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

VOL. IV.

HALIFAX, N. S., JUNE—JULY, 1883.

No. 35.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE POTATO BEETLE.

We regret to find that the much-dreaded Potato Beetle has appeared in several counties of the Province. Its history and habits have been much written about during the last ten years. Here we give briefly the remedies that may be at once applied on the appearance of the Beetle on the Potato vines.

1. Take a deep tin or iron vessel, such as a milk pail, coal scuttle or wide-mouthed kettle or pot, and, walking along the drills, strike the potato vines with a shingle, lath or other light flat stick, holding the vessel so that the beetles will fall into it. When a sufficient quantity has been collected, boiling water or kerosene can be poured into the vessel. Should some crawl up the sides, a tap of the stick will cause them to fall back.

2. Dust Paris Green (to be obtained at the Drug Store) over the potato vines while the dew is on them. Paris Green is an arsenical poison, should be handled with care,

and kept away from children, careless servants and domestic animals.

3. A better mode of using the Paris Green is to put it into water,—one or two tea spoonfuls to a pail of water. Stir occasionally, and sprinkle the potato vines by means of a whisk or small broom. The advantages of this method are that less of the poison is required, and it can be applied in the heat of the day as well as in morning and evening.

4. London Purple may be used instead of Paris Green.

REPORTS ON THE CROPS OF NOVA SCOTIA, JULY, 1883.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

MAPLE GROVE, PARADISE,
July 16th, 1883.

SIR,—In reply to your circular of the 9th inst., requesting a few notes on the present condition and prospects of the crops in this section, I have to report that the hay crop on the marshes and intervalles will be fully one quarter below last year; the old fields one-half—this is owing to the unfavorable wet spring. Potatoes have been extensively planted and look well at the present time. Root crops are also looking well. Wheat not so much sown, but Corn grains largely cultivated

and looking very well. Dairy. As the season has not been very favourable for pasturage, the *make* of cheese and butter will not exceed last year, if as large. The prospects of fruit are very discouraging—the estimate may safely be placed at one-quarter crop in the County—the late keeping varieties, such as Nonpareil, Vandivior, Greening, &c., are nearly a total failure, whilst Gravenstein, King of Tompkins County, Baldwins and Ribston Pippin give promise of a fair yield; small fruits a partial failure.

Yours very truly,
W. E. STARRATT.

ROUND HILL, ANNAPOLIS,
July 14th, 1883.

Hay, an average yield, quality good. Grain, but little sown for want of rain, the crop prospects poor. Potatoes, a larger area planted than for many years, and look well. Turnips, mangolds and other roots came up well and promise a fair yield. Fruit—Apples less than for many years, may be one-fourth of an average crop; Cherries scarce; Straw berries and other small fruit a fair yield.

Yours truly,
GEO. WHITMAN.

ANTIGONISH COUNTY.

ANTIGONISH, July 14th, 1883.

An early opening in April was followed by a wet May, which retarded the spring work and caused a large proportion of the seed to be put in later than usual. A few weeks of very rapid growth is being followed by warm, dry weather,

greatly against the late grain and root crops, and if not succeeded speedily by showers, will result in a light growth of straw. Hay is being cut about ten days earlier than usual, and will be about an average crop. Frequent showers would change matters materially in the interests of the farmers of this county.

C. B. WHIDDEN.

ANTIGONISH, July 16.

Since writing on the 14th we have had eight hours' constant rain; still dull and looks like a continuance of the same. This change will add materially to the crops in the county, and tend to gladden the hearts of farmers generally.

C. B. W.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

LOWER LONDONDERRY, }
July 12th, 1883. }

Your favor of 9th inst., requesting information in reference to present state of crops duly received, and I hasten to reply thereto. I am pleased to be able to send a more favorable report than last year. Hay, which made a splendid appearance the first of June, will be good, although perhaps not such a heavy crop as contemplated some two or three weeks ago. It has evidently been injured by the great drought of last summer, otherwise the yield would have been unusually heavy. It is very early; some have already commenced to cut. Wheat, very little sown on account of the failure the past two years, caused by the weevil. Oats,—those sown early are looking simply splendid; unless the remainder of the season is very favorable, the late ones will be light. Potatoes are making a fair show; many fields were planted when the land was quite too wet; the present indications are that we will have an average yield. The Colorado Beetle is again visiting his favourite haunts, although not as yet in alarming numbers. The season so far has been favorable for Turnips, Mangolds, &c. The southern slope of the Cobequid Mountains is not a fruit district. Will some of your readers tell us in the JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE the reason? Generally speaking, the present prospects of the farmers are much more cheering than at this date last year.

A. R. FULTON.

LOWER STEWIAOKE, }
July 16, 1883. }

All the field crops in this section as good as perhaps ever known. These include grass, grain and potatoes. People commencing to cut grass earlier than common, it being a good burden. Potatoes a little late, but coming on finely. Grain, a good breadth sown, and all doing well. Pastures keep up well, but

the drouth is now telling on them. Apples, but a limited crop.

SAMUEL KELLY.

TRURO, July 16th, 1883.

Sir.—Considering the large amount of wet weather which prevailed in this section of the Province during seed time, and retarded planting and sowing, and also taking into account the almost entire absence of rain since the middle of June, at about which date the most of the crops were committed to the soil in Truro and Onslow, it is pleasing to be able to report, in answer to your card, that in every direction the crops are looking remarkably well, though, for the reasons stated, it is believed that potato digging will be later than usual, and that the straw of the grain will not be long. The hay on the marshes, for the most part, is good, though somewhat light on the uplands. A fair average crop may be expected. There is no doubt, however, that a certain diminution in every crop has taken place for lack of moisture, in which respect, it is said, Halifax has fared differently. In Truro Mr. Brown's fears about individual exhibitors of roots at the "Dominion and Centennial Exhibition" being obliged to take 750 lbs. of mangold wurtzel, in the shape of 25 roots, so long a distance, will not likely be realized. Without particularizing the crops further, allow me to add that in many directions large areas in potatoes are noticeable, and that with several farmers barley is taking the place of wheat. The best field of wheat the writer has seen is one of 27 acres at Oakfield, in your rainy county. It is a grand sight, but is only in keeping with General Laurie's 22 acres of fodder corn, and large fields of cereals.

Yours, etc., I. L.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

AMHERST, July 13th, 1883.

In reply I would say,—Hay light, below an average crop; never saw so much winter-killed marsh; spring cold and backward. Wheat and Oats, where got in early, look generally well; late poorly. Many potato fields planted very late, but are coming on well. Bug in most of the fields, but I think and hope will not inflict great injury. Mangolds and Turnips came badly; some fields ploughed up and re-seeded. Our small orchards seem well loaded, and Cherries promise a bountiful crop. Streams very low, land dry, and rain needed.

HIRAM BLACK.

MINUDIE, July 12th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—Your postal dated the 9th to hand, and have to say in reply that the crops are as follows:—English Hay,

our principal crop, not as good as last year; on low marshes good deal winter killed; Broadleaf every sign of a heavy yield. Oats that were sown on the frosty poor; those that were in later look well. Very little Wheat sown in this district. Potatoes, very few planted, people afraid of the bug; those that are in look well, and no signs of the bug as yet. Barley looking well.

I remain, yours truly,

AMOS VERNON,
Minudie and Barronsfield Agricultural Society.

DIGBY COUNTY.

WEYMOUTH, July 12th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—The Spring was so cold and wet that it was with difficulty crops were got in; but they have come on remarkably well. Potatoes and Grain are looking splendidly now; Hay, I think, will be rather above an average crop. Roots are all up and healthy, but depend yet upon further state of weather. Fruit of all kinds will be light, owing to heavy rains during the flowering period, the pollen of the flowers being washed away, preventing fertilization of germs. Of grain the largest quantity sown are Oats. Very little Wheat sown this season, partially owing to the wet spring.

Yours truly,

N. E. BUTLER.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

MUSQUODOBOIT, July 13, 1883.

The spring, owing to so much rain, was the latest that has been for years; very little of the grain and potatoes were in the ground before the first of June, and in wet land before the last. It has had the effect of causing some of the neighbours to commence tile draining. A few hints on draining in the JOURNAL would be a benefit. The Hay crop, now about ready to cut, is a very fair crop, both upland and intervale; it will be above the average. Wheat,—little or none sown, owing to the weevil. Oats, though late, look exceedingly well. Buckwheat,—a great quantity sown with Super Phosphate looks well. Potatoes look well. Turnips and Mangolds looking well; very little of the turnip beetle to be seen. We have had a beautiful growing season, heat and plenty of show. With a fine autumn, there is the chance of an abundant crop.

C. N. SPROTT.

UPPER MUSQUODOBOIT, }
July 12th, 1883. }

Dear Sir,—Hay.—Farmers commencing hay harvest; hay crop early and very good, above an average. Wheat but little sown, but where said little was sown it looks promising and good. Oats

growing rapidly, but far behind for the season of the year. Very wet spring caused late sowing. Buckwheat,—increased acreage, but late and backward; crop don't give good promise. Barley late; stands thin on the ground, particularly on low lands. The crop will be below an average. Potatoes, in consequence of late planting, are in many places far behind former seasons; the plants have come up well, colour good, stocks free from bugs and other vermin, and the crop in growth advancing rapidly. Turnips late, and not at all promising; continued wet weather in spring caused the soil to become hard and baked; the Turnip crop cannot flourish under such circumstances, consequently the crop here will be below the average. Mangolds are not sown extensively in this place, but where they have been sown, particularly the early sown, look vigorous and promising. The Hay, Oat and Potato crops are the three on which our farmers largely depend for their prosperity, and, although the Oat and Potato crops should not come up to the mark, yet the promising Hay harvest will more than counterbalance the deficiency. Hay lands prepared with lime as a top-dressing give promise of an uncommon yield. When our farmers wake up to the importance of using lime on our lands then will agriculture flourish in our midst.

Your humble servant,
DAVID ARCHIBALD.

HANTS COUNTY.

MILFORD, July 16th, 1883.

The grass crop in Shubenacadie and vicinity will be rather below the average, but not to say a short crop. On account of the wet spring the acreage in grain is much less than the average, and with the exception of some fields of early grain, is now suffering from want of rain. The same may be said of roots, but there is yet time for Turnips to make a good crop if seasonable showers set in soon. The Hay in this locality will be much earlier than usual, both Timothy and Clover being much ahead of last year in maturity.

Yours truly,
G. W. WALKER.

MAITLAND, July 16th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—Owing to the very wet weather during the greater part of the month of May, the getting in of crops, except in dry ground, was much delayed, yet the appearance at present is very good. Hay promises an abundant crop. Potatoes and other root crops are looking well and growing fast. In grain the ravages of rust and weevil, the former in oats and both in wheat, have almost stopped their cultivation; the principal grain crop being barley, with a little

buckwheat, both of which at present are doing well and with seasonable showers will yield a good return.

Yours truly,
STEPHEN POTNAM.

INVERNESS COUNTY.

WHYCOCOMAGH, C. B. }
July 13th, 1883. }

Dear Sir,—In reply to your favor of the 9th inst., prospects for the husbandman are in every way most encouraging. The wet season in early spring reduced the acreage sown, but the quality promises to make up for quantity lacking. With us grass is above the average. Wheat is looking well, and a considerable breadth sown. Potatoes very good as yet, but it is rather early to anticipate results. Oats and Buckwheat apparently doing well. Root crops are not extensively sown here; what is sown is doing well. Small fruits are in abundance, and apples and plums give promise of an excellent crop. On the whole our farmers have every reason to be hopeful and grateful.

Very truly yours,
LAUCHLIN J. HART.

KING'S COUNTY.

WOLFVILLE, July 11th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—The present condition of the crops is flattering in this district. Grass on Beckwith Dyke abundant, quality good. Potatoes are very promising. If there is any one thing the farmers of Kings know, and know thoroughly, it is the art of growing potatoes. They have reduced it to a science. The Colorado Beetle has put in an appearance for certain; we have it in the various stages, from the egg to the perfect insect. The insect tribes are more numerous each succeeding year. The apple crop will be in some sections a failure. Reports are conflicting.

Yours,
W. H. O. HALIBURTON.

LOWER CANARD, CORNWALLIS, }
July 18, 1883. }

Dear Sir,—On my return home after a few days absence, I received yours of the 12th inst., and in compliance with your request I give the following as the general opinion upon the state of the crops in this part of the County:—Hay. Our farmers are in the midst of this harvest. The crop is probably an average one, being large on good lands, both uplands and dyke, while it is considered below the usual yield on the poorer and late lands. So far it is being housed without rain. Grain.—Oats look very promising, and a good many sown. Wheat and other cereals but little sown, but are looking unusually well. Fruit, the general opinion is that apples, pears and

plums will be below an average crop in this County, but it is yet too early to decide, particularly in reference to apples, as they do not make much show upon the trees before August. We still look for a fair crop both of apples and pears, while plums will probably be scarce. The plum trees are fast dying out with the "Black Knot," for which there appears to be no remedy. Small fruits are fairly good. Potatoes are looking well, especially where planted in May and early part of June; those planted on late or wet lands are not doing so well, and are not likely to stand the dry weather as well as those earlier planted. The much dreaded "Colorado Beetle" has at last made its appearance in this township in several places, and on one or two farms has fairly commenced its ravages. The general opinion prevails that they have been imported in the roots of young trees brought from the United States the last spring. As a proof of this young trees have been planted in the vicinity where over the potato bug has been found. Garden vegetables are looking well. Last year some of our enterprising farmers built Silos and filled them with feeding corn, the results of which, so far as we can learn, have been very satisfactory, and they have again planted the corn which is looking well and promises a large yield. The County generally is looking finely.

I am, yours truly,
C. F. EATON.

PICTOU COUNTY.

NEW GLASGOW, N. S., }
July 16th, 1883. }

Sir,—The prospects of the farmer in this district are not very encouraging. We had a cold, wet spring, which made seed-time very late, except where farms were naturally dry. We have now a long spell of drought. From the first of June we had only a few local showers, and it tells on all the crops, potatoes in particular. We expected a heavy crop of hay up to the middle of June, but the dry weather put a stop to its growth, and it will only turn out a light crop. Some farmers took advantage of a fine spell of weather early in April and sowed their wheat, which now looks very promising. Mr. James MacKay, of Riverton, has five acres under winter wheat, which promises a large yield, and is now beyond the reach of weevil.

JOHN ROSS.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

The abundant rain encouraged most to look for a larger than average hay crop, but so far as I have observed, except in well cultivated fields, and recently laid down or top dressed, the crop will be

light; rain alone will not compensate for starvation at the roots, and we have a great deal exposed and winter killed; even trees suffered more than in our ordinary winters. Potato and root crops, although late, look well and are said to be promising.

C. E. BROWN.

CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

MEETINGS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
HALIFAX, 4TH AND 5TH JULY.

Present—David Matheson, President; Israel Longworth, Truro; C. N. Sprott, Musquodoboit; Colonel W. E. Starratt, Paradise; Professor Lawson, Secretary.

The committee made a careful examination of the prize list of the forthcoming Dominion Exhibition to be held at St. John, N. B., and thereafter met Mr. J. L. Inches, Secretary of the Agricultural Board of New Brunswick, for the purpose of suggesting modifications in the prizes and regulations. The chief points to which attention was directed were the following:—1, the total amount of prizes given for live stock, which the committee thought insufficient. 2, the classification of horses. 3, the smallness of amounts and limited number of prizes offered for thoroughbreds. 4, the omission of Guernseys from the prize list. 5, the omission of special grades. 6, explanations required of the special regulations under classes 15 and 16. The committee also called Mr. Inches' attention to the regulation that there be "no judges appointed and no awards made in the manufacturing and mechanical departments," and pointed out that if this resolution were adhered to there would be no sufficient inducement for manufacturers at a distance to send exhibits to St. John. Prizes for condensed milk were recommended to be added.

On motion of Mr. Longworth, seconded by Colonel Starratt,

Resolved, That Mr. Inches be requested to bring under notice of the New Brunswick Board and Exhibition Committee the several modifications on the prize list suggested by members of the N. S. Board, with a view to encourage exhibits from Nova Scotia.

Mr. Inches promised to do so.

On motion of Colonel Starratt, seconded by Mr. Sprott, the application of the Eastern Annapolis Agricultural Society for recognition was granted. The by-laws of the society were submitted, examined and approved of.

The committee prepared regulations defining the duties, etc., of a veterinary surgeon, under the recommendation of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly, which the Secretary was

directed to submit for the consideration of the Government.

Arrangements were made in reference to the Jersey Bull, Litchfield 15th. It is intended to send him to Truro not later than the end of the present month, and subsequently to River John via Wentworth and Tatamagouche under certain restrictions.

The subject of agricultural education engaged the attention of the committee, and a letter received by the Secretary was submitted.

The committee, after fully considering the matter of arrangements for examining and selecting exhibits for the Dominion Exhibition, resolved, in order to save expense, to recommend the Provincial Government to authorise the following regulations, which was accordingly done:

1. That all persons in Nova Scotia intending to exhibit at the Dominion Exhibition at St. John shall, not later than 15th August, send to Professor Lawson, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Halifax, a list of their proposed exhibits, stating whether any and, if so, what portion, will be shown previously at the Provincial Exhibition at Truro.

2. That the Secretary shall immediately thereafter transmit to each member of the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia a list of the articles and animals proposed to be exhibited from his district.

3. That each member of the Board shall, where practicable, personally examine the proposed exhibits in his district, and adopt such other means as may be available to satisfy himself whether or not they are worthy of being sanctioned for exhibition.

4. A meeting of the Board will be held, at which each member will report upon the proposed exhibits in his district, when any cases of doubt or difficulty can be decided, such meeting to be held as early as practicable in September, in time to enable entries of exhibits to be made by 15th September, in accordance with Rule 5 of the Dominion Exhibition Regulations.

NEWPORT, July 17th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—According to request I send you a bill of the proceedings of the horse "French Republic," and his different stands during the season, which I hope will prove satisfactory.

I remain, yours, &c,
ALEX. COCHRAN.

P. S.—I received the prize lists of the Truro, and also of the Dominion Exhibition, and am surprised to find no prize for "Norman Percheron Horses," at either Exhibition. I think it would be far better to have left out the *little trotting stallions*, which are getting to be a nuisance, and to give prizes to horses of more substance.

In regard to *thoroughbreds*, I have not seen one at any Exhibition which I thought was worthy of a prize.

I remain, yours, &c,
A. C.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF NOVA SCOTIA, 1883.

GENERAL REGULATIONS AND PRIZE LIST

FOR THE

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

To be held at Truro, N. S., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 1883.

Held by authority of the Provincial Legislature, and under the auspices of the Central Board of Agriculture, under the immediate direction and management of the Colchester Exhibition Committee.

E. W. HAMILTON.

Secretary Exhibition Committee.

Competition open to whole Province.
No Charge for Entry of Exhibits.

COMMITTEES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.—W. M. Blair, Esq., M. P. F., Chairman; D. H. Muir, Esq., M. D., Treasurer; J. B. Calkin, Esq., A. M., E. C. Munro, W. N. Dickson, F. H. Eaton, C. P. Blanchard, J. B. Fraser, Jas. D. Ross, George A. Layton, H. H. Eaton, E. W. Hamilton, Esq., with the Presidents and Secretaries of the Agricultural Societies in Colchester; E. W. Hamilton, Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES FOR CONDUCTING EXHIBITION:—HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, &c.—C. P. Blanchard, E. C. Munro, William Sutherland.

POULTRY.—H. H. Eaton, J. C. Black, John Jamieson.

ROOTS, VEGETABLES, GRAINS AND DAIRY PRODUCE.—E. C. Munro, W. N. Dickson, Andrew Archibald.

WOOLLEN GOODS.—George A. Layton, F. H. Eaton, Wm. Cummings.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—J. B. Fraser, H. H. Eaton, James Norris.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, &c.—J. B. Calkin, D. H. Muir, L. J. Crowe.

LOGGING COMMITTEE.—Councillor R. Craig, Geo. Ross, Geo. McLeod, Wm. Logan.

JUDGES.—C. P. Blanchard, J. B. Calkin, E. C. Munro, E. W. Hamilton.

POLICE.—James D. Ross, H. T. Lawrence.

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.—F. H. Eaton, E. W. Hamilton, Geo. A. Layton.

PROGRAMME AND CEREMONIES.—J. B. Calkin, Dr. D. H. Muir, J. D. Ross.

FOOD AND REFRESHMENTS.—W. N. Dickson, H. H. Eaton, P. McG. Archibald.

BOAT AND RAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—James D. Ross, George Donkin, E. W. Hamilton.

The Chairman of the General Committee to be a member of all Special Committees.

All communications relating to matters connected with the Exhibition should be addressed to E. W. HAMILTON, Secretary.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The Exhibition grounds and buildings will be opened on Monday, Sept. 24th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., and continue open during the day till sunset, for the reception and arrangement of Exhibition articles and animals. Exhibitors on arrival will immediately report themselves at the Secretary's office, who, with assistance of Committee of Management, will allot appropriate pens or space for their exhibits. This day none but members

of the General Committee, officials, exhibitors and necessary attendants will be admitted.

2. Live animals, flowers and perishable articles will be received on Tuesday morning from sunrise up to 9 o'clock, a. m., unavoidable delays to be dealt with at the discretion of the Committee.

3. The Exhibition will be open to the public on Tuesday, September 25th, at two o'clock, p. m., when the opening address will be given. The Grounds and Building will be open each succeeding day to visitors from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Admission 25 cents. Children 10 cents. Bands of music will be in attendance daily.

4. The Judges will meet at the Secretary's office on Tuesday, September 25th, at 9 a. m., obtain entry books and proceed to award premiums. On completing their work, which must be finished by Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, a. m., they will personally show their books to the Secretary and will be furnished with the requisite Prize Tickets; which it will be their duty to place carefully, and as soon as possible, upon the various articles, before giving up their books and report.

5. Exhibits may be removed from the grounds on Friday afternoon, the 28th, at 3 o'clock, immediately after the closing address has been delivered. The Treasurer will commence to pay premiums on the grounds at 9 a. m. on Friday. Prizes not claimed within three months from the close of the Exhibition will be forfeited.

6. Every intending competitor must transmit to the Secretary, not later than the dates mentioned below, an entry paper, containing a correct list of the animals or articles which he intends to exhibit, and, in the case of thoroughbred stock, a reference to the registry numbers of the New Nova Scotia Stock Register. Any competitor failing to transmit his entry certificate at the proper time will be excluded from competition. No fee is charged for the entry of animals or articles.

7. Horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, must be entered on or before Saturday, September 1st, and the age of each animal should be stated in years and months, at date of exhibition; the precise date of birth to be given when necessary.

8. Plants and flowers, fruit, grain, roots, vegetables, and other field and garden products, agricultural implements, and manufactures of all kinds, articles not elsewhere enumerated, may be entered up to Saturday, September 15th, one clear week preceding the show.

9. Exhibitors of bulky articles, requiring extensive or unusual accommodation should communicate with the

Secretary on or before Saturday, September 1st, in order that there may be time for the committee to make the requisite arrangements.

10. All articles for exhibition must be on the grounds Monday, 24th September, after which day none will be received, except live stock, fruit, flowers, and other perishable articles, which will be received up to 9 a. m. on Tuesday, September 25th. All necessary erections, and bulky articles requiring to be put together on the grounds or in the buildings, must be finished, and all waste material and rubbish removed not later than 12 o'clock on Saturday, Sept. 22nd.

11. Exhibitors will in every case give the necessary personal attention to whatever they exhibit. Necessary attendants upon live stock and workmen actually required to attend to machinery, will be furnished with admission tickets with their names written upon them for 25 cents, which tickets will be good at the *Exhibitor's Gate only* during the show; such tickets to be obtained from the Secretary by personal application.

12. All articles for competition shall be the production or manufacture of the Exhibitor; field produce must be the growth of 1883, and all live stock must have been owned and kept by the exhibitor in the Province not less than three months immediately prior to the Exhibition.

13. Articles from other countries, and especially from other Provinces of the Dominion, are solicited, but not for competition. The Committee will have the power of granting honorary certificates for such articles as they may deem worthy of merit.

14. All expenses incurred in the conveyance of articles or animals to and from Truro, placing them in the exhibition, and maintaining them while there, shall be borne by the exhibitors, who must likewise undertake all risk of loss or damage. Articles must in every case be delivered and unpacked free of expense to the committee.

15. Each exhibitor will receive from the Secretary an entry ticket for every article to be exhibited by him, and he is required to affix such ticket upon the article or animal which he exhibits, or on the stalls.

16. In the woollen manufactures and fine art department "Delivery Cards" will be furnished to the exhibitors when such articles are entered in the Secretary's book, and no such exhibit can be removed from the building, unless its "Delivery Card" is presented to those in charge of the Department.

17. When fewer than three competitors appear for any prize, and where the articles exhibited are of inferior merit, the judges shall have the discretionary

power of awarding or withholding prizes or reducing their values. No article can take two prizes, or be exhibited in two collections, unless the contrary is distinctly expressed in the prize list. In estimating the merits of live stock the judges are requested to take age into consideration where animals of different ages are competing against each other.

18. The committee are required to reject all exhibits which they shall consider unworthy or unfit for exhibition.

19. No person shall be allowed to enter for exhibition more than one specimen (or required quantity) in any one section, or more than one specimen from any one farm, garden or manufactory. This rule is not to apply to animals.

20. During the exhibition all vegetable products and manufactured articles shall be under the control of the Exhibition Committee and of their superintendents, and all live stock shall be taken charge of by their owners—the superintendents giving all practicable assistance in providing the necessary accommodations and food. Hay, straw, oats and roots will be supplied on the grounds at reasonable prices, and there will be a free supply of water.

21. All articles exposed for sale shall have the prices affixed, and be sold by the owner, or by parties appointed by him or her for that purpose. No auctioneer will be allowed to sell animals or articles on the grounds or in the building without the written permission of the President or Secretary of the committee, and the time and place of sale specified in such permission must be strictly adhered to.

22. Articles or animals sent for competition or exhibition shall not be removed from the exhibition rooms or grounds, till the time mentioned in section 5.

23. Any person who shall attempt to interfere with the Judges while in the discharge of their duties, or who shall attempt to influence their decisions by his presence or remarks, or who shall afterwards, within the limits of the show grounds, use any contemptuous or abusive language, in consequence of any award made, shall forfeit his right to any premiums to which he might otherwise be entitled, and be otherwise dealt with as the committee may determine.

24. Any exhibitor who may feel aggrieved in consequence of any accidental irregularity, is requested simply to draw the attention of the Committee of the Department, or of some member of the General Committee, to such, without entering into any discussion apt to cause hindrance or disturbance. Should he not receive what he may consider sufficient redress on the spot, he must nevertheless abide by the decision given, but

he may, at the close of the exhibition, bring the matter before the committee by written statement, with a view to full enquiry.

25. Space will be provided for any article that may be forwarded for exhibition, subject to approval of committee, apart from such as are mentioned in the Prize List. Awards of merit will be given for such, all of which exhibits must be entered on the Secretary's book in the manner prescribed for those that come within the Prize List.

26. Exhibitors must supply themselves with proper fastenings for safely securing the animals in their stalls. All bulls one year old must have nose rings.

27. Exhibits of manufactures of every description are solicited for which certificates of merit will be awarded to all considered worthy by the judges.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

\$500.00 has been provided by the Provincial Government to pay the expense of exhibits from Nova Scotia to the Dominion Exhibition to be held at St. John, N. B., on the week following the exhibition in this Province. The articles for exhibition will be selected by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and in order to save that committee trouble and expense it is very desirable that so far as possible that selection should be made at this exhibition.

PRIZE LIST.

Class 1.—Horses.

AGE OF HORSES AND CATTLE TO BE COMPUTED TO SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1883.)

In awarding the prizes for horses, the judges are requested to take into account the age, size, training, style, and soundness, as well as breed, and not to award any prize unless they consider the animal worthy of it.

Colts exhibited with their dams in Sections 4 and 14 are eligible to compete in Sections 10 and 26, but no other animal will be allowed to compete in more than one Section.

TROTTING AND CARRIAGE HORSES.

Section.

1. Best Stallion to breed horses for trotting, carriage or road, 4 years old and upwards, to be shown in carriage...\$30 00
2nd, do do do ... 20 00
3rd, do do do ... 12 00
2. Best Stallion to breed horses for trotting, carriage or road, 3 years old and under 4.....20 00
2nd, do do do ... 15 00
3rd, do do do ... 10 00
3. Best Stallion to breed horses for trotting, carriage or road, 2 years old... 15 00
2nd, do do do ... 12 00
3rd, do do do ... 10 00
4. Best Brood Mare and Colt not over 12 months old (or evidence that a colt has been reared within the last 12 months), for breeding horses for trotting, carriage or road, to be shown in carriage..... 20 00
2nd, do do do ... 15 00
3rd, do do do ... 10 00
5. Best pair carriage horses in carriage, both to be the bona fide property of the exhibitor 20 00
2nd, do do do ... 15 00

6. Best single carriage horse (not one of a pair), driven in carriage.....\$15 00
2nd, do do do ... 12 00
3rd, do do do ... 10 00
7. Best colt (not a stallion) for trotting, carriage or road, 3 years old, shown in carriage 15 00
2nd, do do do ... 12 00
3rd, do do do ... 8 00
8. Best colt (not a stallion) for trotting, carriage or road, 2 years old, shown in halter 12 00
2nd, do do do ... 10 00
3rd, do do do ... 8 00
9. Best colt for trotting, carriage or road, 1 year old, shown in halter 10 00
2nd, do do do ... 8 00
3rd, do do do ... 6 00
10. Best sucking colt for trotting, carriage or road 8 00
2nd, do do do ... 6 00
3rd, do do do ... 4 00

AGRICULTURAL OR DRAFT HORSES.

11. Best stallion to breed horses for agricultural and draft purposes, 4 years old and upwards\$30 00
2nd, do do do ... 20 00
3rd, do do do ... 12 00
12. Best stallion to breed horses for agricultural and draft purposes, 3 years and under 4 20 00
2nd, do do do ... 15 00
3rd, do do do ... 10 00
13. Best stallion to breed horses for agricultural and draft purposes, 2 years old 15 00
2nd, do do do ... 12 00
3rd, do do do ... 10 00
14. Best brood mare and colt not over 12 months old (or evidence that a colt has been reared within the last 12 months), for breeding horses for agricultural and draft purposes 20 00
2nd, do do do ... 15 00
3rd, do do do ... 10 00
15. Best pair draft horses, both to be the bona fide property of the exhibitor... 20 00
2nd, do do do ... 15 00
3rd, do do do ... 12 00
16. Best single draft horse 12 00
2nd, do do do ... 10 00
3rd, do do do ... 8 00
17. Best colt (not a stallion) for draft purposes, 3 years old, shown in halter 12 00
2nd, do do do ... 10 00
3rd, do do do ... 8 00
18. Best colt (not a stallion) for draft purposes, 2 years old, shown in halter 10 00
2nd, do do do ... 8 00
3rd, do do do ... 6 00
19. Best colt for draft purposes, one year old, shown in halter 8 00
2nd, do do do ... 6 00
3rd, do do do ... 4 00
20. Best sucking colt for draft purposes... 6 00
2nd, do do do ... 4 00
3rd, do do do ... 3 00

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

21. Best stallion for breeding horses for all purposes, 4 years old and upwards..... 30 00
2nd, do do do ... 20 00
3rd, do do do ... 12 00
22. Best stallion for breeding horses for all purposes, 3 years old and under 4 20 00
2nd, do do do ... 15 00
3rd, do do do ... 10 00
23. Best stallion for breeding horses for all purposes, 2 years old 15 00
2nd, do do do ... 12 00
3rd, do do do ... 10 00

Class 2.—Cattle.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK, CERTIFIED PEDIGREE.

SHORT HORN DURHAMS.—BULLS.

Section.

1. Best thoroughbred Durham bull, 3 years old and upwards\$25 00
2nd, do do do ... 20 00
3rd, do do do ... 15 00

2. Best thoroughbred Durham bull, 2 years old\$20 00
2nd, do do do ... 15 00
3rd, do do do ... 10 00
3. Best thorough-bred Durham bull, 1 year old..... 15 00
2nd, do do do ... 10 00
3rd, do do do ... 8 00
4. Best thorough-bred Durham bull, calf 10 00
2nd, do do do ... 8 00
3rd, do do do ... 6 00

COWS.

5. Best thorough-bred Durham cow..... 20 00
2nd, do do do ... 15 00
3rd, do do do ... 10 00
6. Best thorough-bred Durham heifer, 2 years old 15 00
2nd, do do do ... 12 00
3rd, do do do ... 10 00
7. Best thorough-bred Durham heifer, 1 year old..... 12 00
2nd, do do do ... 10 00
3rd, do do do ... 8 00
8. Best thorough-bred Durham heifer, calf..... 10 00

AYRSHIRES.—BULLS.

9. Best thorough-bred Ayrshire bull, 3 years old or upwards 20 00
2nd, do do do ... 15 00
3rd, do do do ... 10 00
10. Best thorough-bred Ayrshire bull, 2 years old 15 00
2nd, do do do ... 10 00
3rd, do do do ... 8 00
11. Best thorough-bred Ayrshire bull, 1 year old 10 00
2nd, do do do ... 8 00
3rd, do do do ... 6 00
12. Best thorough-bred Ayrshire bull, calf 8 00
2nd, do do do ... 6 00
3rd, do do do ... 4 00

COWS.

13. Best thorough-bred Ayrshire cow 20 00
2nd do do do ... 15 00
3rd do do do ... 10 00
14. Best thorough-bred Ayrshire heifer, 2 years old 12 00
2nd, do do do ... 10 00
3rd, do do do ... 8 00
15. Best thorough-bred Ayrshire heifer, 1 year old..... 10 00
2nd, do do do ... 8 00
3rd, do do do ... 6 00
16. Best thorough-bred Ayrshire heifer, calf 8 00
2nd, do do do ... 6 00
3rd, do do do ... 4 00

DEVONS.—BULLS.]

17. Best thorough-bred Devon bull, 3 years old and upwards 20 00
2nd, do do do ... 15 00
3rd, do do do ... 10 00
18. Best thorough-bred Devon bull, 2 years old 15 00
2nd, do do do ... 10 00
3rd, do do do ... 8 00
19. Best thorough-bred Devon bull, 1 year old..... 10 00
2nd, do do do ... 8 00
3rd, do do do ... 6 00
20. Best thorough-bred bull calf 8 00
2nd, do do do ... 6 00
3rd, do do do ... 4 00

COWS.

21. Best thorough-bred Devon cow ... 20 00
2nd, do do do ... 15 00
3rd, do do do ... 10 00
22. Best thorough-bred Devon heifer, 2 years old 12 00
2nd, do do do ... 10 00
3rd, do do do ... 8 00
23. Best thorough-bred Devon heifer, 1 year old 10 00
2nd do do do ... 8 00
3rd do do do ... 6 00
24. Best thorough-bred Devon heifer, calf..... 8 00
2nd, do do do ... 6 00
3rd, do do do ... 4 00

JERSEYS.—BULLS.

25. Best thorough-bred Jersey bull, 3 years old and upwards	\$20 00
2nd do do	15 00
3rd do do	10 00
26. Best thorough-bred Jersey bull, 2 years old	15 00
2nd do do	10 00
3rd do do	8 00
27. Best thorough-bred Jersey bull, 1 year old	10 00
2nd do do	8 00
3rd do do	6 00
28. Best thorough-bred Jersey bull calf	8 00
2nd do do	6 00
3rd do do	4 00

COWS.

9. Best thorough-bred Jersey cow	20 00
2nd do do	15 00
3rd do do	10 00
30. Best thorough bred Jersey heifer, 2 years old	12 00
2nd do do	10 00
3rd do do	8 00
31. Best thorough-bred Jersey heifer, 1 year old	10 00
2nd do do	8 00
3rd do do	6 00
32. Best thorough-bred Jersey heifer calf	8 00
2nd do do	6 00
3rd do do	4 00

POLLED ANGUS.—BULLS.

33. Best thorough-bred Polled Angus bull, 3 years old and upwards	20 00
2nd do do	15 00
3rd do do	10 00
34. Best thorough-bred Polled Angus bull, 2 years old	15 00
2nd do do	12 00
3rd do do	8 00
35. Best thorough-bred Polled Angus bull, 1 year old	10 00
2nd do do	8 00
3rd do do	6 00
36. Best thorough-bred Polled Angus bull calf	8 00
2nd do do	6 00
3rd do do	4 00

COWS.

37. Best thorough-bred Polled Angus cow	20 00
2nd do do	15 00
3rd do do	10 00
38. Best thorough-bred Polled Angus heifer, 2 years old	12 00
2nd do do	10 00
3rd do do	8 00
39. Best thorough-bred Polled Angus heifer, 1 year old	10 00
2nd do do	8 00
3rd do do	6 00
40. Best thorough-bred Polled Angus heifer calf	8 00
2nd do do	6 00
3rd do do	4 00

HERDS.

A herd to consist of one bull, not less than 12 months old, and five females, two of which shall be cows. No person to be allowed to enter more than one herd under same section, but animals exhibited in a herd may compete for single prizes.

Section.

41. Best thorough-bred Short-horns	30 00
2nd do do	20 00
42. Best thorough-bred Devons	30 00
2nd do do	20 00
43. Best thorough-bred Ayrshires	30 00
2nd do do	20 00
44. Best thorough-bred Jerseys	30 00
2nd do do	20 00
45. Best thorough-bred Polled Angus	30 00
2nd do do	20 00
46. Best herd of dairy cows, not less than four	25 00
2nd do do	20 00

GRADE CATTLE.—Cows.

47. Best grade cow, 5 years old and upwards	\$15 00
2nd do do	12 00
3rd do do	10 00
4th do do	8 00
5th do do	5 00

48. Best grade cow, 3 years old and under 5	15 00
2nd do do	12 00
3rd do do	10 00
4th do do	8 00
5th do do	5 00

49. Best grade cow under 3 years	12 00
2nd do do	10 00
3rd do do	8 00
4th do do	6 00

50. Best grade heifer, two years old	10 00
2nd do do	8 00
3rd do do	6 00
4th do do	5 00

51. Best grade Heifer, 1 year old	8 00
2nd do do	6 00
3rd do do	5 00
4th do do	4 00

52. Best grade heifer calf	6 00
2nd do do	5 00
3rd do do	4 00
4th do do	3 00

53. Best fat cow or heifer	15 00
2nd do do	12 00
3rd do do	9 00

OXEN.

54. Best pair of oxen, largest and fattest	40 00
2nd do do	30 00
3rd do do	25 00
4th do do	20 00

55. Best single ox or steer, largest and fattest	20 00
2nd do do	12 00

56. Best pair working oxen	20 00
2nd do do	15 00
3rd do do	10 00

57. Best pair of steers, 3 years old, largest and fattest	20 00
2nd do do	15 00
3rd do do	12 00
4th do do	10 00

58. Best pair of steers, two years old	20 00
2nd do do	15 00
3rd do do	12 00
4th do do	10 00

59. Best pair of steers, 1 year old	15 00
2nd do do	12 00
3rd do do	10 00
4th do do	8 00

60. Best pair steer calves	12 00
2nd do do	10 00
3rd do do	8 00
4th do do	6 00

61. Best 4 heaves for shipping purposes	50 00
2nd do do	40 00

The following prizes are offered for grades obtained by crossing our native cattle with thorough-bred animals of particular breeds; but any admixture of Short Horn or Durham will disqualify for competition for these prizes.

Section.

62. Best grade Devon cow, 3 years old and upwards	\$12 00
2nd do do	10 00
63. Best grade Devon heifer, under 3 years	10 00
2nd do do	8 00
64. Best grade Ayrshire cow, 3 years old and upwards	12 00
2nd do do	10 00
65. Best grade Ayrshire heifer, under 3 years	10 00
2nd do do	8 00
66. Best grade Jersey cow, 3 years old and upwards	12 00
2nd do do	10 00
67. Best grade Jersey heifer, under three years	10 00
2nd do do	8 00

Class 8.—Sheep.

SHORT WOOL—THOROUGH-BRED.

1. Best ram, 2 shears and over	\$ 7 00
2nd do do	5 00
3rd do do	4 00
2. Best ram, shearing	7 00
2nd do do	5 00
3rd do do	4 00
3. Best ram, lamb	5 00
2nd do do	4 00
3rd do do	3 00
4. Best two ewes, 2-shears and over	6 00
2nd do do	5 00
3rd do do	4 00
5. Best two ewes, shearings	6 00
2nd do do	5 00
3rd do do	4 00
6. Best two ewe lambs	5 00
2nd do do	4 00
3rd do do	3 00

LONG WOOL—THOROUGH-BRED.

7. Best ram, two shears and over	\$ 7 00
2nd do do	5 00
3rd do do	4 00
8. Best ram shearing	7 00
2nd do do	5 00
3rd do do	4 00
9. Best ram lamb	5 00
2nd do do	4 00
3rd do do	3 00
10. Best two ewes, two shears and over	6 00
2nd do do	5 00
3rd do do	4 00
11. Best two ewes, shearings	6 00
2nd do do	5 00
3rd do do	4 00
12. Best two ewe lambs	5 00
2nd do do	4 00
3rd do do	3 00

The judges will be guided by purity of blood in awarding the prizes. When Southdowns are competing with Shropshire or Hampshire downs, and Leicester with Cotswold or Lincoln, each is to be judged by its merits as a specimen of its own breed, and not by its relative size as compared with other breeds.

GRADES, CROSSES, &c.

Section.

13. Best ram, two shears and over	\$ 6 00
2nd do do	5 00
3rd do do	4 00
14. Best ram shearing	6 00
2nd do do	5 00
3rd do do	4 00
15. Best ram lamb	5 00
2nd do do	4 00
3rd do do	3 00
16. Best two ewes, two shears and over	6 00
2nd do do	5 00
3rd do do	4 00
17. Best two ewes, shearings	6 00
2nd do do	5 00
3rd do do	4 00
18. Best two ewe lambs	5 00
2nd do do	4 00
3rd do do	3 00
19. Best two wethers, not over 3 shears	6 00
2nd do do	5 00
3rd do do	4 00

Class 4.—Swine.

THOROUGH-BRED BERKSHIRE.

1. Best boar, one year and over	\$8 00
2nd do do	6 00
2. Best boar, under one year	6 00
2nd do do	4 00
3. Best sow, one year and over	8 00
2nd do do	6 00
4. Best sow, under one year	6 00
2nd do do	4 00

WHITE YORKSHIRE OR ELLESMERE.

Section.

5. Best boar, one year and over	\$3 00
2nd do do	6 00

6. Best boar, under one year	\$0 00
2nd do do	4 00
7. Best sow, one year and over	8 00
2nd do do	6 00
8. Best sow under one year	6 00
2nd do do	4 00

SUFFOLK AND SMALL YORKSHIRE.

9. Best boar, one year and over	\$ 8 00
2nd do do	6 00
10. Best boar, under one year	6 00
2nd do do	4 00
11. Best sow, one year and over	8 00
2nd do do	6 00
12. Best sow, under one year	6 00
2nd do do	4 00

ALL OTHER BREEDS AND CROSSES.

13. Best sow, one year and over	\$ 8 00
2nd do do	6 00
14. Best sow, under one year	6 00
2nd do do	4 00
15. Best spring pig	6 00
2nd do do	4 00
16. Best fat hog	8 00
2nd do do	6 00
17. Best breeding sow and litter, (not less than five pigs,) of any breed	10 00
2nd do do	8 00
3rd do do	6 00

Class 5.—Poultry.

The Exhibitors of Fowls must attend to feeding, watering and cleaning, as in the case of other live stock.

Section.

1. Best pair of Turkeys	\$ 3 00
2nd do do	2 00
2. Best pair of Geese	2 00
2nd do do	1 00
3. Best pair of Ducks, Pekin	2 00
2nd do do	1 00
4. Best pair of Ducks, any other kind	2 00
2nd do do	1 00
5. Best pair of Cochín Fowls	2 00
2nd do do	1 00
6. Best pair of Brahma, (light)	2 00
2nd do do	1 00
7. Best pair of Brahma, (dark)	2 00
2nd do do	1 00
8. Best pair of game	2 00
2nd do do	1 00
9. Best pair of Dorkings	2 00
2nd do do	1 00
10. Best pair of Hamburgs	2 00
2nd do do	1 00
11. Best pair of Spanish	2 00
2nd do do	1 00
12. Best pair of Bantams	2 00
2nd do do	1 00
13. Best pair of White Leghorns	2 00
2nd do do	1 00
14. Best pair of Brown Leghorns	2 00
2nd do do	1 00
15. Best pair of Black Leghorns	2 00
2nd do do	1 00
16. Best pair of Plymouth Rock	2 00
2nd do do	1 00
17. Best pair of barn door fowl	2 00
2nd do do	2 00
18. Best pair of fowls, new and imported kind, not enumerated	2 00
2nd do do	1 00
19. Best half-dozen chickens, any breed	3 00
2nd do do	2 00
3rd do do	1 00
20. Best pair of Guinea Fowls	2 00
2nd do do	1 00
21. Best Peacock and mate	2 00
2nd do do	1 00

Class 6.—Roots and Vegetables.

Roots must be cleaned and topped, and surplus roots and fibres removed before being taken into the grounds or building. Potatoes must be exhibited in half bushel baskets, which will be furnished by the Committee. Judges must take into consideration the perfection of the growth of roots and not the size alone.

Section.

1. Best half bush of Early Rose Potatoes	\$1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
2. Best half bushel of any other early Potatoes	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
3. Best half bushel Broeze's Prolific	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
4. Best half bushel Garnet Chili	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
5. Best half bushel Prince Albert	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
6. Best half bushel Snow Flake	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
7. Best half bushel Sutton's Red Skin Flour Ball	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
8. Best half bushel Calico	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
9. Best half bushel White Elephant	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
10. Best half bushel Late Rose	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
11. Best half bushel Red Seedling	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
12. Best half bushel Schoolmaster	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
13. Best half bushel Ash Leaf Kidney	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
14. Best half bushel Beauty of Hebron	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
15. Best half bushel Table Potatoes, not enumerated	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
16. Best half bushel Burbank's Seedling	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
17. Best half bushel Stock Potatoes, not enumerated	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
18. Best half bushel Stock Potatoes, to be awarded by the Judges at their discretion	4 00
19. Best collection Roots and Vegetables, with names, other than Potatoes, six of each sort, not less than twelve sorts	4 00
2nd do do	3 00
3rd do do	2 00
20. Best six Swedish Turnips of one variety	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
21. Best six yellow Aberdeen Turnips	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
22. Best six Globe Mangold Wurtzels	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
23. Best six Long Red Mangold Wurtzels	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
24. Best brace Cucumbers, Table	75
2nd do do	50
3rd do do	25
25. Best two Turban Squash	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
26. Best two Butman Squash	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
27. Best two Boston Marrow Squash	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
28. Best two Hubbard Squash	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50

29. Best two Marble Head Squash	\$1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
30. Largest Squash	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
31. Best two Pumpkins	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
32. Largest Pumpkin	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
33. Best dozen Danvers Onions	75
2nd do do	50
3rd do do	25
34. Best dozen White Onions	75
2nd do do	50
3rd do do	25
35. Best dozen Red Onions	75
2nd do do	50
3rd do do	25
36. Best dozen Potato Onions	75
2nd do do	50
3rd do do	25
37. Best dozen Eschallots	75
2nd do do	50
3rd do do	25
38. Best dozen Altringham Carrots	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
39. Best dozen Long Orange Carrots	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
40. Best dozen Early Horn Carrots	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
41. Best doz James' Intermediate Carrots	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
42. Best dozen White Belgian Carrots	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
43. Best dozen Egyptian Beet	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
44. Best dozen Long Blood Beet (true)	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
45. Best dozen Turnip Rooted Blood Beet	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
46. Best dozen Sugar Beet	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
47. Best dozen Parsnips	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
48. Best six heads solid Celery	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
49. Best three heads Cauliflower	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
50. Best three heads Drum Head Cabbage	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
51. Best three heads Red Cabbage	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
52. Best three heads Savoy	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
53. Best half dozen Winter Radishes	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
54. Best collection of Tomatoes, six of each sort	1 50
2nd do do	1 00
3rd do do	50
55. Best dozen Tomatoes	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
56. Best brace of Water Melons	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
57. Best brace of Citrons	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50
58. Best brace of Musk Melons	1 00
2nd do do	75
3rd do do	50

NOTE.—All Tomatoes, Squashes and Cucumbers must have been grown in the open air.

Class 7.—Grain and Field Seeds, Grain Manufactures, &c., &c.

In Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, the variety must be named by the Exhibitor.

Section.

1. Best bushel Winter Wheat \$3 00
 - 2nd do do .. 2 00
 - 3rd do do .. 1 50
 - 4th do do .. 1 00
2. Best bushel Spring Wheat..... 3 00
 - 2nd do do .. 2 00
 - 3rd do do .. 1 50
 - 4th do do .. 1 00
3. Best bushel White Oats..... 1 00
 - 2nd do do .. 75
 - 3rd do do .. 50
4. Best bushel Black Oats..... 1 00
 - 2nd do do .. 75
 - 3rd do do .. 50
5. Best bushel of any Improved Seed.... 1 00
 - 2nd do do .. 75
 - 3rd do do .. 50
6. Best bushel of Barley..... 1 50
 - 2nd do do .. 1 00
 - 3rd do do .. 75
7. Best bushel Rye 1 50
 - 2nd do do .. 75
 - 3rd do do .. 50
8. Best bushel Buckwheat..... 1 00
 - 2nd do do .. 75
 - 3rd do do .. 50
9. Best dozen ears of Indian Corn..... 75
 - 2nd do do .. 50
 - 3rd do do .. 25
10. Best half bushel Field Peas 1 00
 - 2nd do do .. 75
 - 3rd do do .. 50
11. Best peck Beans, White..... 1 00
 - 2nd do do .. 75
 - 3rd do do .. 50
15. Best peck Beans, Coloured 1 00
 - 2nd do do .. 75
 - 3rd do do .. 50
12. Best half bushel Timothy Seed..... 2 00
 - 2nd do do .. 1 50
 - 3rd do do .. 1 00
14. Best 5 lbs Swedish Turnip Seed 1 00
 - 2nd do do .. 75
 - 3rd do do .. 50
15. Best 5 lbs Best Seed 1 00
 - 2nd do do .. 75
 - 3rd do do .. 50
16. Best 2 lbs. Carrot Seed, field, heavy seed, carefully cleaned..... 1 50
 - 2nd do do .. 1 00
 - 3rd do do .. 75
17. Best 5 lbs. Mar. gold Wurtzel Seed.... 1 00
 - 2nd do do .. 75
 - 3rd do do .. 50
18. Best peck Flax Seed 1 00
 - 2nd do do .. 75
 - 3rd do do .. 50
19. Best Flour or Meal of Nova Scotia Oats, 100 lbs..... 3 00
 - 2nd do do .. 2 00
 - 3rd do do .. 1 00
20. Best Pot Barley, not less than 20 lbs. 1 50
 - 2nd do do .. 1 00
 - 3rd do do .. 75
21. Best Honey in Comb, not less than 20 lbs..... 1 00
 - 2nd do do .. 75
 - 3rd do do .. 50
22. Best clear Honey, in jar, not less than one quart..... 1 00
 - 2nd do do .. 75
 - 3rd do do .. 50
23. Best Maple Sugar, not less than 10 lbs. 1 00
 - 2nd do do .. 75
 - 3rd do do .. 50
24. Best dozen ears Sweet Corn..... 75
 - 2nd do do .. 50
 - 3rd do do .. 25

Class 8.—Dairy Produce.

1. Best crock of Butter, salted, not less than 15 pounds 6 00
 - 2nd do do .. 5 00
 - 3rd do do .. 4 00
 - 4th do do .. 3 00
 - 5th do do .. 2 00

2. Best Butter in rolls, prints, or boxes, not less than 5 pounds..... \$4 00
 - 2nd do do .. 3 00
 - 3rd do do .. 2 00
 - 4th do do .. 1 00
3. Best 5 lbs. Butter, in glass crock 4 00
 - 2nd do do .. 3 00
 - 3rd do do .. 2 00
 - 4th do do .. 1 00
4. Best Cheese, factory, not less than 40 pounds..... 8 00
 - 2nd do do .. 7 00
 - 3rd do do .. 6 00
 - 4th do do .. 5 00
 - 5th do do .. 4 00
 - 6th do do .. 3 00
5. Best Cheese, dairy, not less than 10 lbs 5 00
 - 2nd do do .. 4 00
 - 3rd do do .. 3 00
 - 4th do do .. 2 00
 - 5th do do .. 1 00

Class 9.—Woollen and Flax Goods.

[Manufactured by Exhibitor.]

Section.

1. Best Tweeds, being a collection of not less than twelve patterns.....\$10 00
 - 2nd do do .. 8 00
 - 3rd do do .. 6 00
2. Best 8 yards, all wool, grey, twilled, sheared, power loom..... 5 00
 - 2nd do do .. 4 00
 - 3rd do do .. 3 00
3. Best 8 yards all wool, grey, twilled, hand loom..... 5 00
 - 2nd do do .. 4 00
 - 3rd do do .. 3 00
4. Best 8 yds. all wool, fulled and dressed, hand loom 5 00
 - 2nd do do .. 4 00
 - 3rd do do .. 3 00
5. Best 8 yds. women's wear, hand loom 5 00
 - 2nd do do .. 4 00
 - 3rd do do .. 3 00
6. Best 5 yds. White Flannel, power loom 3 00
 - 2nd do do .. 2 00
 - 3rd do do .. 1 00
7. Best 5 yds. White Flannel, hand loom 3 00
 - 2nd do do .. 2 00
 - 3rd do do .. 1 00
8. Best 5 yds. White Flannel, cotton and wool, power loom 3 00
 - 2nd do do .. 2 00
 - 3rd do do .. 1 00
9. Best 7 yds. White Flannel, cotton and wool, hand loom..... 3 00
 - 2nd do do .. 2 00
 - 3rd do do .. 1 00
10. Best pr Blankets, all wool, power loom 5 00
 - 2nd do do .. 4 00
 - 3rd do do .. 3 00
11. Best pair Blankets, all wool, hand loom 5 00
 - 2nd do do .. 4 00
 - 3rd do do .. 3 00
12. Best pair Blankets, cotton and wool, power loom..... 4 00
 - 2nd do do .. 3 00
 - 3rd do do .. 2 00
13. Best pair Blankets, cotton and wool, hand loom 4 00
 - 2nd do do .. 3 00
 - 3rd do do .. 2 00
14. Best 8 yds. Shirting, power loom..... 5 00
 - 2nd do do .. 4 00
 - 3rd do do .. 3 00
15. Best 8 yds. Shirting, hand loom 5 00
 - 2nd do do .. 4 00
 - 3rd do do .. 3 00
16. Best Hearth Rug, all native wool. . . 5 00
 - 2nd do do .. 4 00
 - 3rd do do .. 3 00
17. Best Hearth Rug, rag..... 4 00
 - 2nd do do .. 3 00
 - 3rd do do .. 2 00
 - 4th do do .. 1 00
18. Best Carpet, all wool, not less than 15 yards..... 7 00
 - 2nd do do .. 5 00
 - 3rd do do .. 3 00
19. Best Carpet, rag, not less than 15 yards 6 00
 - 2nd do do .. 4 00
 - 3rd do do .. 3 00

20. Best 2 pairs men's woolen Socks, hand knit..... \$1 00
 - 2nd do do .. 75
 - 3rd do do .. 50
21. Best 1 pair woolen Stockings, hand knit 1 00
 - 2nd do do .. 75
 - 3rd do do .. 50
22. Best 2 pairs woolen Mitts, plain, hand knit .. 1 00
 - 2nd do do .. 75
 - 3rd do do .. 50
23. Best two pairs men's woolen Mitts, fringed, hand knit..... 1 00
 - 2nd do do .. 75
 - 3rd do do .. 50
24. Best 2 pair men's woolen Gloves, hand knit 1 00
 - 2nd do do .. 75
 - 3rd do do .. 50
25. Best two pounds woolen knitting yarn, factory 1 00
 - 2nd do do .. 75
 - 3rd do do .. 50
26. Best 2 lbs. woolen knitting Yarn, hand spun..... 1 00
 - 2nd do do .. 75
 - 3rd do do .. 50
27. Best pair men's woolen knitted undershirts, hand knit 3 00
 - 2nd do do .. 2 00
 - 3rd do do .. 1 00
28. Best pair men's knitted woolen Drawers, hand knit..... 3 00
 - 2nd do do .. 2 00
 - 3rd do do .. 1 00
29. Best 5 yards Flax Towelling..... 3 00
 - 2nd do do .. 2 00
 - 3rd do do .. 1 00
30. Best pair Table Cloths, Flax, not less than 8 feet by six feet..... 4 00
 - 2nd do do .. 3 00
 - 3rd do do .. 2 00
31. Best lot of 3 sheepskin mats, not plucked, dressed and coloured 2 00
 - 2nd do do .. 1 00
 - 3rd do do .. 75
32. Best 10 yards of Linen Sheeting 4 00
 - 2nd do do .. 3 00
 - 3rd do do .. 2 00
33. Best Knitted Goods, factory, collection not less than twelve specimens..... 6 00
 - 2nd do do .. 4 00
34. Best Knitted Goods, hand, collection not less than six specimens..... 6 00
 - 2nd do do .. 4 00

Class 10.—Agricultural Implements.

Section.

1. Best iron or steel Plow.....\$ 6 00
 - 2nd do do .. 4 00
2. Best wooden Plow, iron moulds 6 00
 - 2nd do do .. 4 00
3. Best wooden Plow 4 00
 - 2nd do do .. 2 00
4. Best double mould Plow 6 00
 - 2nd do do .. 4 00
5. Best sub-soil Plow 5 00
6. Best iron Harrow..... 5 00
 - 2nd do do .. 3 00
7. Best wooden Harrow 5 00
 - 2nd do do .. 3 00
8. Best horse Cultivator..... 5 00
 - 2nd do do .. 3 00
9. Best Seed Sower, drill 5 00
 - 2nd do do .. 3 00
10. Best Seed Sower, broad cast..... 4 00
 - 2nd do do .. 2 00
11. Best Hay and Straw Cutter 4 00
 - 2nd do do .. 2 00
12. Best Horse Rake 5 00
 - 2nd do do .. 3 00
13. Best Ox Yoke 2 00
 - 2nd do do .. 1 00
14. Best Root Cutter..... 4 00
 - 2nd do do .. 2 00
15. Best Fanning Mill 5 00
 - 2nd do do .. 3 00
16. Best Grain Separator..... 5 00
 - 2nd do do .. 3 00
17. Best Hand Rakes, not less than three 1 00
 - 2nd do do .. 75
18. Best Hay Forks, not less than three... 1 50
 - 2nd do do .. 1 00

19.	Best Manure Forks, not less than three..	1 50
	2nd do do ..	1 00
	3rd do do ..	1 50
20.	Best Dyke Spades, not less than three	1 00
	2nd do do ..	1 00
	3rd do do ..	1 00
21.	Best sot Draining Tools, for tile dr'ng	5 00
	2nd do do ..	3 00
	3rd do do ..	3 00
22.	Best Turnip Hoes, not less than three..	2 00
	2nd do do ..	1 00
	3rd do do ..	1 00
23.	Best Hoes, not less than three	2 00
	2nd do do ..	1 00
	3rd do do ..	1 00
24.	Best Potato Forks, not less than three	2 00
	2nd do do ..	1 00
	3rd do do ..	1 00
25.	Best Potato Hacks, not less than three	2 00
	2nd do do ..	1 00
	3rd do do ..	1 00
26.	Best Field Roller	5 00
	2nd do do ..	3 00
27.	Best Pitching Machine or Horse Hay	5 00
	Fork.....	5 00
	2nd do do ..	3 00
	3rd do do ..	3 00
28.	Best Potato Dig'g Machine, if effective	5 00
	2nd do do ..	3 00
	3rd do do ..	3 00
29.	Best Box Cart	6 00
	2nd do do ..	4 00
	3rd do do ..	4 00
30.	Best Hay Wagon	8 00
	2nd do do ..	6 00
	3rd do do ..	6 00
31.	Best Wheel Barrow.....	2 00
	2nd do do ..	1 00
	3rd do do ..	1 00
32.	Best Farm Gate	2 00
	2nd do do ..	1 00
	3rd do do ..	1 00
33.	Best Threshing Machine, with power	15 00
	complete	15 00
	2nd do do ..	10 00
	3rd do do ..	10 00
34.	Best Drain Tiles, one dozen	2 00
	2nd do do ..	1 00
	3rd do do ..	1 00
35.	Best Grain Crusher	3 00
	2nd do do ..	2 00
	3rd do do ..	2 00
36.	Best Wind Mill.....	4 00
	2nd do do ..	2 00

Class 11.—Fruits.

Section.		
1.	Best and largest collection of Apples grown in the Province of Nova Scotia, but not necessarily by the exhibitor, six of each sort, named and labelled with the name and address of grower	8 00
	2nd do do ..	6 00
	3rd do do ..	4 00
2.	Best collection of Apples grown in the Province of Nova Scotia by the Exhibitor, six of each sort, named and labelled	8 00
	2nd do do ..	6 00
	3rd do do ..	4 00
3.	Best collection of autumn Apples, six of each sort, grown by the exhibitor, named and labelled	6 00
	2nd do do ..	4 00
	3rd do do ..	2 00
4.	Best collection of winter Apples, six of each sort, grown by the exhibitor, named and labelled	6 00
	2nd do do ..	4 00
	3rd do do ..	2 00
5.	Best collection of long keeping Apples, six of each, grown by the exhibitor, named and labelled ..	6 00
	2nd do do ..	4 00
	3rd do do ..	2 00
6.	Best general collection of Apples, not necessarily grown by the exhibitor, and not more than thirty sorts, 6 of each sort, named and labelled, from the County of Halifax	6 00
7.	Best collection from the Co. of Kings..	6 00
8.	Best collection from Co. of Annapolis....	6 00
9.	do do Digby	6 00
10.	do do Lunenburg ..	6 00
11.	do do Queens	6 00
12.	do do Shelburne ..	6 00
13.	do do Yarmouth ..	6 00
14.	do do Hants	6 00
15.	do do Colchester ..	6 00
16.	do do Cumberland..	6 00
17.	do do Pictou	6 00
18.	do do Antigonish ..	6 00
19.	do do Guysborough..	6 00
20.	do do Cape Breton..	6 00
21.	do do Richmond ..	6 00
22.	do do Inverness....	6 00
23.	do do Victoria	6 00

SINGLE VARIETIES, GROWN BY THE EXHIBITOR.

Section.		
24.	Best dozen Gravensteins.....	\$ 1 25
	2nd do do ..	1 00
	3rd do do ..	75
25.	Best dozen Bellefleur, Bishop Pippin ..	1 25
	2nd do do ..	1 00
	3rd do do ..	75
26.	Best dozen Nonpareil.....	1 25
	2nd do do ..	1 00
	3rd do do ..	75
27.	Best doz. Golden Russet of West. N. Y.	1 25
	2nd do do ..	1 00
	3rd do do ..	75
28.	Best dozen Blenheim Pippin.....	1 25
	2nd do do ..	1 00
	3rd do do ..	75
29.	Best dozen Northern Spy	1 25
	2nd do do ..	1 00
	3rd do do ..	75
30.	Best dozen Ribston Pippin	1 25
	2nd do do ..	1 00
	3rd do do ..	75
31.	Best dozen Baldwin	1 25
	2nd do do ..	1 00
	3rd do do ..	75
32.	Best dozen Rhode Island Greenings..	1 25
	2nd do do ..	1 00
	3rd do do ..	75
33.	Best dozen Hubbardson Nonsuch....	1 25
	2nd do do ..	1 00
	3rd do do ..	75
34.	Best dozen Blue Pearmain.....	1 00
	2nd do do ..	75
	3rd do do ..	50
35.	Best dozen Emperor Alexander	1 00
	2nd do do ..	75
	3rd do do ..	50
36.	Best dozen Esopus Spitzenburg	1 00
	2nd do do ..	75
	3rd do do ..	50
37.	Best dozen Calkin's Pippin	1 00
	2nd do do ..	75
	3rd do do ..	50
38.	Best dozen Chenango Strawberry	1 00
	2nd do do ..	75
	3rd do do ..	50
39.	Best dozen Chabucto Beauty	1 00
	2nd do do ..	75
	3rd do do ..	50
40.	Best dozen Pomme Grise	1 00
	2nd do do ..	75
	3rd do do ..	50
41.	Best dozen Fameuse or Snow	1 00
	2nd do do ..	75
	3rd do do ..	50
42.	Best dozen Pound Sweet	1 00
	2nd do do ..	75
	3rd do do ..	50
43.	Best dozen Talman Sweet.....	1 00
	2nd do do ..	75
	3rd do do ..	50
44.	Best dozen Early Bough	1 00
	2nd do do ..	75
	3rd do do ..	50
45.	Best dozen Williams' Favorite.....	1 00
	2nd do do ..	75
	3rd do do ..	50
46.	Best dozen Rhymer Pippin	1 00
	2nd do do ..	75
	3rd do do ..	50
47.	Best dozen Grimes' Pippin.	1 00
	2nd do do ..	75
	3rd do do ..	50
48.	Best dozen Duchess of Oldenburg	1 00
	2nd do do ..	75
	3rd do do ..	50
49.	Best dozen Newton Pippin	1 00
	2nd do do ..	75
	3rd do do ..	50
50.	Best dozen King of Tompkins Co.....	1 00
	2nd do do ..	75
	3rd do do ..	50
51.	Best dozen Cabashca or 20 oz. Pippin..	1 00
	2nd do do ..	75
	3rd do do ..	50
52.	Best dozen Stonewall Jackson.....	1 00
	2nd do do ..	75
	3rd do do ..	50
53.	Best dozen Ben Davis.....	1 00
	2nd do do ..	75
	3rd do do ..	50
54.	Best dozen Cayuga Redstreak	1 00
	2nd do do ..	75
	3rd do do ..	50

55.	Best dozen Clyde Beauty	1 00
	2nd do do ..	75
	3rd do do ..	50

CRAB APPLES.

56.	Best collection, 6 of each sort, named and labelled	1 25
	2nd do do ..	1 00
	3rd do do ..	75
57.	Best dish of Red Siberian	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25
58.	Best dish of Transcendent.....	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25
59.	Best dish of Hyslop.....	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25
60.	Best dish of Montreal Beauty	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25
61.	Best dish of other sorts, at discretion of Judges.....	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25

PEARS.

62.	Best collection, 6 of each sort	2 00
	2nd do do ..	1 50
	3rd do do ..	1 00
63.	Best dozen Bartlett.....	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25
64.	Best dozen Clapp's Favorite.....	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25
65.	Best dozen Buorre Bosc	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25
66.	Best dozen Louise Bonne de Jersey...	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25
67.	Best dozen Duchesses d'Angouleme..	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25
68.	Best dozen Seckel.....	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25
69.	Best dozen Winter Nelis	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25
70.	Best dozen Great Britain.....	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25
71.	Best dozen Flemish Beauty	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25
72.	Best dozen Sheldon.....	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25
73.	Best dozen Frederick of Wurtemberg..	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25
74.	Best dozen Buorre d'Anjou.....	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25
75.	Best dozen Buerre Diez	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25
76.	Best dozen Onondaga.....	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25
77.	Best dozen Mario Louise	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25
78.	Best dozen Vicar of Wakefield.....	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25

PLUMS.

79.	Best collection of six of each sort.....	1 50
	2nd do do ..	1 00
	3rd do do ..	75
80.	Best dish of Imperial Gage	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25
81.	Best dish of Green Gage.....	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25
82.	Best dish of Magnum Bonum	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25
83.	Best dish of Washington	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25
84.	Best dish other sorts, at discretion of Judges	75
	2nd do do ..	50
	3rd do do ..	25

QUINCES.

85. Best dozen of Quinces.....	\$1 25
2nd do do do ..	1 00
3rd do do do ..	75
4th do do do ..	50

GRAPES.—OPEN AIR.

86. Best two bunches Isabella.....	75
2nd do do do ..	50
3rd do do do ..	25
87. Best two bunches Hartford Prolific....	75
2nd do do do ..	50
3rd do do do ..	25
88. Best two bunches Diana.....	75
2nd do do do ..	50
3rd do do do ..	25
89. Best two bunches Concord.....	75
2nd do do do ..	50
3rd do do do ..	25
90. Best two bunches Delaware.....	75
2nd do do do ..	50
3rd do do do ..	25
91. Best two bunches Black Cluster.....	75
2nd do do do ..	50
3rd do do do ..	25
92. Best two bunches Sweet Water.....	75
2nd do do do ..	50
3rd do do do ..	25
93. Best two bunches Royal Muscadine ..	75
2nd do do do ..	50
3rd do do do ..	25
94. Best two bunches Salem.....	75
2nd do do do ..	50
3rd do do do ..	25
95. Best two bunches Agawan or Rogers ..	75
2nd do do do ..	50
3rd do do do ..	25
96. Best two bunches Champion.....	75
2nd do do do ..	50
3rd do do do ..	25
97. Best two bunches other sorts, at dis- cretion of Judges.....	75
2nd do do do ..	50
3rd do do do ..	25

HOT HOUSE GRAPES.—GROWN BY EXHIBITOR.

98. Best two bunches hot house Grapes....	2 00
2nd do do do ..	1 50
3rd do do do ..	1 00
99. Best two bunches grown in cold grapery	2 00
2nd do do do ..	1 50
3rd do do do ..	1 00

Class 12.—Ornamental Plants and Flowers.

1. Best collection of Plants and Flowers in pots and tubs, not less than 25 varie- ties, to be competed for by professional only.....	\$10 00
2nd do do do ..	6 00
2. Best collection of Plants and Flowers in pots and tubs, not less than 25 varie- ties, to be competed for by amateurs only.....	7 00
2nd do do do ..	6 00
3. Best six Foilage and Variegated Plants	1 50
2nd do do do ..	1 00
4. Best three Fuchsias in pot.....	1 00
2nd do do do ..	50
5. Best six double Geraniums.....	1 00
2nd do do do ..	50
6. Best six single Geraniums.....	1 00
2nd do do do ..	50
7. Best Hanging Basket.....	1 00
2nd do do do ..	50
8. Best collection Native Ferns.....	2 00
2nd do do do ..	1 50
9. Best Bouquet for table.....	1 50
2nd do do do ..	1 00
10. Best Bouquet for hand.....	1 50
2nd do do do ..	1 00

CUT FLOWERS.

11. Best six Lantanas.....	1 00
2nd do do do ..	50
12. Best six Heliotropes.....	1 00
2nd do do do ..	50
13. Best six Balsams.....	1 00
2nd do do do ..	50
14. Best three Roses.....	1 00
2nd do do do ..	50

15. Best six Asters.....	\$1 00
2nd do do do ..	50
16. Best six Stocks.....	1 00
2nd do do do ..	50
17. Best six Phlox Drummondii.....	1 00
2nd do do do ..	50
18. Best twelve Pansies.....	1 00
2nd do do do ..	50
19. Best six Verbenas.....	1 00
2nd do do do ..	50
20. Best six Zinnias.....	1 00
2nd do do do ..	50
21. Best six Dahlias, (large).....	1 00
2nd do do do ..	50
22. Best six Dahlias, (bouquet).....	1 00
2nd do do do ..	50
23. Best collection of Gladioli.....	1 00
2nd do do do ..	50
24. Best collection of Hollyhocks.....	1 00
2nd do do do ..	50
25. Best collection of Wild Flowers.....	3 00
2nd do do do ..	50

Prizes in Sections 2, 26 and 27 open to amateurs only. The exhibitor of these flowers must be an amateur, one who grows flowers for pleasure and not profit. Judges are strictly enjoined to award these Prizes to amateurs and not to professional gardeners, or gardeners of gentlemen's establish-
ment's.

Section.

26. Best collection of Cut Flowers.....	\$10 00
2nd do do do ..	6 00
3rd do do do ..	4 00
27. Best Ornamental Floral Work.....	5 00
2nd do do do ..	3 00

Class 13.—Miscellaneous.

1. Best collection of Indian Work.....	2 00
2. Best collection of Native Woods.....	2 00
3. Best collection Stuffed Birds, native	4 00
2nd do do do ..	2 00
4. Best group Wax Flowers, under glass	2 00
2nd do do do ..	1 00
5. Best piece Berlin Wool Work, flowers or wreath.....	2 00
2nd do do do ..	1 00
6. Best piece of Berlin Wool Work, any other kind.....	2 00
2nd do do do ..	1 00
7. Best Crochet Tidy.....	2 00
2nd do do do ..	1 00
8. Best specimen of Crochet Work, other than tidy.....	2 00
2nd do do do ..	1 00
9. Best specimen of Point Lace Work.....	2 00
2nd do do do ..	1 00
10. Best specimen of Knitted Lace Work....	2 00
2nd do do do ..	1 00
11. Best Tidy, netted and darned.....	2 00
2nd do do do ..	1 00
12. Best specimen Embroidery.....	2 00
2nd do do do ..	1 00
13. Best Water Colour Painting.....	3 00
2nd do do do ..	2 00
14. Best Painting in Oil.....	3 00
2nd do do do ..	2 00
15. Best specimen of Pencil Drawing.....	2 00
2nd do do do ..	1 00
16. Best collection of Hair Work.....	2 00
2nd do do do ..	1 00
17. Best collection of Photographs.....	2 00
2nd do do do ..	1 00
18. Best collection of Fret Work.....	2 00
2nd do do do ..	1 00
19. Best specimen of Leather Work.....	2 00
2nd do do do ..	1 00
20. Best assortment of Preserved Fruits ..	6 00
2nd do do do ..	4 00
21. Best assortment Pickles in bottles ..	2 00
2nd do do do ..	1 00
22. Best Vinegar in one gallon jar.....	1 00
2nd do do do ..	50
23. Best loaf Wheat Bread, (not baker's,) of flour from wheat grown in N. S....	1 00
2nd do do do ..	50
24. Best loaf Brown Bread, home made ..	1 00
2nd do do do ..	50
25. Best sample of Corn Bread, from corn grown in N. S.....	1 00
2nd do do do ..	50
26. Best half dozen Breakfast Rolls.....	1 00
2nd do do do ..	50

For the Journal of Agriculture :

MR. EDITOR,—It will be remembered by the readers of THE JOURNAL, if they have taken any interest in the matter, that there appeared, in the January number, an article from the pen of Mr. William Haliburton on the subject of ensilage, in which he asserted that 2½ tons of ensilage from fodder corn were equal in nutritive value to a ton of hay. In a subsequent number, I ventured to question the correctness of that estimate, and asked—not offensively—the basis upon which it was made; and in that communication stated my belief that mangels or Swedes were as good as fodder corn, and that, as 4½ tons of the former were not superior in nutritive value to a ton of hay, it must follow that the estimate of 2½ tons of fodder corn was too low.

What purports to be a reply to my communication appears in the last number of THE JOURNAL. From a perusal of this letter, I infer that Mr. H. was not in possession of any reliable test by which to determine the nutritive value of his ensilage, otherwise he would have given it. I shall therefore attempt to supply this omission. I have before me analyses of nine samples of ensilage fodder corn taken from nine different silos, which (analyses) were made at the New Jersey, U. S., experiment station. From these I select three, viz : Best, Intermediate and Poorest which I will ask you to publish, along with an analysis of Timothy Hay for the sake of comparison.

FODDER CORN ENSILAGE.	Loss at 212 F. per cent.	Protein per cent.	Fat per cent.	Fibre per cent.	Ash per cent.	Carbo. hydra- tes per cent.
Mr. Mills, Pompton, N. J.....	77.04	1.02	0.68	6.55	1.00	13.04
College Farm, New Brunswick, N. J.	82.52	1.04	0.65	5.18	1.43	8.28*
Dr. Hallee, Billinea, Mass.....	84.87	1.00	0.45	5.61	0.98	7.08
Timothy Hay analyzed, Ag. College, Guelph.....	14.3	0.7	1.00	22.7	4.5	45.5

Your readers after a careful examination of the foregoing tabulated statement, —bearing in mind the great superiority

* It is evident, as observed by Professor Cook, that Mr. Mills could make up a full ration for a cow of 1000 lbs. live weight by feeding daily eighty pounds of his ensilage and five and one-half pounds of cotton seed meal; while, at the college farm, with five pounds of cotton seed meal, one hundred and twenty pounds were necessary.

A RATION OF	Protein.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.
80 lbs. No. 1 Ensilage contains	0.80	10.40	0.54
120 lbs. No. 2 " "	1.10	9.90	0.77
20 lbs. Timothy Hay " "	1.95	0.76	0.60

of the proteine and fat over the other organic constituents of the plant,—will I think agree with me in attributing to fodder corn ensilage a much lower value than Mr. H. has ascribed to it.

Now let us see what the *Boston Journal of Chemistry* has had to say on this subject. This periodical, as you are aware, is edited by Dr. Nichols—an accomplished chemist and scientific agriculturist, owner of an experimental farm in the neighbourhood of Boston, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation, by the use of fertilizers alone, manufactured on the premises—I quote from the *Journal* :

“The treatment of the ensilage question by the newspapers has been thus far largely empirical, and well calculated to mislead in a correct understanding of the subject. So long as writers or correspondents of the agricultural papers persist in their so-called experiments, by which they endeavour to show that “out of nothing they obtain something,” a delusion will exist which is detrimental to the interests of farmers. In the accounts published one is led to believe that it is the *quantity* and not the *quality* of the fodder put into the silos that makes them so valuable and remunerative. No distinction is made in the quality or kind of fodder to be ensilaged, the point is, to select the kind which gives the greatest bulk.”

“A crop of fodder corn from a broadcast seeding” (such as was so eloquently described by Mr. H. in his last letter), “grown thickly and cut early, is almost valueless, whether it is stored in a silo or fed to animals in a dry or wet condition.

COLCHESTER.

UPPER OHIO, June 18th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—The Shelburne Agricultural Society have been endeavouring to import thoroughbred stock into this county, but have been very much discouraged by members and non-members allowing an inferior grade, or no grade at all, of bulls to run at large, while the thoroughbred have to be kept up, so that it is almost impossible to get any stock off of the thoroughbreds when we have them. The cows all have to go on the commons for pasturage. I have been directed by the Shelburne Agricultural Society to make this statement to you and ask for information concerning the matter.

Ry-Laws amended:—8th Section:—That the annual meeting be held in the Court House in Shelburne, instead of the School House, Lower Ohio.

I remain, &c.,

DAVID S. BOWER,
Sec'y Shelburne Ag. Society.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION

Will be held in the City of Saint John, New Brunswick, commencing Tuesday, 2nd October, open to exhibitors from all parts of the Dominion.

This being the Centennial Anniversary of the Landing of the Loyalists in New Brunswick, the Dominion Government, the Provincial Government, and the City of Saint John have all made liberal grants in money, with the intention of making this the largest and most thoroughly representative Exhibition ever held in the Maritime Provinces, and showing the improvements made in a Century in Agriculture, Manufactures and the Arts.

In addition to the present building, another large Crystal Palace will be built. The Drill Shed will be used as a Machinery Hall, and buildings will be erected for implements and other special exhibits. These buildings will afford ample room for large exhibits in Agricultural and Horticultural products; fruit, and dairy produce; machinery and manufactures of every kind in metal, wood, and textile fabrics; domestic manufactures and, fine arts.

Medals in silver and bronze and diplomas will be given as prizes, in addition to a large amount in money premiums.

It is the intention to have the buildings and yard: all lighted with Electricity, which in itself will be a novel sight to the people of the Maritime Provinces.

The Exhibition will be very conveniently located for ease of access, either by railway or steamboat.

There will be a R.R. Station within a few yards of the buildings, and the Government Deep Water Wharves are in the immediate vicinity.

Cattle and all kinds of freight will be landed and shipped at this station and wharves.

Freight will be carried by railways and steamboats at greatly reduced rates. The arrangements are not yet completed, but they will be most liberal, and particulars made known as soon as possible.

The station and wharves are so convenient that there will be little or no cartage necessary, and those having heavy articles to move can make arrangements through the Committee appointed for that purpose.

No charge will be made for space.

There will be a large Machinery Hall with Steam Power, *free* to those who may wish to show machinery in motion.

There will be an Agricultural Hall, with ample space to exhibit the largest implements. Special arrangements will be made for a large exhibit of poultry, pigeons, pet stock, etc., etc.

A hall for special exhibits from Manitoba, Brazil, etc., will be erected. An Exercising Track will be within the enclosure.

Hay straw, and water for stock, furnished free.

Attendants on stock admitted to the yard free.

Attendants on goods in the buildings admitted free.

There will be no charge made for entering stock or goods, entries of all kinds being made free.

A careful consideration of the liberal terms given exhibitors at this Exhibition will show the many advantages they are offered, which very much reduce the usual expenses attending Exhibitions.

All the railways and steamboats will carry goods and stock at reduced prices, and special trains will be arranged for passengers at greatly reduced fares.

Particulars of these arrangements will be made public in good time.

Premium Lists and Rules and Regulations will be distributed FREE, and sent to any person on application.

JULIUS L. INCHES, *Secretary.*

INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY EXHIBITION.

39 FREDERICK STREET, EDINBURGH, }
23rd May, 1883.

PROFESSOR GEORGE LAWSON, Honorary Member of the Scottish Arboricultural Society:

Sir,—We have the honour to inform you that at an influential representative meeting held in Edinburgh on 30th March last, under the Presidency of the Most Honourable the Marquis of Lothian, K. T., it was resolved that an International Exhibition of objects relating to practical and scientific Forestry and Forest products should be held in Edinburgh in 1884.

It is proposed that the Exhibition, to be open to exhibitors from all countries, shall include, as far as possible, objects illustrative of or connected with the woods of the British Isles, the forests of our Indian Empire, British Colonies, and America, as well as of the Continental Government Schools. The Exhibition will embrace specimens and sections of various woods, etc., in their natural state; roots, collections of seeds, cones, and fruits of trees; implements and models of machinery used in Forestry, or applicable to the conversion of timber for constructive purposes, in use by different countries; fungi, parasites, and other objects illustrative of the diseases affecting trees; collections of prepared specimens of insects, birds, and other animals injurious to Forest life; models of bridges, fences, charcoal kilns, drying sheds, and other structures used in Forestry; paintings, photographs, etc., of old and remarkable

trees; live specimens of coniferous or hardwood trees, and shrubs of new or recent introduction, suited to the climate of Scotland; fossil and geological collections; specimens and diagrams illustrative of the different formations and altitudes best adapted to the growths of various kinds of trees; samples of the commercial products of the woods, such as extracts, gums, oils, varnishes, resins, dyo substances, drugs, pulp, bark, foods, etc.; specimens of prepared and decorative woods, and any other objects pertaining to Forestry generally.

The importance of so interesting an Exhibition, in view of the establishment of a National School of Forestry in Scotland,—the necessity for which is universally admitted,—will be at once apparent, and, as it is essential to its success that there should be a large and influential body of Patrons, as well as an active local Executive Committee, we venture to hope that you will allow us to add your name to the list of Patrons, and favor us with your co operation and support.

The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, and the Scottish Arboricultural Society, have both appointed Committees of their Directors and Council to aid in promoting the objects of the Exhibition, and it is expected that other public bodies interested in the welfare of the country will also join in assisting to make so important a project a national success.

We have the honour to be,
Your obedient servants,
LOTHIAN, President.
ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Hon. Sec'y.
of Carlisle,
W. KINNAIRD ROSE, }
Advocate, } Acting
JAMES JUNNER, } Secretaries.
S.S. C.
JOHN McLAREN, JR.,
Sec. Scot. Arb. Soc., }

THE Quarterly Meeting of the "Dartmouth Agricultural Society" was held on the evening of 6th June last. The Exhibition of last year having proved so successful, it was resolved that another one be held this Autumn in Dartmouth, under the auspices of this Society. The sum of two hundred dollars was voted for a Prize List, and a Committee appointed to solicit "Special Prizes," by which they expect to realize another hundred dollars. The Officers and Directors of the Society were appointed a Committee to make all the necessary arrangements for carrying out the undertaking. The exhibits of last year were very fine, and some of the members took prizes both at the Truro and Lunenburg Exhibitions, and no doubt, if they were to compete, they would receive prizes at the Dominion Exhibition to be held in St. John this year. It is to be hoped some of them will make the attempt.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE COLORADO POTATO BEETLE.

BY W. BRODIE, TORONTO.

The following interesting paper, giving details of experiments on the Potato Beetle, was read at a meeting of the Toronto Entomological Society:—

Gentlemen,—I herewith submit for your consideration a synopsis of a series of experiments, conducted by myself, intended to determine certain facts in the life history of *Doryphora 10 lineata*, about which there is a good deal of popular misconception.

The experiments were made in cages, where the natural conditions of temperature, light, and moisture were maintained as nearly as possible; the same cages in which I had successfully reared larvæ of *Papilio trolius* and other delicate lepidoptera.

To secure greater accuracy, nearly every experiment was repeated, or two or more conducted simultaneously, and the results carefully compared and recorded.

The more important propositions supported by these experiments are:

First.—The potato is the only plant in Ontario on which the beetle can feed so as to become very numerous.

Second.—Food is necessary to the imago, in order to develop the reproductive functions.

Third.—If not supplied with food the imago will die in a short time—perhaps never exceeding two weeks.

Fourth.—The advent in Toronto of *Lydella doryphora*, by far the most reliable and valuable of all the enemies of *D. 10 lineata*.

It is so generally conceded that *D. 10 lineata* will not feed on the leaves of any of our forest trees, neither on any of our grasses nor cyperaceous plants that proofs of this need not be submitted nor discussed. The plants experimented upon, you will see, are mainly those which have been named as food plants by newspaper men, farmers and others.

Experiment 1.—Thirty mature beetles, after being kept without food for twenty-four hours, were supplied with leaves of carrot, parsnip, beet, pumpkin, lettuce, sunflower, sage, *Panicum crus galli*, and cabbage, for eight hours; none eaten; when supplied with potato leaves, all ate freely.

Experiment 2.—Thirty mature beetles, after being kept without food for thirty-two hours, were supplied for sixteen hours,—in addition to the plants named in experiment 1.—with red root, (*Amarantus hybridus*), sheephur, (*Cynoglossum officinale*), burdock, (*Lappa officinalis*), small bur, (*Echinospermum lappula*), sour dock, (*Rumex crispus*), *Lobelia siphilitica* and *L. inflata*, lambs quarter,

(*Chenopodium album*), mullein, (*Verbascum thapsus*); none eaten; when supplied with potato leaves all ate freely. This experiment was also repeated three times, with uniform result.

Experiment 3.—Thirty mature beetles, after being kept eleven days without food, were, in addition to the plants used in the second experiment, supplied with leaves of milk weed (*Asclepias Cornuti*), arrow head, (*Sagittaria variabilis*), Canada thistle, (*Cirsium arvense*), water parsnip (*Sium lineare*), golden rod (*Solidago nemoralis*), fleabane (*Erigeron Canadense*), cat mint (*Nepeta Cataria*), common plantain, (*Plantago major*), *Apocynum androsæmifolium*. None were eaten. When supplied with potato leaves, all ate freely. This experiment was repeated three times with unvarying results.

The solanaceous plants found in Ontario, outside of cultivation, on which it is generally admitted *Doryphora* will feed are the *Hyoscyamus niger*, *Physalis viscosa*, *Nicotiana physaloides*, *Solanum nigrum*, *Solanum dulcamara*, *Datura stramonium*. It is very doubtful if *Doryphora*, either in the larvæ or imago state, will feed on the last two named. They are, however, all late plants, and would afford no food in the spring season, and so scarce that they would not feed the July brood for one hour.

Experiment 4.—Aug. 8. Took in fifty mature *D. 10 lineata* larvæ, forty-five of which had changed to beetles on August 26, while five had died in the pupating stage. These forty-five beetles were left without food; four died on the fourth day, thirty-seven were dead on the fifth day, thirty-nine on the eighth day, forty-two on the tenth day, forty-five on the eleventh day. Over 75 per cent. died within five days, the males dying first. No pairing took place, no ova were deposited, and no disposition to hibernate was evinced. This is the average of three cases conducted simultaneously, and which varied but little.

Experiment 5.—Aug. 8. Took in thirty mature beetles, all of which had partaken of food, and kept them without food. Two were dead in fourteen days; eight in nineteen days; thirteen in twenty-three days; sixteen in twenty-seven days; twenty-four in forty-seven days. Twenty per cent. survived forty-seven days' fasting; pairing occurred, and ova were deposited to a small extent during the first ten days. This is the average of three cases conducted simultaneously.

There is a very marked difference between this result and that of Experiment 4, where the beetles had never partaken of food.

Experiment 6.—August 15. Twenty pairs *Doryphora*, after being well fed,

were kept in a dry situation; thirty-two were dead in twelve days; all dead in twenty-two days; the males died first; a few ova were deposited during the first week. This experiment was repeated three times.

Experiment 7.—As to the rate of feeding, five experiments were tried. The beetles numbered fourteen to twenty-one, and the times from 3½ to 168 hours; the average of the five trials was, one beetle will eat one square inch of potato leaves in thirty hours; the maximum rate was ten hours, minimum was thirty-seven hours. It may be stated that one beetle during its imago life, will defoliate one plant of potatoes.

Experiment 8.—Aug. 20. Took in fifty beetles which had been well fed; eleven immediately buried themselves in the sand. September 6. All dead above ground; turned out the sand and found the eleven alive; replaced sand, also beetles; eight at once buried themselves. September 15. Three remaining on surface dead. September 20. Found all on surface of sand, which I found quite dry; on wetting sand all went down, are now alive October 16.

Experiment 9.—September 1. Took 100 *Doryphora* larvæ, some immature, fed them on potato. Sept. 10, all pupating. Sept. 20, 15 beetles out. Oct. 1, beetles all dead. On turning out the sand found that none had hibernated. This agrees with the results of seven experiments, and shows that there was no disposition to hibernate until after the middle of August, and then only by beetles which had fed.

The date of hibernation will vary according as the season is warm or cold, but I think it pretty certain that beetles which have not fed will not survive the winter.

A result of experiment 4 was the finding of a pupa case of *Lydtella doryphora* under conditions which were fully narrated to you at our September meeting, and which you all agreed were conclusive as to the advent of this farmer's friend in Toronto.

It is hoped the publication of this will elicit evidence of its occurrence in other counties in Ontario, but it must be borne in mind that the very general use of Paris green by potato growers has hitherto prevented the increase of this as well as other natural enemies of *D. 10 lineata*; has, in fact, rendered their existence almost impossible.

A VALUABLE COW.—A cow which was purchased here from Mr. Moses Harris, Hebron, by a Boston gentleman, for \$300, will be shipped via the *Dominion* this evening. The cow was a thoroughbred Jersey, registered on the American herd book.—*Yarmouth Times*.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN TROTTING-HORSE.

[Wm. H. Brewer, "American Journal of Science" and "Nature."]

The American trotting-horse is an example of a new breed of animals in process of formation. As yet it can hardly be called a definite breed in which the special and distinctive character is either fully developed in quality or satisfactorily fixed by heredity. Great progress has, however, been made, many individual animals have attained great speed, and all the better ones have derived their trotting excellence, in part at least, through heredity.

The origin of most breeds is involved in considerable obscurity, as to how much they are due to conscious and how much to unconscious selection, what motives led to this selection, how far the enhancement of the special qualities have been due to physical environment, and how far to education, training, nourishment, or cultivation. The formation of this new breed is so recent, the development of a special quality has been so marked, there is such an abundant literature pertaining to its history, the system of sporting "records" is so carefully planned and comprehensively conducted, and withal has become so extensive, that we have the data for a reasonably accurate determination of the influences at work which led to this new breed being made, the materials of which it is made, and the rate of progress of the special evolution.

It is as an implement of gambling and sport that the trotter has his chief value to the biological student. Sporting events are published or recorded as the mere everyday use of animals is not, and the records of races give numerical data by which to measure the rate of progress. Similar data do not exist for the study of the evolution of any other breed.

Incidental to the preparation of a paper pertaining to this matter for farmers and breeders, I have compiled and collated certain data which have a scientific as well as economic value, the more interesting portion of which I condense for this paper.

The horse has several gaits which he uses naturally, that is, instinctively. And besides those which are natural, he has been taught several artificial ones, some of which have been much used, particularly in the middle ages. But to trot fast was not natural to horses; when urged to speed they never assumed it, and until within a century the gait was neither cultivated nor wanted by any class of horsemen. A breed of fast trotters, had it been miraculously created, would doubtless soon have perished in that it would have had no use, satisfied

no fancy, and found no place in either the social or industrial world as it then was. Before the present century the chief and almost sole uses of the horse were as an implement of war, an instrument of sport and ceremony, an index of rank and wealth, and an article of beauty.

For all these uses, as then pursued, a fast trotter was not suited, nor was he better adapted to the heavy coaches over rough roads, or the slow waggon-trains of armies. The horse best adapted to all these, however much he may have varied as to size, strength and fleetness, was one whose fast gait was the gallop or run rather than the trot. For leisurely horseback travelling the ambling gait (or *pace* gait as it came to be called in America) was preferred. With increasing uses of horses for draft, certain heavy but slow breeds were developed in the Old World, of which the Dutch, Clydesdale, and Norman breeds are examples.

The causes which led to the cultivation of the trotting gait in this country, and the evolution of a breed with which it should be instinctively the fast gait, were various, and the separate value of each as a factor in the problem would be very differently estimated by different persons studying the subject from different points of view. Now that he is so valuable and plays such a part as a horse of use, it is easy to see why a breed of trotting roadsters should be produced to meet certain important demands of our modern civilization. But this does not explain how the process actually began.

Reasoning *a priori*, the trotter, as a horse of use, should have originated in western Europe; as a matter of fact, he not only did not begin there, but he was unpopular there until well developed here. Locomotives began to draw armies to the battle-field, the war-horse declined in actual as well as relative importance, the modern, light, steel-spring, one-horse, convenient business waggon as well as the modern buggy came into common use after trotting as a sport was established, and after the gait had been extensively cultivated and bred to. The trotting-horse is specially adapted to various modern uses, but these uses followed his development, rather than led it, although in later days this factor has been an important one in the rate of progress.

The influences which originally led to the starting of the breed were more social than economical; a similar fact a century earlier marked the founding of that famous running breed, the English thoroughbred. The origin of the trotter, however, was not so simple as that, and several diverse social factors were involved, only the chief of which will here be noticed.

From early colonial times horses have been more generally owned by the masses of the people here than in any country of

western Europe. They have had a more general use in agriculture and in business, their ownership or possession has had less social significance, and they have had less importance as instruments of gambling. The colonists who settled north of Delaware Bay, although of various nationalities, were largely those whose religious prejudices and social education was opposed to horse-racing. With the great majority of them it was considered a sort of aristocratic sport, and at best led to unthrifty ways, even if not open to the objection of positive immorality. Consequently but few race-horses were imported into this region in colonial times. The original horse stock of the northern colonies came from several European sources. England, Holland, France and Spain certainly, and Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, and Italy probably, contributed to it. The blood from this variety of sources, variously mingled, formed the mongrel stock of the country. This was further modified by local conditions and local breeding assuming different characters in different places, and the hardships of horse life incident to a new country, with strange forage and a rough climate, caused deterioration in size and form. Early writers are unanimous on this point, but many add that what was lost in size and beauty was gained in hardiness and other useful qualities.

After the war of independence there was an improvement in the live stock of the country. English thoroughbred horses were imported both for sporting and to improve the horse stock of the country, and horse-racing rapidly grew in favour as wealth and leisure increased. The export trade in horses to the West Indies increased, particularly from New England. Pacers were most sought for this trade, but sometimes trotters were advertised for.

As horse-racing increased in the last years of the last century the opposition to it revived, and in the earlier years of the present century this became ascendant, and stringent laws forbidding the sport were passed in most of the northern States. The prohibition was sweeping and the penalties severe.

Horse-racing was then a contest between running-horses, and during this repression of racing, trotting as a sport began, at first, in a very unostentatious, irregular, and innocent sort of way. Probably no people or class of people have ever bred good horses which they prized and were proud of, who did not find pleasure in seeing them compete in speed or show their fleetness in some way, and during the repression of racing (which meant running), trotting came in as a substitute, poor though it was at first. It had a sort of encouragement from very many thrifty people who were not sportsmen, and was

in a measure considered a sort of democratic sport in which even plough-horses could take part. Racing of any kind in those days was a strife between two or more things, as it still is in most countries; no one thought that a single horse could run a race alone, but the instinctive inclination to see a spirited horse in action could be mildly gratified by letting him trot, even if single and alone, and testing by the watch how quickly a given distance could be covered. So "timing" animals came to be practised. We hear of it on the Harlem race-course in 1806, four years after the laws forbidding horse-racing had been enacted, and again, a little later, near Boston, and it was reputed that certain horses could trot a mile in three minutes. This speed seemed so extraordinary that in 1818 a bet of a thousand dollars was staked (and lost) that no horse could be found that could trot a mile in three minutes. Some authorities date the beginning of trotting as a sport with this event. It is said that in the betting the odds against the successful performance of the feat were great, which shows, strikingly, the enormous progress since made in developing speed at this gait.

In 1821, certain persons on Long Island were allowed by special statute to train, trot, etc., horses on a certain track, under certain restrictions, exempt from the penalties against horse-racing. Other organisations followed, and by 1830 the "training" of trotters was going on at several points, and trotting may be said to have become established as a sport. During this decade the record had been successively lowered to 2.40, 2.34, and 2.32. The times of performance were carefully taken at these "trials of speed," as the statute called them, and "records" became established by more formal sporting codes.

The ostensible object of these associations was the "improvement of the breed of roadsters;" driving single horses to waggons became fashionable, and this led to the improvement of light one-horse waggons for business and pleasure. Those with steel springs were rare luxuries in 1830; by 1843, when the record of mile heats dropped to below 2.30, they were already common. During this thirteen years, the record had been lowered only half a second on mile heats, but three-minute horses were no longer rare.

The fashion of wealthy men driving a single fast trotter for pleasure was for a long time a peculiarly American one, and played an important part in the development of this breed. But, as stated earlier, many influences have contributed: changes in the modes of travel, changes in the methods of war, sentiment regarding horse-racing, the incentives of the course, the general improvement of roads, improvement in carriages, the needs of

modern business requiring quick roadsters, these and other influences have all been at work.

The material out of which this new breed is made is a liberal infusion of English thoroughbred blood (usually more than two generations removed), with the mongrel country stock; previously described. There is a voluminous literature relating to special pedigrees, and much speculation as to the comparative merits of the several ingredients of this composite blood.

Regarding the ideal trotter, there is as yet a difference of opinion as to what the form should be, and it is too early to decide from actual results. That the gait is now hereditary, that it is the instinctive fast gait with some animals is certain, but whether this is due to inherited habit, inherited training, or to mere adventitious variation and selection, I will not discuss.

The gain in speed is given in the following table, which is the best records at mile heats, omitting the names of the special performers:

Date.	Best Record.	Date.	Best Record.
1818.....	3	1866.....	2.18½
1824.....	2.40	1866.....	2.15
".....	2.34	1867.....	2.17½
1830.....	2.32	1871.....	2.17
1831.....	2.31½	1872.....	2.16½
1843.....	2.28	1874.....	2.14
1844.....	2.26½	1878.....	2.13½
1852.....	2.26	1879.....	2.12½
1853.....	2.25½	1880.....	2.10½
1856.....	2.24½	1881.....	2.10½
1859.....	2.19½		

A sporting paper published in 1873 a list of three hundred and twenty-three horses, with their best records, down to the close of the preceding year. This first list of the kind known to me was very imperfect in its details; it was revised for the next year, and, since that time, many lists, in one form or another, have been published. The figures for the animals with records of 2.25, or better, are reasonably accurate; for the others there is much discrepancy. In the following table the numbers are my own, counting down to 1872, inclusive; the numbers after that date are derived from various lists published since that time in the sporting and breeding periodicals. From the very nature of the case, the table cannot be accurate in the larger numbers, but the numbers do not lose their value for comparison with each other from such faults as to the details of the largest numbers, and, as such, it is undoubtedly the most significant series of numbers ever compiled to show progress in evolution, whether of a breed or species. The number of horses with records of 2.40, or better, is now stated to be over five thousand.

I leave it to mathematicians to plot the curves which immediately suggest themselves, and determine how fast horses will ultimately trot, and when this maximum will be reached.

Table showing the number of Horses under the respective Records.

	2.80 or better.	2.67 or better.	2.50 or better.	2.33 or better.	2.17 or better.	2.00 or better.	1.83 or better.	1.67 or better.	1.50 or better.
1843..	1								
1844..	2	1							
1849..	7	2							
1852..	10	3							
1853..	14	5							
1854..	16	6							
1855..	19	6							
1856..	24	7	1						
1857..	26	7	2						
1858..	30	7	2						
1859..	32	9	2	1					
1860..	40	11	4	2	1				
1861..	48	14	4	2	1				
1862..	54	17	7	4	1				
1863..	59	19	9	4	1				
1864..	66	22	12	4	1				
1865..	84	29	15	5	2				
1866..	101	32	17	0	3	1			
1867..	121	42	21	9	5	2			
1868..	146	52	23	13	6	2			
1869..	171	63	34	15	10	4			
1870..	194	73	35	16	11	5			
1871..	233	99	40	17	12	6	1		
1872..	323
1873	376	..	74	28	15	5	2		
1875..	500	..	93	40	16	11	5	1	
1875..	..	134	61	30	13	5	2	2	
1876..	794	..	165	81	39	16	6	2	
1877..	830	..	214	105	51	19	8	2	
1878..	1,025	..	270	129	68	24	9	4	
1879	1,142	..	225	164	88	33	11	5	1
1880..	1,210	..	366	192	106	41	14	6	1
1881..	1,532	..	419	227	120	49	15	7	1
1882..	1,684	..	495	275	150	60	18	8	1

CONSTITUTION OF EASTERN ANNAPOLIS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

1st. That this Society shall be called the Eastern Annapolis Agricultural Society, and shall consist of farmers and others interested in Agriculture.

2nd. That this Society shall be managed by a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Council of five, to be chosen annually, and that the Officers and Council be re-eligible.

3rd. That the Society shall hold an Annual Meeting on the first Tuesday of December in each year, such meeting and business to be conducted and done in accordance with the agricultural law and instructions of Central Board.

4th. That the Society shall hold such other meetings from time to time as may be deemed expedient or necessary for the good of said Society and the interests of agricultural pursuits in general.

OFFICERS, DIRECTORS THEREOF.

1st. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society, maintain proper order, regulate discussions, state and put questions when called, decide votes when a tie occurs, endorse orders drawn on Treasurer, call special meetings on a requisition of five members, and perform such other duties as belong to his office; and in his absence the Vice to take his place.

2nd. That the Secretary shall attend all regular meetings of the Society, keep a correct record of all proceedings, collect

all monies due, and perform all other duties lawfully belonging to his office, and as Treasurer shall keep (safely) all monies, and pay the same upon orders endorsed by the President; also make financial returns to the Society.

3rd. The Council shall have charge of all property, stock, &c., belonging to the Society, ever keeping in mind the welfare and best interests of the Society and the members thereof.

PRIVILEGES.

1st. Any person may become a member of this Society by paying \$1 annually.

2nd. No member shall be entitled to the privileges of the Society, neither shall he be allowed to vote, until all his dues are paid.

3rd. No discussions foreign to the Society's interests shall be allowed in its meetings.

4th. Seven members shall form a quorum.

5th. At any Annual Meeting the rules or bye-laws may be changed, subject to the approval of the Central Board.

BYE-LAWS.

1st. Order of business shall be as follows:

1. Minutes of last meeting.
2. Collection of dues.
3. Report of Secretary and Treasurer.
4. Report of Council.
5. Report of Finance Committee.
6. Report of Special Committee.
7. Discussion.
8. Miscellaneous.
9. At the Annual Meeting—Election of Officers.

2nd. No member shall speak more than twice on any subject, nor more than ten minutes, except by request or permission.

3rd. All resolutions affecting the constitution or bye-laws must be submitted in writing, and passed by a two-thirds vote of those present, and shall not take effect until approved by the Central Board.

Passed June 13th, 1883.

A. B. PARKER

Approved by Central Board of Agriculture 5th July, 1883.

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."

FOR SALE.

A very fine Thoroughbred Short Horn Bull, in prime condition. Apply at Lucyfield Farm, or to Prof. LAWSON, Halifax.

DOMINION EXHIBITION, 1883,

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Opening 2nd October, 1883.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made by the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia to defray the expense of transit of all approved Live Stock and other Exhibits from Nova Scotia so far as the same is not met by the New Brunswick Government, Notice is hereby Given that persons desirous of exhibiting on such terms are required to send to Prof. Lawson, Halifax, NOT LATER THAN 15th AUGUST, a list of their proposed Exhibits, in order that the same may be examined by Members of the Central Board of Agriculture, with a view to approval and sanction. Intending Exhibitors will state whether any, and, if so, what portion of their Exhibits will be shown previously at the Provincial Exhibition at Truro.

Animals and other Exhibits not approved of and sanctioned by the Board will not be carried at the Government expense.

The decisions of the Board will be made known as early as possible, and in time to enable Exhibitors to make their entries with Mr. Inches, the Secretary, in St. John, by 15th September, in accordance with Rule 5 of Dominion Exhibition Regulations. The Nova Scotia Government and Board assume no responsibility beyond assisting in defraying expense of carriage and facilitating the transit of Exhibits, Exhibitors being required to take the necessary charge of their own animals and other exhibits as usual.

By order of the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia.

GEORGE LAWSON, Secretary.

NORMAN PERCHERON STALLION

"FRENCH REPUBLIC."

THIS Full Blooded Norman Horse was imported from France to Chicago, in September, 1875, when 4 years old, and was purchased by the Hon. Mr. Perley, for the sum of \$2,000, for the Government of New Brunswick. He weighs 1,650 lbs., is of grey color, and stands sixteen hands high. He will travel in the Counties of HANTS and KINGS during the season of 1883, for the service of Mares, and will stand at the following places, viz.:—Leaving the owner's stable at Newport on Monday, May 14th, at 8 o'clock; Summersville, Monday 14th, noon; Cheverie, evening of the 14th; Pembroke, 15th, noon; Tennycape, evening 15th; Noel, 16th, noon; Upper Selmah, evening of the 16th; Five Mile River, 17th, noon; Haines' Corner, 17th, 5 o'clock, p. m.; Nine Mile River, at Capt. White's, evening of 17th and morning of 18th, till nine o'clock; East Rawdon, 18th, noon, Jas. Withrow's; Middle Rawdon, evening of 18th and morning of 19th, till 8 o'clock, John Casey's; arriving home on Saturday, 19th, noon; St. Croix, Monday, 21st, noon; Windsor, May 21st, p. m. and night, at or near Stephen Smith's; Upper Falmouth, May 22nd, noon; Hantsport, May 22nd, evening; Horton Landing, May 23rd, noon; evening of the 23rd at Greenwich; Gasperaux, May 24th.

Will be at the owner's stables every Saturday from noon until Monday morning at eight o'clock, throughout the season. Will visit the above places once a fortnight, in the same order, throughout the season.

Terms—Single \$6, Season \$9, Warrant \$12.

For further particulars apply to the owner.

ALEX. COCHRAN, Owner.
S. B. WHEATON, Groom.
Newport, May 21st, 1883. jly

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