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

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

VOL. IV.

HALIFAX, N. S., MARCH, 1884.

No. 43.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Ten Copies of this Journal are sent, Postage Prepaid, to every Agricultural Society in the Province, in payment of which a reduced charge of \$4 is deducted annually from each Society's Grant. Societies requiring their copies addressed separately to individual Members will be charged \$5. Any greater number of Copies to one address may be obtained at the reduced rate. The Annual Subscription for a Single Copy is Fifty Cents, payable strictly in advance. Subscribers wishing to have the "Journal" mailed regularly should send their address, accompanied by fifty cents, to A. & W. Mackinlay, Halifax.

CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

*Province Building, March 11, 1884.
12 Noon.*

Present. I. Longworth, V. P., in the chair; General Laurie, C. E. Brown, John McKeen, Colonel Starratt, Professor Lawson, Secretary.

On motion of Col. Starratt, seconded by Mr. Brown, it was resolved to invite the Agricultural Committee to confer with the Board at a time convenient to the Committee; and the Secretary was directed to communicate with the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee and make necessary arrangements.

Several applications for registration of cattle on the Herd Registers were submitted by the Secretary, examined, and dealt with according to circumstances.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. McKeen, and resolved that, in view of several applications having been made to the Secretary for English Horse Beans, for seed, which, so far as can be ascertained, are not offered for sale on this

continent, the Secretary be requested to import from England a limited quantity, to meet the wants of those who may intimate their desire to raise this crop, the beans to be supplied at cost and charges, probably about \$2 per bushel. Also moved by Mr. Brown and passed, that the Secretary be authorized to procure a copy of the American Jersey Cattle Club Register, to be paid for out of the funds collected for Registration.

The Board adjourned to 3 P. M.

3 P. M.

Present: Same Members, with addition of Hon. A. Gayton.

Communications were laid on the table showing the recommendations of Societies in reference to the location of District Exhibitions, in response to the Circular issued by the Board.

In *District No. 1*, including Halifax and Lunenburg Counties, *Dartmouth* is recommended as the place for the Exhibition by the Halifax County Society, provided suitable accommodation can be

obtained. The Lunenburg Society names *Lunenburg*.

In *District No. 2*, including King's, Annapolis and Queen's Counties, the following societies name *Annapolis Royal*, viz, the Bridgetown, Nictaux, Paradise, and Annapolis Societies. The North Queens and Liverpool Societies recommend a separate Exhibition in Queen's County, as on a former occasion. *King's County Municipality* is named by the Union Agricultural Society.

In *District No. 3*, including Digby, Shelburne and Yarmouth, *Yarmouth* is named by the Yarmouth County Society.

In *District No. 4*, Hants, Colchester, Cumberland, the Waugh's River and Bass River Societies name *Truro*.

In *District No. 5*, the following Societies name *Antigonish*: St. Andrew's Society, North Grant Society, Bayfield Society, Argyle Society, Milford Haven Society—total 5. The following name *New Glasgow*: Millbrook Society, New Glasgow Society, Pine Tree Society—total 3. The River John Society names *Pictou Town*.

In *District No. 6*, the Boulevardarie and North Sydney Societies name *North Sydney*; the Middle River and St. Ann's Societies, *Bathwick*; and the Sydney and Sydney Forks Societies name *Sydney*.

The Secretary also submitted offers from Committees, and other correspondence, from the several statutory districts of the Province, in reference to District Exhibitions for 1884. The several applications and relative documents were carefully considered, but final decisions were deferred until the Board should have an opportunity of hearing parties interested in the several districts, and also of conferring with the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly.

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

HALIFAX, March 11, 1884.

Sir,—On behalf of the Dartmouth Agricultural Society and a Committee proposed to be appointed from the Societies and others within the District, for the purpose of carrying out the Exhibition, I hereby offer to undertake the District Exhibition for Halifax and Lunenburg Counties for 1884. The Prize List, which will be submitted to your Board as early as possible, will not be less than Twelve Hundred Dollars (\$1200.) Trusting that this application will receive from your Board favorable consideration,

I have the honor to be, &c.,

GEO. J. TROOP,
President Agricultural Society,
Dartmouth.

The Prize List offered was, by a subsequent communication, raised to \$2000.

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

No definite offers have been received from this District; but the North Queen's Society passed a resolution requesting the Central Board to give Queen's County her proportion of Government Grant for Exhibition as in 1882, as Queen's could not participate in an Exhibition held in Annapolis or King's.

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

YARMOUTH, Feb. 8, 1884.

Dear Sir,—At the Annual Meeting of the Yarmouth County Agricultural Society, it was resolved that the Secretary correspond with the officers of Societies in Digby and Shelburne Counties, asking them if either of the Societies in Digby or Shelburne Counties propose to apply to the Central Board of Agriculture for liberty to hold the District Exhibition for District No. 3, year 1884, and also to inform them that, if they do not wish to hold such Exhibition,

then the Yarmouth County Agricultural Society will apply to the Board for liberty to hold said Exhibition.

I am in receipt of letters from the Secretary of Digby Central Agricultural Society and the Secretary of Shelburne Agricultural Society, who say that they do not propose to attempt to hold said Exhibition, and passed a vote that the District Exhibition be held in Yarmouth.

The Central Board are hereby informed that the Yarmouth County Agricultural Society will undertake to hold the District Exhibition for District No. 3 at Yarmouth during the month of October, A. D. 1884.

I am, &c.,
THOMAS B. CROSBY,
Secty. Y. C. A. S.

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

No definite offers from this District.

District No. 5. Counties of Pictou, Antigonish and Guysborough.

PICTOU, Feb. 28, 1884.

The undersigned in behalf of the Pictou Agricultural Society beg leave to make application for the holding of the District Exhibition for this District, during the coming Autumn, at Pictou.

We will offer a Prize List of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2000) and other inducements, particulars of which are fully set forth in the annexed Circular, and trust that your Council will recognize the many and superior advantages of Pictou over other centres in Eastern Nova Scotia, and grant us the privilege asked for.

We are, &c.,
DAN. SUTHERLAND, Treas.
DAVID LOGAN, Secretary.

The above offer was accompanied by the following Report of Committee:

PICTOU, Jan. 24, 1884.

To the Officers and Members of the Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN,—At the last meeting of the Pictou Agricultural Society, it was resolved to endeavour to have the District Exhibition for this year held in the Town of Pictou; and a Committee, composed of members and citizens, was appointed to consider what inducements could be offered. Our Society have at their disposal five acres of suitable ground, and the largest and most commodious building in the District. The building is 160 feet long by 80 feet wide, and is in every respect well adapted for the purpose. In addition, it will be brilliantly lighted at night. The Society will have at its disposal a large lighter capable of carrying two hundred tons' weight on deck, for the purpose of conveying, free of charge, animals and heavy freight to and from Pictou Landing. The lighter will be provided with railings and proper gangways, so that a span of

horses can be driven aboard with as much ease and safety as they would cross an ordinary bridge. A Committee will be in charge of this lighter, and will overlook the safe conveyance of said exhibits. We expect to be able to offer a Prize List of at least \$2,000. We can guarantee a good exhibit of stock, farm produce, and implements; also a large exhibit in the Industrial Department.

Pictou is better provided with hotels and boarding-houses than any other town in the District; and, should it become necessary, arrangements will be made for accommodation of visitors in private houses. Special train arrangements will be made. The Silver Cornet Band of the P. B. G. A. will play during the evenings. Other attractions will be offered, such as: steamboat excursions on the harbor, torchlight processions, grand display of fireworks, boat racing, horse racing in the Driving Park, etc., etc. In short, no effort will be spared by the Society and citizens to make the exhibition a success, and to provide for the comfort and enjoyment of visitors.

We therefore respectfully ask your co-operation, by voting in favor of holding the Exhibition in Pictou.

We remain, &c.,
DAVID MATHESON, President.
DAVID LOGAN, Secretary.

ANTIGONISH, Feb. 27, 1884.

Dear Sir,—Herewith please find a memorial drawn up at a meeting of delegates from Agricultural Societies, held yesterday *in re* Exhibition of 1884. Please submit it for the kind consideration of the members of the Central Board at the March meeting.

With many kind regards,

I remain, &c.,

A. G. MACDONALD.

Memorial of the Agricultural Societies of the County of Antigonish to the Central Board of Agriculture, Halifax.

At a meeting of delegates from the Agricultural Societies of the County of Antigonish, viz: Antigonish, North Grant, St. Andrew's and Bayfield Societies, held in the Court House, Antigonish, the 26th inst. Allan McDonnell and A. G. Macdonald having been appointed Chairman and Secretary, respectively, at the meeting, the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

Whereas, the Town of Antigonish is the most suitable locality for holding the Exhibition of Agricultural District No. 5 for 1884, on account of its central and accessible position in the District; and

Whereas, the said Town of Antigonish already possesses all the facilities necessary for successfully holding such Exhibition; and

Whereas, the Societies of Guysboro' and Argyle in the County of Guysboro'

have, by letters read before this meeting, chosen Antigonish Town for holding the Exhibition of 1884 for District No. 5; and

Whereas, Milford Haven Society in the County of Guysboro' has also intimated its choice of Antigonish for holding the Exhibition;

Therefore Resolved, that the Societies of the County of Antigonish of which we are here present as delegates, do form themselves into a responsible body for holding and successfully carrying out the District Exhibition for 1884, if it be located in the Town of Antigonish; and

Further Resolved, that a memorial, embodying the views of this meeting, be sent to the Central Board of Agriculture, humbly asking the said Central Board to select Antigonish Town as the locality for holding said Exhibition; and

Further Resolved, that the Societies of the County of Antigonish do offer and become responsible for a Prize List of not less than two thousand two hundred dollars (\$2200.)

ALLEN McDONNELL, *Chairman.*
A. G. MACDONALD, *Secretary.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
29th Feb'y., 1884. }

Sir,—In case the matter may not have been attended to I wish, on behalf of the New Glasgow Agricultural Society, to make application for the grant for a District Exhibition in District No. 5.

As soon as authorized we will be prepared to submit a Prize List for the consideration of the Central Board.

A. C. BELL,
President N. G. Agricultural Society.

HALIFAX, March 6, 1884.

Sir,—I am authorized by the Exhibition Committee of the New Glasgow Agricultural Society to offer a Prize List of \$2500 (two thousand five hundred dollars) for the District Exhibition in District No. 5, and ask that you will lay this offer before the Board for their consideration at their meeting on the 11th inst.

Yours, &c.,
A. C. BELL,

President N. G. Agricultural Society.

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

BADDECK, March 5, 1884.

Dear Sir,—At the annual meeting of the Baddeck Agricultural Society, a committee was appointed to present to the Central Board our Society's claims to the Island Exhibition to be held next autumn.

As Secretary of said committee I beg to submit the following statements for the consideration of the Board: Our Society has a building 110 ft. x 36 ft. (to which a suitable addition will be made) and commodious grounds in con-

nection therewith, which will afford accommodation for live stock and exhibits of all kinds far superior to what we had at the Island Exhibition of 1880.

We will guarantee a Prize List of at least from \$2000 to \$2500, and feel confident that a large majority of the Agricultural Societies on the Island will support our Society in our efforts to have the Island Exhibition held here, more especially as very great satisfaction was given at the Exhibition held here in 1880. We will also guarantee good and sufficient hotel accommodation for all who may attend the Exhibition. A Prize List will be prepared and submitted to the Board as soon as we are informed of the Exhibition being held here.

I am, &c.,
I. SPARLING,
Secretary of Committee.

MARCH SESSION, 1884.

Gentlemen,—The Sydney Agricultural Society have arranged to offer the sum of Two Thousand Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars to promote the holding of the next Agricultural Exhibition for the Island in the Town of Sydney, and I hereby, on behalf of said Society, being thereto instructed, offer said sum.

I am, &c.,
W. BUCHANAN.

Moved by Colonel Starratt, seconded by General Laurie, that Queen's County be allowed a rateable proportion of Prize Fund for District Exhibition as on a former occasion, on complying with the requirements of the Board, and that, in event of no application being received from Annapolis or King's Counties, the whole sum for the District be allotted to Queen's County. Passed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Gayton, seconded by Mr. McKeen, Messrs. Brown and Starratt were named a committee to investigate certain pedigrees presented for registration.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

March 12, 10 A. M.

David Matheson, President, in the chair. Present also, I. Longworth, V. P., General Laurie, Colonel W. E. Starratt, C. E. Brown, John McKeen, Prof. Lawson, Secretary.

His Honor the Speaker, and C. B. Whidden, M.P.P., attended to present claims of Antigonish for exhibition of District No. 5 for the year 1884, and A. C. Bell, M.P.P., to urge claim of New Glasgow for that exhibition. Mr. Matheson, the President, advanced the claims of Pictou town, and detailed the advantages offered in a fine building, and grounds, &c. The members of the Board expressed themselves gratified at the interest shown in exhibitions in this

district, and at the satisfactory manner in which the claims of the several localities had been presented, which it would be the duty of the Board to consider with care before arriving at a decision.

Mr. Brown reported on applications of pedigrees for registration, and the report was, on application of Mr. Longworth, seconded by Mr. McKeen, received and adopted.

Mr. Longworth, on behalf of the Auditing Committee, presented a report on the Treasurer's accounts and vouchers, which had been found correct. On motion of General Laurie, seconded by Mr. McKeen, the report was received and adopted, and the accounts ordered to be sent to the Hon. Provincial Secretary for presentation to the House of Assembly.

The Board then proceeded to the election of officer.

Moved by General Laurie, seconded by Mr. Longworth, that David Matheson be re-elected President of the Board. Mr. Matheson expressed the gratification he had experienced in presiding over the Board for several years, and thanked the members for renominating him on this occasion, but he desired earnestly now to retire. He moved that Major-General Laurie be elected President; seconded by Colonel Starratt. Passed.

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

Moved by Mr. McKeen, seconded by General Laurie, that Professor Lawson be elected Secretary and Treasurer.

At noon, the members of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly met with the Board. Present: Hon. A. Gayton, Chairman, Dr. Munro, Messrs. Buchanan, M. J. Power, Whidden and Campbell.

The President of the Board drew attention to the organization of the Board, its objects and duties, noticing the nature of the work it has done in the past and what might be accomplished in the future. The several matters connected with District Exhibitions, &c., that had engaged the Board's attention during the last two days were dwelt upon, and a number of points submitted for the consideration of the committee. The subject of agricultural education, and the methods by which it might be accomplished, were dwelt upon.

Mr. Matheson addressed the committee specially in reference to the importation of sheep, in which the Pictou society had engaged.

Mr. Longworth explained the position of affairs in reference to District Exhibitions in Districts 4 and 5, in which it seemed probable an amalgamation for this year might be advantageously effected.

He expressed a hope that the committee would recommend a grant to defray expense of transit of exhibits to the Dominion Exhibition at Charlottetown, if held there.

Mr. McKeen pointed out the great need of stock importations, and of a separate importation for Cape Breton Island.

Col. Starratt referred to the efforts being made in his district for the improvement of sheep and pigs, and to the numerous petitions for such importations that had gone before the House of Assembly.

The Hon. Mr. Gayton pointed out the position of the Board as a departmental body under the Government, with limited funds for the work. He could not hold out any hope that the grant would be increased, although he felt that important work was being done.

Mr. Whidden, in reference to the suggestion of Holstein cattle, thought it was a mistake to import too many kinds. We should rather aim at general excellence by a steady course of improvement in one direction, and, for the general improvement of cattle, there was no breed superior to the Short-Horn.

The Board then adjourned to 2.30 p. m.

2.30 P. M.

Attention was called to the Resolution of the Directors of the Sydney Forks Agricultural Society suggesting that at the next Exhibition to be held, no person outside of the Agricultural Societies should be allowed prizes, and that the President be respectfully requested to bring the matter before the Central Board. The Board has not thought it advisable hitherto to adopt such a rule, and, on considering the matter, could not sanction the recommendation of the Sydney Forks Society, in the absence of any reason shown why an exception should be made in that district.

Moved by Mr. Matheson, seconded by Mr. Brown, that it is the opinion of this Board that the competition at District Exhibitions should be open to the whole Province. Passed.

The Secretary submitted applications for the formation of the following new agricultural societies, with relative documents, which were carefully examined and considered:

Co. Shelburne—The Granite (Barrington) Agricultural Society. Recognized. Bye-laws to be submitted to the Board.

Co. Colchester—Balmoral Agricultural Society. Recognized, and bye-laws approved.

Co. Victoria—Baddeck Valley Agricultural Society. Recognized. Bye-laws sanctioned with certain emendations.

Co. Lunenburg—Chester Agricultural Society. Recognized. Bye-laws to be submitted to the Board.

Co. Guysborough—New Town Agricultural Society. Recognized. Bye-laws approved and sanctioned.

These Societies will be entitled to grants for the year 1884 on attested lists of membership that may be submitted to the Board before the close of the year (31st Dec., 1884).

The Board then adjourned to Thursday at 11 a. m., and arrangements were made to hold a second conference with the Agricultural Committee at noon.

13th March, 11 A. M.

Present: Major General Laurie, President; I. Longworth, V. P.; David Matheson, Hon. A. Gayton, C. E. Brown, Col. Starratt, John McKeen, Prof. Lawson, Secretary.

The forenoon was occupied in routine business, chiefly in reference to matters to be submitted to the Agricultural Committee.

At noon, the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly attended the Board meeting by arrangement. Present, of the Committee: Hon. A. Gayton, Chairman, Messrs. Whidden, Buchanan, Campbell, Dr. Munro.

The subjects discussed, more or less fully, were the following:—

1. Proposal to assign rateable proportion of grant for district exhibition in district No. 2, to Queen's County, on account of practical difficulty from want of roads, of Queen's taking part in an exhibition in Annapolis or King's. The members of committee present agreed with the Board in this matter.

2. Suggestion that districts No. 4 and 5 might hold a joint exhibition. The committee think the Board should deal with this matter, carrying out, as far as practicable, the intention of the Act.

3. Agricultural Education. The committee regard this as a very important matter, and refer to the report of the committee of last year as indicating their views so far.

4. The members of committee are strongly of opinion that a quarantine station should be established at Halifax, and, if possible, at Yarmouth and other ports where necessary.

5. Recommendation of Board in reference to importation of sheep and pigs is being favorably considered by the committee.

6. In reference to importations of sheep last year, upon which claims for premiums have been made, the committee feel that they cannot recommend any expenditure or action in reference to importations of the past that have not been specially sanctioned.

7. In reference to the Board's resolution recommending the opening of the competition at district exhibitions to the whole Province, the committee think that, as there is considerable difference of opinion on the subject, and the circumstances of the districts are different, the matter should be left with the committee or responsible body in each district to decide.

8. General importation of stock. This matter will engage the serious attention of the committee. The amount of advance necessary, the kinds of cattle to be selected, the modes of importation, and of sale, and other details were fully discussed by Messrs. Gayton, Whidden, Buchanan, Campbell, and Dr. Munro, and by members of the Board, until a general concurrence was arrived at on these points between the members of the committee and members of the Board.

9. Transport of exhibits to Dominion Exhibition, if held at Charlottetown. The committee would be prepared to recommend the necessary facilities for this as in the case of the St. John Exhibition.

10. Continuation of grant to Veterinary Surgeon. The importance of the duties of this officer were conceded by all, and daily experience showed the increasing necessity for his services.

The Board then adjourned till 2.30 p. m.

13th March 2.30 P. M.

Present: Same Members of Board. Messrs. McCurdy and Buchanan, M. P. P., and the Sergeant-at-arms, attended by invitation of the Board.

Mr. Haliburton addressed the meeting in reference to the choice of location for Exhibition in District No. 6, which he thought should be Baddeck. Mr. McCurdy also addressed the meeting. The Baddeck Committee is to extend their present Exhibition building and to give a prize list of from \$2,000 to \$2,500.

Mr. Buchanan read telegrams received by the Atty.-General and himself, and made offer on behalf of the Sydney Agricultural Society, of which he is President, of a prize fund of \$2,650.

After discussing the matter of location of Exhibition in District six, Messrs. McCurdy, Buchanan and Haliburton retired.

The Board then proceeded to consider the offers presented for Exhibitions in the several Districts:—

1st District.—Including Halifax and Lunenburg Counties.

Moved by Mr. Longworth, seconded by Mr. McKeen, that the application of Mr. Troop, on behalf of the Dartmouth Society and Exhibition Committee, be accepted. Passed.

2nd District—Kings, Annapolis and Queens.

Moved by Mr. Starratt, seconded by Mr. Matheson, that the Board having resolved to grant to Queens County its rateable proportion of the fund for a separate exhibition, further arrangements for this district be deferred, and that the time for receiving offers from Kings County and Annapolis be extended for two weeks, viz., till 27th March. Passed.

3rd District—Digby, Shelburne, and Yarmouth.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Longworth, that the offer of the Yarmouth County Society be accepted, the exhibition to be held on the Society's grounds in the town of Yarmouth. Passed.

4th District—Hants, Colchester, Cumberland.

Moved by Mr. Longworth, seconded by Col. Starratt, that the time for receiving offers from this district be extended for two weeks, viz., till 27th March. Passed.

5th District—Pictou, Antigonish, and Guysborough.

Mr. Matheson spoke of the favorable circumstances under which the district exhibition might be held at Pictou town, where there was a good building and convenient grounds, and was disposed to move for the acceptance of the offer of the Pictou Society. However, from consultation with prominent gentlemen from New Glasgow and other parts of the district, he found there was a feeling favorable to having an exhibition at Pictou town in a future year. On this account he was rather disposed to favor the application from New Glasgow on this occasion, especially if it should be decided that District No. 4, including the Counties of Hants, Colchester, and Cumberland, should combine with District No. 5, (Pictou, Antigonish, and Guysborough), to hold a joint exhibition.

Moved by Mr. Longworth, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the offer of A. C. Bell, M. P. P., on behalf of the Exhibition Committee of the New Glasgow Agricultural Society, be accepted. Passed.

6th District—Cape Breton, Inverness, Richmond, Victoria.

Moved by Mr. McKeen, seconded by Mr. Matheson, that the decision upon offers in this district be deferred for two weeks.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Longworth, that the offer of the Baddeck Agricultural Society and Exhibition Committee be accepted. The amendment passed.

The Secretary of the Board was directed to receive offers from the districts to which an extension of time had been

granted up to 27th March, but not later, and to place the same in the hands of the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President of the Board, and the Hon. Mr. Gayton, who would decide upon the offers received.

Moved by Colonel Starratt, seconded by Mr. Matheson, that in case of all the districts, whether offers have been already accepted or deferred, the prize list must be completed and sent to the Secretary of the Board for examination and approval on or before 15th April. Passed.

Moved by Mr. Longworth, seconded by Mr. Matheson, that in event of no application being accepted from the 4th District within the extended time prescribed, the Government be applied to for permission and sanction in order that the 4th and 5th districts be combined this year for the purpose of holding a joint exhibition.

Moved by Mr. McKeen,

In case the Government authorize an importation of stock this coming season, that a proportion of the funds set aside for such importation, in proportion to the number of societies in the Island of Cape Breton be set apart for a special importation for the Island of Cape Breton. Such importation to be made, subject to regulations made by the Board.

Seconded by Mr. Brown. Passed.

The following members of the Board were elected an Executive Committee:—General Laurie, President; I. Longworth, V. P.; D. Matheson, Colonel Starratt—three of whom shall form a quorum.

The Secretary submitted a circular from a special committee of the House of Commons, containing questions in relation to the condition of agriculture and the means being taken to improve it throughout the Dominion. This was read by the President and considered in detail.

Moved by Mr. Longworth, seconded by Mr. Matheson,

That General Laurie, President of the Board, be requested to attend at Ottawa, and furnish to the committee such information as was required in reference to Nova Scotia, and to explain the views of the Board. Passed.

The Board then adjourned.

We understand that the splendid herd of Ayrshire cattle, so carefully bred for many years by the late Mr. J. A. McCurdy, will be offered for sale by public auction at Brookside Farm, Onslow, on 1st April. Persons desirous of obtaining really good Ayrshire bulls, cows, heifers or calves, should not lose this opportunity. Particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs. McCurdy, Brookside Farm, Onslow.

BYE-LAWS OF BALMORAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

APPROVED BY CENTRAL BOARD, 12TH MARCH, 1884.

1st. This Society shall be called the Balmoral Agricultural Society of the County of Colchester.

2nd. It shall be organized in connection with the Central Board of Agriculture and in accordance with the Act for the Encouragement of Agriculture.

3rd. That the annual subscription fee be one dollar per member, to be paid to the Secretary on or before the first November.

4th. That this Society be managed by a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and five Directors, to be chosen at the annual meeting on the first Tuesday in December; that the officers and Directors be eligible for re-election.

5th. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society, keep strict order and regulate discussions, state and put questions, and shall not permit or allow any improper remarks of a personal character, sign order on Treasurer, and perform such other duties as belong to his office; in his absence the Vice-President shall take the chair, and in the absence of both the Society shall appoint a Chairman *pro tem*.

6th. That the Society hold four regular meetings during the year,—on the first Thursday in March, June, and September, and on the first Tuesday in December, but special meetings may be called when necessary by the President on a requisition of five members of the Society after due notice thereof is given.

7th. The members of this Society agree to be governed by a vote of the majority of the members present at any regular meeting of which due notice is given.

8th. Any person wishing to join this Society may do so on payment of one dollar as annual fee and subscribing the list of members.

9th. That the offices of Secretary and Treasurer may be combined in one person, and the duty of the Secretary shall be to attend all meetings of the Society, keep a constant record of all transactions, collect all monies due and pay them over to the treasurer, notify members of the Society of the meeting, giving time and place of such meetings, posted five days previously, in three or more conspicuous places, submit a report annually of the proceedings of the Society, conduct all correspondence and perform such other duties as belong to his office.

10th. The Treasurer shall receive all monies paid him by the Secretary and hand them over only by an order from

the President and Secretary, he shall also submit annually a report of his proceedings, and also give bonds to the Directors to the amount of monies received annually with sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of said Directors.

11th. The duty of the Board of Directors shall be to take charge of all stock, seeds, roots, &c., belonging to the Society, and to make such application of said property as a majority at any regular meeting may determine.

12th. All special meetings shall require four days notice from time of posting, and any resolution having passed the Society shall not be re-considered, altered or repealed at such special meeting without previous notice having been given.

13th. That seven members shall constitute a quorum to transact business at any of the meetings of the Society.

14th. That no person who is not a member of the Society shall be allowed to speak or vote on any question, and that no member shall be entitled to any of the privileges of the Society, nor shall be allowed to vote until all demands against him are paid.

15th. At the annual meeting all business of the Society for the preceding year shall be settled.

16th. The by-laws to be read at every meeting by request of one or more of the members present.

17th. At any regular meeting of the society the foregoing by-laws may be altered or repealed or amended by a two-third vote of the members present, subject to approval of the Central Board of Agriculture.

DONALD SUTHERLAND, *President.*

ALEXANDER BAILLIE, *Secretary.*

BIG BADDECK, Dec. 31, 1883.

A meeting held at Big Baddeck this day for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society,

It was moved, seconded, and carried, that Philip McKae be chairman to the meeting. Moved, seconded, and carried, that M. E. McKay act as secretary.

The meeting then proceeded to the forming of a society.

Moved by M. E. McKay, seconded by John Keiley, that Philip McKae, Esq., be President of this Society. Carried.

Moved by P. Keily, seconded by John Keily, that Alex. Anderson be Vice-President. Carried.

Moved by Alex. Anderson, seconded by P. Keiley, that M. E. McKay be Secretary and Treasurer. Carried.

Moved by P. Keiley, seconded by Alex. Anderson, that Malcolm Buchanan be one of the Directors of this Society. Carried.

Moved by John Keiley, seconded by Alex. Anderson, that John McKae (Big Farm) be one of the Directors. Carried.

Moved by E. D. McKay, seconded by John Arnold, that John Keiley be one of the Directors. Carried.

Moved by Alex. Anderson, seconded by Hattly H. Crowdis, that E. D. McKay be one of the Directors. Carried.

Moved by E. D. McKay, seconded by A. McAulay, that R. H. Crowdis be a Director. Carried.

Moved by Alex. Anderson, seconded by H. H. Crowdis, that the minutes and bye-laws, just read to the meeting, be adopted as the bye-laws of this society. Carried.

An adjournment moved, seconded and carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

M. E. McKay, *Secretary.*

THE DEAD MEAT TRADE.

From an English point of view.

The dead meat trade has hitherto been treated by the Legislature rather as a mechanical experiment than a practice established on a permanent basis. The home trade in dead meat has fallen behind the foreign trade. By the adoption of improved refrigerating machinery dead meat from the antipodes is being delivered in the London market in better condition than dead meat from the inland counties of England, Scotland, and Ireland. There is plenty of capital in the kingdom, but, instead of investing it in the improvement of the home trade, it is being invested in the improvement and extension of the foreign trade. The United States of America and Canada not only manufacture the refuse of their slaughtering and tinned meat establishments into manure to improve their wheat crops, but they are also the rivals of the English manure factories in the purchase of the guanos, nitrates, bone ash, and dried blood of South America. The American farmers are also, like ourselves, experimenting with ensilage, so as to improve their dairy and fat stock systems. But in the carcass trade they are ahead of English farmers, for at their fat stock shows they slaughter to determine the best quality of dead meat, and the most economical mode of producing it; and the experiments already made prove also that the carcass trade is the best system of marketing. Further, their live stock and dead meat trades are being placed under a thorough system of inspection, so as to obviate the heavy loss which this country sustains for contagious diseases.

The position of the British farmer is very different. He has got a paying trade in sending his carcasses to market, but no money is forthcoming from the

capitalists for its improvement. The trade is in the hands of drovers and other middlemen jobbers who are prejudiced against any improvement. At the last Christmas market, inferior meat was selling as low as 2½d. per lb. owing to a glut in the market, there being no refrigerating stores for carrying forward the extra supplies to a future market. In some of our large towns, such as Edinburgh, Dundee, Montrose, and Aberdeen, the principal profit of the carcass trade butcher is in selling the fore-quarters at home and in sending the hind-quarters to London, including two ribs extra—the long quarter, as it is termed; or the short fore-quarter is sent to some of the large manufacturing towns. But in the live meat trade the fore-quarters sell for less in London than what they would bring in manufacturing towns, whilst in such towns the hind-quarters fetch less than in London, so that the live meat trade is a losing one.

The economy of conveyance, whether by sea or land, is, or ought to be, in favour of the dead meat trade. In 1830 it was calculated that the average weight of fat bullocks sent to Smithfield market was 656 lb. per carcass; calves, 144 lb.; sheep, 90 lb.; and pigs 96 lb. Since that date the carcass weight of fat cattle has considerably increased, so that—confining our observations to the supply of beef—three carcasses may go to the ton. The practical questions for solution then are (1) how many live beasts will a cattle truck convey to London? and (2) how many ton of dead meat will an improved carcass van convey to London? The answers to these questions may be—3 ton of live meat to 12 ton of dead meat. And, as the live bullocks stand on their feet in the trucks, they sway from side to side, the 3 ton of live meat (to which must be added the weight of the offal) producing more tear and wear upon the line and rolling stock than the greater weight of dead meat, dead meat should thus be carried at less expense than live meat.

By properly designed ocean steamers the difference is more in favour of the dead meat trade. Thus, a vessel of 4000 tons register with proper refrigerating and ventilating apparatus, would import to Liverpool the carcasses of 12,000 fat bullocks, whereas it would take twelve vessels of the same tonnage to convey 12,000 live bullocks. The expense of inspection would also be in favour of the dead meat trade, whilst the expense of refrigerating the dead meat would be less than the expense of ventilation, food, and attendance of the twelve cargoes of live meat.

In the dead meat trade, as at present conducted, inspection may be said to be *nil*, and the same is true of live meat.

If inspection shall ever be worth the name, the owners of the inspected meat, dead or alive, ought to pay the expense of inspection. This, also, were it enforced by statute, would very soon establish an exclusive dead meat trade on a satisfactory basis, whilst the live meat trade would be given up as hopeless.—*W. B. in Agricultural Gazette.*

At a time when agricultural education is exciting the attention of our people, the following debate, from a Hartford, Connecticut, paper, will be read with interest. The opinion of F. Ratchford Starr should have weight with Nova Scotian farmers. It is pleasing to see that the Connecticut men are not satisfied to fill the air with phantom colleges, fairy farms, and such like phantasmagoria, but make themselves heard by the clink of American gold, and base their schemes on the substantial hard pan of real estate. We have not yet arrived at that stage in Nova Scotia, but we hope the discussions that are now going on in the granges and newspapers will elicit the liberality of some prince of fortune, and lead our legislators into some feasible scheme whereby the needed supplies can be obtained:—

In the house this morning Mr. Hull of Stonington called from the table the resolution providing for an annual appropriation of \$8,000 for the Storrs Agricultural school. The question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Staub of New Milford, limiting the appropriation of \$5,000 per year for three years.

Mr. Hull desired to introduce an amendment to Mr. Staub's, authorizing the trustees of the school to accept of a deed of the property from Mr. Storrs.

Speaker Harrison said he was obliged to rule that the proposed amendment was not cognate, and could not be entertained at this juncture of the debate. It could be submitted after the Staub amendment had been disposed of. A similar amendment by Mr. Noble of Bridgeport was not entertained, and the discussion was proceeded with on the amendment offered by Mr. Staub.

Mr. Starr of Litchfield, addressed the house as follows:

Mr. Speaker—I am not sorry that the matter now before the house is being fully discussed. When it was proposed to reconsider the vote giving \$8,000 annually to the Storrs Agricultural School, I cheerfully assented. The school is a state institution, and all who cast their votes here, whether for or against it, should fully understand its objects.

Mr. Augustus Storrs certainly made the gift to the state in good faith, as is proved by his subsequent action, of which I shall speak in a moment. The \$6,000 in cash presented to the school by Mr. Charles Storrs stamps his recognition of his brother's sincerity and liberality.

It gives me no little pleasure, Mr. speaker, to inform the house that I hold in my hand a new deed to the state of the property in question, executed by Mr. Storrs, March 1st, 1884.

This differs from the original deed in that it provides that after the school has been maintained by the state twenty years from March 18, 1883, "the said premises to become the property of Connecticut in fee simple without any reversion to the party to the first part—Mr. Storrs—certain water rights excepted.

Also, that if the state of Connecticut desires to dispose of or sell the said property before the lapse of said period of twenty years from the 18th day of March, 1883, it may do so upon the payment of \$12,000, which is but little more than one-half the appraised value of the gift of Mr. Storrs and his brother Charles, conditioned, however, "That the said premises shall never be used for an insane asylum, a poor house, a reformatory, or a charitable institution of any kind except a school for educational purposes, without the written consent of" Mr. Storrs.

I knew the school merely by name, till the senate did me the honor, last winter, to appoint me one of its trustees. Though I duly appreciated the compliment paid me by such appointment, I very reluctantly accepted the trusteeship. I certainly should not have accepted it were it not that I had identified myself with the agricultural interests of the state, and desired to do what little I could to promote them.

The small number of boys at the school has been commented upon. This is owing to no fault of the school, but arises from the fact that the school is yet comparatively new, and is not understood by many of our farmers and others who are likely to avail themselves of its advantages. This difficulty, or objection, is likely to be removed to a great extent, by the discussion of the bill before us. There is no reason why the school should not before ere long be filled to its utmost capacity.

It now rests with the state to decide what support it will give the school. To appropriate a sum that will barely keep it in existence would be to deprive it of much of its usefulness, and certainly not an economical nor wise course to pursue.

Experience has taught the trustees that the annual appropriation should not be less than \$8,000, and the committee on agriculture, after giving the subject due consideration in their committee room, and at the school, have reported unanimously in favor of such appropriation.

What, Mr. speaker, is the Storrs agricultural school? Not a state farm, worked by the state as a mere farming speculation. It is a training school—an agricultural training school, where the sons of Connecticut are instructed in practical and scientific farming, so that they may learn to farm Connecticut or other land to the best possible advantage, thereby advancing their individual interests, and adding largely to the prosperity of the state. It is not to be questioned that her interests are, in a very large degree, identical with those of the tillers of the soil.

But as to training schools! West Point is a national training school, but for which, "the late unpleasantness," would have proved much more unpleasant than it did. We hear of no battles fought, nor victories won at West Point, though there is a daily call to arms there of every branch of the service. Its vast importance, though sometimes questioned in time of peace, is clearly seen

in time of the nation's need. So is it with the naval school at Annapolis. Would that the nation had a fleet as creditable to it as is that training school! A recent event—one that sent a thrill through the civilized world—renders it unnecessary to advocate the value of that school before the legislature of this state, so prompt and so hearty in the recent passage of a vote of thanks to one of her sons, a graduate of that school, who—regardless of personal danger—saved the lives of perishing fellow creatures.

If we train our young men who are to till our soil, we shall do more than can be accomplished in any other way to stop the exodus of large numbers who leave our farms to seek other homes and other occupations.

Massachusetts and other states have agricultural schools in successful operation.

The question naturally arises, does Connecticut need such a school?

Let the following figures, taken from the last government census, speak for themselves:

Connecticut, in 1880, had 30,598 farms, comprising 2,453,541 acres, valued at \$121,093,619; add farming implements and machinery, \$3,162,628, and live stock in state, valued at \$10,959,296, making in all \$135,185,834, exclusive of crops, the value of which may be imagined when I name but one—hay—as valued at over \$8,000,000.

It might be supposed that the figures given demonstrated the great agricultural success of this state, and that no state aid was needed. Not so! The enormous figures given prove the vast importance of the agricultural interests of the state, not its agricultural prosperity.

During the ten years, from 1870 to 1880, the number of farms in every New England state increased. The increase of the number of farms in Connecticut for the ten years was 5,090. But—and it is a very important but—the value of the farms in this state, though thus increased in numbers, depreciated \$3,177,472. The value of farms in Massachusetts during the ten years increased \$29,764,631. Massachusetts has, as I have already stated, a flourishing agricultural school.

Does Connecticut need such a school? Were it possible to estimate the millions of dollars which flowed into the Massachusetts treasury apart from, but influenced by, its agricultural prosperity, and the fearful loss sustained by our state, of which the more than three millions of dollars depreciation in value of farm lands is but a part, we should be startled.

Connecticut may well be proud of many of its farms, but this cannot be said of many more within her borders. We have too many unimproved and neglected farms.

The merchant who puts no money into the bank would be unreasonable were he to expect that he could draw any out. So with the farmer who neglects to enrich his fields, but hopes to get crops from them year after year.

He starves himself who thus starves his fields.

Land that is generously enriched, will be generous in its yield. Like its Divine Master, it "loveth a cheerful giver." It is no new doctrine "He who soweth sparingly, shall reap also sparingly, and he who soweth bountifully, shall reap also bountifully."

If farming in New England cannot be made remunerative, where did the many

farmers who are well off financially, get their money?

God has not given to us the absolute ownership of the fields we call our own. "The earth is the Lord's, and the fruits thereof." He has placed it under the special care of the agriculturist, "to dress it and to keep it,"—an honor which carries with it a responsibility which none can neglect with impunity. The husbandman is photographed in his fields. They tell of thrift or of indolence and neglect, as the case may be.

It is hoped Connecticut will evidence a due appreciation of the value of her soil by liberally sustaining her agricultural school.

THINKING that my experience in the matter of silo and ensilage would be of some benefit to those farmers who intend engaging in this new branch of agriculture, I send you the following lines.

In the first place in regard to building the silo—it will depend pretty much on the way the farm is situated, in regard to stone or lumber, as there are few farmers who would care to go to the expense of concrete. Having plenty of stone handy, I commenced building my silo in the same manner as building a cellar for a house, using lime mortar for about 6 inches from the face of the wall all the way up, then dashing the wall with lime mortar, making it as smooth as possible. My silo is 19 x 15 feet inside; 17 feet high, which I expect, when properly filled, to hold 60 tons, counting 40 square feet to the ton, when pressed, which from the time the weights are put on allows one-third for shrinkage. In regard to the bottom—having levelled it, I spread lime mortar to the depth of two inches, allowing it to get dry enough to carry the weight of a person. I then covered it with cement to the depth of half an inch, which will take for that size about one and half barrels of Portland cement, allowing two-thirds good sharp sand to one-third of cement; also cementing the sides of the walls at least one foot from the bottom, to retain the juice, should there be any. I have also two doors, one for putting in, and the other for feeding out.

The land where the corn grew had been under potatoes the year before. I worked it in the same manner as if for a root crop, putting the drills about 20 inches apart, with a light coat of manure in the drill, scattering the corn about eight seeds to the foot, on top of the manure, then covering with the plough, taking care to have good seed, and soaking it in cold water not less than forty hours before planting, which should be about the first week in June. If put in the ground in good order it will require very little cultivation. I cut it about the time it commenced tasseling out; having weighed a row, it proved 29 tons

to the acre. I put about 29 tons in the silo, tramping it well while being put in, then laying tar paper on top, then two inch plank, with narrow boards between plank and paper to keep them even, then about two feet of stone on the top of the plank.

Having opened it on the 10th of January, I found it in good order, the cattle preferring it to the best hay. I fed two head on it alone, for 10 days, with better results than from hay and roots, 20 lbs. to a feed or 60 lbs. per day being sufficient.—*T. B. Smith, in Colchester Sun.*

AMERICAN TESTIMONY.—As there has been no little idle talk in England in disparagement, not only of Shorthorns, but of all closely-bred cattle, as beef-producers, the following statement, taken from a Chicago paper—made in a city where more carcasses of beef may be inspected than in any other city in the world—seems to deserve reprinting. It is written after the award of the judges for best carcasses of beef:—"The advocates of the theory that pure or very high-grade animals are necessarily incapable of the highest excellence as beef-producers get but little support from this show. Many of the best carcasses are technically pure bred, more are practically so. This is especially the case with the Shorthorns. Mr. Gillett's cattle are pure Shorthorns for all purposes. The Kentucky cattle were pure or nearly so." It is stated that Mr. Gillett, referred to above, whose lot of steers under 2 years was one of the features of the show, intends to bring them to England, and that six of them increased at an average rate of above 600 lb. in a year.

Advertisements.

Resolution of Provincial Board of Agriculture,
3rd March, 1882.

"No advertisements, except official notices from recognized Agricultural Societies, shall be inserted in the JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE in future, unless PREPAID at rate of 50 cents each insertion for advertisements not exceeding ten lines, and five cents for each additional line."

DURHAM BULLS FOR SALE.

"IMPERIAL GEORGE," No. 212, Nova Scotia Stock Record, colour red, white spot on forehead; calved January 27th, 1883; weight, when 13 months old, 950 lbs.

"Dean of Kings," No. 209, Nova Scotia Short Horn Record; colour red roan, calved February 15th, 1883.

"Alex," No. 211, Nova Scotia Short Horn Record, colour light red; calved July 24th, 1883.

"Dau Bruce," No. 210, Nova Scotia Short Horn Record; colour dark red and white; calved July 14th, 1883.

Also, two thoroughbred Berkshire Boars, fine animals, and fit for service; now six months and half old.

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March 10th, 1884.

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Three Sizes Ground Bone

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HALIFAX, N. S.

Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

FOR SALE.

THE Thorough-bred Short-Horn Bull
"KING HAROLD,"

No 154 Nova Scotia Register, two years old on 23rd January last. Color roan. Took first prize at Provincial Exhibition, at Truro, and also at Dominion Exhibition, at St. John, last fall. Price \$200.

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The Thorough-bred Short-Horn Bull

"PRINCE RUPERT,"

No. 213 Nova Scotia Register, one year old on 20th February last. Color red. Full brother to "King Harold," the first prize taker. Price \$125.

Address:—JOHN FITZGERALD,
Care of CHAS. C. GREGORY,

Antigonish.

Antigonish, }
26th March. } mch

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.

A THREE-YEAR OLD, high pedigree JERSEY BULL. Color steel grey and white. Name "Glencairn of Lornedale," No. 38 N. S. Register. A sure Stock-getter.

For price apply to PROFESSOR LAWSON, at Halifax, or the subscriber, at Truro.

ISRAEL LONGWORTH.

March 14, 1884. mch

FOR SALE.

THREE THOROUGH-BRED AYRSHIRE BULLS, 2 two years old and 1 four. Very fine animals. Prices reasonable.

Apply to JAMES T. COOKE,
Churchville,
mch—2i Pictou Co., N. S.

FOR SALE AT LOYFIELD.

SEVERAL Short Horn Durham Bulls and Bull Calves. Also, several Cows and Heifers. All stock is of first quality, and pedigreed back to English Herd Book animals on both sides. Prices low and terms accommodating.

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—is published monthly by—

A. & W. MACKINLAY,
No. 10, GRANVILLE STREET,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Fifty cents per annum—payable in advance.
Single copy five cents.