will send over something to show what kind of farming we have here, and that we have to supply foreign markets with. Fifteen hundred dollars are offered in prizes for cheese, bacon, butter and hams, all of which might be shown from Nova Scotia with advantage to the individual producer and to the Province at large. The Exhibition opens on 11th July and continues till 16th. The Prizes are open to all Exhibitors, “British, Colonial, American, and Foreign,” (as if the British had not yet learned to classify America as a foreign country.) Prize Lists may be obtained on application to C. J. Wyld, Esq., of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Halifax. A space of forty acres will be set apart for trial of implements. Entries must be made with H. M. Jenkins, Hanover Square, London, of Live Stock, not later than 1st June, Provisions, 1st June, Implements, 1st May. The Prizes amount to \$30,000; best thoroughbred Stallion, \$500; best Cart Stallion, \$500; best Short Horn Bull, \$400; best Short Horn Cow or Heifer, \$400; S. H. Herd, \$750. Lord Skelmersdale is President; the Mayor of Liverpool is chairman of the Liverpool committee, and Thomas Rigby their Secretary.

THE Province is in a bad way. Every interest is depressed except Agriculture. That is our heavy team that is going to pull the Province through. Our Legislators have too much sense to grudge the necessary feed of oats.

CENTRAL BOARD OF
AGRICULTURE

Committee Room, Legislative Library, }
13th March, 1877, }

THE Board met at 3 o'clock, p. m.

Present—David Matheson, Esq., V. P., in the chair; Hon. Robert Robertson, Commissioner of Works and Mines; Israel Longworth, Esq., Truro; Colonel Starratt, Paradise; John Ross Esq., Boularderie; Professor Lawson, Secretary.

The Chairman stated that as Charles E. Brown, Esq., of Yarmouth, Member for District No. 3, had so recently been at the Board, when all the important matters likely to be brought up on this occasion were freely discussed, it was not thought advisable to urge his attendance again so soon.

After the minutes of the previous meeting were approved of, the Secretary read the following communication from D. B. Newcomb, Esq., who was present to give any further explanations. His letter was ordered to be printed:—

"GENTLEMEN,—On the twenty-first day of February last a memorial was laid before you, signed by A. McN. Patterson, C. C. Hamilton, M. D., and C. F. Eaton, touching the matter of the proceedings in King's county in reference to the Provincial Exhibition for 1877:—It was stated that at a certain meeting, held in the said county in October, a resolution passed requesting the Central Board of Agriculture to locate the Provincial Exhibition for 1877 in King's county; and that 'The Secretary, D. B. Newcomb, failed to forward the resolution at the time, for reasons best known to himself.'

"The memorial also states that at a 'further public meeting,' the resolution was re-affirmed; but it does not state that the requisition was duly forwarded by the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, as was the case, according to the words of the resolution which read:

'Resolved, That a requisition be prepared and signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, asking the Board of Agriculture to locate the Provincial Exhibition for 1877 in this county.'

"In reply to the above statement, that I failed to forward the resolution, for reasons best known to myself, I beg leave to say that I consider the imputation was made in the memorial to prejudice the public mind against my proceedings in reference to the Exhibition, and that there was no just cause or reason for such an imputation, aspersing my motives; that I only awaited the pleasure of the Chairman of the meetings, the Hon. Samuel Chipman; and that he only awaited, I presume, the pleasure of the 'further-meeting'; and that, when the resolution was re-affirmed, the Chairman and myself prepared the requisition, signed it, and it was forwarded by Mr. Chipman, the Chairman of the meetings. And, further, that the Chairman had the greater responsibility in the matter, and could not have had any 'reasons best known to himself' for not forwarding a requisition to the Central Board at an earlier date than was necessary.

"The statement referred to above having been received by your honorable Board, and published in the newspapers and in the Journal of Agriculture prejudicially to me, I deem it only just that my reply should be received and published just as extensively.

"Very respectfully submitted.

"D. B. NEWCOMB.

"King's County, 12th March 1877."

The Secretary likewise read a communication dated Berwick, March 12, 1877, expressing anxiety for the successful issue of the Provincial Exhibition, and suggesting the advisability of giving it this year to some other county, in order that the people of King's might have time to settle all their difficulties, and he fully prepared to carry out the Exhibition successfully in the autumn of 1878. The document is as follows:—

To the Honorable, the Central Board of Agriculture, to be convened in Halifax, March 13th, 1877:

GENTLEMEN,—

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Berwick, being interested in the industries and agricultural interests of this Province, and also being anxious for the successful issue of the Provincial Exhibition to be held in the autumn of 1877, would humbly submit for your consideration, some matters of interest to all concerned.

—You gave encouragement to the inhabitants of King's, by intimating to them your intention of aiding them in holding the Provincial Exhibition in the autumn of 1877. Prompted by a laudable ambition, we looked forward with pride to that event; but with regret we now feel compelled to state to you that circumstances have transpired in reference to the location of the site, and other matters relating to the appointment of the General Committee, &c., which have so engendered strife, as to make it but too apparent that the fatal blow has been struck to the successful issue of holding a Provincial Exhibition in King's County this present year.

We do not purpose entering into detail of the present difficulties and complaints which you have already had laid before you from other sections of the County; but this much we will say, that a strong feeling relative to some of the movements of the General Exhibition Committee relative to the fixing of the site pervades the public mind; and the fact that a number of the Committee still refuse to reconsider their doings, and obstinately refuse to rescind their former action as regards the site, does not lessen the feeling that exists. The conclusion that we have arrived at is that if the co-operation of the people is desired, that the wishes of at least a majority of them must be respected.

We do not wish to advise in the matter, but as we view the general aspect of affairs, unless a reconciliation should be effected, by a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties that now exist, we would deem it wise to give the Exhibition for the present year to some County prepared to run it, and thereby give King's County time to reconsider the steps they have taken, so that all difficulties may be cordially settled, and the County be

better prepared to hold the Exhibition in the autumn of 1878.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. PARKER, C. P. ISLEY,
DAVID CHIPMAN, H. O. JEFFERSON,
WM. M. CONDON, F. A. CLARK,
STEPHEN ISLEY, G. W. SANFORD,
E. L. COLLINS, J. M. PARKER.

Berwick, March 12th, 1877.

Several Members of the Board remarked upon the document just read, that whilst, in view of the difficulties existing in King's, it might be desirable to accede to the request made, yet, if the Exhibition were not held in King's this year, several other counties would probably come forward in the meantime and press their claims, and the result might be that no Exhibition could be held in King's for several years to come.

The following gentlemen attended the meeting as delegates from the Exhibition Committee of King's County:—Messrs. C. F. Eaton, J. E. Starr, and Patterson; also Mr. R. W. Starr.

The following gentlemen attended as delegates from Wolfville, viz.: Messrs. Reuben F. Reid and Jas. S. Macdonald.

Mr. McDonald addressed the Board and read the following statement:—

Wolfville, N. S., March 12th, 1877

Gen. Inhabitants of
County of Agriculture:

SIR,—Referring to the action of your Board at your last meeting, in requesting the Exhibition Committee of this County to reconsider their action relative to the selection of a site for the Provincial Exhibition; we beg to say that at a large public meeting we were duly appointed to meet the Exhibition Committee at Kentville on the 24th ult., with a view of arriving at a satisfactory understanding. The Exhibition Committee being in session named a sub-committee of five, one of whom was their Chairman, to confer with us. We took our stand on the ground that as the Exhibition Committee were sent back to reconsider their action, offers of compromise should properly come from them, with which we were prepared to deal in the most liberal manner. We were informed that the sub-committee had no power to do anything further than report any proposition we made to the general committee. After expressing our sense of the unfairness of our reception, we proposed to refer the question at issue to three gentlemen, mutually chosen outside of the county, which was also refused. We pressed for some proposition from the general committee which would indicate their desire to meet us on common ground, and expressed our belief that an understanding might be arrived at satisfactory to all parties, resulting in the success of the Provincial Exhibition of 1877. The chairman, speaking for himself and the committee, refused to make any overtures, and in the most animated manner declared that rather than reconsider their action in any particular or hold an Exhibition in any other place than Kentville, they would call a public meeting and resign. This ended the conference and we retired.

As the public meeting has not been called we may fairly assume that the chair-

man (who originally decided for the Kentville site by his casting vote) and his friends feel strong enough to ignore us entirely; and we now leave it to the Central Board to say if they approve of such a course, or think it calculated to promote the object we all so much desire—a successful exhibition in this county the present year.

The rejection of the Wolfville site, on an eminence in the vicinity of the institutions of learning here, and commanding one of the finest views on the continent, which embraces within its range the fairest portions of the Cornwallis, the famed Cape Blomidon, Minas Basin, portions of Cumberland, Colchester and Hants counties, and the renowned Grand Pre, for the unenviable locality near Kentville known as the "Pine Woods" will be found, we sincerely believe, to be a most fatal mistake.

J. L. BROWN,	} Committee.
J. W. HAMILTON,	
H. B. WITMER	
REUBEN F. REID,	
JAS. S. McDONALD,	

Mr. McDonald likewise read an offer from 21 rate-payers of King's County to conduct a Provincial Exhibition at Wolfville this year, to bear all the expenses, and to offer a prize list of not less than \$5,000, on condition of receiving the Government grant of \$4,000.

We, the undersigned rate-payers of King's, a responsible body within the meaning of Chapter 37 of the Revised Statutes "of the ~~circumstances~~ and guarantee to conduct a Provincial Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Wolfville in King's county, N. S., the present year, in accordance with law, and with any rules or regulations the Central Board of Agriculture may make in reference thereto; to bear all expenses of every kind connected with the said Exhibition, and offer a Prize List of not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) to be made up under the direction and subject to the direction of the Board and subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, on condition of receiving the Government grant of four thousand dollars (\$4,000.)

CHAS. F. ROCKWELL, WM. ROUNSEFELL,
J. L. GERTRIDGE, C. T. JOHNSON,
EDWD. C. JOHNSON, S. R. SLEEP,
J. A. ELDERKIN, REUBEN F. REID,
J. L. BROWN, JAMES J. ELDERKIN,
JAS. S. McDONALD, CHAS. ELDERKIN,
S. S. BORDEN, ALB. D. ELDERKIN,
F. & H. BROWN, A. H. JOHNSON,
J. L. FRANKLIN, R. FORSYTH,
D. A. MUNRO, JAS. S. MORSE.
J. W. HAMILTON,

Wolfville, King's Co., March 10th, 1877.

After some discussion and explanatory remarks by the delegates and members of the Board—moved by Mr. Longworth, seconded by Mr. Ross, and resolved as follows:—

"In reference to the document presented by Mr. McDonald and signed by 21 gentlemen, offering to carry out the Exhibition in King's county, as the enterprise of a private company, the Board resolve that, as one of the chief objects of these Provincial Exhibitions is to induce the erection of buildings, that may subsequently be used for hold-

ing annual county Exhibitions, the Board do not feel that they would be justified in entertaining the offer without a guarantee that the land and buildings would be secured for public use as county property."

Mr. C. F. Eaton presented a communication from the King's County Exhibition Committee, and also an extract from the minutes of their meeting held on 28th February, which were read by the Secretary as follows:

MINUTE OF COMMITTEE MEETING.

February 28th, 1877.

Whereas, The Central Board of Agriculture, at the meeting on the 20th, requested us to reconsider the matter of site;

And whereas, We have met the Wolfville delegation and considered their proposal;

And whereas, Kentville has supplemented their subscription of \$1000 with an additional subscription of \$1,500;

And whereas, This Committee has considered all these matters;

Therefore resolved, That we confirm the decision made at the meeting of the 7th of February, and sustain the site at Kentville.

The above preamble and resolution passed unanimously.

W. EATON, Secretary.

To the Hon. Central Board of Agriculture:

We, the undersigned members of the King's County Exhibition Committee, having read the five causes of dissatisfaction stated by the Wolfville delegation to your honorable Board, and published in the Halifax Morning Chronicle of the 22nd of February, beg to state in reply thereto:

1st—That the site offered by W. H. O. Haliburton, Esq., at the meeting of the 7th February, was not considered "the most eligible and desirable" of the several sites under consideration by the committee—the site chosen at Kentville being preferred.

2nd—That at the committee meeting of the 4th "there was action taken touching the transfer of the land," and the deed of the Mallowney site was ordered to be made out and fully executed by the 14th inst.

3rd—That the new site offered by the Wolfville delegation on the 14th was not the same site offered by W. H. O. Haliburton, Esq., on the 7th, and the committee could not honorably undo on the 14th what they had done on the 7th.

4th—That no member of the Exhibition Committee is a stockholder in the proposed trotting park, nor has said trotting park enterprise exercised any influence in determining the site for said Exhibition, so far as the committee are concerned.

C. F. EATON, Chair-	BERIAH GRAVES,
man,	E. M. JORDAN,
A. McN. PATTERSON,	T. L. DODGE,
JOHN R. PALMER,	WM. MAGEE,
JOHN F. STARR,	W. E. MARSTERS,
WM. C. BILL,	A. A. PINEO,
LEANDER RAND,	J. P. LYONS,
GEORGE KINSMAN,	J. P. BOWERS,
G. W. FISHER,	J. W. MARGESON,
E. C. FOSTER,	E. R. BISHOP.

The above signed 19 are all that were present.

WM. EATON, Secretary.

The meeting was addressed successively by the Hon. R. Robertson, Mr.

Starr, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Longworth, Mr. Starratt and the Chairman. The difficulties with which the Board had to contend in this matter were pointed out. It is their duty to deal fairly with all the counties and with all the sections of a county. In this case the only alternative seemed to be to accept the offer of the King's County Committee who adhered to Kentville, or to throw the Exhibition into other counties for some years, as Cape Breton was already at active work for 1878. An earnest hope was expressed by several of the speakers that the differences in King's, which in some cases arose from misconception, might cease, and that all would unite heartily in assisting to carry out the Exhibition in such a manner that it might be a credit to the county and to the Province.

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

"After fully considering the representations made by the delegates from the Exhibition Committee of King's County, and by the delegates from Wolfville, together with the several documents read, the Board resolve to accept the offer of the King's County Committee (represented by Messrs. Eaton and Starr) for holding the Exhibition of 1877 on the ground at Kentville, belonging to the county, and of which a deed was presented at the last meeting of the Board; that the Exhibition be carried out in accordance generally with the original written offer, dated 25th January, 1877, signed by Messrs. J. E. Starr, C. C. Hamilton, and others; that the prize list be revised by the Board and modified to their satisfaction; that the general Exhibition buildings be erected according to the plan produced to the Board; that substantial covered sheds for horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry be provided, not inferior in comfort and extent to those of the Truro Exhibition of 1876; that the grounds be properly cleared and levelled; that a sufficiency of water be provided; and that the roads, both for cattle and the public, between the railway station and the Exhibition, be put in a satisfactory state, and protected by a strong rail or fence, where necessary, to prevent accidents."

On motion of Mr. Ross, Messrs. Longworth and Starratt, were named as a committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts.

The Board then adjourned till 10 o'clock next morning.

14th March, 1877.

Present—D. Matheson, Esq., V. P., Chairman; Hon. R. Robertson, Commissioner of Works and Mines; Israel Longworth, Esq., Truro; John Ross, Esq., Boularderie; Colonel Starratt, Paradise; Professor Lawson, Secretary.

J. E. Starr, Esq., and C. F. Eaton, Esq., attended on behalf of the Exhibition Committee of King's County, and explained fully the changes that had been made in the prize list, and the reasons why they had not fully carried out the Board's suggestions. Some discussion

followed. The delegates expressed the opinion that the prizes offered should be such as to specially induce exhibitors in the County to bring forward their animals and produce, whilst members of the Board held that in dealing with a Provincial Exhibition the prizes should rather be such as to invite competition from other and even distant counties. The Board felt that they were responsible to the Province for the prize list, and any needed modifications would require to be made. The detailed revision of the prize list by the Board is not yet completed.

The draft prize list was accompanied by the following memorandum:—

The amount of prizes as per accompanying draft of prize list is as follows:

Class 1—Horses - - - - -	\$ 826 00
2—Cattle - - - - -	2168 00
3—Sheep - - - - -	240 00
4—Swine - - - - -	253 00
5—Poultry - - - - -	74 00
6—Roots and Vegetables - -	156 00
7—Grain - - - - -	165 75
8—Dairy Produce - - - -	85 00
9—Woollen, Flax, &c - - -	281 00
10—Agricultural Implements-	402 00
11—Fruits - - - - -	545 50
12—Flowers - - - - -	50 00

\$5246 25

WILLIAM EATON, Secretary.

Kentville, March 10th. 1877.

Mr. Ross presented the following communication, which was read to the meeting:—

To the Secretary of the Central Board of Agriculture for the Province of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.:

SIR,—

At a public meeting held in the Court House, Baddeck, on the 27th ultimo, a resolution was unanimously passed, "That every effort be made by us to induce the Central Board of Agriculture to arrange to have a General Exhibition for the Province held at Baddeck in the Autumn of 1878."

At the above mentioned meeting a Committee was appointed to correspond with the Central Board with a view to the above object.

The meeting expressed a strong desire to have the Exhibition held at Baddeck, and from correspondence read on that day to the meeting, received from several Agricultural Societies in the Island of Cape Breton, we have no doubt but that the Societies would feel gratified to have the Exhibition on the Island, and take a large interest in having it carried out successfully.

The Committee would respectfully beg leave to bring to the notice of the Board the claims of the Island of Cape Breton in this matter:

First—That heretofore no Exhibition has been held on this Island

Second—That our Island, from its large mineral and other resources, contributes largely to the revenues of the Province.

Third—That from our isolated position, our Island has not been able to participate in the Exhibitions held in Nova Scotia proper, and consequently little or no advantage has to them been derived therefrom.

Fourth—That from the increased interest lately manifested among our people in Agricultural matters, much benefit would result from holding a Provincial Exhibition on this Island.

The meeting expressed their willingness to comply with the requirements of the Board to entitle us to an Exhibition here, and the Committee would respectfully request the Board to inform them what those requisites would be.

Yours, &c.,
ALEX. TAYLOR, JR.,
Secretary to Committee.

Baddeck, C. B., March 7th, 1877.

Moved by Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Longworth, and resolved, that the Secretary be requested to reply to Mr. Taylor, Secretary of the Baddeck Committee, explaining the requirements of the Act in reference to Exhibitions, and stating that the Board are pleased to hear of the preliminary steps taken towards an Exhibition in Cape Breton, which they hope will be carried out to a successful issue. The Board cannot bind their successors to any action in the matter, but would recommend to their favorable consideration any application that may be received embracing a satisfactory guarantee for the successful carrying out of an Agricultural or General Industrial Exhibition in Cape Breton Island.

The Board then adjourned till 3 o'clock.

March 14, 3 P. M.

Business was resumed at 3 o'clock. Same members present. D. Matheson, Esq., V. P., in the chair.

The Chairman announced that he had made arrangements for the Board to meet with the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly to-morrow (Thursday) at 10 a. m.

The Secretary read the following from G. W. Dupe, Esq., in reference to the establishment of a Bone Mill in Halifax:

HALIFAX, N. S., March 13, 1877.

To George Lawson, Esq., Secretary of Central Board of Agriculture:

DEAR SIR,—

I beg to call to your notice that I have purchased and am now erecting up in city a large and powerful Bone Mill, together with other machinery, for the purpose of opening a regular Bone Factory to produce Bone Manure, and I intend to use my endeavors to bring it well before the Farmers, Florists and all Gardeners. I propose to grind pure raw Bone, with warranty to every bag or barrel, in three grades, half inch, fine, and meal, and finding it has been the custom of the Legislature to grant a subsidy to persons erecting Bone Mills, I now beg you and the honorable Board of Agriculture to report and ask the present House of Assembly, now in session, to grant me a sum to enable me to bring it well before the public, and the Farmers in general. The said grant I will use in publishing and agents throughout the Province.

Respectfully your obt. servant,
G. WM. DUPE.

After some discussion, during which the facts were elicited that Col. Laurio's Bone Mill at Wellington had ground up more bones than could be sold, that there was an ample supply on hand, but that possibly renewed efforts to press upon farmers the great value of ground bones might induce larger sales, the Board agreed to defer a decision on Mr. Dape's application until they should have a conference with the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly as to what funds would probably be placed at their disposal this year.

Mr. Longworth read the following card from E. Blanchard, Esq.:

ELLERSHOUSE, March 8, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—

I observe in the *Journal of Agriculture* that changes in the Prize List have been suggested in several departments, including poultry. It may be that the Board have corrected what was admitted to be an error in the list of 1876, in which Buff and Partridge Cochins were classed under the same head.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD BLANCHARD.

The Secretary read a communication from W. A. Hendry, Esq., Halifax, in which he pointed out the great facilities for live stock raising in Nova Scotia, and gave an outline of a scheme for organizing an association in the Province, "Nova Scotia Agricultural Association." The special object of the Association will be the managing and working of a stock and dairy farm in such a manner as will best advance the agricultural interests of the Province of Nova Scotia. The Model Farm to consist of at least a thousand acres, managed by a Superintendent, under the direction of five gentlemen to be elected by the shareholders. Capital £5000, in shares of £50 each. An annual sale will be held regularly after the second year's operations of the Association. The subject is submitted for the consideration of the Board, in the hope that they may be induced to take an active part in starting the scheme. If the Board would do so, say become interested to the extent of one-third or one-fourth, Mr. H. has no doubt at all that one hundred gentlemen in Halifax, if properly approached, would readily take an interest to the amount contemplated. The details of the scheme are as follows:

Dr. Lawson, Secretary Board of Agriculture:

Last fall when in the United States I travelled as far west as Ohio, principally along the Pennsylvania Central, through some of the finest and most advanced agricultural districts of North America, and had an opportunity of seeing some of the finest stock farms I ever saw. I think our facilities for stock raising are as good as Pennsylvania, considering that root crops can be grown far better here than there, or, indeed, in any part of the United States from Maine to Ohio, which is as far as my visit extended. It occurred to me that capital judiciously invested

in farming, particularly dairy farming, would pay as well here as it does there, and there, if one may judge by the appearance of the farms and by information communicated, dairy farming pays remarkably well. In that country, however, an enormous amount of capital is invested in farming, particularly stock and dairy farming. This has an excellent effect, and gives a higher tone to the business of the agriculturist. Just the reverse is the case here. Those who have made their money by trade sneer at the agriculturist, and at farming, as an investment for capital, unworthy of attention.

The agricultural product of Nova Scotia in comparison with larger and more populous countries appears a small concern, but it really concerns the welfare of Nova Scotia as much as the agricultural prosperity of Great Britain, or the United States of America, or of France concerns these countries.

When the agriculture of a country languishes every other industry must suffer in a like degree.

This will appear self-evident when it is considered that about one-half the population of the world are directly engaged in agriculture; these are called the productive class. The other classes, artificers, and merchants, or traders, depend for their success upon the former. Nova Scotia, however, on account of geographical position and surroundings, possesses so many facilities for trade that every man who can command a little capital turns both his industry and his capital in that direction.

The unwisdom of this course is self-evident, and it is proper to remind the better class, which includes the capitalists, that it behoves them to aid and foster the farmer, and encourage the young men of the country to go more into agriculture. Heretofore an unwise amount of assistance has been given to young men to commence trade with small means, and much of the "hard times," as the present depressed condition of the trade of the country is termed, may be traced to that cause. There is no famine in the land, and bread and the common necessities of life are cheap. Over trading then must be the cause of the trouble complained of, that is want of confidence between the trader and capitalist.

The thirst for a knowledge of the science of husbandry and the spirit of agricultural improvement which existed in the country some years back has greatly fallen into disuse. This apathy is on the increase, and and it becomes the duty of the governing class, and those who have laid up their store of dollars, to consider the producing class, to aid by example, to, as it were, hold up a beacon of encouragement, and show the young men of the country that by a proper application of skill and industry agriculture may, all things considered, be as profitable, as respectable as, and more certain than any other trade or profession.

The above remarks are introductory to a proposal to organize an Association to be called THE NOVA SCOTIA AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

1. The special object of this Association will be the managing and working of a stock and dairy farm in such a manner as will best advance the agricultural interests of the Province of Nova Scotia.

2. The great success which has resulted from stock raising in Great Britain, and on the Continent of Europe, in the United

States, and in Western Canada, shows that the objects of this Association must lead to substantial results.

3. While much has been done to improve the condition of agriculture in the Province by the patriotic labors of the Central Board of Agriculture, aided and fostered by liberal money grants from the Legislature, and of local Agricultural Societies, yet these combined efforts do not altogether meet the requirements of the Province, for although stock of a good pedigree and suitable for the country has been imported, the example of a well-conducted model stock farm has for many years been a desideratum, first to show by ocular demonstration the profits derived from raising a good well-bred beast; second, it will be the means of keeping the best breed of animals in the country; third, that example is better than precept.

4. It is, therefore, proposed to obtain, by lease or purchase, a tract of good land, lying in a favorable part of the country, to be used and erected into a Model Farm. The farm will consist of at least a thousand acres, with suitable farm-steadings, implements, &c. The stock will consist of the most improved breeds of horses, sheep, swine, and neat cattle, in other words, a Model Stock Farm.

5. The farm will be managed by a Superintendent, who will be under the direction of five gentlemen to be elected by the Shareholders.

6. The capital for working the farm will be £5000, divided into one hundred shares of £50 each.

7. An annual sale will be held regularly after the second year's operations of the Association.

The advantages of the farm would be to keep the stock in the country, and, so far as paying is concerned, I think it can be shewn that a properly managed dairy would pay the working expenses of the whole farm. That it will be self-sustaining there can be no reasonable doubt.

The foregoing is submitted for the consideration of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, in the hope that the Board may be induced to take an active part in starting the scheme for a stock farm. If the Board would do so, say become interested to the extent of one-third or one-fourth, I have no doubt at all that one hundred gentlemen in Halifax, if properly approached, would readily take an interest to the extent contemplated.

29 Victoria, chapter 22, appears to authorize the Board of Agriculture to invest in a stock farm.

W. A. HENDRY.

March 14th, 1877.

Several members made remarks on Mr. Hendry's proposal. The Chairman and Mr. Longworth, whilst approving of the Board giving encouragement in every way to any proposals tending to agricultural improvement in the Province, did not see how the Board could become partners in a joint stock company; if they sought and obtained permission from the Government to do so, their connection with it would, in effect, amount to a Government guarantee on a private commercial scheme. If funds were available it would be better for the Board to establish a Stock Farm of their own, which would be the property of the Province,

and under control of the Government, or a Board responsible to them. It might be possible, however, to offer encouragement in some shape to the carrying out of Mr. Hendry's views. The scheme itself was then commented upon; the general impression was that the capital stated, £5,000, was too small to work a thousand-acre farm.

After consideration—

"Resolved, That the Board are not authorized by the Act to become shareholders in such a scheme, and have no funds available for the purpose, but will bring the matter under the notice of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly, with the view of ascertaining whether substantial encouragement can be offered, in any way, to promote the establishment of such a joint stock farm as the one contemplated."

The application of the delegates from King's County Exhibition Committee for an increase of \$1,000 on the prize fund was then taken up, and fully discussed, after which the following decision was arrived at:—

Owing to the increased amount of grant required this year for carrying on the regular operations of the Board, caused by increase in the number of county and district societies, and loss on the last importation, it was resolved that the Board could not recommend any increase to the prize fund grant for the Provincial Exhibition, as suggested by the King's County Committee.

15th March, 1877.

The Board met at 10 a. m. Present—D. Matheson, Esq., V. P., in the chair; Hon. Robert Robertson, Commissioner of Works and Mines; Israel Longworth, Esq., Truro; John Ross, Esq., Boularderie; Colonel Starratt, Paradise, Ann.; Professor Lawson, Secretary.

After some preliminary business, the Board met the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly, of which the following gentlemen attended, viz.:—Donald Archibald, Esq., M.P.P., Halifax, (Chairman); J. B. North, Esq., M.P.P., King's Co.; Albert Gayton, Esq., M.P.P., Yarmouth; Alex. McKay, Esq., M.P.P., Pictou; John J. McKinnon, Esq., M.P.P., Antigonish; Avar Longley, Esq., M.P.P., Annapolis.

The chairman stated that it gave the Board much satisfaction to meet the Agricultural Committee again, as formerly, to explain their work during the past year, to foreshadow what was contemplated during the present season, and to ask the gentlemen of the Committee how far the proposed measures were likely to meet with their support. He explained that the Board had been more strict than formerly in dealing with societies; that in every case where proper accounts of the disposal of a society's funds had not been received the Board had made explanations imperative. The result was that the Annual Report to the Legislature for

this year embraced a concise statement of the financial operations of every society in the Province that had received a share of the public money. The committee would be pleased to hear that the difficulties in King's County in reference to the Provincial Exhibition of 1877, had been, to a large extent, overcome, and there was reasonable hope that the dissatisfaction that existed would rapidly subside, and that not only the whole county, but the whole Province, would unite in carrying out what was likely to prove the best Exhibition ever held in the Province. The chairman then referred to the propriety of introducing into the Legislature a general act for the Province, giving counties the power, if they desired to exercise it, of erecting exhibition buildings. He likewise alluded to Mr. Hendry's proposal to establish a joint stock dairy farm, to Mr. Dupe's application for a vote to assist in the establishment of another bone mill, to the desire of the Board to make a small importation of cattle and sheep in the fall, and to a proposal that the Secretary should visit various sections of the Province during the summer, and lecture on suitable subjects connected with practical agriculture. The chairman then pointed out the financial position of the Board, and stated what amounts of grants were required to carry on the operations of the year, viz. :—

1. For the general purposes of the Board and expenses of management.....	\$2,000 00
2. For Prize Fund Provincial Exhibition.....	4,000 00
3. Amount required to cover loss on Stock Importation so as to bring Stock Farm Fund up to original amount of \$3,000.....	2,895 42
4. Amount of grants required to meet claims of Societies for 1876 in excess of \$6,000 voted.....	255 00
5. For Societies in 1877.....	6,000 00
	\$15,150 42

These are the minimum items required for carrying on the Board's operations. The last (5) is limited to the amount stated in the Act, but will probably be insufficient to meet Societies' claims under the Act to the extent of about \$500. If the amount is not increased to \$6,500 it will probably be necessary next session to make up the deficiency before the grants to societies can be paid.

Several proposals have been brought before the Board, involving additional expenditure, but they do not press these upon the committee, not knowing how far the state of the finances may justify a further increase in the vote. The Board, however, desire to request the committee to recommend the Legislature to authorize them to use the stock farm fund, as formerly, for a small importation this year, which they hope will not involve much loss. The chairman invited members of committee to express their views, and

stated that the Board would be glad to afford any additional information that might be desired in regard to their operations.

Mr. McKay, Mr. Archibald, Mr. Longley, Mr. Starratt, and Mr. North all spoke in reference to the subjects alluded to, and first in regard to the bone mill, the general impression apparently being that the Wellington Bone Mill supplied all the bone dust for which there was a demand at present.

Mr. North thought, if Col. Laurie could manufacture bone manures as cheaply and as good as those imported, there would be no difficulty in selling all that could be made in Nova Scotia. He approved very highly of the proposal to introduce a bill for a general Act to enable counties to erect Exhibition buildings.

Mr. Longworth, having been engaged in auditing the accounts of the Board, explained fully the finances and the grants required. The Board were unwilling at the present time to ask for any increase that could be avoided. The apparent increase arises from two causes: First, the loss on last year's importation, which was authorized by the Legislature on the understanding that the loss would be made up by a vote this year, and, secondly, the excess of grants resulting from the increase of Societies.

Mr. Starratt spoke of the different ways in which importations had been made by the Board, of the experience gained, and of the special kinds of animals now required to infuse new blood of the highest possible character into our thorough-bred herds, which, in their turn, would tell upon the stock of the whole Province.

Mr. Archibald did not wish to discourage the Board, but the state of the finances of the Province seemed to render a general reduction of expenditures necessary. If no importation were made this year, it might encourage the sale of thorough-bred animals raised in the Province. He thought the scheme of having the Secretary to visit various sections and promote enquiry among young farmers by lecturing on scientific agriculture would be of great public benefit.

Mr. McKinnon thought that the Board were engaged in a great work and should be encouraged. The importations caused a small apparent loss in dollars, but they were in reality an immense gain to the country. The agricultural grant should be the very last to be reduced,—should be increased, if possible, rather than lessened. The stock should be kept up by fresh importations. He approved of a general Act to facilitate the erection of Exhibition buildings; thought bone mills, after the encouragement they had already received, should now be allowed to rest on a commercial basis.

Mr. McKay approved of the remarks of the chairman of the committee (Mr. Archibald), as to the necessity and desirability of economy in every service, but disagreed entirely as to reducing the grant for agriculture. Importations should be continued every year, if practicable. The whole sum required was not much, and might be saved from unnecessary services.

Hon. Mr. Robertson referred to the encouragement that had been formerly given for the establishment of a bone mill, but, in view of the many pressing claims presented by the Board, there might be difficulty in repeating such votes, even if desirable, which some of the speakers doubted. He saw the necessity of a general law for Exhibition buildings, and suggested that the committee might frame a suitable bill. He thought an importation of stock should be made, if possible, but not too extensive, so as to keep down loss.

Mr. Longley presumed the Board wished to know the opinions of the committee, and how far funds would be forthcoming. He doubted whether the House would be willing to increase the grant, and even if willing, whether they had the means. Very considerable loss had been sustained by the importations over a number of years, and, in proportion to the length of pedigrees, would be the probable losses in future. The country would not suffer much to go without an importation this year.

Mr. Ross was rather surprised at a member from a famed farming county like Annapolis speaking as he had done. Such remarks would have come with better grace from himself (Mr. R.) who came an outlandish place across the Strait. His county did not directly benefit by the importations, but he felt they were a great public benefit.

Mr. McKay was sorry Mr. Longley took the view he did. He preferred the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Robertson, who, whilst sensible of the necessity of retrenchment, expressed his willingness to meet the wants of the Board.

Mr. Longley explained that it was not from any want of appreciation of the importance of encouraging agriculture that he had made his remarks; important as that is he doubted the prudence of increasing the grant just now, simply in view of the serious financial condition of the country.

Mr. Gayton thought the operations of the Board were of the first importance to the country in every way. The remarks of Mr. Longley were worthy of a good deal of consideration, but we should leave such an interest as Agriculture to be one of the last to be touched.

Mr. North said the whole amount given for agriculture was a mere bagatelle. The main point was to have the best and most judicious expenditure of the money. That secured, the grant could not be too large for the benefit of the country.

Mr. Archibald, the chairman of the committee, stated that the Agricultural Committee would carefully consider the matters brought under their notice by the Board, and endeavor to meet the views of the Board in such a way as to enable them to carry out their work with success.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Board will meet again on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

SINCE the Meeting, the Secretary of the Board has been furnished, through the kindness of the Hon. William Ross, Collector of H. M. Customs, with the following circular:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, }
2nd day of March, 1877. }

Present:—The Governor General in Council.

Whereas, the contagious cattle disease, known as "Rinderpest," prevails in many parts of Europe, and it is expedient, in order to prevent the introduction of the same into Canada, that the importation of cattle by sea be prohibited.—

His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of the Act passed in the 32nd and 33rd years of Her Majesty's reign, and intitled "An Act respecting contagious diseases affecting animals," has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered: That from and after the date of this order the importation and introduction into any Port in Canada from Europe of neat cattle and of skins, hides, horns, hoofs or other parts of such animals, straw, fodder or other effects susceptible of conveying disease, be, and the same is hereby, prohibited till otherwise ordered.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

10th March, 1877.

D. Matheson, Esq., V. P., in the chair.

Mr. Longworth presented, on behalf of the Auditing Committee, their report on the Treasurer's accounts, which had been examined and found correct. Balance in hand, \$1,903.92. Mr. L. likewise presented a draft of a bill for an Act to empower the Sessions of Counties to purchase suitable lands and erect buildings for the purpose of holding Agricultural Exhibitions. The draft was approved of and ordered to be transmitted to the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly.

Donald Archibald, Esq., M. P. P.,

Chairman of the Committee, subsequently attended the Board meeting, when the provisions of the bill were discussed.

A correspondence with the Secretary of the St. Ann's Agricultural Society, in reference to certain irregularities, was read. This correspondence included the following explanatory letter from John Morrison, Esq., the Secretary of the Society:—

South Gut, Feb. 19, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—

Your note asking for explanations of entries made in statement of Annual Account of the St. Ann's Agricultural Society is to hand. You are aware that at the outset this Society claimed a certain latitude in the distribution of implements to its members, by reason of several of them being fishermen, and giving more attention to their fishing gear than they did to their farming gear, notwithstanding the fact of many of them having fair farms and capable of much improvement. It is an undisputed fact that the Society has done a vast amount of good to these people. Many who had been previously indifferent to any improvement in their farming, finding their labour facilitated by the means of improved implements, they acquired a better taste for farm labour, and the result is visible improvement. The seeds referred to were, black oats, turnip-seeds, and early rose potatoes. The implements were a few manure forks, and sprague churns. The cash referred to was to members who have been good supporters of the Society, but getting no returns for their subscriptions from year to year. In every instance we are satisfied that the money has been expended for purposes of improvement in Agriculture.

I am, dear sir,

Your obt servant,

JOHN MORRISON, Sec'y.

Prof. Lawson, Sec'y Board of Agric.

David McCurdy, Esq., M. P. P. for Victoria, attended the meeting by invitation of the Chairman, and, after hearing the state of the case, requested that the Board should make further enquiry before striking off the St. Ann's Society.

Moved by Mr. Longworth, seconded by Colonel Starratt—

That as it appears from the accounts of the St. Ann's Society, as explained by Mr. Morrison, the Secretary, that the Society has not complied with the terms of the Act, which requires a minimum list of 40 members, subscribing each at least one dollar, whilst the St. Ann's accounts show \$51 received from members and \$30 paid back, making an exact increment in the Society's funds for the year of only \$21,

Therefore resolved, That the Society's grant for the year be withheld; but, as the Board are desirous for the continuance of a Society at St. Ann's, where it is calculated, if properly worked, to be of great benefit to the community, Mr. Ross, the member for District No. 6 is requested to make personal enquiry into the state of the Society's affairs, and to report fully to next meeting of the Board, so that such further action may be taken by the Board as the circumstances may suggest.

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

Resolved, That hereafter no Agricultural Society be allowed to spend its funds in the purchase of seeds and small implements for gratuitous distribution among the members—except in the case of implements of improved character, not generally introduced into the Province,—and that, when such purchases are made, the Societies endeavor as far as possible to recover back from the members full cost and charges thereof; it being the desire of the Board that the funds of the Societies be husbanded in every possible way for the purchase of live stock.

The regulations for the Provincial Exhibition at Kentville were gone over and slightly modified. The Exhibition will be opened on Monday, 1st October, at 9 o'clock, a.m., and continue open during the day and evening for the reception and arrangement of articles and animals. The Exhibition will be open to the public on Tuesday, 2nd October, at 2 p. m., and each succeeding day from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; also the buildings on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, from 7 to 10 p. m. Admission 25 cents; children 10 cents. Bands of music will be in daily attendance. The judges will meet October 2nd, at 9 a. m. On Friday, 5th, at 3 p. m., exhibits may be removed.

Whilst the Board were engaged in examining and revising the prize list, Thos. W. Chesley, Esq., appeared before them and requested that a change should be made in the time of holding the Provincial Exhibition. He said that the time selected by the Board, the first week of October, was too early for fruit and roots, and was moreover inconvenient for exhibitors in Annapolis county, on account of the holding of the Court there. The Chairman informed Mr. Chesley that the Board had considered the matter very fully, and had agreed at Truro in October last, and again, on reconsideration during the present meeting, that, all things considered, the first week of October was the latest period of the year that could be safely fixed for a general exhibition of live stock in this Province.

THE final revision of the Regulations and Prize List for the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition of 1877 having been completed, the Board directed the Secretary to return the corrected draft to W. Eaton, Esq., the Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, with an explanatory letter. With a view to judicious economy, and in consideration of the representations specially made to them by the delegates of the Exhibition Committee, the Board have endeavored so to adjust the necessary alterations in the Prize List as to prevent undue increase in the total amount of prizes. In some cases prizes

have been reduced, or, rather, second and third prizes have been struck out, where it seemed probable there would be little or no competition, likewise some that seemed to be repetitions of others have been removed, but, in a number of cases, the amounts have been raised, and additional prizes added, so that upon the whole a certain increase has resulted, viz.:

On Class 2—Cattle—an increase of.....	\$82 00
“ 3—Sheep “ “	07 00
“ 4—Pigs “ “	13 00
“ 5—Poultry “ “	5 00
“ 7—Grains and Seeds—an increase of....	13 50
“ 9—Woollen and Flax Manufactures—an increase of.....	43 00
	<u>\$223 50</u>

If the Committee do not wish to take the responsibility of this increase, it will not be difficult for them to reduce the prizes in Class 11, Fruits, the total amount of which, \$545.50, is, in the Board's opinion, greatly in excess, portionally, of that of any other class. The Board do not desire from choice to reduce the prizes for fruit, especially as they know the facilities for a creditable display which are presented by the circumstance of the Exhibition being held this year in a Western County, but they feel that they cannot allow other departments of equal importance to the country at large to be impoverished.

The Secretary was directed, on receiving back the finished Prize List from the Committee with the alterations made by the Board confirmed, to transmit the same to the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, with the recommendation of the Board, in order that it might be submitted to His Honor the Governor in Council for approval, in terms of the Act.

The Board, being desirous of promoting a taste for scientific agriculture throughout the Province have resolved to make the following announcement:—

Professor Lawson, the Secretary of the Board, will be prepared, during the summer months, to deliver a few Lectures on agricultural subjects to a limited number of Societies. The Lectures will be given gratuitously, but the Officers of the local Society will be required, in each case, to find a hall, or other suitable place, and to defray any small expense incurred in doing so. If they think it advisable, they may make a charge for admission sufficient to cover their expenses. Societies desirous of obtaining Lectures should communicate with the Secretary.

The following are some of the subjects:—

1. On Soils—their different kinds—mechanical texture—chemical composition—effects of cultivation—of manures—of drainage.
2. Farm Crops—how they grow and ripen, and ferment and acidify and decay.

3. The Theory of Animal Feeding—experiments on foods—how vegetable foods are converted into flesh, fat, bone, milk, &c. Effects of breed, feed, and climate on the growth of animals. Capacity of different breeds for feeding. Methods of curing or preserving meats.

4. Milk—its chemical constitution—changes which it undergoes, spontaneously and in manufacture—differences of milk in different breeds—effects of feed. Theory of Cheese manufacture. Theory of Butter manufacture. Causes of deterioration and how it may be prevented. Preserved Milk and other lactic manufactures.

In each case the Lectures will be illustrated by diagrams, preparations under the microscope, and chemical experiments.

The following draft of Annual Report of the Board to the Legislature for the year 1876, was submitted and approved of:—

HALIFAX, 1st March, 1877.

To the Honble. P. Casstet Hill, Provincial Secretary:

SIR,—We are directed by the Central Board of Agriculture to submit, for the information of the Government and Legislature, the Annual Report of the proceedings of the Board for the year 1876, together with the Treasurer's Accounts of Income and Expenditure, and relative vouchers.

This Report embraces the customary statistics and other details relating to the operations of Agricultural Societies throughout the various Counties of the Province, together with an abstract of the Annual Reports of the Societies and their Accounts, as recommended by the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly, from which Members will be able to ascertain definitely how far the subscriptions and other funds raised by Societies together with their annual grants from the Legislature, have been applied to the advancement of Agriculture in the respective Counties.

The County and District Societies in active operation under the Act for Encouragement of Agriculture, and entitled to participate in the Legislative Grant for the year 1876, were seventy-two in number; paying members 4150; total amount of subscriptions actually paid (as shown by the attested Returns) \$5933.00; total amount of Grants in Aid \$6255.00. It will be seen from the following tabular view that these numbers are the highest that have ever been reached in the history of our Agricultural organization; that in the course of thirteen years the number of Societies has risen from 37 to

72, that the number of Members has increased from 1744 to 4150, and that the subscriptions of members have increased from \$1859.00 to \$5633.00.

YEAR.	Number of Societies.	Number of Members.	Amount of Subscriptions	Grants in aid.
1st year, 1864....	37	1744	\$1859 00	\$3010 00
2nd “ 1865....	48	2197	2384 00	3314 00
3rd “ 1866....	52	2513	2850 00	3566 00
4th “ 1867....	58	2833	3051 50	3141 50
5th “ 1868....	45	2215	2519 75	3232 50
6th “ 1869....	43	2309	2540 50	3001 00
7th “ 1870....	49	2742	3046 00	3372 00
8th “ 1871....	57	3245	3672 80	3543 00
9th “ 1872....	60	3597	4004 50	3904 00
10th “ 1873....	61	3586	3929 00	3785 00
11th “ 1874....	61	3971	4195 00	5830 00
12th “ 1875....	66	4140	4757 75	5710 50
13th “ 1876....	72	4150	5633 00	6255 00

The following table exhibits the number and strength of the Societies in the respective Counties of the Province for 1876:—

COUNTIES.	Number of Societies.	Number of Members.	Amount of Annual Subscriptions	Amount of Grant in aid.
Annapolis.....	6	300	\$312 50	\$400 00
Antigonisho.....	3	192	221 00	400 00
Cape Breton.....	4	203	203 00	400 00
Colchester.....	6	405	423 00	400 00
Cumberland.....	9	532	557 50	400 00
Digby.....	2	209	209 00	354 00
Guysborough.....	3	163	215 00	400 00
Halifax.....	3	176	199 50	399 00
Hants.....	7	323	394 00	400 00
Inverness.....	2	113	113 00	226 00
King's.....	6	309	755 00	400 00
Lunenburg.....	2	107	107 00	211 00
Pictou.....	3	316	418 25	400 00
Queen's.....	3	138	138 00	276 00
Richmond.....				
Shelburne.....	6	280	280 00	400 00
Victoria.....	3	193	193 00	386 00
Yarmouth.....	2	191	\$91 25	400 00
	<u>72</u>	<u>4150</u>	<u>\$5633 00</u>	<u>\$6255 00</u>

Whilst the increase in the number and strength of Societies is highly gratifying to the Board, it is necessary for us to report to the Government and the Legislature that that increase has now reached a point beyond which it cannot be carried without a corresponding addition to the Legislative Grant. The Board is entitled by the Act to draw from the Treasury annually such sum, not exceeding \$8000.00, as the Governor in Council may authorize. Out of this amount a sum of \$2000 is required for the general purposes and working expenses of the Board, leaving \$6000 to be distributed among the County and District Societies. The sum allotted to the Societies of each County, by the Act, is \$400, so that, if all the eighteen Counties were to qualify fully, the sum required to meet their claims would be \$7200, instead of \$6000

But they have not, hitherto, done so. Up to, and including, the year 1875, the total amount of grants actually claimed did not quite reach \$6000 in any one year, as may be seen by reference to previous Reports. In 1875, for example, the Societies in each of seven Counties qualified for only a portion of the County allowance of \$400, and, in one County, (Richmond), no Society being formed, none of the money was drawn. The whole sum drawn that year was \$5790.50. During the year 1876, however, it will be seen that the total amount of grants qualified for has risen to \$6255, an amount in excess, to the extent of \$255, of the fund available to meet it. Judging from the applications now before the Board for leave to form new Societies, and the general interest that has been awakened throughout the Province, it may safely be assumed that this deficiency will be considerably increased during the year 1877. In these circumstances the Board respectfully request the Government and Legislature to make provision for such increase in the Annual Grant as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the increasing number of effective Societies, so that the system now so well organized may be continued in operation and extended throughout all the Counties of the Province.

The first Annual Provincial Exhibition of Agriculture, under the Act of 1875, was held at Truro, in October, 1876. The Committee's Report and the Prize List are printed in the Appendix to this Report, and afford full information as to its management. The Board are well satisfied with the way in which the Exhibition, as a whole, was conducted by the Colchester Exhibition Committee. They are, moreover, encouraged, by its marked success, to look forward to the Annual Provincial Exhibitions in the Counties as likely to exert a direct and powerfully beneficial influence upon the development of the industry of the Province, to lead to rapid improvement in every department of Agriculture, and to promote the comfort and prosperity and intelligence of the Agricultural population.

In accordance with arrangements made last Session, the Board undertook an importation from England of Cattle, Sheep and Pigs. The animals were of a very superior character, and their importation is calculated to exert a marked effect upon the stock of the Province. The loss on this importation amounted to \$3,096.09. After deducting the interest on the Stock Farm fund, there is still left a deficiency of \$2,895.42, which sum will be required to make up the Stock Farm fund to its original amount of \$8,000.00.

Cost of Purchase and Importation from England of Cattle, Sheep and Pigs, and Proceeds of Sale at Truro, October, 1876.

Paid for purchase of Cattle, Sheep and Pigs.....	\$1,255 80
Railway freights in England, and expenses of shipping, forage, &c.....	589 26
Other expenses, wages, keep, auctioneer, &c.....	205 70
Freight per steamer \$1,559.56, less rebate \$243.33.....	1,316 23
Total cost.....	\$6,566 99
Proceeds of sale, less disc't \$10.00.....	3,270 90
Loss.....	\$3,096 09
Amount of Deposit Receipt and Interest (Stock Farm fund).....	8,200 67
Balance of Stock Farm fund left.....	\$5,104 58
Deficiency to be made up on Stock Farm fund.....	2,895 42
	\$8,000 00

The Board have resolved to request authority again to use the Stock Farm fund, (when made up to its original amount of \$8,000.00), for the purpose of making another importation of live stock during the fall of 1877, so that the animals may be sold at the Provincial Exhibition. It is intended to import a smaller number of animals this year, in order that the loss may be less.

Arrangements for the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition of 1876 are now in progress, but not sufficiently matured to enable the Board to make any more definite report to the Legislature respecting them. It is hoped, however, that the Prize List and Regulations will be issued before the close of the present session of Parliament.

By order of the Central Board of Agriculture,

DAVID MATHESON, *Vice-President.*

GEORGE LAWSON, *Secretary.*

The members of the Board, before drawing the proceeding of the meeting to a close, expressed their appreciation of the effective manner in which the Vice President, D. Matheson, Esq., had discharged the duties of Chairman, in the absence of the President, and had enabled the Board to bring a large amount of important business to a successful and satisfactory issue. Whereupon Mr. Matheson moved, Mr. Longworth seconded, and the Board

Resolved, That we desire to express our regret at the absence of our respected President, Col. Laurie, whose services to the Board have been invaluable; we look forward with anxiety to his speedy return to the Province, when we trust he will be enabled, by renewed health and vigor, to resume the active work, in many important departments of public usefulness, in which we have been accustomed so long to see him engaged.

Col. Laurie, and Messrs. Matheson, Longworth and Starratt were (on motion of Mr. Ross) appointed as an Executive Committee for the year—three to be a quorum—after which the Board adjourned.

GEORGE LAWSON, *Secretary.*

At a meeting, held at Wolfville, on 16th inst., to hear the report of the Exhibition delegation, the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, We have heard the report of our delegates to the Central Board of Agriculture, relative to the Provincial Exhibition of 1877, by which it appears that the discussion of the rival claims of Kentville and Wolfville before the said Board reached a point where it was necessary for either party to give way, or have the Exhibition sent out of King's County; and

Whereas, Our delegates not wishing to push our claims to the extreme of depriving the County of the benefits of the Exhibition for the present year, and probably for many years to come, gracefully yielded to the general Exhibition Committee of the County; therefore

Resolved, That we approve of the action of our delegates, believing that the course adopted by them was the best for the honour of Wolfville, and the interests of the county, and we hereby pledge ourselves to aid in making the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition of 1877 a success."

ADDITIONS TO NOVA SCOTIA STOCK REGISTER.

SHORT HORN BULL CALF.

CCLXXVI.—DUKE OF COLCHESTER. White with some roan about ears. Calved 26th Feb'y, 1877. Bred by, and the property of, Israel Longworth, Esq., Truro, Colchester, N. S.

Sire Ragman 35198, by Grand Duke of Waterloo 2876, dam Raspberry 4th, by of Gloucester, 21644.

dam Maid of Oxford 4th, CCLIX. gr d Maid of Oxford 2nd, by Seventh Duke of York, 17754.

g gr d Maid of Oxford by Fourth Duke of Oxford 11387.

g g gr d Fancy by Avalanche 12418.

g g g gr d Caprice by Harold 10299.

g g g g gr d Juliet by Sol 3608.

g g g g g gr d Kate by Leo 4208.

g g g g g g gr d Ada by Treasurer 5513.

g g g g g g g gr d Lady Byron by Rupert 2580.

g g g g g g g g gr d Lady Noel by North Star 160.

g g g g g g g g g gr d by Cripple 173.

g g g g g g g g g g gr d by Minor 441.

g g g g g g g g g g g gr d by Freeman 269.

g g g g g g g g g g g g gr d by Dandy 190.

SHORT HORN HEIFER CALF.

CCLXXVII—COLCHESTER QUEEN. Dark roan. Calved 27th February, 1877. Bred and owned by J. B. Fraser, Esq., Shubenacadie.

Sire Baron Oxford 6th. dam Cambridge Witch by Royal Cambridge 2509.

gr d Oxford Witch by Imperial Oxford 18081.

g gr d Lancashire Witch by John O'Gaunt 16322.
 g gr d Lady Warden by Lord Warden 7167.
 g gr d Belinda 2nd by Lion 9299.
 g gr d Belinda by Rebel 4882.
 g gr d Miss Foote by Coxcomb 928.
 g gr d Miss O'Neil by Minor 441.
 g gr d by Son of Phenomenon 491.
 g gr d by Traveller 655.
 g gr d by Colonel 152.
 g gr d by R. Colling's son of Broken Horn 95.
 g gr d by Son of Hubback 319.

SHORT HORN BULL CALF.

CCLXXVIII.—COLCHESTER KING. Red and a little white. Calved January 9th, 1877. Bred and owned by J. B. Fraser, Esq., Shubenacadie, Colchester, Co., N. S.
 Sire Ragman 35198.
 dam Lady Mary CCLX.
 gr d Lovely by Wild Boy 23219.
 gr d Lady by Sir James 16980.
 gr d Loyalty by the Corsair.
 gr d Lucy Locket by Usurer 9763.
 gr d Lavender by Dan O'Connell 3557.
 gr d Lily by Brutus 1752.
 gr d Violet by Frederick 1000.
 gr d Vestris by Cato 1794.
 gr d Verbena by Son of Wellington 679.
 gr d bred by Mr. Robertson of Ladykirk.

JERSEY HEIFER CALF.

CXXI.—HEBRON LASS.—Calved May 4th, 1876. Bred by Geo. M. Paton, Esq., Hebron, Yarmouth Co. Pale fawn, and white patches, white points.
 Sire Past Tyler CXVIII impud by Yarmouth Society.
 dam Nellie by Tyler, imp. by Yarmouth Society.
 gr d Bess Butler 2nd, by Ned, imp. by Hebron Society.
 gr d Bess Butler by Bob, imp. by Hebron Society.
 g gr d a native cow served by a bull imp. by the late Thos. Killam in cow from England, pure bred Jersey.

THE Annual Meeting of the Society of French Agriculturists held during the present Lent, was immediately followed by a National Agricultural Exhibition in the Palace of Industry, originally erected for the Paris '55 Exhibition. The honor prize of three thousand francs was gained by a three year old steer weighing 949 kilogrammes, a little over 1,900 lbs.; the

prize of honor for the best female was given to a slate-coloured heifer, officially described as a "Dutham Devon," weighing 100 lbs. less than the steer. These are described as the two "champion beasts" among the fat cattle. It will be seen that, in an open competition, Nova Scotian farmers could, without much difficulty, beat the French. Yet it is said that any one who had not seen a French show for ten years would be startled to find what evidence of progress in the interval is shown at this one. It appears that big sheep do not answer in France. Southdowns are preferred. No attempt has been made to introduce the larger Oxfordshire or Shropshire.

The show of pigs is described as very good. The champion pig is a cross between the Yorkshire and Picardy breed. It is evident that the pure Yorkshires are to pigs what Short Horns are to cattle, the true blue blood that tells. The prize pig is eleven months and a week old, and weighs 348 lbs. It was fed by M. Leblond, who makes it his special business to fatten for the Paris market. He has sold the carcass to one of the leading pork butchers in the French capital at the rate of 40 cents a pound. It is evident that the French have discovered the merit of the Yorkshires. The Editor of the *Agricultural Gazette*, (London), in commenting upon the pigs at the French Exhibition, remarks: "The Yorkshire breed is in great favor over here, for three-fourths of the pigs are either pure or crossed Yorkshire; while of Berkshires and Dorsets there are next to none. I should like to know, however, what the meaning of a Manchester-Middlesex pig is? for there are several of them in the show, and I never looked upon their like before." Of poultry there are 1,600 entries. In regard to grain prizes there is one fact that has a bearing upon recent discussions in our Board of Agriculture. A sample of seed barley shown was valued so highly, and deemed so worthy of recognition, that a special gold medal was ordered to be struck for the exhibitors, an English firm, who sell English seed barley to the French farmers, and buy from them malting barley, to sell again to the English brewers.

At the close of the PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION AT TRURO, the Editor of the *Amherst Gazette* devoted his leading article to a discussion of the display made by the County of Cumberland. His remarks were not flattering to the Cumberland farmers, but there was an honest ring about them that we thought likely to attract serious attention. We fear Cumberland was not the only County that failed to maintain its dignity at the Truro Exhibition. We, therefore, republish some extracts from the article, in order

that its wholesome (if unpalatable) lessons may be brought within the reach of the farmers of the other Counties. It is time now to be preparing for the '77 Exhibition:—

"One lesson to be drawn from a comparison of exhibits is that nearly all successful exhibitors have specialties in which they excel; for in the great variety of branches which have come to belong to husbandry in this country it cannot be expected that one can attain to great excellence in all. This condition of things is promoted by the absence of a system of agricultural education among us, which necessitates large dependence upon individual experience in order to produce certain results. According to one's taste, or an aptness which he considers himself to possess, so he turns his attention chiefly to horses, cattle, sheep, swine, fowls, the dairy, cereals, roots, fruit; and he is fortunate who for this purpose has formed a just estimate of his own capacity and the adaptation of his position for his chosen forte.

"Visitors from Cumberland were naturally anxious to compare our exhibits with those from other sections, in order to judge in what branches we are excelling neighboring competitors, and to learn for what our people, soil, and climate seem best adapted. But, alas, the resources of our fine old county, judged by such a standard, must be barren indeed, for a meaner appearance than Cumberland made there it would be impossible to imagine if it had been situated at the most remote part of the Province, and been its most barren county, instead of within easy and cheap access, and teeming with the wealth of its productions. Can it be that our farmers have nothing to learn; that they are so independent as to desire no further progress, or so mean in spirit that they will not risk a dollar without the certainty of being at once reimbursed? To narrow this question, why is it that in some of our best districts, even the shire town—surrounded by hundreds of agriculturists—societies which had been largely maintained for the benefit of farmers by the contributions of professional and mechanical men, have been suffered to dwindle and die?

"We have enjoyed an enviable reputation for the excellence of our dairy products, and those who eat our beef abroad praise it, though the grade we get here for home consumption meets with faint praise. Is it not worth some strife to maintain our prestige in these matters, or is it better to sleep while others with less claim wrest it from us. It reminds us of those fogies who, because they made money in their day without advertising, are willing to be crowded out of their places by individuals who push themselves forward by making themselves and their business

as well known to the public by a year's advertising as the former would be at this day after spending half a lifetime. At Halifax in 1871, and Truro last week, how frequently was it said by people of this county, 'We could have beaten this; why, I know several articles in our neighborhood that would have surpassed anything in this department!' Our failure was from no lack of ability.

"In coming to the beautiful stock imported by the Government, we thought—well, if our farmers wished to avoid the trouble of getting their exhibits brought here, they will at least enter into strong competition for some of these animals. But, although the prices were low—averaging one-half their cost—what was our dismay to find but two buyers from Cumberland, while societies and individuals from various parts of the Province were striving for the best animals.

"It will not be denied that we have one of the best locations in the Dominion for stock raising and dairy purposes. Then let us take some pride in gaining and preserving a title to superiority in these branches at least, else we must be content to acknowledge that we have not the enterprise or skill to take advantage of the means which God and nature have placed in our hands.

"Our readers well know that we are fond of bestowing words of praise upon all pertaining to our county, but our shortcomings were so shamefully apparent in the paltry figure our exhibits made at Truro that we should not hesitate to accept the truth, and strive to learn wholesome lessons."

THE MILKING QUALITIES OF DURHAMS.

SOME remarks by a correspondent in an article on the "Raising thoroughbred Calves," in a late issue of *The Weekly Globe*, were quite unfair to Durham cattle as respects their milking qualities. While the statement was doubtless true in the special instance spoken of, such a deficiency in milking qualities as might therefrom be implied to belong to the Durhams cannot for a moment be considered as their characteristic. Indeed, the exact opposite is the case.

What brought the Durham first into prominence, when the breeders of a century ago were casting around for a foundation whereon to build an improved race of cattle, was their excellence as milkers, both in respect of the quantity and the quality of the yield. And these qualities still exist in the Durham as a breed. It is true that there are some few strains or families of Durhams in which, by constant breeding for beef, the milk qualities have been reduced. It is a well-known fact in breeding that the *greatest*

milk-producing qualities and the *greatest* beef-producing qualities are rarely found to exist in one animal. A certain amount of food will produce a certain return in beef or in milk. If there is an excess of one the other will rarely excel also. For the purpose of comparison, a Durham which has been carefully bred for generations with a view to beef, and a Durham or an Ayrshire which has been bred for generations with a view to milk, may be taken as the antipodes of each other. It must be of some such opposite instances that the comparison of our correspondent was made, and it is obviously an unfair one. The statement might just as easily have been made that it has taken the milk of several Durhams to equal that of one other Durham. Had the comparison been made between fair representatives of the breeds (for the Durham families bred only for beef are so few in number as not to be worth taking into account when speaking of the qualities of the breed as a whole) the Durham would have been at least the equal of the Ayrshire in milking qualities and far superior as a beef producer.

What the average farmer wants is not only a cow that will milk a high return in milk, but also one whose carcass will bring the greatest number of pounds of beef, and the highest price per pound, when her days of usefulness as a milker are over. For this purpose, where both milk and feed are required, there are no such animals as Durhams and grades of Durhams. From every quarter of the globe testimony can be adduced of this fact. One instance will suffice to be quoted here:—Mr. Harris Lewis, of Herkimer Co., N. Y., one of the best authorities on dairy matters, has been engaged for years in investigating into the subject of dairy cattle. After long and careful experiments he has settled upon the Durham as the breed that will produce the best results in all branches of the dairy, giving the greatest amount of milk, butter, cheese and beef, for the food consumed, of any breed.

The British farmers, who, of all men, have had the best opportunity to select the best animal, are almost entirely Durham men. This is even more the case with those who make the dairy their chief business than it is with the general farmers. With British dairymen the Durham is almost the universal cow. And this is not because the merits of the Ayrshire are unknown. The reports of the Royal Show at Islington last month say that the Ayrshires shown by English breeders were far superior to those shown from Scotland. While possessing the best of Ayrshires, so famed as dairy cattle, the shrewd and experienced British dairy farmer prefers the Durham. To bring out the standing of the Durham as dairy cattle in England, let us quote the result

of the first Metropolitan Dairy Show which took place in London some six weeks since. At that show the winners of the best prizes were Durhams. A gold vase worth one hundred guineas, given for the best three dairy cows in milk, was won by Durhams owned by Mr. Carrington. The prize for the best single cow also fell to a Durham belonging to Mr. Aubrey Mumford. The Royal Shorthorn Dairy also secured a prize, and several other prizes fell to the lot of the Durhams. No more telling testimony could be adduced to the value of the Durham as a dairy breed. We have in mind one Canadian breeder who went to Britain purposely to buy Ayrshires for the dairy, but who returned with Durhams, and has been a Durham man ever since.

The Durham has pre-eminently the pre-potent faculty, *i. e.*, the power of impressing upon his progeny from native stock his own characteristics. The Ayrshire itself, there is good reason to believe, owes no small part of its excellence and vigour to a strong infusion of Durham blood.—*Toronto Globe*.

SPROUTED GRAIN AS FOOD FOR FARM STOCK.

THE manufacture of grain for cattle by the process of sprouting, or germination, would be simple and easy were a malt-house accessible, but where the grain is required to be prepared upon ordinary farm premises contrivance must step in and fill the void, and it will be my endeavor in this essay to eliminate the inconveniences attending the present various methods of sprouting, and lay before the manufacturer a practical method whereby the system of germinating may be made equally simple and easy.

That the inconveniences may be seen, it is necessary to detail the common modes of germinating.

1st. A few bushels of wheat or barley are put in a tub and steeped 48 hours in cold water, the water is drained off and the grain left to sprout in the same tub, and, whilst yet in an unfit condition, is used until all is used up. The defect in this system is, that more should not be put in to steep at one time than is sufficient for four or five day's consumption, as the grain will not keep, and the time required in winter being 12 to 16 days, and summer germination 7 to 9 days, consequently in the interim of a fresh supply, the animals must feed on raw food. A change so extreme is incompatible with health to ox, sheep, or horse.

Other stockmasters steep the grain 48 hours, drain off the water, remove the grain from the tub, and place it in a heap upon a board, brick, or asphalt floor, and turn it every day. A second lot of grain is steeped, and treated in a similar man-

ner, and a third, one lot coming after the other, so a supply of grain at a proper stage of germination is kept up.

By this method there is a confusion in working the grain upon the floor; the different steepings unavoidably get mixed, and consequently some of the grain is used before arriving at the proper stage of germination.

Horsekeepers (especially Norfolk men, who place a high value upon the feeding properties of sprouted grain for horses), place a bushel or two of wheat or barley in a sack, throw it into a pond or ditch, and at the end of forty-eight hours remove and bury it in chaff in the sack, and shake it once a day until it is fit for use; a second lot is treated like the first, and a third, so providing a continual supply.

The germinating process is influenced by temperature, and different effects are produced upon the various kinds of grain under precisely similar influences. Whilst barley at the temperature of 40 deg., F., or any lower degree, requires turning once only in 24 hours, it is necessary to turn wheat twice in the same period. In summer either is manufactured in seven days; in winter 12, 16, and, if the grain has been harvested in seasons like 1864-5-8, as much as 20 days are required for the grain to arrive at a proper stage of germination. Wheat or barley requires steeping 48 hours, and will germinate favorably when not mixed together, whereas maize requires steeping four days and four nights, and will germinate only in combination with wheat or barley.

Whilst the use of sprouted grain was limited to feeding a few horses or pigs occasionally, the inconveniences belonging to the ordinary way of manufacture were not of much importance; but when its value as food for sheep and lambs became known, with its rapidly increasing consumption it became necessary to adopt improved methods of manufacture.

By a most simple method grain can be germinated equally valuable for feeding purposes to that which has been prepared in a malthouse. A herdsman or other farm laborer instructed in the system can, in an ordinary farm outhouse, 12 feet square, with close walls, board, brick or asphalt floor, and suitable utensils—steeping tub, draining, heating, and germinating boxes—prepare, by the labor of one hour daily, sufficient sprouting grain to give a pint daily to 256 sheep, or half peck each to 32 horses, or the same quantity each to 32 oxen; or, in a house 18 feet by 13 feet, so as to give space enough to contain steeping tub, draining and heating boxes, each 5 feet by 3 feet, 20 inches deep, a tier of germinating boxes in addition, same size as floor boxes, supported on trestles or other wood work,

about 4 feet, and immediately above the floor boxes, sufficient grain can be sprouted to feed 250 sheep, 20 horses, 20 oxen and 50 pigs, allowing pigs and sheep 1 pint, horses and oxen $\frac{1}{2}$ peck daily.

By the box-system of sprouting, space is economized, the same depth of grain can be had at the sides as at the middle of the beds, grain of the different steepings is prevented getting mixed, and none can get to the feeding trough insufficiently germinated.—*Agricultural Gazette*.

THE mere mention of the word science or scientist appears to be obnoxious to many of our farmers, who denounce scientific agriculture as a veritable cheat and a snare. Of course it is not to be denied that there has been, and is at the present day an immense amount of charlatanism among the self-styled scientific agriculturists, but the same is true of all other professions or branches of science and art. The medical profession, important as it is to the welfare of mankind, is overburdened with quackery, but that does not invalidate the claims of the skillful physician to honorable recognition by the community. The greatest obstacle to the advance of true science in all the learned professions is the crowding of legitimate channels with charlatans, who stand in little fear of punishment if discovered, so that the unlearned or even imbecile frequently assume titles to which they have no right.

But the farmer, in a majority of instances, has misunderstood the meaning of the term science or scientific agriculture, believing it to be something far beyond the comprehension of persons who have not been specially trained in school or college. Now, genuine science, at best, is merely common sense and observation combined, and all preparatory studies are little more than good tools, with which a man works out problems in after years. Of course a mechanic cannot do as good work with a few or poor tools as he can with plenty of the very best, but he may still be scientific; the same is true with the farmer, and the better his preparatory education the more rapid will be his progress; but because he cannot go as deep in his investigations as some others, it does not follow that no investigations should be made.

The idea appears to have got abroad that science in farming means chiefly the analysis of soils and the food of animals; this errors for it certainly is one, originated from the investigations and writings of such men as, Boussingault, Liebig, Johnston, and contemporaneous authors, whose life labours were mainly in that direction, and were, in many instances, carried far beyond what was necessary for practical utility. It is not, however, necessary, for a man to be a thorough chemist, geologist, botanist, or a specialist in any one branch of science, to be a scientific farmer. Good ploughing is a scientific operation, producing both mechanical and chemical results, there being an abundant opportunity for the display of a high order of scientific intelligence in the simple act of turning over the soil. To ascertain just how deep to plough in order to produce the best results on every different kind of land, requires a great amount of study, and many carefully conducted experiments. Then the ploughing

previous to putting in a crop is often followed by the stirring of the soil among the plants, and the frequency, depth, and best time for performing the operation call for some very close calculations and investigations, which are undoubtedly of a scientific order.

In the feeding and care of animals scientific investigations are constantly required, and although a farmer may not be able to conduct various analyses in a chemical laboratory, and determine the composition of his timothy or clover hay, and learn which is the richest food for his stock, he can readily obtain the knowledge sought by feeding the two kinds separately, and noting the effect upon the animals. But it is scarcely necessary in these days of cheap books and periodicals for a farmer to spend much time in practical experiments of this kind, for the value for food of nearly every known forage plant was long since ascertained, and a man would be very foolish to spend his time in repeating experiments where no new discoveries are to be made. The great want of the day is not new discoveries in science pertaining to agriculture, but the general diffusion and application of what is already known to a comparatively small number. There is not the least need of any new forage plants or grain, but those we already possess should become better known among the tillers of the soil, and this can only be brought about by a more careful perusal of books and periodicals devoted to natural sciences.

Every farmer should know enough of botany to enable him to distinguish the commonly cultivated grasses and other plants from those growing wild in his uncultivated lands. When he has learned this much, he will know the noxious species from the useful, and enough of their natural habits to enable him to more readily destroy the one and encourage the growth of the other, than if he remained in total ignorance of botanical science. The same is also true of entomology, for it requires no great amount of study to learn the difference between the common moths and butterflies, or to distinguish the bugs from the beetles, and yet this little knowledge would frequently be of great assistance to the farmer in enabling him to know his friends from his foes among the insects. Even what would generally be termed mere "smatterings" of science in the branches named become valuable when applied or employed in farming; hence the importance of their accumulation, and the earlier in life the better.—*N. Y. Weekly Sun*.

CATTLE TO ENGLAND.

OUR attention is called to an article in the *Michigan Farmer* of the 13th of February, which we overlooked at the time, giving an account of the shipment and sales of 46 head of live bullocks of American breeding and feeding sent from Detroit to England on the steamship *Wyoming* of the Guion line, in the month of December last, of which the following is a summary:

The number of cattle purchased and shipped was fifty, and twenty-nine of these averaged 1551 pounds in weight. The remaining twenty-one averaged 1762. Four head were sold in New York, and

the remaining forty-six head were put on board ship, with an ample provision to feed them on the passage across the ocean, which lasted just ten days. The cattle bore the voyage well, coming off the ship at Liverpool in fine condition, and apparently not having lost in weight or quality. When taken to the London market they were pronounced the finest lot of bullocks that had been on sale for that week. They were sold at the Metropolitan Cattle Market by Messrs. Le Neve & Son, No. 12 Bank Building, and the following is the account of the sales in London, as rendered to Messrs. Lovering & Roe by that firm :

London, Jan. 8th, 1877.

Messrs. Lovering & Roe, steamship *Wyoming* from New York, sold by Le Neve & Son, 12 Bank Building, Metropolitan Cattle Market, London :

Two head at £38.....	£76
Four head at 37.....	148
Four head at 35.....	140
Two head at 35.....	70
One head at 35.....	35
Four head at 34 10s.....	138
Seven head at 34.....	238
Two head at 34.....	68
One head at 33.....	33
One head at 33.....	33
One head at 33.....	33
One head at 32.....	32
Three head at 31.....	93
Two head at 31.....	62
Two head at 31.....	62
One head at 29.....	29
One head at 28.....	28
Two head at 28.....	56
Two head at 28.....	56
One head at 27.....	27
One head at 21.....	21
One head at 30.....	30

Total.....£1513

Messrs. Lovering & Roe, having returned and settled all expenses, have made the following returns to the Association, which exhibits very clearly the whole extent of the venture

EXPENDITURES, DR.	
29 steers av. 1531 lbs., at 5 1/4 c.....	\$2475 53
21 steers av. 1762 lbs., at 6c.....	2220 00
Freight and feed in New York.....	500 00
Charges on 4 cattle sold in New York.....	19 87
Freight to Liverpool.....	1610 00
Stalls for cattle.....	242 09
65 bales of hay.....	150 00
110 bushels of corn.....	71 50
Two barrels molasses.....	36 00
2 1/2 lbs. oil cake.....	4 00
Leather hose.....	16 00
Freight from Liverpool to London.....	141 80
Yardage and Feed.....	16 68
Selling 46 cattle.....	79 60
Return expenses for two men.....	250 00
Total expenses.....	\$7863 00

RECEIPTS, CR.	
4 cattle sold in New York.....	\$ 279 00
46 cattle sold in London.....	7378 07
Hay, Molasses, &c.....	70 00
Total receipts.....	\$7727 07
Expenses.....	7363 09
Total loss on shipment.....	\$ 135 93

This shows a loss on the whole of \$2.72 per head, but this itself is to be

accounted for altogether by the want of experience. The shipment to Liverpool was a mistake, for the opposition and combination of the cattle dealers obliged the American dealers to take their cattle to London, at an expense of \$141.80 for freight ; and, besides this, there was the loss of time, and the expense of handling them in Liverpool, which together would make a difference of nearly \$3 per head, which would have been saved by a direct voyage to London, where it is proposed to take the next shipment, as the steamship company have offered to take future shipments of live stock at the same rates to that port that were paid for the freight to Liverpool. Some of the items also will not be needed. For instance, it was found that the cattle after being on ship-board would not eat oil-cake, although they had been fed on this article before being shipped.

The leather hose, which was purchased for the purpose of watering the cattle aboard ship, is on hand for use during the next trip. The provender, consisting of hay, corn, molasses and oil-cake cost in the aggregate \$4.82 per head. The stalls on board ship cost \$5.25 each. The freight to Liverpool was \$35 per head, to New York, \$10. The yardage, feed, and sale commission at London was \$4.10, so that each animal really cost, to be placed in the London market, including freight from Liverpool to London, \$60.27.

These shrewd shippers think they can see a fair margin of profit in future shipments, and by a direct trade with London they will save enough to make a profit. Had they had the good fortune to have got their cattle into London the week previous, they would have sold for two pounds sterling per head or \$10 more than they brought. The freight across the ocean is expensive, but the room taken up by cattle counts. On board the same ship there were 500 head of dressed cattle, 300 sheep and 200 hogs, and these did not take up any more room than the 46 head of live stock. But the advantage of the live stock is very great, from the fact that it can be held to wait for a market, while the dressed meats must be sold at once.

This certainly appears to decide *against* the policy of sending *live* cattle to England, instead of the dead quarters of beasts of like quality slaughtered in this country—presuming, however, that the meats can be sent from here in *good preservation* to the London, Liverpool or other large English, Scotch and Irish markets.

The quality of our exported meats of any kind to Europe must be good—equal to the best of their own native production—or we may as well send none at all. Such meats we have in the Short Horn high grade cattle, in abundance, and as

the trade increases, if increase it do, we can supply it in untold quantity. It is bad enough for us to consume our *common cattle* meats at home. British foreigners will not buy it if sent to them, for they have enough of such trash from the neighboring continent.

We think the shipment of *live* bullocks to England, as a profitable commerce, will prove a failure. There are too many contingencies connected with it, according to the example we have quoted, which had no drawbacks of consequence connected with it, but which, otherwise, would have been altogether disastrous.

We think the experiments already made of *carcase* shipments of meats, prove that they may be successfully continued under proper regulations—either beef, mutton, pork or poultry. To the success of these we should bend our efforts, and be content with the proceeds they may yield us, and which, in the long run, we believe will prove profitable.—*Country Gentleman.*

The following lines on the Blue Eye-bright, or Germander Speedwell, were written by Ebenezer Elliot, the Corn Law Rhymist. This plant still grows naturally at the Prince's Lodge, a remnant of the Duke of Kent's garden :

Blue Eyebright! loveliest flower of all that grow
 In flower-lore England! Flower, whose hedge-
 side gaze
 Is like an infant's! What heart doth not know
 Thee, cluster'd smiler of the bank! where plays
 The sunbeam with the emerald snake, and strays
 The dazzling rill, companion of the road
 Which the lone bard most loveth, in the days
 When hope and love are young? O come
 abroad,
 Blue Eyebright! and this rill shall woo thee with
 an ode.

Awake, blue Eyebright! while the singing wave
 Its cold, bright, beauteous, soothing tribute drops
 From many a gray rock's foot, and dripping cave;
 While yonder, lo, the starting stone-chat hops!
 While here the cotter's cow its sweet food crops;
 While the black-faced ewes and lambs are bleat-
 ing there:
 And bursting through the briars, the wild ass
 stops—
 Kicks at the strangers—then turns round to
 stare—
 Then lowers his large red ears and shakes his
 long dark hair.

THE BLENHEIM PIPPIN.

This apple supplies a notable proof of the baselessness of the common idea, that an apple originating in a certain locality, must, of course, possess a constitution specially adapted to that locality or latitude. A second thought ought to disprove such a notion, for if it had any foundation we could soon acclimatize Southern grains, &c., by merely planting their seeds in Northern soil.

The Blenheim is an English apple. Now the sorts of apples grown in England, like the kinds of wheat, &c., grown there, are such as will succeed well in humid, cool air, and with slowly moving growth. They mostly fail in our climate, some one or other, or all, of the new conditions being unfavorable. But the Blenheim is a sort of such remarkable vigor—so stout in branch and bark and leaf—that it endures all the trials that our climate imposes. Mr. Downing says that Canadian correspondents write to him that it is most successful there, while here in the Middle States and throughout the West, and as far south as Virginia at least, it is constantly reported as admirably fine and fruitful.

All this relates to the true sort, which in England brings eleven shillings a bushel when common apples bring only four. Yet it is most vigorous and productive there, as well as here. There it keeps all winter; here it ripens in the autumn and keeps till January.

The description of the Blenheim Pippin given in Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees was taken from some spurious source. The true sort is partially described as the Blooming Orange in the large edition of 1869. Mr. Downing has since identified this as the true Blenheim.

It is a high-class example of the type of fine English dessert apples, having the wide-open eye, the richly stained almost mahogany color—and the crisp, pungent flesh which mark their table-apples. When in perfection, towards holiday time, it has an aroma or bouquet which reminds one of the subtle flavor which connoisseurs in wine will smack lips and tongue over, while they seem to concentrate all powers of sensation in the palate in order to secure and enjoy it.

This sort is a great bearer, but not an early one. Like other strong growers, it first makes a good deal of wood. But when it sets into bearing it is profuse and unailing—wonderfully so, considering the size, weight and perfection of the fruit. It is now pretty widely distributed through the States.—*Gardeners' Monthly.*

The experience of John Johnson, of Geneva, New York, and other intelligent farmers, prolonged for forty or more years, has conclusively shown that by draining, the use of clover and grass, and proper rotation of crops from one field to another on the same farm, the land can be continually increased in fertility and productiveness, without any extra cost for buying manures or applying them, or any increased farm labor. All that is needed is intelligence and skill to direct the ordinary labor of the farm.

The five-field course is usually the most approved system at the present time. A farm is divided into five equal

portions, and some of these are put in grass, others in corn, wheat, barley, oats or other small grain crops as the experience of the owner directs him. While one field is kept in grass for two, and occasionally more years, no other crop is repeated more than one season. Mr. Johnson has declared that by this course his land could be made too rich for wheat, though not for Indian corn.

Is it possible to ascertain the weight of an ultimate atom of matter? Here is an attempt to get at the weight of the Hydrogen atom:—M. Annenheim dissolved 0.0007 gramme of magenta in Alcohol, and diluted the solution to 1000 c.c. In each c. c. of the liquid there was then 0.0000007 gm. of the colouring matter. The liquid thus obtained is poured into a burette of 1 centim. in diameter, and appears decidedly coloured if seen against a white ground. If a drop from the burette, of which 35 go to a c. c. is poured into a small test tube of 0.8 centim. in diameter, the colour is still visible if regarded against a sheet of white paper, along with a drop of pure alcohol in another similar tube. Hence the eye can detect 0.00000002 gm. of magenta. If we suppose that this drop contains only a single molecule of magenta, it follows, according to the formula of this colour, that the absolute weight of an atom of hydrogen cannot exceed 0.00000000059 gm., but may fall below this number.

FRESH SEEDS!

1877---SEASON---1877.

The undersigned invite the attention of their numerous customers and buyers of Seeds through out the Province to their large and varied stock, which is now complete. It includes all the standard and favorite sorts of

Kitchen Garden, Field,
and Flower Seeds,

and a selection of the most beautiful
FLOWERING BULBS.

The utmost attention has been given to the QUALITY of the Seeds, and the whole having been procured from the first growers in Europe and America, may be depended on as thoroughly good and reliable.

An Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue will be furnished free, or sent to any address on application. It will be found to be priced throughout, —a new feature, which we hope will promote the convenience of customers at a distance.

FARMERS, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, and LARGE BUYERS will be dealt with on especially favourable terms. DEALERS will find our Packets of Vegetable and Flower Seeds exceedingly convenient for retailing.

Flower Seeds and Bulbs and small Vegetable Seeds, at retail price, forwarded FREE OF POSTAGE to all parts of the Dominion.

Timothy and Clover Seeds at lowest market rates.

AVERY, BROWN & CO.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
7, 9 & 11 GEORGE STREET,

HALIFAX, N. S.

FOR SALE.

The Short Horn Durham Bull, of the Oxford Tribe,

"VISCOUNT OXFORD," CXVIII.,

the property of PROFESSOR LAWSON, Lucyfield Farm, nearly 2 miles from Beaver Bank Station; 4 miles from Bedford.

Dark Roar, calved August 21, 1874; sire Sixth Baron Oxford, (whose pedigree is given below).
dam Graceful Duchess by Baron Oxford 4th 25580,
gr d Duchess by Fifteenth Grand Duke 21852,
r gr d Countess by Knightley Grand Duke 21268,
g g gr d Chorus by 4th Duke of Thordale 17750,
g g gr d Charming by Mameluke 13259,
g g g gr d Charmer 6th by Cardinal 11246,
g g g g gr d Charmer 2nd by White Frail 9827,
g g g g g gr d Charmer by Little John 4232,
g g g g g g gr d Graceful by Caliph 1774,
g g g g g g g gr d Sylph by Sir Walter 2637,
g g g g g g g g gr d by Hutspur 1117,
g g g g g g g g g gr d by Coxcomb 928,
g g g g g g g g g g gr d by Midas 435,
g g g g g g g g g g g gr d Rachel by Comet 157,
g g g g g g g g g g g g gr d Russell by R. Col-
ling's Son of Favorite 252, —by same son of
Favorite 252, —by Hubback 319.

Purchased at the auction of the entire Short Horn Herd of George Moore, Esq., of Whitehall, Cumberland, England, 9th September, 1875, for Fifty Guineas, and imported by the Board of Agriculture, October, 1875.

Graceful Duchess, the dam of Viscount Oxford, was sold at the Whitehall sale to Sir Wilfred Lawson for five hundred guineas.

The following is the pedigree of Viscount Oxford's sire:—SIXTH BARON OXFORD, red, calved August 27th, 1872; bred by the Duke of Devonshire, the property of Sir Wilfred Lawson; sire Eighth Duke of Geneva, 28495, dam Lady Oxford 5th by Third Duke of Thordale 17749, g. d. Lady Oxford 4th by Second Grand Duke, 12961, g. gr. d. Maid of Oxford by The Lord of Eryholme 12205, —Oxford 13th by Third Duke of York 10166—Oxford 5th by Duke of Northumberland 1940,—Oxford 2nd by Short Tail 2621,—Matchem Cow by Matchem 2281,—by Young Wynyard 2859.

BARON OXFORD 4th, the sire of VISCOUNT OXFORD'S dam, is celebrated in England for the splendid calves which he has produced. VISCOUNT OXFORD resembles him in his great depth, long fur so characteristic of the Oxford tribe, and dark roan colour.

Mr. Moore's Herd, from which VISCOUNT OXFORD was obtained, is thus described by Mr. John Thornton, the great Short Horn authority in England:—

"The Whitehall Herd has been most carefully selected and bred from the celebrated herds belonging to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Bowly, of Siddington, Mr. Harwood, of Winterfold, Messrs. Loney, Foster, Howard, Tracy, and other eminent breeders, the principle being to select animals possessing great merit in themselves, combined with fashionable blood. Foremost among the cows will be found that magnificent specimen of the Oxford tribe, Grand Duchess of Oxford 11th, and her red heifer calf by Fifth Duke of Wetherby 31033, who was purchased from Col. Gunter for 2000 gs. The sires have been first-class bulls of the most approved pedigree. Seventeenth Duke of Oxford 31000, 25994, and Twenty second Duke of Oxford, have been in service; also Sir Wilfred Lawson's Sixth Baron Oxford, the late Mr. Fawcett's Eighth Duke of York 28480, and at the present time Col. Kingscote's celebrated sire Duke of Hillhurst 28401 (sire of Duke of Connaught, recently sold at Dunmore to Lord Fitzhardinge for 4500 gs.) is in service."

VISCOUNT OXFORD served a limited number of Cows last summer and this winter at a fee of £5.00. He is in fine condition, active and spirited, but quite docile, and well suited to any society requiring a first class animal. The Bull and his young stock may be seen at the Farm at any time. Price £240.

Apply to the Herdsman, or to

PROFESSOR LAWSON,
Halifax.

apl 1

LUCYFIELD STOCK FARM

OLD WINDSOR ROAD,

Nearly two miles from Beaver Bank Station on W. & A. Railway; four miles from Bedford Station on Intercolonial Railway.

SURPLUS STOCK FOR SALE.

1. The thorough bred Short Horn Bull VISCOUNT OXFORD, No. 118, 2 1/2 years old, the purest Oxford Bull ever brought to the Province. (See separate advertisement.) Price \$210.

2. The thorough-bred Short Horn Bull Calf ST. NICHOLAS, No. 261, red with some white, 3 months old, sired by Viscount Oxford, dam Cawood's Rose, the first prize Short Horn Cow at Truro, 1876. He is a splendid animal for his age. Present price \$150.

3. The thorough bred Ayrshire Heifer LADY WINDSON, No. 207, 3 years old, by Lord Raglan, 200, imported; dam Flora, 78, imported. In calf to Young Royalty, 137, imported from Fleming, Scotland. The Heifer took first prize as best two year old Ayrshire at Truro, 1876, but is mostly white, with very little red, and, on this account, is offered at the very low price of \$90. Her calf may be worth double the money.

4. The thorough-bred Ayrshire Heifer LADY PANUKE, 208, 2 years old, full sister to the preceding, and in calf also to Young Royalty, offered (for the same reason) at the low price of \$70.

5. A very fine HALF-BRED SHORT HORN Cow, red and white, about four years old, sired by the thorough-bred S. H. imported Bull Lobo Lad, No. 8. Price \$140.

6. A Cow of good size, black & white, belonged to the late Surgeon Major Lloyd; in calf to Viscount Oxford. Price \$100.

7. A COMMON Cow, nearly ready to calve, in good condition. Price \$35.00.

8. A HEIFER CALF, (common), about 9 months old, from a cow sired by Lobo Lad, and whose dam was an Alderney Cow. The calf is small, but may make a good dairy cow. Price \$12.00.

9. About fifty EWES and EWE LAMBS of last year, some of the latter from an imported Cotswold Ram, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at low prices, according to age and condition.

10. Orders are now being taken for YOUNG PIGS, of which four litters are expected in May. Pure Improved Yorkshires (Ellesmeres) with pedigree, \$10.00 each, at 5 weeks old. Grade Chester and three fourths Ellesmere, \$5.00 at 4 weeks old. Pigs will be delivered strictly in the order in which orders are received. Individuals that are not really good specimens of the breed will be weeded out and sold without pedigrees at \$3.00 or \$4.00 each for fattening.

11. PEKIN DUCKS. Drakes \$5.00 each; Ducks \$2.00. Eggs \$5.00 per dozen. These are from the Mackinlay Importation, the only Pekins in the Province, or the Dominion. They have never been exhibited.

12. BUFF COCHIN FOWLS. Eggs \$2.00 per dozen. The Lucyfield Cochins took first prize at Truro, 1876.

13. BLACK SPANISH FOWLS. Hens imported from England, \$2.00 each.

Apply to the Herdsman, at the Farm, or send written orders to Dr. George Lawson, Halifax. The prices given are cash prices, but for large sums good notes at 6 months will be taken.

April 1

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TO Agricultural Societies, Farmers, Dairy-men and all whom it may concern.

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of all kinds and prices.

BRAN, MIDDINGS, CANADA CH. FEED, CRACKED CORN, CORN MEAL, BAILEY, OATS, WHOLE CORN, OIL CAKE, OIL MEAL, FEED, FLOUR.

NORTH BRITISH CATTLE FOOD CONDIMENT.

For Sale by

JOSEPH CARMAN,Toronto Flour and Feed Depot,
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For sale—TWO PEKIN DRAKES. Also—EGGS FOR HATCHING, from Pure Imported Stock. Price, \$5.00 per dozen.

apl 1 A. MACKINLAY,
Sunnyside, Halifax.

DEVON BULL FOR SALE,

A splendid animal, suitable for an Agricultural Society. For particulars apply to

apl 1 DR. LAWSON,
Secretary Board of Agriculture.

1877.—SPRING.—1877.

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FARM, GARDEN, and FLOWER SEEDS

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TIMOTHY, ORCHARD, HUNGARIAN, ITALIAN, and other GRASS SEEDS.

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CHOICE GERMAN FLOWER SEEDS in original packets.

CATALOGUES on application.

The greatest care is used to supply every article true to name. Your orders respectfully solicited, and personally executed with neatness, care, and despatch.

The Nova Scotia grown seeds that obtained the PRIZE MEDAL at the Centennial were supplied from this store.

ALFRED SAUNDERS,
Practical Seedsman and Florist,
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J. B. BOWSER, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Stock, GRAND FEE, KING'S CO., N. S., offers for sale the thoroughbred Bull "SIR GEORGE MOORE," 6 months old, color red and white, and sired by his imported Bull "Skiddaw" by the *Seventeenth Duke of Oxford*.

This young animal is of good size, (growing rapidly) neat and of fine proportions.

March, 1877. mch 1

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A LENGTHENED experience in Europe and the United States has shown 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.

Address:

MANAGER, WELLINGTON TANNERY,
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may 1

**Fourt's Patent Hay Loader.**

WARRANTED to load a ton of Hay from the mow 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, Philadelphia, 1876.

Certificate of Merit, Provincial Exhibition, Truro, 1876.

Orders for delivery in June, 1877, solicited.

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Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.
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Feb 1

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