

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manquant

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
									✓		

4449
P. 100
W. C. H. C.



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

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

VOL. IV. HALIFAX, N. S., OCTOBER—NOVEMBER, 1881. No. 19.

PRIZE ESSAY BY DUNCAN CAMPBELL, ESQ.

“Tenai musam meditamur: avena.”

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

It is a characteristic of the aborigines of all countries, where no progress has been made in the science of government, that they pay little attention to the cultivation of the soil. Man, in a savage condition, has an almost unconquerable aversion to the prosecution of steady labour within a limited sphere—a disposition which is strengthened by constant dread of attack by hostile neighbours, and by the fascination and excitement of the chase. So deeply rooted have roving habits become in the case of the aborigines of Nova Scotia, that they may be regarded as constitutional and hereditary, as proved by the fact of the comparatively rare instances where the aborigines apply themselves to agricultural work, even when the most favourable opportunities are presented for comfortable settlement. Hence, when the first European settlers landed in the Province, they found the country in the wild luxuriance of nature—without even the semblance of cultivation.

Among the first European settlers who initiated cultivation in Nova Scotia were two Frenchmen, Poudrin-court and Lescarbot. They sowed seed at Annapolis, which grew speedily and vigorously,

attesting the fertility of the soil in that region. But, passing from mere individual efforts, we come to the more systematic and extensive labours of the unfortunate Acadians, who took possession of the marsh and other flat lands of the counties of Hants, King's and Annapolis, and, by skilful dyking and tillage, produced results which have furnished themes for the descriptive powers in poetry and prose of Longfellow and the Abbe Reynal. Making all due allowance for the fervid imagination of the one, and the friendly and genial prejudices of the other, in the presentation of highly coloured descriptions of rural plenty and moral excellence, to which there are few practical parallels in the history of the race, there can be no doubt that these glowing representations have a substratum of truth, both as to the skill in husbandry, and the excellent moral and religious qualities of the Acadians. In estimating their merits as agriculturists, we must take into account the comparatively undeveloped condition of agricultural science at the time, and the very limited extent to which its principles were diffused. The success which attended their efforts proves their ability as husbandmen, in circumstances where peculiar skill and industry were required. The tidal waters were successfully fenced out by sea banks, which were protected at intervals with sluice doors by which the waters escaped at low tide. The process was substantially that by which the extensive fens of England have been reclaimed and brought

under a state of admirable cultivation. Here it may be mentioned that the whole sea coast of Lincolnshire and part of Norfolk, a line of at least 130 miles, consists of marsh lands lower than the tides, and is protected by barrier banks, besides which there are hundreds of miles of river embankments. The Acadians produced on their lands in great abundance wheat, oats, rye, barley, and potatoes. Well authenticated details as to their stock at the time of their expulsion, place beyond doubt the remarkable prosperity to which they had attained as an agricultural people.

Leaving these interesting settlers, a wide field opens before us. The County Histories which, through the liberality of Mr. T. B. Akins, have been written, and of which, many still in manuscript, have become the property of King's College, present interesting data to determine the extent to which the agriculture of the various counties has been affected by the different classes of emigrants who at first settled in them. The limits of this paper will not admit of a thorough discussion of this important phase of the subject, as bearing on the development of agriculture. A few general remarks on the topic must suffice.

The largest body of emigrants who arrived at one time was in 1749, at the settlement of Halifax, when Cornwallis landed with 2576 souls, of whom 1545 were males, including 500 seamen who had served in the Royal Navy. Of the remaining thousand a large proportion had been connected with the military profes-

sion. Indeed, according to the official document in which the Imperial government announces their determination to establish a civil administration in Nova Scotia, a copy of which is now on the writer's table, the expedition was to consist of "officers and men lately dismissed from his Majesty's Land and Sea Service." Each seaman or private soldier was to receive, in fee simple, 50 acres of land, and ten acres in addition were allotted to every member of a family—the same conditions being allowed to tradesmen whose services might be required for building. To the agricultural class, or other kinds of settlers, no encouragement whatever was at this time given, so that probably not one farmer landed with Cornwallis. Against this policy Governor Laurence had both the good sense and fortitude to remonstrate, declaring that soldiers were the least qualified, from their profession, of any living men, to establish a new colony. The government appreciated the force of the objection, and the Governor was permitted to adopt measures to bring a more suitable class of immigrants into the Province.

The settlers who arrived in the *Hector* in Pictou in 1773, were a different class, but not by any means fitted by previous training for clearing and cultivating the land. For centuries Scotland had been divested of its ancient forests, and the Highlanders who came from Ross-shire, and other counties, in the *Hector*, had no experience whatever in wielding the axe, or steady agricultural work. In the Northern counties, to which they belonged, the system of agriculture was extremely limited, and of the rudest kind. Sheep and black cattle occupied almost exclusively the attention of the professedly farming class. The total want of experience in clearing the land and preparing it for seed, on the part of the early settlers, in conjunction with their general poverty, rendered their trials peculiarly severe. In Dr. Patterson's History of the County of Pictou, unexaggerated details are given of the nature of the difficulties encountered, and the privations endured, the very contemplation of which makes one shudder. Mr. Israel Longworth, also, in delivering the closing address at the Colchester County exhibition in 1877, supplied information as to the poverty and absence of agricultural skill by which many of the British settlers in that fine county were distinguished, and the trials and suffering they consequently experienced. One or two cases of absolute starvation were reported, and in some instances the potatoes planted were dug to preserve life. But the Letters of John Young led to the formation in the county of an agricultural society, and Colchester has ever since made progress in the noble art of husbandry, and stands in this, the

year of grace, 1881, in the van of Provincial agricultural progress and public spirit.

The remarks made in regard to the class of emigrants who arrived in Pictou, and who were followed by hundreds of a similar type, are equally applicable to nearly the entire population of Cape Breton. Indeed the latter were still less fitted, by previous habits and training, for the kind of husbandry required in the land of their adoption. The great body of them came from the Hebrides— islands where the land was consigned by the larger proprietors—the heads of clans—to "taxmen," who sublet it in very small sections to "crofters," who united to the cultivation of a few oats and potatoes, the occupation of petty fishermen, and whose distinguishing characteristic was devotion to the chiefs of the respective clans, being ever ready at their call to sacrifice their lives in behalf of any cause which was to be vindicated by the sword, and who, moreover, had a constitutional antipathy to earnest agricultural labour. We might refer to the 16,000 emigrants who attempted to settle in Shelburne, as furnishing striking evidence of the general absence on the part of a very large proportion of the early settlers of the qualities necessary to constitute hard working and skillful agriculturists. Governor Parr, in writing to Lord North in 1783, estimated the number of Loyalists who arrived in Nova Scotia in a few months at 13,000. Many of them were able and enterprising men of business, but few of them had experience in the kind of labour required in the forest primeval.

We cannot pursue this branch of the subject further at present. Enough has been said to account for the low state of agriculture in the Province when the father of the art in Nova Scotia—John Young—began to write on the subject, as well as for the absolute contempt in which the occupation was held, as graphically described by its able advocate.

John Young was a native of Falkirk, a town situated about twenty miles west of Edinburgh. He was educated in the Glasgow University, and, as a student, distinguished himself by his classical attainments. His father intended that he should become a minister of the Church of Scotland, but the young man's inclinations did not lie in that direction. In Glasgow he devoted himself, with moderate success, to mercantile pursuits. When twenty-five years of age, Mr. Young married a lady in all respects worthy of him, who presented him with nine children, six of whom died in infancy. In 1814 he resolved to remove with his wife and family to Nova Scotia, where he arrived in April of that year. He had been only four years in the Pro-

vince when he began to write those Letters on Agriculture in the *Acadian Recorder*, which rendered his name famous. The first of the series appeared on the 18th of July, 1818. The peculiar vigour and scholastic character of his style, as well as the accuracy and extent of his information, at once arrested attention. We give the concluding sentences of his first letter in his own words: "The absence of agricultural societies is a decisive proof of the low and degraded state which the profession occupies. The first grand step towards internal improvement must be the establishment of such societies in every county, and in most of the townships, which should hold stated meetings for the discussion of all matters of common interest, and for the adjudging and distribution of prizes, on subjects which have been previously announced and published in the newspapers. These institutions would dignify rural affairs, would draw attention to useful discoveries, and would gradually introduce a more effective and enlightened mode of practice." Dr. J. W. Dawson, in writing respecting Nova Scotian agriculture, bears testimony to the excellence of Agricola's letters. "In the earlier days of agriculture, he writes, our Province could boast of one of the ablest writers on the subject, and even now, after all the rapid progress of agricultural chemistry, every reader of Young's Letters of Agricola must be astonished at his clear appreciation of facts and principles scarcely thought of in his day, even by the ablest chemists and agriculturists of Europe."

But Agricola's Letters were peculiarly valuable on account of their practical results. They led to the organization of societies, which still continue in active and beneficial operation in the province. The first of them was formed five months after Agricola's first letter was published. At a meeting held in Halifax in December, 1818, for the purpose of instituting a central society of agriculture, Lord Dalhousie presided. In the course of his Lordship's remarks he paid a deservedly high complement to Agricola for his admirable letters, and proposed that he should be Secretary of the board. Fifteen hundred pounds had been voted by the legislature for agricultural purposes, and Brenton Halliburton, who had consented to occupy the position of Secretary, *pro tempore*, was anxious to give place to Agricola, who had hitherto concealed his real name. At length Mr. Young very reluctantly made himself known, and assumed the position to which he had been appointed, and for which he was so well fitted. In April, 1819, the first meeting of the society was held in the House of Assembly, the Lieutenant-Governor in the chair.

Besides the sum already mentioned, as voted by the Assembly, the Treasurer of the society intimated that £706 had been subscribed for the objects of the society, and that the annual subscriptions amounted to £300. The committee of management consisted of Judge Halliburton, T. N. Jeffrey, S. B. Robie, S. G. W. Archibald, and H. W. Cogswell. The number of societies formed throughout the Province, at the time of the institution of the Central Association, was fourteen.

Such were the first fruits borne by the letters of *Agricola*, and it is no exaggeration to say, that after the lapse of more than sixty years, their influence is being still potently felt. In closing this necessarily brief reference to the labours of *Agricola*, the writer cannot forbear referring to his now venerable son, until very lately the Chief Justice of this Province, who happily still lives, and will leave a record worthy of so distinguished a father.

We have traced, as we think justly, the main cause of the wretched condition of agriculture in the Province, when *Agricola* took up the subject, to the kind of emigrants who first settled in the country, and indicated the beginning of progress by referring to the institution of the first society formed in the Province, for the promotion of agriculture. The avowed objects contemplated by that society were to introduce summer fallow as a preparation for wheat, to extend the production of oats, to encourage the use of lime, to assist in the clearing of the forests, to get up ploughing matches, and to improve live stock, agricultural instruments, and the grain by new importations. The impetus thus given to the profession of agriculture was most beneficial, and there have been always a few earnest, thoughtful men to advocate improvement, and to carry on the good work. The House of Assembly too, though not at all times ready to legislate beneficially on the subject, has from time to time voted money, and passed measures by which the art of husbandry has been advanced.

The next decided impetus given to the cause of agriculture was when the late Dr. Forrester became its earnest and successful advocate. To him the writer is given to understand belongs the honor of being the first to suggest Provincial exhibitions, which he did in a lecture delivered at the Mechanics' Institute in 1852. The Doctor inaugurated the first such exhibition, which was held in the following year, and Sir William Young, then Speaker of the House of Assembly, entered heartily into the project, and the exhibition, though necessarily of more limited range and variety than the one held in the following year,

yet proved decidedly successful. The third Provincial exhibition was not held until 1868, when the legislature voted \$9,000 towards the expenses, to which the agricultural societies added \$1,500. Six years were allowed to elapse ere the fourth one was held, which was in 1874, under the authority of the Assembly, and the superintendance of the Provincial Government and the Board of Agriculture. This exhibition was opened by Governor Archibald in an admirable speech, full of interesting information and practical common sense. All the Provincial exhibitions had been previously held in Halifax, but in 1875 a wise measure, calculated to exert a powerful influence on the advancement of agriculture, was passed by the House of Assembly, which provided that the Central Board should be authorized to draw from the Provincial Treasury \$4,000, as a prize fund for any agricultural exhibition to be held in any county selected by the Board, and allowing \$1200 for the salaries of the secretary and treasurer. The adoption of this measure has infused new life into the agricultural proceedings of the Province. Successful exhibitions are being held yearly in the principal county towns, and the honourable rivalry thus created between the various counties has been, and will continue to be, productive of the best results. No one will venture to question the powerful influence which such exhibitions exert in fostering and promoting the science and practice of agriculture. General shows of implements and dairy produce, are held annually in connection with these societies. The advance made in Nova Scotia, or any other country, in agriculture, in any given period, cannot be calculated with mathematical precision, nor can the precise extent to which such progress is attributable to periodic exhibitions be exactly determined, yet the fact of such advancement is not the less obvious. What a contrast would the first exhibition held in 1853 present, as compared with that which was held last in Halifax. At the show of 1853, as well as that of the following year, there were no entries of superior breeds of cattle. We have it on the authority of the *JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE* for Sep., 1877, that thirteen years previous to that time there was not a single thoroughbred animal of the cattle kind with a pedigree in the Province of Nova Scotia, and in the same number of that journal was published a list of 337 pedigreed animals, all either imported or raised in the Province from imported stock since 1864. When the system of registering was introduced, not a few farmers smiled at the idea of a pedigree as if it were of no value. But if the Nova Scotia Herd Book, as it now stands, were destroyed,

and all the thorough-bred animals of whose pedigree it is the official record were offered for sale by auction, they would not bring half the price which would be commanded with the requisite reliable certificate as to descent. In 1872 the writer of this paper had the pleasure of seeing the splendid stock of Mr. Campbell of New York Mills, near Utica, which was sold by auction on the 10th of September, 1873, when 108 animals realised \$380,000. Of these 10 were bought by British breeders, 6 of which of the Duchess family averaged \$24,517, and one of them, "eighth Duchess of Geneva," was bought at the unprecedented price of £8,120 sterling, or \$40,600. Mr. Pevan Davies of Gloucestershire was the happy purchaser! Who will venture to sneer at a pedigree after such a statement of facts? The enterprising Canadian breeder—Mr. Cochrane of Hillhurst, imported in 1870, a cargo, including 40 short horn bulls and heifers, and choice specimens of Cotswold sheep and Berkshire pigs, which cost in the aggregate \$75,000. Since American breeders have established Herd Books of their own, they have made numerous sales to English breeders at long prices.

The advantages of agricultural organisation have long been recognised in every civilised country. The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland has been in active operation for more than a hundred years. The growth and vigour of the National Agricultural Society of England has been beyond all precedent. It was established in 1838, when the membership was 466, but in twenty years it had increased to 10,000. The objects of these associations include shows of stock in the principal towns in the Kingdom, encouragement of district shows, for the improvement of breeds of stock, promotion of agricultural education, advancement of the veterinary art, the appointment of chemists, and the periodical publication of reports and prize essays. In the United States every State has its central society, which fosters local associations. In the Dominion of Canada there is new life being infused into the societies in existence, and a marked advancement in the quality of the stock and produce exhibited. We mention these facts as a stimulus and example to Nova Scotian farmers.

Coming back more directly to Nova Scotia, it may be truly affirmed that all the money which has been voted by the Legislature for the encouragement of agriculture has been *very profitably* spent. Every Exhibition held in the Province presents tangible evidence of the admirable use to which it has been put, and the poorest labourer in the Province, whether he believes it or not, derives for

himself and family substantial benefits in the form of better meal, better beef, better pork, and better potatoes than he could otherwise have obtained, probably at higher rates.

Any historical account of the rise and progress of agriculture in Nova Scotia, however brief, which contained no allusion to the literary element brought to bear on the subject, would be imperfect. We have already referred to Agricola's able letters, which constituted the first literary effort in the direction indicated. Then came Dr. Gesner's account of the resources of Nova Scotia—including agriculture—published in 1849. The able and indefatigable Dr. Forrester followed in 1858, beginning and editing the "Journal of Education and Agriculture." It was published for two years and then ceased to exist for lack of encouragement. The writer has examined every number issued during the period specified, and could not but admire the rich mental resources of a man who could write so ably on so many subjects, and at the same time attend to his other onerous duties. We have already mentioned the production of Dr. Dawson, which was entitled, "Contributions toward the improvement of agriculture in Nova Scotia, with practical hints on the management and improvement of live stock," which was issued in 1856 under a grant from the Legislature. The work was valuable, as presenting a carefully prepared compendium of the writings of the highest agricultural authorities of the time. More recently the "Journal of Agriculture," under the able direction of Dr. Lawson, has been, and still is diffusing valuable information derived from Provincial experience, and the best practical authorities on husbandry.

Nova Scotia has been the theatre of three great movements, which have told most beneficially on the destinies of the Province. We refer to those bearing on agriculture, responsible government, and education. All honour to the men who have been the chief promoters of these movements. There is a close connection between agriculture and education. One of the greatest impediments to the progress of agriculture in the Province has been want of due appreciation of the knowledge necessary to prosecute it with success, and the consequent absence of a desire for its attainment. Our public schools are paving the way for more decided progress. A marvellous change is being effected in the general intelligence of the rising generation, and farming, which in the days of Agricola, and much later, was regarded as a mean occupation, is now considered highly respectable. The writer had proceeded thus far when he was gratified to find his views confirmed in the fol-

lowing quotation from an address delivered by Colonel Laurie, in 1877. "Within the last few years," he said, "a great change on the subject of farming has come over the community; but a few years since every young farmer who could scrape a few dollars together abandoned farming and sought other pursuits, and I can scarcely call to mind an instance in which a farmer's son who had received a liberal education returned to the farm. Now we find not merely these, but the sons of merchants and professional men, after having received a thorough education, taking to farming as a profession. Agriculture must benefit by recruiting from this class of young men, who have been taught to think and to reason, and to study cause and effect." At the same meeting at which Colonel Laurie spoke the words just quoted, Sir William Young, after referring to the dignity of agricultural work, said: "My earnest advice, then, to a young man who has health and strength, and a fair education, such as our institutions now afford, would be to avoid both law and medicine, since no trade is more precarious than either, and to betake himself to the invigorating and ennobling study and pursuit of agriculture. Let him learn to do everything about a farm with his own hands, and do it well. If he has a fair start in life, through his own earnings or with the help of his friends, he may have his own comfortable home or cottage, surrounded by his own land, and free of debt." These words embody a sound and well-timed advice to our young men. In Great Britain we find that a large number of wealthy merchants retire from mercantile pursuits, and take delight in cultivating the soil, striving to excel in the improvement of live stock, and the production of esculents and cereals of surpassing excellence. Till within a few years the demand for farms, in all the counties, was such that rents rose to an abnormal height. There is at present a reaction, attributable to a series of bad harvests and the competition arising from heavy importations from other countries.

We have surely arrived at that point of agricultural intelligence in Nova Scotia, which demands systematic instruction in the scientific principles and practice of husbandry. It is remarkable that the first agricultural school in Europe was founded in Switzerland in 1806. The pupils were taken from the poorest class of peasantry, of whom Fellenberg, the founder of the school, truly said that having no other property than their physical and mental faculties, they should be taught how to use their capital to the best advantage by labour. The benefits which Switzerland has derived from the school may be estimated from

the fact that about 3000 pupils were, during thirty years, trained in it. In France there is a number of such schools supported by the state. In Russia there is scarcely a Province which has not its agricultural school and farm. In Germany also there are educational institutions supported by the state in which husbandry is theoretically and practically taught. In England there are agricultural colleges established by private enterprise. In Scotland instruction in agriculture is imparted in universities, and through the valuable labours of the Highland Society. There are also farmers of skill who board students and train them in the practical work of the farm.

When, at the talismanic touch of Agricola, public attention was aroused, and a number of Agricultural Societies originated, attention was more particularly directed to the proper tillage of the soil. But very few superior animals were imported with a view to the improvement of stock, and any efforts put forth in that direction were in almost all cases the result of private enterprise. It was not till the government of which the able and energetic member for Cumberland was the head, came into power as the result of the election of 1863 that a decided impetus was given to the subject of live stock improvement. In the very first year of the new government regime an Act for the Improvement of Agriculture was passed by the Legislature, and, immediately after, the Board of Agriculture was instituted, which, in its practical working, has conferred inestimable benefits on the Province. The Board at once took action in the way of securing animals of a superior kind for breeding purposes. A few animals were obtained from the Provincial Exhibition at Fredericton, which were sold subsequently at Windsor, on the condition that they were to be retained in the Province. The Board also adopted energetic steps for the purpose of forming societies in the various counties, and not a few of these societies imported rams and ewes from Prince Edward Island. It was high time to effect an improvement, for the present agricultural journal, which started under the editorship of Dr. Lawson in 1865, reported that breeds of the best sheep were hopelessly "run out," and that sheep were becoming scarcely worth the raising in consequence, and that in horses there was a gradual deterioration. In order to make the operation of the Board effective in arresting the evil, the House of Assembly voted ten thousand dollars for the importation of stock for breeding purposes. The Hon. Dr. Tupper and the Hon. W. H. Henry selected horses, rams and ewes of pure breed in England, and the Hon. Alex. McFarlane visited Canada and secured a lot of splendid Cots-

wold and Leicester sheep, and Durham bulls of a superior kind. In four years after the Board imported and sold to Agricultural Societies 22 thoroughbred bulls, 9 cows and heifers, 100 thoroughbred rams, and 20 thoroughbred pigs.

It may not be deemed inappropriate to refer here to the fruit-bearing qualities of the soil of some of the Nova Scotian counties, as well as to the progress made in this branch of horticulture, as proved by the astonishment occasioned at an exhibition held in London in 1862, when specimens of the apples raised in the Province were produced. The most absurd notions had been entertained previously in Britain, by persons who were otherwise intelligent, as to the climate and general agricultural resources of the Province, but the productions forwarded for exhibition disabused, to a large extent, the public mind of these erroneous impressions. "Our readers, and the visitors to the recent fruit shows of the Royal Horticultural Society," said the "Gardeners' Chronicle," "cannot have forgotten the surpassing beauty and equal excellence of the apples exhibited by the great colony of Nova Scotia; certainly nothing like them had been previously seen at any public exhibition in this country." The concurrent testimony of experienced judges of fruit goes to establish the fact, that for successful culture of apples in particular Nova Scotia stands in the very first rank. It is hardly necessary to add that no country in the temperate zone, which is noted for its growth, in great perfection of fruit, is deficient in the elements of soil and climate necessary for the successful cultivation of cereals and roots. The natural inference is that equal skill brought to bear on the cultivation of all such crops as would render farming profitable in Nova Scotia, would result in equal success, and place the Province on a level, as to relative quantity and excellence of production, with the more advanced of the sister Provinces.

Circumstances have recently directed attention to the benefits which would result to the Province were our farmers to devote more attention to the rearing and fattening of cattle for the British market. This is a branch of agricultural business for which the climate and soil are admirably adapted. Were we called upon to produce additional proof of this statement we would point to the quality of the roots presented at our periodical exhibitions. The writer examined those at an extensive exhibition at Montreal, and he does not hesitate to express the opinion that the specimens produced, particularly of potatoes, at the last Halifax exhibition were at least equal, if not superior to those exhibited at Montreal. There is, therefore, ample scope for rais-

ing the best kinds of roots for fattening cattle and preparing them for the British market, where well-fed animals of superior breeds will always command a good price. Governor Archibald dwelt, in his exhibition address in 1878, on the gross folly of rearing animals of inferior, instead of superior breed. The great increase in recent years in the better class of cattle shows that our farmers are becoming more sensible than ever of the loss necessarily sustained in supplying abundance of good food to cattle, which do not benefit by it to any remunerative extent. The good qualities of stock are hereditary, and hence the value of well authenticated pedigrees. The first exhibition in Nova Scotia of thoroughbred animals in classes was in 1868. Since that period great progress has been made in improving the stock of the Province. Animals have been secured from the Queen's herd at Windsor, Sir Wilfrid Lawson's short horns in Cumberland, and also from the Ayrshire stock of Mr. Fleming, Strathaven. Our farmers will commit a great mistake if they fail, on all occasions, to secure the services of a good bull, the quality of the progeny depending in a greater degree on the male than on the female. "It is doubtless important," says the able author of the treatise on agriculture in the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica being now issued—to have both animals good, but in the case of ruminants, the predominating influence of the male in determining the qualities of the progeny is so well ascertained that the selection of a bull is a matter of prime importance. We are able to state from ample personal experience, that by using a bull which is at once good of himself and of good decent, a level and valuable lot of calves can be obtained from very indifferent cows. It is indeed miserable economy to judge the price of a good bull."

When the details of this year's census are published, the progress made during the last ten years in the area of land brought under cultivation, and the growth of agricultural produce, can be marked. In the meantime we indicate the number of bushels of wheat, barley, oats and potatoes produced in the Province, according to the census of 1861 and 1871, respectively:

1851.			
Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.
29,715.....	196,097....	1,384,457.....	1,936,739
1861.			
312,081.....	269,578.....	1,978,137.....	3,824,814
1871.			
227,497....	296,650....	2,190,099.....	5,560,975

The census of 1861 shows 47,205 of the population engaged in agriculture. That of 1871 makes the number 49,769.

The establishment, within a few years, of nine or ten cheese factories in the Province, is a most important feature in our agricultural development. The article produced is, as a rule, very superior. A firm in the City of Halifax has purchased, during the past year, twenty-two tons of cheese from the factory at Aylesford, King's County, of a quality equal to any produced in the Dominion. A rapid extension of the trade may be anticipated. In the United States the rate of progress has been remarkable, the receipts in New York had increased from 281,318 boxes in 1863, to 2,204,493 in 1874. The imports of cheese into Great Britain amounted in value, in 1875, to £4,705,229 sterling!—one-half of which was received from the United States. The demand for cheese as well as for beef in Great Britain is practically unlimited, and the farmers of Nova Scotia have the greatest possible facilities for exportation at moderate rates.

Another proof of progress is to be found in the excellent exhibition buildings which have been erected in various towns in the Province. In the face of these indications of rapid progress, it is surely to be regretted that the agricultural committee of the House of Assembly should have manifested a disposition to reduce the Provincial grants. The object of the grants is to benefit the Province by stimulating improvement. If the counties were not putting forth efforts in the same direction, if interest in agriculture were diminishing in the Province, instead of increasing, if the successive agricultural shows presented little evidence of improvement, we could understand the policy of a reduction in the grants; but ocular demonstration is from time to time presented of the progress made, and of the incalculable benefits which result to the Province from the present very moderate expenditure. It does seem, to say the least of it, extremely paradoxical that for successive years inducements should have been held out to the various counties by the legislature, to increase their contributions, so as to become entitled to the additional statutory allowance, and that when the prize offered has in some cases been fairly won, the wet blanket of a future reduction in the grants should be recommended as the just reward of their exertions.

The quotation made at the beginning of this paper from the first letter of Agricola, shows the importance which is attached to the formation of vigorous agricultural societies in all the counties of the Province. A table might be here produced, which has appeared in the reports of the Central Board of Agriculture, presenting a *vidimus* of the number and strength of the societies in the respective counties of the Province for

1879, and also a comparative statement showing the number and strength of the societies in each year, from 1864 to 1880 inclusive. These tables show a progressive increase for the last 16 years in the number of the societies, the membership, and the annual subscriptions. While in 1864 there were only 37 societies, in 1880 there were 83. The number of members in 1864 was only 1744; in 1880 it was 4697. The amount of subscriptions in 1864 was \$1859.00; in 1880 it advanced to \$5551.75. The governmental grants in aid were in 1864, \$3010.00; in 1880 they were \$6548.00. These figures show clearly the increased interest now taken in the great subject of agriculture, as compared with that existing 16 years ago.

Finally, Nova Scotia is a country whose climate, soil, and rich general resources warrant the expectation of a prosperous future. There is no lack of physical or intellectual capacity on the part of the people. Let them be true to themselves and their country, and, under the blessing of the Almighty, they shall attain to no mean status among the States and Provinces of the American Continent.

DOMINION EXHIBITION, HALIFAX, SEPTEMBER, 1881.

OPENING ADDRESS BY HIS WORSHIP MAYOR TOBIN, CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE.

A first duty which devolves upon the Committee conducting this Exhibition is to record its sense of the distinction the City of Halifax to-day enjoys in being the scene of a gathering designed to illustrate the wealth and industry, not only of the Province of which it forms a part, but of the Provinces of Canada generally. It was natural to assume that an event thus invested with a national interest, would awaken a spirit of patriotic enterprise amongst us as a people, and meet with a full measure of support and encouragement, and it is gratifying to feel that, in the results already achieved, we may fairly claim that our anticipations in this regard have been largely realised. The evidence is before us, in the extensive and varied contributions, which have come from five Provinces of the Dominion, to furnish and adorn this building and the buildings and grounds adjoining, and which speak in unmistakable terms for the natural resources of the land and of the skill and energy of those who inhabit it. It is further impressed upon us by the presence of this brilliant assemblage, and of the thousands of visitors who have already flocked to this hall, many of whom have now, for a first time, set foot upon our Nova Scotian soil. In these circumstances we have a key to the popularity which attaches to industrial and agricultural shows throughout all Canada, and which seems to have made them a necessary part of our social organization. They appear to be universally acknowledged as one of the principal means whereby our mechanical, agricultural and manufacturing

arts are improved and promoted, and by which our progressive development in material civilization is made known to ourselves and to the world. The great and obvious advantages derived from Provincial shows naturally created a desire for competition on a larger scale, whereby the producers of the several Provinces might unite in friendly rivalry. With the view of practically encouraging this object the Dominion Legislature has, in each of the past three years, voted \$5000 to aid in giving a Dominion character to some one of our Provincial Exhibitions. In 1879 the City of Ottawa, and in 1880 the City of Montreal respectively were the favoured recipients of this grant, while to-day it falls to the Nova Scotian Exhibition. The prize list we have offered is more liberal than on any occasion in the history of our local or Provincial shows; it has been thrown open to and freely circulated throughout the whole Dominion, and was framed with an honest desire to attract from every section of it. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to sanction it by his patronage and expressed his regret that his North-West tour, not yet completed, would prevent him from attending in person. Their Excellencies General Sir Patrick MacDougall and Vice-Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock, with their Honors the Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces, and the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, act as Vice-Patrons, the latter manifesting a direct personal, as well as an official interest, by offering a handsome prize for the best horse on the grounds. Following from these various causes, we have what will probably be admitted from all sides as a very creditable display of this Dominion, which is advancing, in commercial prosperity and intellectual progress, at a yearly accelerating rate. Nor is it a consideration to be overlooked, that we have here, mingling together and witnessing this display, the workers and thinkers not of one, but probably of every portion of the Dominion,—a social phenomenon which constitutes not the least interesting feature in connection with the occasion. Although the City of Halifax appears on the map as not far from one extremity of the Dominion, its position with regard to lines of travel and accessibility, both by land and water, point to it as a convenient centre for a large portion of the Dominion. To the natural advantages thus enjoyed, by reason of situation, has been added the substantial assistance rendered by the Governments of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, who, in a liberal and enlightened spirit, and with a full appreciation of the difficulties with which a Dominion Exhibition has to contend, in order to realise a *bona fide* Dominion character, have paid the freight on exhibits from their respective Provinces, so that those whose handwork we have now the privilege of seeing may carry home the prizes they have so deservedly won without deduction or expense; and, inasmuch as the value of our display has been thus considerably enhanced, we deem it our duty to make special mention of our indebtedness to the Governments of those Provinces, and we are glad to count amongst our distinguished visitors here to-day His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of one of them, and members of the cabinets of both.

When this building was erected in 1879, the idea prevailed that it would afford ample room for all requirements that could be expected to arise for years to come in connec-

tion with fairs, Provincial, local or otherwise; but to-day, in less than two years after its inauguration, we find ourselves face to face with an occasion which has rendered it necessary to provide very largely increased accommodation, and those who attended the gatherings of '79 and '80 will recognise this fact in the presence of the large structure provided for the reception of machinery in motion, farming implements and other exhibits requiring more space than could be allotted to them in the main building. It will also be noticed that permanent and commodious shedding for live stock has taken the place of the temporary erections which constituted the stabling and cattle shelter in the past two years. In addition to this it has been found necessary to avail of the large building in the Public Gardens known as the "Rink," which has been converted into a "Horticultural Hall," and has been fitted up for the fruit and flower show, as also for that of roots and vegetables,—the whole floor-space thus obtained being 70,000 feet, exclusive of shedding, as against 30,000 square feet available last year. The Horticultural Hall is some little distance from the building in which we are now assembled, but, as its approach is through the Public Gardens, which are at once the pride and the delight of our citizens, and cannot fail to attract and please every stranger who passes through them, the objection which might otherwise obtain loses much of its force, and may probably be regarded by many as an advantage.

Amongst the benefits accruing from occasions like the present is the favorable opportunity they present of noting the progress made in the respective Provinces forming the Confederation to which we belong. In the agricultural department the contributions of the neighbouring Maritime Provinces demand special remark. The Prince Edward Island Government has steadily for many years encouraged the improvement of horse-flesh, and we see here to-day in the magnificent animals exhibited from that Province striking evidence of the success which has attended them in that direction. Those who are considered authorities in matters commercial in the Island state that the rearing and export of horses has become a great and profitable industry, paying even better than either oats or potatoes. The cattle and sheep will also be scrutinised by our farmers with much interest, and probably not without profit. It is unnecessary to dwell upon their merits, nor would it be just to anticipate the work of the judges, further than to say that we have, this year, a much keener competition in high-class cattle than has ever been witnessed before in the Maritime Provinces. New Brunswick, a Province of great agricultural resources, has not been behind-hand in the march of progress; as with our own Province, its Government has of late years done much for the improvement of live stock. During the present summer they have made a very large importation of cattle from England, and, within the past few weeks, have purchased a fine property for the purposes of a stock farm. This will be a centre of improvement from which great results may be expected, and its presence enables us to say that the Maritime Provinces have now even and all within themselves the means by which they may compete successfully with the best stock of Ontario and Quebec. It would have been a source of great satisfaction to the Committee, and doubtless to all the visitors

to these grounds, had we been able to include among our live stock exhibits a larger number of entries from the stock farms which constitute so proud a boast amongst the agriculturists of those two Upper Provinces; but the fairs recently opened at Toronto and Montreal, to which exhibitors from all the neighboring districts naturally inclined, and which it was perhaps their truer interest to support, have operated against the efforts made by the Committee to this end, and the contributions of live stock from these quarters is comparatively limited. They include, however, one interesting specimen, to which it may not be thought improper to make a special reference. The Committee which prepared the prize list, with the most kindly intentions, no doubt, included a tempting prize for the best, or in other words, the greatest ass in the Dominion, and one might almost have supposed that this would have excited a very spirited competition, but it has turned out otherwise, and the only representative of that class which has shown sufficient ambition to claim its rank amongst the cattle creation here to-day is an asses colt, the property of a well-known gentleman in Montreal. The fact is suggestive and consoling, and it is something to be able to say that the prize ass of Canada would only be considered as half an ass in any other part of the world. The necessarily late hour at which the farm products of our Province have come forward renders it impossible to include here any reference sufficiently full to be just; they will be found, however, in quality and quantity, equal to any collection ever brought to our Provincial shows, and may be considered as a good index of our status in the agricultural world. No higher encomium can be bestowed upon the fruit display than to say that it well upholds the reputation established by our growers at the Centennial and the other great shows at which they have exhibited, and which has given to our Nova Scotian apples such well deserved prominence in the markets of the world. It is but right, however, to state that the apple season is not yet at its height, and that the show to-day, though creditable in the highest degree, contains many specimens of fruit imperfectly ripened, and does not represent the full capabilities of our western orchards.

That we have wealth in the bowels of our country, as well as in the soil and on the trees upon its surface, that, in other words, we are favoured in our mineral resources, is well shown in the gigantic coal columns side by side with rich specimens of iron ore and sparkling samples of native gold. The products of our mines have been shown on many occasions, on this continent and in Europe, and larger specimens have been occasionally displayed, but it is authoritatively stated that the collection brought here to-day by the Government is more complete in character as representing the actual wealth of our mines than the exhibit of any previous occasion.

In all our Provincial shows marked prominence has been given to the agricultural over the industrial department, by reason of the fact that the grant given by the Local Legislature was for the special encouragement of the former. The present Exhibition, however, is characterised by a more even adjustment of the prize fund, and one more consistent with the relative position of these two great interests in the Dominion at large.

As a result of this we find the great bulk of the space in this main building and in the "Machinery Hall" has been taken up by industrial exhibits, and we are thus enabled to contemplate a display which fitly reflects the great and rapidly growing manufacturing industries of the country in which we live. Wherever the eye rests within this hall it falls upon some article which speaks of the skill, the capital, and the enterprise of our Canadian people. Whether we look to the effective disposition of Christie, Brown & Co.'s biscuits, with their kaleidoscopic varieties of colors, and no doubt with a charming variety of tastes, which take up the northern portion of this floor, or to the coils of the Dartmouth Ropework Company which occupy the southern extremity, whether we take the boudoirs of the several rival sewing machine companies, from the Williams to the Wauzer, the furniture displays from Montreal, St. John and Halifax, the long lines of carriages in every variety, any one of which would pass a Hyde Park inspection; the woollen goods of Gault Bros., the Oxford and the Gledyer Companies, Tyler's or Simm & Co.'s brushes, Mott's soaps, Macdonald & Co.'s brass work, the tempting pints and quarts of the several breweries, or the dainty pills and potions of the druggists; whether we halt before the mouster skate which surmounts the show of Aemes, those bright little world-wide advertisers of Nova Scotian genius, on which the sales of half the universe depend for the fleeting happiness of life, or whether, again, we turn to the tiers of neatly-finished packages which mark the exhibit of the king of our accomplished Nova Scotian enterprises—our Sugar Refinery,—wherever we look we find evidences of skill and industry allied with capital, and of the splendid results that flow from their union. It seems invidious to particularise where so many exhibits are deserving of equal notice, but detail would be inconsistent with an address which may be thought to have already outgrown its proper proportions, and, thanks to the energy of an enterprising press, so ably and so very generally represented here to-day, the merits of each particular display have already received full mention, and have been made known in every section of the Dominion. Another special reference, however, may seem justifiable in the case of an exhibit which is associated with the rebuilding of a sister city,—that of McDade & Co.'s zinc, copper and tin work, which is chiefly of an artistic character, and has contributed much to the architectural beauty of the splendid structures which now adorn the City of St. John, and have been erected since the disastrous fire,—that ordeal which proved our neighbor to be not only ambitious in aspiration, strong in will, and energetic in action, but even a perfect Phoenix when tried by fire.

While the industrial exhibit, as a whole, and in detail, is unquestionably good, and well illustrates the impetus given to our manufactures, and the standard they have already reached, it is not by any means pretended that it more than partially represents their true proportions. Many causes militate against the possibility of a display which can do full justice in this respect, but that which is the more acceptable to dwell upon is the fact, well known to every citizen of the Dominion, that the foundries, factories and workshops of every Province are overtaxed to meet the legitimate demands of their

every day custom, and are simply unable to give attention to the preparation of special work for exhibition.

While the attendance of so distinguished a company as that which immediately surrounds us is a matter of just congratulation to the committee, and evinces a full appreciation of the occasion on the part of those whose countenance and assistance is, in itself, an element of success, it is proper we should express our regret at the absence of one who is invariably with us on public occasions like the present. The non-attendance to-day of Judge Jackson, our respected American Consul General, is a reminder, if one were wanted, of the great sorrow which has fallen upon a nation with which we have so much in common, upon a people with whom our friendship is as that of brothers. Further formal expressions of regret are now out of place; the last act has been performed, and the flags on this building, which, like all others in Canada, were, until to-day at half-mast, are now at full height; and it only remains for us to hope that the sympathy so freely expressed by the Canadian people to their American brethren may serve still further to strengthen the happy relations which have so long existed between the two countries.

This Exhibition, like preceding ones, must tell upon the progress of the country. It is not possible that so many of our Industrialists from the several Provinces can be brought together without eliciting new ideas, suggesting improvements in mechanical processes, and leading to new lines of commerce.

In closing an address presented to those who represent so many diverse interests and who come from so many different and distant parts of our land, one may be permitted to suggest the hope that the Agriculturists and Manufacturers, and our Dominion and Provincial Legislatures, may direct their energies to the maturing of a plan whereby the isolated and sectional efforts of our people may be so aggregated and harmonised that we shall in future have, annually, or at least in every second year, one really grand competition, calling forth the very best efforts of those who represent the Agricultural and Industrial interests in every section of this growing Dominion.

On the conclusion of the reading of the Mayor's address, His Honor Lieut.-Governor Archibald, the chairman, called upon Lieut.-Governor Haviland, of Prince Edward Island, for remarks. On rising, that gentleman paid a tribute to the able inaugural address, and proceeded to descant upon the usefulness of such exhibitions and the satisfactory results which might be attained therefrom. Such a fair as this might, in a measure, be termed one of the results of Confederation, and showed how the Dominion of Canada was progressing. He felt proud, speaking more particularly for the section of the Dominion which he represented, that the Lower Provinces had had the pluck to enter into such a lively competition with the larger, older and more populous Upper Provinces, as this exhibition indicated, and that Prince Edward Island, the smallest province of the Confederation, with a population of only about

100,000, and laboring under the disadvantage of being icebound more than half the year, had been represented in her products, so fairly and creditably. He trusted the hum of manufactories and mills, the increasing sound of which was beginning to be heard in the ears of the people, might go on and increase throughout the length and breadth of the land, so that "this Canada of Ours" might become noted and famed for the excellence of its industrial products. He had been very much pleased yesterday with a glance at the exhibits here arranged, the varied collection of which showed that we have all the resources of a country's greatness within ourselves. He remarked that it was a difficult thing for the Lieutenant-Governor of a province to keep strictly in his public speeches to his supposed line of duty in steering clear of party politics, but he knew all present would join with him in congratulations that the Pacific Railway, that connecting link which was in the future to form such a great auxiliary in building up our country, had been begun; that the iron band connecting, through our own soil, ocean with ocean was really under way, and that soon by this means we could pour into the valuable lands of our great North West a teeming population. He trusted largely, in the ensuing years, for a stream of immigration from Ireland, as the result, in a degree, of the troubles there. He believed most heartily in our British North America as a field for immigration from the Old World, and

felt certain that our North West would become the home of the large majority of British immigrants, at least, who would prefer to pitch their tents under the dear old flag. He was proud of his country, not with particular reference to P. E. Island, but to the whole Dominion. Our land has a great destiny before it, and it only rests with the inhabitants, including those present, to work it out.

Hon. William Wedderburn, Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick, was then called upon, and, in a few brief remarks, thanked the composer of the inaugural speech for his kind references to the Province which he represented. He stated that New Brunswick was about to enter into a much more hearty competition with her sister Provinces in industrial manufactures, and it afforded him much pleasure to think that they had been able to contribute, though meagerly, towards the success of such a Dominion Exhibition as this. He trusted that nothing might mar the present prospects for an exceedingly successful fair in every sense of the term.

Hon. Simon H. Holmes, Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, was the next speaker. It only remained for him, after the very able addresses, which had embraced all the subjects to be touched upon on such an occasion, to welcome, on behalf of the Province and people of Nova Scotia, one and all, to the third annual Dominion Exhibition, and to the friendly competition by which we hoped to make

this country a very great country indeed. It had frequently been a subject of thought with him how it had come that the Acadia of old had been sliced up, until but a comparatively small slice remained for old Nova Scotia. There was a growing feeling abroad that all the slices should once more be united, and possibly such exhibitions as this, held in the Maritime Provinces, might have a tendency to strengthen that feeling. Might it not be possible that this Exhibition foreshadowed a union of the Maritime Provinces, the happy result of which would be seen by all, of which, indeed, such exhibitions might be the harbingers? The healthful competition, however, of the various Provinces, which had already been referred to, could not fail to be of mutual benefit.

Mr. M. H. Richey, M. P., was the next speaker. He rose for the purpose of introducing Mr. John Morash, a young Halifaxian, who, for his many services in saving life, had been recently awarded the medal of the Royal Humane Society, and which this had been deemed an appropriate occasion to present to him. Mr. Richey referred at some length to the various circumstances that had resulted in the display of heroism for which the medal was awarded. The medal was then presented by Mayor Tobin. The band played a bar of "See the Conquering Hero comes." Lieutenant-Governor Archibald briefly declared the Exhibition open, and the occupants of the platform dispersed to inspect the show.

NOVA SCOTIA REGISTER OF THOROUGH-BRED STOCK.

Sanctioned by, and published under authority of, the Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia.

SHORT-HORN DURHAM BULLS.

121.—PRINCE OF THE VALLEY.

Red and a little white. Calved March 2, 1877. Bred by Edwin Chase, Cornwallis. Owned by Clarence Agricultural Society, Co. Annapolis, N. S. Sire Lord York 39. Dam Lilly 84 by Constance Duke 7753 Am., gr d Dairy Queen 39 by Oswald Cray 54, g gr d Dairy Spot by Snowball 696 Ca., 3444 Am.,—Queen by Dallimore 490* Am.,—Fancy by Wellington 791 Ca.,—Donna Maria by Duke 175 Ca., 440 Am.,—Nancy alias Countess by Wellington 790 Ca., 1086 Am.,—Countess 1st by a son of Comet 165 Eng.,—Princess (imp.) by Lancaster 360 Eng.,—Golden Pippin by North Star 459 Eng.,—by Favorite 262 Eng.,—by 252 Eng.,—by Broken Horn 95 Eng.,—bred by Mr. Best, of Mansfield.

122.—SECOND ST. NICHOLAS OF LUCYFIELD.

Red roan. Calved October 4, 1880. Bred and owned by Prof. George Lawson, Lucyfield, Co. Halifax, N. S. Sire Lord Lorne of Lucyfield 37. Dam White Rose of Lucyfield 14 by Captain Tregunter 28186 Eng., gr d Cawoods Rose 2 by Lord Cawood 3rd 24368 Eng., g gr d White Cow by Sir Charles Tempest's Golden Eclipse 14625 Eng.,—Roan Cow by Reindeer 15150 Eng., (Reindeer was of the Nonpareil Family of the herd of Mr. Housman, of Lune Bank.)—Red Cow by Horton Boy 13050 Eng., (Horton Boy was bred by Mr. J. W. Foster of Sir Charles Tempest's Verbena tribe.)—A Roan Short Horn heifer selected from a large number and purchased at Underley Hall (Earl of Beective's) in 1854.

123.—LORD LUCYFIELD.

Light roan, with red head and neck. Calved October 17, 1880. Bred and owned by Professor George Lawson, Lucyfield, Co. Halifax, N. S. Sire Lord Lorne of Lucyfield 37. Dam Princess Dolly Gwynne of Lucyfield 18 by Gwynne of the Forest 16, gr d Polly Vaughan 9 by Seventeenth Duke of Oxford 25995 Eng., g gr d Rose Gwynne 4th 8 by Duke of Cumberland 21584 Eng.,—Rose Gwynne 2nd by General Jackson 2nd 17954 Eng.,—Rose Gwynne by General Jackson 14604 Eng.,—Rosebud by Mango 4459 Eng.,—Cowslip by Wallace 5586 Eng.,—by Tom Gwynne 5498 Eng.,—by Marmion 406 Eng.,—bred by Mr. Matthews, of Durham.

124.—COLCHESTER PRINCE.

Red and a little white. Calved March 23, 1878. Bred by J. B. Fraser, Shubenacdie. Owned by Nathaniel Spence, M. P. P., St. Croix, Hants Co., N. S. Sire Second Gwynne of the Forest 70 Dam Lady Mary 12 by Grand Duke of Clarence 28750 Eng., gr d Lovely by Wild Boy 23219 Eng., g gr d Lady by Sir James 16980 Eng.,—Loyalty by the Corsair 15378 Eng.,—Lucy Locket by Usurer 9763 Eng.,—Lavender by Dan O'Connell 3557 Eng.,—Lily by Brutus 1752 Eng.,—Violet by Frederick 1060 Eng.,—Vesta by Cato 1794 Eng.,—Verbena by son of Wellington 679 Eng.,—bred by Mr. Robertson, of Ladykirk.

125.—TRAVELLER.

Red and white. Calved June 17, 1880. Owned by Col. W. M. Blair, M. P. P., Onslow, Co. Colchester, N. S. Sire Lord Aberdeen 5534 Ca. Dam Kitty Wells 2nd by Comet 1134 Ca., gr d Kitty Wells by Wellington Lad 2430 Ca., g gr d Rose by Albert 9 Ca.

126.—SIR LEONARD.

Red and white. Calved July 20, 1881. Bred and owned by Col. W. M. Blair, M. P. P., Onslow, Co. Colchester, N. S. Sire

Lord Aberdeen 5381 Ca. Dam Daisy Deane 2nd 841 Ca., by Comet 1131 Ca., gr d Daisy Deane by Wellington Lad 2430 Ca., g gr d Favorite by Albert 9 Ca.,—Cherry by Canada Lad 100 Ca.

127.—COMET.

Red with very little white. Calved June 10, 1881. Bred and owned by Edwin Chase, Cornwallis, King's Co., N. S. Sire Wetherby Star 22. Dam Lilly 81 by Constance Duke 7753 Am., &c. as under the preceding number 121 (Prince of the Valley).

128.—ROWAN.

Roan. Calved August 7, 1877. Bred by Edwin Chase, Cornwallis, King's Co., N. S. Owned by Newton Newcomb, Port Williams, Cornwallis. Sire Lord York 39. Dam Rose 111 by Brunswick 831 Ca., gr d Dairy Queen 49 by Oswald Gray 514 Ca., g gr d Dairy Spot by Snowball 696 Ca., 3141 Am.,—Queen by Dallimore 400* Am.,—Fancy by Wellington 791 Ca.,—Donna Maria by Duke 175 Ca., 440 Am.,—Nancy alias Countess by Wellington 790 Ca., 1086 Am.,—Countess 1st by a son of Comet 155 Ca.,—Princess (imp) by Lancaster 360 Eng.,—Golden Pippin by North Star 459 Eng.,—by Favorite 252 Eng.,—by Favorite 252 Eng.,—by Broken Horn 95 Eng.,—bred by Mr. Best, of Marefield.

129.—AYLESFORD CHIEF.

Red. Calved May 13, 1881. Bred and owned by Charles A. Taylor, Aylesford. Sire Kennelbeck Chief 97. Dam Flora 107 by Lord York 39, gr d Lilly 81 by Constance Duke 7753 Am., &c., as in preceding pedigree, No. 121 (Prince of the Valley).

130.—PRINCE ALFRED.

Roan. Calved February 21, 1881. Bred and owned by Charles F. Eaton, Lower Camard, N. S. Sire St. Nicholas of Lucyfield 27. Dam Princess Mary 6 by Golden Duke 26266 Eng., gr d Empress by Majestic 20264 Eng., g gr d Regina by Constantine 15318 Eng.,—Lucy Long by Duke of Lancaster 10929 Eng.,—Eliza by Gainsford 2nd 6030 Eng.,—Princess by Wharton 2833 Eng.,—Countess by Count 1883 Eng.,—by Baronet 1686 Eng.,—by Young Rockingham 2549 Eng.,—by Wellington 2824 Eng.,—by Systord 103 Eng., by Lane Bull 358 Eng.,—by Bolingbroke 86 Eng.

131.—CHIEFTAIN.

Dark roan. Calved February 23, 1881. Bred and owned by C. F. Eaton, Lower Camard, N. S. Sire St. Nicholas of Lucyfield 27. Dam Belle Clayton 50 by Baron Clayton 33 N. B., gr d Lady Brunswick 9 N. B. by Brunswick 831 Ca., g gr d Peerless 3 N. B. by Joe 371 Ca.,—White Lilly by Wentworth 800 Ca.,—Snowdrop by Wellington 792 Ca., 183 Am.,—White Rose by Mayduke 452 Ca., 102 Am.,—Young Lilly by Young Farmer 243 Ca., 62 Am.,—Lilly by Warden 1563 Eng.,—Beauty by Rockingham 560 Eng.,—by Sir Harry 1444 Eng.,—by Colonel 152 Eng.,—by a son of Hubback 319 Eng.

142.—PRINCE LEOPOLD.

Roan. Calved February 21, 1881. Bred and owned by Charles F. Eaton, Lower Camard. Sire St. Nicholas of Lucyfield 27. Dam Princess Barrington 15 by Cambridge Barrington 30642 Eng., gr d Princess Mary 6 by Golden Duke 26266 Eng., g gr d Empress by Majestic 20264 Eng.,—Regina by Constantine 15318 Eng.,—Lucy Long by Duke of Lancaster 10929,—Eliza by Gainsford 2nd 6030 Eng.,—Princess by Wharton 2833 Eng.,—Countess by Count 1883 Eng.,—by Baronet 1686 Eng.,—by Young Rockingham 2549 Eng.,—by Wellington 2824 Eng.,—by Systord 103 Eng.,—by Bolingbroke 86 Eng.

133.*—DUNDERBERG.

Roan. Calved June 20, 1881. Bred and owned by Charles F. Eaton, Lower Camard, N. S. Sire Wetherby Star 22. Dam by Roan Duke 78, gr d by Lobo Lad 1, g gr d by Sir William 3*.

134.—BILL.

Roan. Calved July 26, 1881. Bred and owned by John McKenzie, Durham, Pictou County. Sire Prince Arthur 65. Dam Urania 54 by Baron Lightburne 2nd 14, gr d Belle Clayton 50 by Baron Clayton 33 N. B., g gr d Lady Brunswick 9 N. B. by Brunswick 831 Ca.,—Peerless 3 N. B. by Joe 371 Ca.,—White Lilly by Wentworth 800 Ca.,—Snowdrop by Wellington 792 Ca., 183 Am.,—

White Rose by Mayduke 452 Ca., 102 Am.,—Young Lilly by Young Farmer 243 Ca., 62 Am.,—Lilly by Warden 1563 Eng.,—Beauty by Rockingham 560 Eng.,—by Sir Harry 1444 Eng.,—by Colonel 152 Eng.,—by a son of Hubback 319 Eng.

135.—GARFIELD.

Red with a little white. Calved April 11, 1880. Bred by Tobin Sawyer, Cornwallis. Owned by Thos. B. Jacques, Cornwallis. Sire Colchester King 29. Dam Lady Lucy 2nd 97, by Sir William 13, gr d Lady Lucy of Lucyfield 3 by Yeoman 2, g gr d Beauty by Kossuth 386 Ca., 1753 Am.,—Snowdrop by Durham 213 Ca., 1486 Am.,—Flora by Wellington 792 Ca., 183 Am.,—Victoria by Agricola 4 Ca., 1614 Am.,—Beauty by Snowball 2647 Eng.,—by Lawnsleeves 365 Eng.,—by Mr. Mason's Charles 127 Eng.

136.—GRAND DUKE OF OXFORD.

Red and white. Calved March 1, 1878. Bred by Francis Cassidy, Fergus, Co. Wellington, Ont. The property of the Agricultural Society, St. Andrew's Antigonish. Sire Sir James 4447 Ca. Dam Bella of Irvine Park by His Royal Highness 3348 Ca., gr d Lady Moss by Inchyra 1575 Ca.,—Ela by Balthayock 36 Ca., 18025 Am.

137.—MARQUIS OF LORNE.

Red and little white. Calved May 12th, 1878. Bred by Mr. Jesse Anderson, Mmusa, Co. Wellington, Ont. The property of Agricultural Society, St. Andrew's, Co. Antigonish, N. S. Sire Young Prince 5887 Ca. Dam Pansy by Dutch Prince 3119 Ca., gr d Dinah by Galaxy 1429 Ca., g gr d Irvine Belle by the Guelph Baron 869 Ca., 4119 Am.

138.—WARREN SMITH.

Light roan. Calved May 22, 1881. Bred by and the property of Allan McDonnell, St. Andrew's, Antigonish. Sire Wellington 35. Dam Duchess 2nd 25 by Lord Dufferin 2187 Ca., gr d Duchess by Prince Alexander 1796 Ca., g gr d Dewdrop by Reformer 606 Ca.,—Jet by Farmer 242 Ca.,—Mary, by Harry 247 Ca.,—Miss Maude by John O'Gaunt 2nd 375 Ca., 14089 Eng.,—Maude by Gauntlet 10260 Eng.,—Margaret by Sweet William 8646 Eng.,—Madeline by Harold, 8131 Eng.,—Kate Nickelby by Cedre 3311 Eng.,—by Nimrod 4571 Eng.,—by Colechs 897 Eng.,—by Neswick 1266 Eng.,—by Fisher's old bull 3799 Eng.

139.—STAR OF THE REALM.

Light roan. Calved April 29, 1881. Bred and owned by J. B. Fraser, Shubemacade. Sire Snowball 58. Dam Eliza Stewart 36 by Titan 35805 Eng., gr d Eliza by Mc. Turk 21662 Eng., g gr d Edith by Pride 10631 Eng.,—Brilliant 3rd by Bacon Ravensworth 7811 Eng.,—Brilliant by Sir Thomas 5194 Eng.,—by Noble Henry 2374 Eng.,—by Abraham 2905 Eng.,—by Mustachous 4527 Eng.,—by Smon 5134 Eng.,—by Young George 3885 Eng.,—by George 276 Eng.

SHORT-HORN DURHAM COWS.

95.—VERMILLION.

Red with white face. Calved 16th December, 1880. Bred and owned by Richard Sanford, Clementsvale, Co. Annapolis, N. S. Sire Marquis of Lorne 102. Dam Purity 66* by Benedict 77, gr d by Sir R. Tichborne 45, g gr d by Lobo Lad 1, g gr d by Sir William 3*.

96.—BEAUTY.

Roan. Calved May 27th, 1878. Bred and owned by Edwin Chase, Cornwallis. Sire Wetherby Star 22. Dam Jane by White Prince 2443 Ca., gr d Lady Jane by Rob Roy 619 Ca., g gr d Rose by Comet 139 Ca., 4663 Am.

97.—LADY LUCY 2ND

Roan. Calved June 2, 1870. Bred by Edwin Chase, Cornwallis, King's Co., N. S. Owned by W. T. Sawyer, Cornwallis. Sire Sir William 13. Dam Lady Lucy of Lucyfield 3 by Yeoman 2, gr d Beauty by Kossuth 366 Ca., 1853 Am., g gr d Snowdrop by Durham 213 Ca., 1486 Am.,—Flora by Wellington 792 Ca., 183 Am.,—Victoria by Agricola 4 Ca., 1624 Am.,—Beauty by Snowball 2647 Eng.,—by Lawnsleeves 365 Eng.,—by Mr. Mason's Charles 127 Eng.

98.—BESSIE.

Roan. Calved December 5, 1879. Bred and owned by Edwin Chase, Cornwallis, King's Co., N. S. Sire Colchester King 29. Dam Fancy by Lord York 39, gr d Frolic by Galaxy 109 Ca., g gr d Nelly by North Wellington 1323 Ca.

99.—WINONA.

Red with a little white. Calved March 26, 1879. Bred and owned by Edwin Chase, Cornwallis, King's Co., N. S. Sire Brunswick 64* N. B. Dam Lily by Constance Duke 7753 Am., gr d Dairy Queen 49 by Oswald Cray 514 Ca., g gr d Dairy Spot by Snowball 696 Ca., 3144 Am.—Queen by Dallimore 400* Am.—Fancy by Wellington 791 Ca.—Donna Maria by Duke 175 Ca., 440 Am.—Nancy alias Countess by Wellington 790 Ca., 1086 Am.—Countess 1st by a son of Comet 155 Eng.—Princess (imp) by Lancaster 860 Eng.—Golden Pippin by North Star 459 Eng.—by Favorite 252 Eng.—by Favorite 252 Eng.—by Broken Horn 95 Eng.—bred by Mr. Best of Manfield,

100.—ROWENA.

Red. Calved February 11, 1878. Bred by William Battlegate, Guelph, Co. Wellington, Ont. Owned by Col. W. M. Blair, M. P. P., Onslow, Co. Colchester, N. S. Sire Imperial Caesar 17365 Am., 1573 Ca. Dam Nun by the Pope 7320 Am., 2348 Ca., gr d Rose by Czar 1171 Ca., g gr d Alexandra by Beaugard 48 Ca.

101.—CHERRY.

Red. Calved December 20, 1880. Bred and owned by Col. W. M. Blair, M. P. P., Onslow, Co. Colchester, N. S. Sire 5th Duke of Lorne, 20. Dam Blossom 20, gr d Cherry by Albion 838 Ca., g gr d by Canada Lad 100,—Wingfield 2nd by Honest Tom 349 Ca.

102.—BESS.

Red. Calved January 30, 1881. Bred and owned by Col. W. Blair, M. P. P., Onslow, Co. Colchester, N. S. Sire Lord Aberdeen 5334 Ca. Dam Rowena 100 by Imperial Caesar 1573 Ca. gr d Nun by the Pope 2318 Ca., &c., as in the preceding No. 100.

103.—SARAH.

Roan. Calved January 17, 1881. Bred and owned by Col. W. M. Blair, M. P. P., Onslow, Co. Colchester, N. S. Sire Fifth Duke of Lorne, 20. Dam Molly 21 by the Pope 2348 Ca., gr d Cherry Bloom by Clarendon 2491 Ca., g gr d Cherry by Grand Duke of Moreton 824 Ca.

104.—DAISY DEANE 2ND.

Red. Calved October 5, 1872. Bred by Joseph Jackson, Rosebank, Guelph, Co. Wellington, Ont. Owned by Col. W. M. Blair, M. P. P., Onslow, N. S. Sire Comet 1134 Ca. Dam Daisy Deane by Wellington Lad 2430 Ca., gr d Favorite by Albert 9 Ca., g gr d Cherry by Canada Lad 100 Ca.—Kingfield 2nd by Honest Tom 319 Ca., 13040 Eng.—Lily by Shakespeare 660 Ca.—Lucy by Derby 165 Ca., 4690 Am.—Rose by Young Forester 67 Am.—Strawberry by Comet 139 Ca., 4663 Am.—Kingfield by Young Farmer 243 Ca., 62 Am.

105.—DAISY DEANE 3RD.

Roan. Calved December 12, 1878. Bred by Jno J. Robson, Mossborough, Co. Wellington, Ont. Owned by Col. W. M. Blair, M. P. P., Onslow, N. S. Sire Highland Donald 5350 Ca. Dam Daisy Deane 2nd by Comet 1134 Ca., gr d Daisy Deane by Wellington Lad 2430 Ca., &c., as in immediately preceding pedigree (104 Daisy Deane 2nd.)

106.—ELFRIDA.

Roan and white. Calved January 23, 1881. Bred and owned by Charles C. Gregory, Antigonish. Sire Athelstane 6th 51. Dam Daisy Deane 7 by His Royal Highness 555 Ca., gr d Daisy 2nd by Emperor 1368 Ca., g gr d Daisy by Red Prince 602 Ca.—Lucy by Guelph 332 Ca.—Snowdrop by Sir Isaac Brock 679 Ca.

107.—FLORA.

Red. Calved June 1, 1875. Bred by Edwin Chase, Cornwallis. Owned by Charles A. Taylor, Aylesford, N. S. Sire Lord York 39. Dam Lily 84 by Constance Duke 7753 Am., gr d Dairy Queen 49 by Oswald Cray 514 Ca., &c., &c., as in preceding pedigree No. 99 (Winona).

108.—LENA MAUDE.

Red. Calved January 22, 1880. Bred and owned by Charles A. Taylor, Aylesford, King's County, N. S. Sire Richmond 95. Dam Flora 107 by Lord York 39, gr d Lilly 81 by Constance Duke 7753 Am., g gr d Dairy Queen by Oswald Cray 514 Ca., &c., &c., as in preceding pedigree No. 99 (Winona).

109.—ANNIE LAURIE.

Red with white star in forehead. Calved January 17th, 1881. Bred and owned by Alban McDonnell, St. Andrews, Antigonish, N. S. Sire Duke of Argyll 1678 Ca. Dam Princess 24 by Clarendon 2491 Ca., 22403 Am., gr d Danah by Galaxy 1429 Ca., g gr d Irvine Belle by the Guelph Baron 369 Ca., 4419 Am.—Mayflower by Tortworth Duke 13832 Eng.—Margaret by Snowball 8602 Eng.—Red Neck by Harbinger 9130 Eng.—by Nonsuch 4581 Eng.

110.—LADY MARY 2ND.

Red and a little white. Calved September 28, 1881. Bred and owned by J. B. Fraser, Shubenacadie. Sire Earl Dufferin 60. Dam Lady Mary 12 by Grand Duke of Clarence 28750 Eng., gr d Lovely by Wild Boy 23219 Eng., gr d Lady by Sir James 16980 Eng.—Loyalty by The Corsair 15378 Eng.—Lucy Locket by Usurer 9763 Eng.—Lavender by Dan O'Connell 3557 Eng.—Lily by Brutus 1752 Eng.—Violet by Frederick 1060 Eng.—Vestris by Cato 1794 Eng.—Verbena by Son of Wellington 679 Eng.—bred by Mr. Robertson of Ledykirk.

111.—ROSE.

Red and white. Calved May 27, 187 . Bred by W. W. Fawcett, Sackville, N. B. Owned by Edwin Chase, Cornwallis, N. S. Sire Brunswick 831 Ca. Dam Dairy Queen 49 by Oswald Cray 514 Ca., gr d Dairy Spot by Snowball 696 Ca., 3444 Am., g gr d Queen by Dallimore 400* Am., &c., &c., as in preceding pedigree No. 99 (Winona).

CORRECTIONS, TRANSFERS, ADDITIONS, &c.

SHORT-HORN DURHAM BULLS.

- 89.—FAVORITE, transferred to Richard Sandford, Clementsvalle, Co. Annapolis.
107.—EARL OF SURREY, belongs to Clarence Agricultural Society, County of Annapolis.
118.—MORNING STAR, Owned by Lower Stewiacke Agricultural Society.

SHORT-HORN COWS.

- 24.—PRINCESS. Date of calving should be May 30th, 1877.
66.—PURITY. Transferred to Richard Sandford, Clementsvalle, Co. Annapolis.
92.—DUCHESS OF WARWICK 4TH. Owned by C. F. Eaton, Esq., Cornwallis. (For full pedigree see *Journal*, June, 1881, p. 144.)

AYRSHIRE BULL.

- 86.—BELLHILL, transferred to Mc Madame Agricultural Society.

Jersey, Ayrshire and Devon pedigrees are reserved for next number of the *Journal*.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE WEYMOUTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Exhibition of the Weymouth Agricultural Society was held on the 9th October. The exhibits in the several departments were considered very creditable, being much larger than on any previous occasion, and, though the day was somewhat uncomfortable, a goodly number of persons assembled on the grounds.

The total number of entries in all departments was 433, as follows:—Horses, 22; Neat Cattle, 75; Sheep and Swine, 30; Grain and Seeds, 67; Vegetables and Roots, 116; Fruits, 21; Dairy Produce, 15; Domestic Manufactures, 41; Fowls, 12, and Miscellaneous, 31.

THE YARMOUTH EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition of the Yarmouth County Agricultural Society for 1881, being the thirteenth Annual Exhibition, was held at the Rink and grounds adjoining, on Thursday and Friday, the 6th and 7th October.

A number of our citizens have taken pleasure and pride in belonging to the Society, and by their efforts in former years there has been a continuous growth and increased interest, establishing for the Society a reputation only second to that of the Provincial Exhibition.

It was hoped that during this year increased accommodation, with permanent sheds, would be provided, and other needed improvements made, so that our Exhibition would still continue to increase and our reputation be sustained, in order that all visitors would feel fully rewarded for their visit to Yarmouth.

We regret that our expectations have not been realized. Several things have happened during the last twelve months to interfere with the growth of the Society and the success of the exhibition. A backward spring, a wet summer and a cold fall, hindered to a great extent the growth of vegetables and grain. The season has not been good for ripening fruit, and the wet, cold and hailstorm the first part of the exhibition week, destroyed the bulk of the flowers, which would have helped to fill and beautify the Rink. Notwithstanding all these difficulties our exhibition was a good one. The exhibit of butter and cheese was the best ever had here, and, as affirmed by several independent witnesses, excelled that of the Dominion Exhibition held at Halifax the week previous.

The shows of roots and vegetables, as regards quality, were fully up to former years. Fruit exceeded the expectation of all, and, when we reflect that only a part of our fruit growers exhibited, that there are a large number of young orchards throughout the County just coming into bearing, and that there have been about \$4,000 worth of fruit trees sold in our County during the last year, we may reasonably look for much larger exhibits in future years, and in due time Yarmouth County may deem it expedient to own and have a steamer to transport our fruit to the English market.

The domestic department seemed fully up to former years, and many of the articles show industry and skill. Some new lines of exhibits, as the piece of table linen made from home made flax, by Jacob Flint, Esq., of Plymouth; the wool shawl by Mrs. Moses S. Porter; and the linen stockings, made from home raised flax, by Mrs. Aymar, of Digby, prove to us that the wives of our farmers are thinkers as well as workers, and fully capable of developing new industries,

which help to make them more independent, and beautify their homes.

A new class of exhibits was shown, viz., Fertilizers. This, above all others, ought to interest the Society and every farmer. The cheapest producing power is what Yarmouth County needs; our land, naturally not very strong, is soon exhausted by cropping; the best and cheapest fertilizer is what we want. Hundreds of tons of it ought to be used each year. Three kinds were exhibited, the ground bone by Wm. Churchill, a prepared fish fertilizer, by G. B. Oakes, of Digby, and a fish fertilizer, manufactured by Thomas Robertson, Esq., of Barrington, without doubt all good.

Another exhibit, important to inhabitants of a country as cold as ours, was a hot air furnace, invented and patented by James Byrne, of Milton.

A very fine carriage, manufactured by Mr. Joseph McGill, of Shelburne, which arrived too late for competition, was much admired.

There were several other exhibits, which added to the interest and success of the exhibition; but as the greater part of these are referred to particularly in the reports of the several Committees, it is not necessary that I enlarge.

Cash received for entrance fees.....	\$475 05
Number of exhibitors.....	106
Number of entries.....	1030
Number of premiums awarded.....	660
Amount of premiums about.....	\$566

CLASS I.—HORSES.

In this class your Committee have to report the smallest exhibit that has been for a number of years. Under a large number of headships, we find no entries, and for which we cannot account. It seems quite evident, judging from the show of horses for the past year or two, that the interest in this branch of stock raising is becoming less and less. In stallions, carriage horses, matched carriage horses and draught horses of all kinds, there were no entries whatever. Brood mares, there are three entries, two of which are very creditable, but only one of them with a colt by her side.

Saddle horses, one entry, no competition, but as the horse was worthy he took a first prize. In geldings there were but two entries, both taking prizes. In three year old colts there were but two entries, one of which is above mediocrity and deserving particular attention as having taken first prize from a suckling colt at almost every exhibition. The other was also fine. Both are of the Lee Stock.

In two year old colts, there are three entries, all of them very good in appearance. In one year old colts only two entries and neither of them particularly fine.

In suckling colts there is only one entry, a fine young colt, one month and seventeen days old, but a very nice colt in appearance, got by Colonel Lang.

We do not know that we have anything to offer that would have a tendency to induce persons engaged in this branch of stock raising to take more interest in the matter and to bring forward their stock at our

annual fairs, in order to make these occasions more creditable and praiseworthy.

SHORT HORSES, THOROUGH BRED AND GRADES.

The Committee on this class say that they see but little improvement on previous years, and would recommend that exhibitors should be more particular in placing stock in their proper places.

CLASS 2.—NO. 3.—JERSEYS OR ALDERNEYS, THOROUGH BRED AND REGISTERED.

In handing in their books, the Committee of Judges on Jerseys and Devons beg to report that they find the exhibit very good. In thorough-breds, Mr. C. E. Brown justly claims first place for bull and cow 3 years old and upwards, also for yearling heifer, the specimens he exhibits being animals of rare merit. The rest of the pure bred Jerseys are certainly very good and reflect credit upon the owners. The grades are excellent and give good evidence that the improvement of stock has been well looked after in this enterprising county. With reference to Devons, the exhibit is small, but good in quality. This breed of cattle has not met with the same reception in Nova Scotia as have other breeds, which accounts for the small number shown. One very noticeable feature is the first-rate condition of the stock generally.

En passant, the Committee beg to say that they find a very handsome Guernsey bull on the grounds, and though the prize list makes no provision for this breed, they cannot pass over this bull without suggesting that a special prize be awarded him, as he is in every way worthy of it. He has been imported at considerable expense to the owner, and the Committee, recognizing the value of this breed, regard him as a good addition to the better stock of the county.

The Committee beg leave also to make another suggestion, the observance of which would greatly help the judges in the discharge of their duties. If the Committee of Management would rope off a certain space in the centre of the grounds, and the owners or attendants would be prompt in placing their animals within this allotted space as soon as their class and section were announced it would save the judges much unnecessary hindrance, besides the confusion consequent upon judging stock where different sections are intermingled.

CLASS 2.—NO. 5.—OXEN AND STEERS.

The additional number of entries and the marked improvement in the different classes of animals entered, with the evident care taken of them, show the general opinion of the capabilities of this section of the Province for stock raising and grazing. The improvement in young cattle is very noticeable. There seems to be a decline in the Devon interest in favor of Ayrshire, perhaps for the reason that the latter are better suited for all the purposes of the farmer, though it is generally conceded that the snugly built well matched Devons are equalled as working oxen by no other breed, a conclusion borne out fully by the appearance of many fine teams descended from the Society's purchase of 1868.

CLASS 3.—SHEEP AND SWINE.

Your Committee on sheep and swine report as follows:—The number of entries of sheep is not large, but some of the animals

shown are very fine. Shropshire seems to be the favorite breed, Cotswold coming next; both appear to thrive well in Yarmouth. The swine made a fine show. Yorkshire, Chester White, and a third breed, Poland China, (new to most of us) made up the entire exhibit in this class. This last breed is represented by a fine boar, No. 28. We are not able to report improvement in swine on former years, for the reason that for a number of years Yarmouth has been No. 1 in this line.

CLASS 4.—POULTRY.

In this class there was a very small number of entries, many varieties for which prizes were offered not being shown at all. This year's poultry exhibit was not equal in any respect to that of last year, and may be reported as exceedingly poor, if not altogether a failure. With the exception of a few coops of very fine birds, the fowls shown were not pure bred and not worthy of premiums, and in many instances want of competition was almost the only reason why premiums were awarded by the Committee. In some cases the only indication of the particular breeds which the fowls were intended to represent were the labels on the coops, and without the labels the Committee would have had great difficulty in deciding from the appearance of the fowls themselves just what the breeds were. Much better poultry can be found in our county than was shown at the Exhibition this year, and the Committee hope that next year our poultry fanciers will exert themselves a little and contribute to the success of the exhibition by showing their fowls.

CLASS 5.—DAIRY PRODUCE, &C.

Entries of Crock Butter, good all through, with the exception of saltiness. Roll Butter very good. Butter by girl under 16 years old, only two entries, both very good. Competitors for largest quantity of Butter from one Cow in one week were three, but only one having complied with conditions prescribed, only one premium could be given. Dairy Cheese exhibit small and quality nothing extra. Factory Cheese one entry, very good. We think butter makers should be rather more particular in salting, as some of the samples were almost uneatable, while the quality of the butter was very good.

CLASS 6.—GRAIN AND SEEDS.

Your Committee report grain and seed not as good a show as last year, but considering the season very good. Entries not as numerous as last year, showing a want of interest. Committee recommend that exhibitors pay more attention to measure of grain.

CLASS 7.—VEGETABLES, ROOTS, &C.

The advent of the cold wave just previous to our day of Exhibition without doubt caused the show of vegetables and roots to be somewhat less in volume than would have been the case under balmier skies. Our farming lads are not of those who are afraid of cold fingers or of muddy boots when duty calls them, but when the duty is only a sort of "side show," it can hardly be expected that extraordinary efforts will be made; or at any rate, such expectations are very apt to "bloom but to decay."

Nevertheless, the show of vegetables was not a mean one. The writer has for many

years of the existence of our Society occupied the responsible position of Chairman of the Committee on vegetables, and has never been more "out" in his calculations than this year. The unprecedented "badness" of the weather, ever since the first of May, had filled him with gloomy anticipations of bad crops, but the harvest has smiled all the gloom out of the business. The crops may be in some localities a little short, but the quality of roots and vegetables is much above the average. This was particularly noticeable in potatoes, so susceptible of damage in wet and muddy weather, in pumpkins and squash, which delight in sunshine, and in those roots whose well-being and life almost depend upon "cultivation,"—that is, the use of the hoe and cultivator. Now these operations cannot be carried on where the earth is saturated with water, and to catch the opportunities when it was not so saturated this summer, required "eternal vigilance." Let us go a little into "mutual admiration," and infer that there must have been a great deal of eternal vigilance on our farmers this year. Mangolds, beets, carrots and parsnips are seldom seen of better quality than those exhibited. Cabbages were very good, but they do not deserve so much credit, for they are notoriously hard drinkers. And the best cauliflowers ever seen at a Yarmouth show made their appearance this year. We hope they grew in this county.

The Committee are of the opinion that it is about time Egyptian beets were dropped out of the special list. They are not the best table beets and might well be displaced by some other new variety.

A special prize was awarded to some very flourishing tobacco plants. Tobacco may come in profitably as a fancy crop some of these days, but it is not likely to become a staple.

Honorable mention is made (in the first place for the honor of No. 162, and in the second of No. 73,) of two fine samples of Swiss Chard, a green-folger plant of the beet family, which yields an enormous growth of succulent leaf-stalks and leaves. In this instance no premium has been awarded, the Committee trusting that "virtue will be its own reward," to say nothing of the honor and glory. But space wanes, and this report must close, with the hope of a better season next year and continued improvement in all the years to come.

CLASS 8.—FRUIT.

The show of Fruit, considering the exceptional character of the season of 1881, was remarkably good. Three Yarmouth County collections, of 25 kinds each, were shown, all good, well grown, well colored, and free from blemish; one collection from Annapolis county, the only other in competition with these, was decidedly inferior to any of them. Indeed it looks as if Yarmouth County might have taken first prize against all comers at the Dominion Exhibition at Halifax for a collection, and our growers must be on the look out hereafter for oil and unfavorable years.

It is certainly most encouraging to observe so decided a progress. A lady familiar with the markets of Great Britain said that she had never seen there so fine a show of apples as were on our tables to-day. In making collections for exhibition not only should the best kinds be preferred, but only perfect specimens of each should be shown; a

single blemished apple spoils the plate, and a poor plate the collection.

Of dozens for which prizes were offered, 120 dozen were shown, mostly very good, and the greater part grown in the county, with some 16 dozen of extras. Mr. Asa Porter, of South Range, Digby County, showed some fine varieties from his orchard, of which McIntosh Red appears to be a choice kind.

A careful inspection of the whole lot of apples failed to show a single kind grown in the county that should be added to the prize list, but as our prizes were open to all it might be well to induce some other kinds grown in the fruit counties successfully. The show of pears was limited to a few dozen, of not much merit; one good plate of Bartlett; the same of plums. In these sections any grower in the fruit counties would carry off all the prizes.

Grapes from cold graperies were good, one collection of five kinds of choice foreign grapes, a single plate of three bunches, all good, and one fine bunch of Black Hamburg. No peaches, two dozen of quinces, a few lots of crab apples and two half bushels of cultivated cranberries complete the list of fruit.

It has been observed during this summer that after a strong southerly gale the foliage of most varieties of apple trees became blighted, black and shrivelled, growth for the season ceased and fruit dropped. Whether this be owing solely to the salt in the air which is sometimes so abundant that, in the vicinity of the town windows facing the sea are so incrustated with salt after a southerly gale as to become opaque, or to some obscurer constituent of the atmosphere at such times is not perhaps certain; in any case inadaptability to the coast is apparent and varieties subject to this blight should be discarded. To enumerate them all is to include nearly all, and to name the few successful kinds for the shore the simpler way. These in the order of value for productiveness are Keswick Codlin, Duchess of Oldenburg, Wagener, Gravenstein, Blenheim Pippin, Fall Jernett and Northern Spy. Alexander and Golden Sweet bear occasionally fair apples, Ontario, one of Arnold's Hybrids, planted in 1880, has four fine large apples on a very small tree now, foliage and growth good.

PICTOU COUNTY EXHIBITION AT NEW GLASGOW.

The Exhibition building on Wednesday morning, Oct. 12, presented a confused and busy scene. Parties were constantly arriving with their exhibits—the farmer with his box of large turnips or potatoes jostled against the tinsmith with his arms full of cans and coal scuttles, who, in his turn, trod on the toes of the anxious-faced Committee man who wore a blue ribbon in his button hole. However, the committees did their work admirably, and before ten o'clock they succeeded in bringing order out of confusion. The lower flat was devoted to grain, roots and different kinds of agricultural produce,—the upper to manufactured goods, fancy work, &c. The upper flat was gaily decorated with bunting and the arrangement of

exhibits was neat and tasteful. The western end of the building was occupied with Messrs. Cumming Brothers' furniture, which was one of the most attractive exhibits in the building. Passing to the left we next come to Mr. Donald Grant's show of doors and shutters which is very fine.

Large tables were placed up and down the whole length of the Hall, and were well filled with fruit, flowers and fancy work of all kinds. The show of fruit attracted the attention of everybody, and proved conclusively that, with care and cultivation, Pictou County can take a front rank in this department. Among the largest exhibits we may mention Mr. Thomas A. McDonald of Durham, Edward Harris, Town Gut, and William Lawrence, Meadows. Among the other exhibits in this department, of which we can only mention some, were the display of the Nova Scotia Glass Works, the Kerr Woollen fabrics, admired by all, Mr. McLauchlin's flower table, A. C. Thompson & Co.'s tinware, A. & J. W. Fraser's harness, and an endless variety of fancy work of all kinds. The department of minerals was well represented by the collection of D. M. Fraser. About ten o'clock the Judges began their work and spectators were kept outside until one, when the opening ceremonies began.

The first speaker was D. C. Fraser, Esq., President of the New Glasgow Agricultural Society, who began by giving a sketch of the origin and rapid progress of the New Glasgow Agricultural Society. It started two years ago with a membership of about 40 and now it numbers over 200. It had done a good work in advancing agriculture in this section of the county. The change is already manifest to everybody. A few years ago it was thought that Pictou County could not afford a county fair oftener than once every second year. The success of the Pictou Exhibition last year and the still greater success of the present one has however dispelled that idea.

He then referred to the fine display, not only of stock and agricultural products, but of manufactured goods, giving undoubted evidence of the material prosperity of Pictou County.

He complimented the Town of New Glasgow on the enterprise shown by its citizens, each man vying with his neighbor in doing all in his power to make the show a success.

After recounting a few of the particulars in which the farmers of this county excel and some in which they are deficient, and administering some wholesome criticism, the President closed a very neat and interesting speech.

The second speaker was J. Macdougall, Esq., M. P. He referred to the importance of such displays as an educating

medium. He said that the agricultural exhibits, although the exhibition was not strictly an agricultural one, did great credit to Pictou County, and trusted that such displays of our products might be of more frequent occurrence in New Glasgow in future. He said that as a supporter of the Dominion Government he would do all in his power to advance our interests in this way.

A. C. Bell, Esq. M. P. P., said that the large gathering was unmistakable evidence of interest both on the part of promoters and contributors. It is necessary that great interest should be developed by the visitors to derive the utmost advantage from the exhibition. No better proof could be given of the importance of our agricultural interests than the efforts constantly being put forth to improve the method and success of farming. He did not desire to intrude upon the audience. No time or excuse is given here for a lecture on matters agricultural, but it is of importance to consider the proper use that may be made of such an Exhibition. It is not merely as a place where prize money may be secured. It is rather an educational agency by which the farmer not only improves himself but also his neighbors. Profound discontent is what some men require most. Men must be convinced that their system is wrong, and so thoroughly satisfied of this fact that they will set about to change it. No jealousy should be awaked by such displays but rather a mutually helpful spirit. Mr. Bell was listened to with strict attention and closed amid applause.

Several other gentlemen were called upon who did not respond, and, after a few remarks by Mr. Donald Fraser, the President closed the speaking by declaring the Exhibition open.

EXHIBITION NOTES.

The number of entries, when the books closed, was over 1300.

There has perhaps never been a finer show of stock in this County. The draft and farm horses were not second to those shown at Halifax.

The show of Ayrshires is also very fine. Among the chief exhibitors are Mr. John McDonald, M. River, Mr. T. J. Cooke, of Mount Pleasant, and H. Townsend, of Brookside Farm.

Fine Jerseys were shown by Messrs. H. Townsend, J. Jones, and T. Cantley.

Messrs. J. W. Carmichael & Co made an attractive display of ships' models.

Messrs. T. Cantley & Co's show of crockery and fancy ware was also very fine, and in its arrangement was a model of neatness.

The samples shown by the Messrs. Kerr & Sons, of Middle River, were universally admired.

A centre of interest on the second floor is the stand of the Nova Scotia Glass Co., which is well covered with glittering rows of lamps, lanterns, chimneys, goblets, tumblers, &c.

The display of butter, we think, is not second to that shown at the Dominion Exhibition. Mrs. Townsend's Jersey butter, yellow as gold, struck us as being particularly fine. The names of those showing the other extra samples we were unable to obtain.

SHEEP.—A good show by Mr. John McDonald, of Middle River. There is also a fair show of Cotswolds.

Messrs. Townsend, N. G., and McKenzie, of Roy's Island, show some fine pigs.

The display of Nova Scotia minerals by Mr. D. M. Fraser occupied a prominent place on the second floor. His collection of ores is not easily surpassed. Those of the late J. W. Jackson formed the nucleus to which Mr. F. has made valuable additions. Among them the Guysboro' ore was prominent.

A. & J. W. Fraser show a fine set of harness, and the saddle which took first at the Dominion Exhibition at Halifax.

Mr. Joseph Vaux made a good show of Shropshire Downes. Townsend's prize winners were also on exhibition. The sheep of Mr. J. Scott Fraser and Mr. R. Patterson, of Rogers' Hill, deserve special mention.

Everybody who had anything to do with the Exhibition is loud in praise of the secretary, Mr. Evan Cameron. Very few have any idea of the difficulty of the task he had to perform, and few men could have done it so patiently and faithfully.

KIRKTON CREAMERY.

In the latter part of June, Mr. J. S. Pearce of this city, invited us to join him in a trip to the above-named factory. Twenty two miles per G. T. R. to St. Mary's, and a ten-mile drive into Perth, took us to the factory, a neat frame building painted white, having green Venetian blinds on the windows. Instead of looking like a factory, it appeared like a neat little two-story house. We entered. The churn was in motion—a Blanchard. The sweeps, only two in number, were turned in the churn by a small steam engine. At each revolution the sweeps or dash might be distinctly heard giving a sound very similar to the sound of the old dash churn in slow motion, giving apparently a short rest between each stroke, but the motion is steady.

Mr. Geo. Browning, the manager of the factory, informed us that he never liked to produce the butter in less than one hour, and oftener he preferred to churn for one hour and a half, depending on the state of the atmosphere. He could

produce the butter in a short time if he chose, but from his experience he finds it requires the time above mentioned to produce the best results. He informed us we had better get our dinners, and then watch the butter taken off the churn; so we left the churn in operation and went away for about three-quarters of an hour. On our return the butter was just ready to be taken from the churn. On opening the churn we were surprised to see the butter all in floating particles; we had expected to have seen it in lumps, as in most farm houses. Mr. Browning, with a ladle, took the butter from the churn and placed it on the working table. As he piled up the butter in a heap each ladle full would roll open, showing the little bright globular shaped particles, and having an effect similar to that produced by piling sugar, sand or grain in a heap. In this state we thought we had never seen butter look so rich, pure and nice; the globular appearance of the butter resembled a cauliflower head, excepting that the butter in this stage has the most beautiful golden or rich straw color, too beautiful to be described. The buttermilk would gradually run down after each additional ladle full of butter was placed on the pile. Mr. Browning we noticed, handled the butter most carefully; he would not press it in the least, or it would stick together the same as all or nearly all farm-house butter will when taken from the churn. This careful handling preserves the natural grain of the butter, which grain is worked out or destroyed by the handling of the majority of farmers' wives and daughters.

The churn being emptied of the butter, a large, long, octagonal worker is attached to the lower end of the butter table. This Mr. Browning gently presses on the butter, holding the handle of the worker with one hand; in the other hand he has a large dipper, from which he pours water on the butter. After one pressure of the worker the table is placed in a slanting position; thus the water is constantly running off the butter, taking with it all the buttermilk. When the buttermilk is properly worked out of it, it is salted and laid away to be re-worked after a few hours, then placed in the firkins, and then placed in the store room, which is a nice cool room having a brick floor, as has the whole of the building. We inquired if concrete or asphalt would not make a better floor. Mr. Browning said he once thought so, but he found that the salt and water and drip from around the working table would soon rot away, therefore he preferred the brick floor.

When in this factory we learned a lesson. We had thought that there was no butter as good as fresh butter, but Mr. Browning will not let his butter go into

consumption until it is ten days or two weeks old. Butter, we find is like cheese; it must be kept to bring out its flavor in a proper manner. We tasted the new-made butter, then that a few days old, then that which was ripe. We never could have credited the difference, which is almost as great as that expressed in the old adage between "chalk and cheese." We ask our lady readers to try this. Keep your butter from ten days to two weeks before you eat it. Just try the plan once, and give the "Farmer's Advocate" the credit of this hint when you are discussing the merits of your butter with your neighbours; when you are as well satisfied of its truth as we are, keep your butter ten days or two weeks before you supply your customers or before you exhibit it. You will gain in reputation and in wealth by careful attention to the above, and gain another march over those who say they know everything, that agricultural papers are of no use to them, or they cannot afford one dollar per annum for such.

In making your butter be careful not to smear it as some do. Mr. Browning uses the Liverpool salt, and puts it all through a sieve before using it. He intends to give the chemically-prepared Goderich salt a trial this season.

When at the factory one of the cream gatherers trotted up in a buggy or light spring wagon, with a good top covering both the cream cans and the driver. How easy and comfortable this appeared when compared with the lifting and hauling generally done when delivering the milk at the factories! They use a peculiar can for setting the milk. We visited two farmers to see process and inquire how they liked the plan. Those we spoke to were delighted above measure with the new plan, which is as follows: the cans are made about two feet high, rather larger in circumference than a good pail. They are made of tin, and have a hollow tube running through the centre. The cans are placed in water-tight boxes, and cold water is poured through the tube in the centre of the can until the cans are nearly covered with water. Ice water is best, as it is upon the coldness of the milk that the rapidity of the rising of the cream depends. When properly attended to, the cream rises off the milk in four hours. There is a glass guage and a measure placed on the side of each can, so that the buyer and seller can both see how much room there is. The size of the can is computed so as to give on an average one pound of butter for one inch of cream. We believe this plan of raising cream rapidly in hot weather would be a beneficial one for many to adopt.

The farmers of Kirkton united and erected the factory. The cream only is

gathered at this factory, and the farmers have the sweet milk at home for pigs and calves. The price procured for the factory butter was 22c. per pound, while the farmers' butter sold at the same time only realized 17c. There are some patents out on different cans for the rapid rising of the cream. Our opinion about them is that excepting in our hottest weather or in hot climates, the old English plan, 36 and 48 hours' setting in shallow pans will be found the best. No doubt we have much to learn. We may be called old foggyish, but despite all the new plans we do not produce better cheese or better butter than were produced in our youth, half a century ago. But to handle large quantities to the best advantage in this climate, the factory system has done us good service and will still do better. Perfection is not yet attained either in our cheese or butter factories, but, incomplete as they may be, we think them infinitely superior and more profitable than the old rule of thumb. We would like to see more of these creameries in the country.—*The Farmer's Advocate.*

INDEX TO NEW NOVA SCOTIA REGISTER OF THOROUGH-BRED CATTLE.

SHORT HORN DURHAM BULLS.

1 Lobo Lad,	<i>Jour. Ag.</i> (May 1880),	Vol. IV. p. 35
2 Yeoman,	do.	do.
3 *Sir William,	do.	do.
4 Cato,	do.	do.
5 Nobleman,	do.	do.
6 Orion,	do.	do.
7 Bell Duke Markham	do.	do.
8 Roland,	do.	do.
9 Duke of Cardwell,	do.	do.
10 Sir Halbert,	do.	do.
11 Grand Duke Remus	do.	do.
12 Ontario Farmer,	do.	Vol. IV. p. 37
13 Sir William,	do.	do.
14 Baron Lighthorne 2d	do.	do.
15 Viscount Oxford,	do.	do.
16 Gwynne of the Forest	do.	do.
17 Kent Gwynne,	do.	do.
18 Skiddaw,	do.	do.
19 Captain Cawood,	do.	do.
20 Fifth Duke of Lorne,	do.	do.
21 Lord of Braemar,	do.	Vol. IV. p. 33
22 Wetherby Star,	do.	do.
23 Kingston,	do.	do.
24 Mars,	do.	do.
25 Lord Windsor,	do.	do.
26 Favorite,	do.	do.
27 St. Nicholas of		
Lucyfield,	do.	(July 1880), Vol. IV. p. 49
28 King Dawks,	do.	do.
29 Colchester King,	do.	do.
30 Alfonso,	do.	(July, 1880), Vol. IV. p. 40
31 Snowstorm 2nd,	do.	do.
32 Lucyfield Duke of		
Edinburgh,	do.	do.
33 Zulu Chief,	do.	do.
34 York,	do.	Vol. IV. p. 50
35 Wellington,	do.	do.
36 Gwynne of Lucyfield,	do.	do.
37 Lord Lorne of Lucy-		
field,	do.	do.
38 Prince of Lucyfield,	do.	do.
39 Lord York,	do.	do.
40 General Grant,	do.	do.
41 Mars Duke,	do.	do.
42 Duke of Greenwood,	do.	do.
43 Oliver Twist,	do.	do.
44 Royal George,	do.	do.
45 Sir Roger Tichborne,	do.	do.
46 Willam,	do.	do.
47 Earl Godwin,	do.	(July, 1880), Vol. IV. p. 51
48 Marquis of Lorne,	do.	do.
49 Royal Hope,	do.	do.
50 Sovereign,	do.	do.
51 Athelstane 6th,	do.	do.
52 Raspberry Prince,	do.	do.
53 Young Aberdeen,	do.	(July, 1880) Vol. IV. p. 51
54 Vulcan,	do.	do.
55 *Councillor,	do.	do.

66 Reformer, Jour. Ag., (July, 1880), Vol. IV, p. 61	67 Young Weatherby, do. do. do.	68 Snowball, do. (Aug. 1880), Vol. IV, p. 60	69 Agantonion, do. do. do.	70 Earl of Dufferin, do. do. do.	71 Brigham Young, do. do. do.	72 Bretwaldia, do. (Sept. 1880), Vol. IV, p. 68	73 Rollo, do. do. do.	74 Duke of Colchester, do. do. do.	75 Prince Arthur, do. do. do.	76 Prince Gwynne, do. do. Vol. IV, p. 69	77 Lord Beaconsfield, do. do. do.	78 Cromwell, do. do. do.	79 Gladstone, do. do. do.	80 Second Gwynno of the Forest, (Sept. 1880), Vol. IV, p. 69	81 Prince of Wales, do. do. do.	82 Valley Ploughman, do. do. do.	83 Radl, do. do. do.	84 Major How, do. do. do.	85 Rollo, do. do. do.	86 Grand Pre Duke, do. do. do.	87 Benedict, do. do. do.	88 Roan Duke, do. do. do.	89 Duke of the Valley, do. do. do.	90 Royal George 2nd, do. do. do.	91 Duke of Avon, do. do. Vol. IV, p. 70	92 Snowflake, do. do. do.	93 Snowball, do. (Oct. 1880), Vol. IV, p. 79	94 Independence, do. do. do.	95 Zeno, do. do. do.	96 Merlin, do. do. do.	97 Sir Charles, do. do. do.	98 Bismarck, do. do. do.	99 Favorite, do. do. do.	100 Lord Clarence, do. do. do.	101 Leopold, do. do. do.	102 Dufferin, do. do. do.	103 Oxford Lad of Lorn-dale, do. do. do.	104 Bela, do. do. do.	105 Richmond, do. do. Vol. IV, p. 89	106 Tom, do. do. do.	107 Kennebeck Chief, do. do. do.	108 Glensman, do. (June, 1881), Vol. IV, p. 143	109 Ye s Bull, do. do. do.	110 Glensman 2nd, do. do. do.	111 Peter Grant, do. do. do.	112 Marquis of Lorne, do. do. do.	113 Young Colchester, do. do. do.	114 Young Ebor, do. do. do.	115 Lord Randolph, do. do. do.	116 Lord Brad, do. do. do.	117 Earl of Surrey, do. do. do.	118 Rowland 23923, do. do. do.	119 Eng. H. H., do. do. do.	120 Cabul 42882 E. H. B. do. do. do.	121 Lord Lovat, do. do. do.	122 General Roberts, do. do. Vol. IV, p. 144	123 Endymion of Lorn-dale, do. do. do.	124 Belmont Chief, do. do. do.	125 Prince Imperial, do. do. do.	126 Not named, do. do. do.	127 Honesty, do. (July, 1881), Vol. IV, p. 151	128 Blucher, do. do. do.	129 Morning Star, do. do. do.	130 Belmont, do. do. do.	131 Strathavon, do. do. do.	132 Prince of the Valley, (Nov., 1881), Vol. IV, p. 180	133 Second St. Nicholas of Lucyfield, do. do. do.	134 Lord Lucyfield, do. do. do.	135 Colchester Prince, do. do. do.	136 Traveller, do. do. do.	137 Sir Leonard, do. do. do.	138 Comet, do. (Nov., 1881), Vol. IV, p. 181	139 Rowan, do. do. do.	140 Aylesford Chief, do. do. do.	141 Prince Alfred, do. do. do.	142 Chieftain, do. do. do.	143 Prince Leopold, do. do. do.	144 Bunderberg, do. do. do.	145 Bill, do. do. do.	146 Garfield, do. do. do.	147 Gr'd Duke of Oxford, do. do. do.	148 Marquis of Lorne, do. do. do.	149 Warren Smith, do. do. do.	150 Star of the Realm, do. do. do.
--	---------------------------------	--	----------------------------	----------------------------------	-------------------------------	---	-----------------------	------------------------------------	-------------------------------	--	-----------------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	--	---------------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	------------------------------------	----------------------------------	---	---------------------------	--	------------------------------	----------------------	------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	--	-----------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------	----------------------------------	---	----------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------------------	-----------------------------	--	--	--------------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------	--	--------------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------------	---	---	---------------------------------	------------------------------------	----------------------------	------------------------------	--	------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------------

SHORT HORN COWS AND HEIFERS.

1 Beauty, Jour. Ag. (July 1880), Vol. IV, p. 51	2 Sawood's Rose, do. do. do.	3 Lady Lucy, do. do. Vol. IV, p. 52	4 Rose, do. do. do.	5 Maid of Oxford 4th, do. do. do.	6 Princess Mary, do. do. do.	7 Daisy Dean, do. do. do.	8 Rose Gwynne 4th, do. do. do.	9 Polly Vaughan, do. do. do.	10 Fortune Teller, do. do. do.	11 Cambridge Witch, do. do. do.	12 Lady Mary, do. July, 1880, Vol. IV, p. 52	13 Nellie York, do. do. do.	14 White Rose of Lucy-field, do. do. do.	15 Princess Barrington, do. do. do.	16 Lora, do. do. Vol. IV, p. 53	17 Lady Peerless, do. do. do.	18 Princess Dolly Gwynne of Lucyfield, do. do. do.
---	------------------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------	------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------	--	-----------------------------	--	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------	--

19 Rose of Delhi, Jour. Ag. (July, 1880), Vol. IV, p. 53	20 Blossom, do. do. do.	21 Molly, do. do. do.	22 Queen Caroline, do. do. do.	23 Lady Moore, do. do. do.	24 Princess, do. do. do.	25 Duchess 2nd, do. do. do.	26 Princess Louise of Lucyfield, do. do. do.	27 Belle of Lorn-dale, do. do. do.	28 Laura, do. do. do.	29 Pearl Blossom, do. do. Vol. IV, p. 54	30 Princess Adelaide, do. do. do.	31 Princess Helena, do. do. do.	32 Second White Rose of Lucyfield, do. do. do.	33 Highland Lassie, do. (July, 1880), Vol. IV, p. 54	34 Princess of Lucyfield, do. do. do.	35 Fair Rosamond, do. do. do.	36 Eliza Stewart, do. (Aug. 1880), Vol. IV, p. 60	37 Daisy, do. do. do.	38 Rose, do. do. do.	39 Colchester Queen, do. do. do.	40 Evangeline, do. do. do.	41 Peerless, do. do. do.	42 Nellie, do. do. do.	43 Snowflake, do. (Aug. 1880), Vol. IV, p. 60	44 Noly Gray, do. do. do.	45 Princess Louise, do. do. do.	46 Isabella, do. do. Vol. IV, p. 61	47 Rose Gwynne 5th, do. do. do.	48 May Rose, do. do. do.	49 Dairy Queen, do. (Sept. 1880), Vol. IV, p. 70	50 Belle Cayton, do. do. do.	51 Rose of the Valley, do. do. do.	52 Molly Swan, do. do. do.	53 Princess Lightburne, do. do. do.	54 Emma, do. do. do.	55 Minerva, do. do. do.	56 Violet, do. do. do.	57 Oxford Princess of Lucyfield, do. do. do.	58 Lady Lightburne, do. do. do.	59 Rose Halton, do. do. Vol. IV, p. 71	60 Laura, do. do. do.	61 Violet 2nd, do. do. do.	62 Pomona, do. do. do.	63 Duchess, do. do. do.	64 Spa Spring Lass, do. do. do.	65 Purity, do. do. do.	66 Red Rose, do. do. do.	67 Brin's Josephine 4th, do. do. do.	68 Princess Royal, do. do. do.	69 Evelyn, do. do. do.	70 Lily, do. do. do.	71 Miss Maud, do. (Oct. 1880), Vol. IV, p. 80	72 Elsie Nor, do. do. do.	73 Peerless the First, do. do. do.	74 Duchess 2nd, do. do. do.	75 Lady Dufferin, do. do. do.	76 Princess Louise, do. do. do.	77 Ora, do. do. do.	78 Elsie Vane, do. do. Vol. IV, p. 81	79 Red Lily, do. do. do.	80 Lady Washing-ham 2nd, do. (June, 1881), Vol. IV, p. 144	81 Lady Washing-ham 3rd, do. do. do.	82 Lady Washing-ham 3rd, do. do. do.	83 Lady Washing-ham 3rd, do. do. do.	84 Lily, do. do. do.	85 Zilla, do. do. do.	86 Duchess of Warwick, 3rd, do. do. do.	87 Merry Face, do. do. do.	88 Roseleaf, do. do. do.	89 Evangeline 2nd, do. do. do.	90 Minnie Warren, do. do. do.	91 Not named, do. do. do.	92 Not named, do. do. do.	93 Daisy Dean, do. (July, 1881), Vol. IV, p. 151	94 Lady May, do. do. do.	95 Vermillion, do. (Nov., 1880), Vol. IV, p. 181	96 Beauty, do. do. do.	97 Lady Lucy 2nd, do. do. do.	98 Bessie, do. (Nov., 1881), Vol. IV, p. 182	99 Winona, do. do. do.	100 Rowena, do. do. do.	101 Cherry, do. do. do.	102 Bess, do. do. do.	103 Sarah, do. do. do.	104 Daisy Deane 2nd, do. do. do.	105 Daisy Deane 3rd, do. do. do.	106 Elfrida, do. do. do.	107 Flora, do. do. do.	108 Lena Maude, do. do. do.	109 Annie Laurie, do. do. do.	110 Lady Mary 2nd, do. do. do.	111 Rose, do. do. do.
--	-------------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------------	--	------------------------------------	-----------------------	--	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	--	--	---------------------------------------	-------------------------------	---	-----------------------	----------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------	------------------------	---	---------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--	------------------------------	------------------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------------------	----------------------	-------------------------	------------------------	--	---------------------------------	--	-----------------------	----------------------------	------------------------	-------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------	---	---------------------------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------	---------------------------------------	--------------------------	--	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------	-----------------------	---	----------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	--	--------------------------	--	------------------------	-------------------------------	--	------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------	------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------

AYRSHIRE BULLS.

1 Bruce, Jour. Ag. (June 1880), Vol. IV, p. 4	2 Boulanarie, do. do. do.	3 Sir George, do. do. do.	4 Johnny, do. do. do.	5 Prince of Wales, do. do. do.	6 Young Pr. of Water, do. do. do.	7 Reform, do. do. do.	8 Charlie, do. do. do.	9 The Shah, do. do. do.	10 Lord Clyde, do. do. do.
---	---------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------------

11 Avon Water, Jour. Ag. (June, 1880), Vol. IV, p. 44	12 Beam track, do. do. do.	13 Prince Albert, do. (Aug. 1880), Vol. IV, p. 61	14 Yakob Khan, do. do. do.	15 Sir George, do. do. do.	16 Young Royalty, do. do. do.	17 King Humbert, do. do. do.	18 Thrift, Jour. Ag. (Aug., 1880, Vol. IV, p. 61	19 Mars, do. do. do.	20 Leopold, do. do. do.	21 Hory, do. do. Vol. IV, p. 62	22 Lord Canning, do. do. do.	23 Prince Bismarck, do. do. do.	24 Lord Clyde, do. do. do.	25 Lord Raglan, do. do. do.	26 Mimac, do. (Oct. 1880), Vol. IV, p. 73	27 Kenelm, do. do. do.	28 Nicholas, do. do. do.	29 Wallace 3rd, do. do. do.	30 St. George, do. do. do.	31 Oscar, do. do. Vol. IV, p. 74	32 Albert, do. do. do.	33 Young Bismarck, do. do. do.	34 Romeo, do. do. do.	35 Sir Hugh, do. do. do.	36 Bellahill, do. do. do.	37 Royal Charlie, do. Oct. 1880, Vol. IV, p. 74	38 Marquis of Lorne, do. do. do.	39 Marston, do. do. do.	40 Hero, do. do. do.	41 Mark Anthony, do. do. do.	42 Robin Hood, do. do. do.	43 Junius Caesar, do. (Oct. 1880), Vol. IV, p. 74	44 Ivanhoe, do. do. do.	45 Champion, do. (Oct. 1880), Vol. IV, p. 74	46 Prince Imperial, do. do. do.	47 Francis, do. do. do.	48 Mark Twain, do. do. do.	49 Prince William, do. do. do.	50 Persian Prince, do. do. do.	51 Pompey, do. do. Vol. IV, p. 75	52 Woodside, do. do. do.	53 Duke of Canning, do. do. do.	54 Talbot 3rd, do. do. do.	55 Sir Albert, do. do. do.	56 Peter, do. do. do.	57 Joseph, do. do. do.	58 Lord Cornwallis, do. do. do.	59 Sir John, do. do. do.	60 Sir Wallace, do. do. do.	61 Colchester, do. do. do.	62 Robt Ho, do. do. do.	63 Wagramcook, do. do. do.	64 Scott, do. do. do.	65 Charley, do. do. do.	66 Von Moltke, do. do. do.	67 Inverness, do. do. do.	68 Zulu, do. do. do.	69 Bruce, do. do. do.	70 Dominion Champion, do. do. (Vol. IV, p. 83	71 Independence, do. do. do.	72 Chief Wautan-off, do. (June, 1881), Vol. IV, p. 145	73 Col. Fieldmore of Fieldmore Farm, do. do. do.	74 Zulu Chief, do. do. do.	75 Lord Nelson, do. do. do.	76 Endymion, do. do. do.	77 Duke of Sussex, do. do. do.	78 Hermit, do. do. do.	79 Beaconsfield, do. do. do.	80 Aberdeen, do. do. do.	81 Wallace, do. do. do.	82 William, do. do. do.	83 Lord Dufferin, do. do. do.	84 Prince Charlie, do. do. do.	85 Prince Leopold, do. do. do.	86 Prince Napoleon, do. do. do.	87 Captain Jinks, do. do. do.	88 Lord Dufferin 2nd, do. do. do.
---	----------------------------	---	----------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------	--	----------------------	-------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------	---	------------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------------	------------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	---	----------------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------	------------------------------	----------------------------	---	-------------------------	--	---------------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------	-------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------	-----------------------	---	------------------------------	--	--	----------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------------	------------------------	------------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------------------

AYRSHIRE COWS AND HEIFERS.

1 Miss Cuthbert, Jour. Ag. (June 1880), Vol. IV, p. 44	2 Josephine, do. do. do.	3 Nora C. F., do. do. do.	4 Belle of Avondale, do. do. do.	5 Miss Strang, do. do. Vol. IV, p. 45	6 Daisy, do. do. do.	7 Lily 3rd, do. do. do.	8 Lily 4th, do. do. do.	9 Lady Avon, do. do. do.	10 Merry Duchess, do. do. do.	11 Blyth, do. do. do.	12 Pearl Drop, do. do. do.	13 Cherry, do. do. do.	14 Park 4th, do. (Aug. 1880), Vol. IV, p. 53	15 Merry Gipsy, do. do. do.	16 Dewdrop 2nd, do. do. do.	17 Sadie, do. do. do.	18 Crocus 2nd, do. do. do.	19 Daisy, do. do. do.	20 Crocus 3rd, do. do. do.	21 Blossom, do. do. do.	22 Spot, do. do. do.	23 Rose, do. do. do.	24 Buttercup, do. do. do.	25 Fawn, do. do. do.	26 Grace, do. do. do.	27 Cowslip, do. do. do.	28 Lily, do. do. do.	29 Dorcas, do. do. do.
--	--------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------------	----------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------	------------------------	--	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------	----------------------	---------------------------	----------------------	-----------------------	-------------------------	----------------------	------------------------

30 Belle of Paradise, Jr. Ag., (Aug. 1881, Vol. IV, p. 53	do.	(Oct. 1880), Vol. IV., p. 83
31 Cuthbert Lassie, do.	do.	(Aug. 1880), Vol. IV., p. 62
32 Lady Beatrice, do.	do.	Vol. IV., p. 63
33 Rowena, do.	do.	do.
34 Lady Cuthbert, do.	do.	do.
35 Primrose, do.	do.	(Oct. 1880), Vol. IV., p. 75
36 Lady Mary, do.	do.	(Oct. 1870), Vol. IV., p. 75
37 Braw Lass, do.	do.	Vol. IV., p. 76
38 Gypsy, do.	do.	do.
39 Juliet, do.	do.	do.
40 Ruth, do.	do.	do.
41 Nera, do.	do.	do.
42 Minnie, do.	do.	do.
43 Zulu, do.	do.	do.
44 Heiress, do.	do.	do.
45 Island Lass, do.	do.	do.
46 Buttercup, do.	do.	do.
47 Lady Clements, do.	do.	do.
48 May Queen, do.	do.	do.
49 Flora, do.	do.	do.
50 Hope, do.	do.	do.
51 Lady Hallfax, do.	do.	do.
52 Eva, do.	do.	do.
53 Blossom, do.	do.	do.
54 Marie Bismarck, do.	do.	do.
55 Alice Gray, do.	do.	do.
56 Chrissa, do.	do.	do.
57 Princess Alice, do.	do.	Vol. IV, p. 77
58 Ophelia, do.	do.	do.
59 Octavia, do.	do.	do.
60 Juliet, do.	do.	do.
61 Cleopatra, do.	do.	(Oct. 1889), Vol. IV, p. 77
62 Primrose, do.	do.	do.
63 Rebecca, do.	do.	(Oct. 1870), Vol. IV, p. 77
64 Little Dorrit, do.	do.	do.
65 Queen of Ayr, do.	do.	do.
66 Stella, do.	do.	do.
67 Dolly Varden, do.	do.	do.
68 Polly Perkins, do.	do.	do.
69 Rose, do.	do.	do.
70 Lady Franklin, do.	do.	do.
71 Bessie, do.	do.	do.
72 Torta, do.	do.	do.
73 Fairfield Beauty, do.	do.	do.
74 Miss Cecelia, do.	do.	(Oct. 1880), Vol. IV, p. 77
75 Miss Ida, do.	do.	do.
76 Pinafore, do.	do.	do.
77 Daisy, do.	do.	do.
78 Myra, do.	do.	do.
79 Daisy the Second, do.	do.	do.
80 Cherry, do.	do.	do.
81 Flora, do.	do.	Vol. IV, p. 77
82 Maid of Fern Hill, do.	do.	do.
83 Hortense, do.	do.	do.
84 Flora, do.	do.	do.
85 Mary Gray, do.	do.	do.
86 Alice Gray, do.	do.	do.
87 Hortense, do.	do.	do.
88 Lady Fairie, do.	do.	do.
89 Beauty, do.	do.	do.
90 Lady Ballindalloch, do.	do.	do.
91 Belle of Bellahill, do.	do.	do.
92 Rose of Bellahill, do.	do.	do.
93 The Nun, do.	do.	do.
94 Olive, do.	do.	do.
95 Spotted Lady, do.	do.	do.
96 Rosebud, do.	do.	do.
97 Dairy Duchess, do.	do.	do.
98 Daisy Duchess, do.	do.	do.
99 Gipsy 9th, do.	do.	do.
100 Shifty of Staustead, do.	do.	do.
101 Belle of Brookside, do.	do.	do.
102 Maybrow, do.	do.	Vol. IV, p. 79
103 Lady Windsor, do.	do.	do.
104 Lillydale, do.	do.	do.
105 Minerva, do.	do.	(June, 1881), Vol. IV, p. 145
106 Galaxy, do.	do.	do.
107 Molly, do.	do.	do.
108 The Abbess, do.	do.	do.
109 Louise, do.	do.	Vol. IV, p. 146
110 Maple Leaf, do.	do.	do.
111 Effie 2nd, do.	do.	do.
112 Ethelred, do.	do.	do.
113 Flora Baker, do.	do.	do.
114 Nellie, do.	do.	do.
115 Lady Blanche, do.	do.	do.
116 Lilly 2nd, do.	do.	do.
117 Lilly 5th, do.	do.	do.
118 Lilly 6th, do.	do.	do.

JERSEY BULLS.

1 Pioneer, Jour. Ag. (July 1880), Vol. IV, p. 54	do.	do.
2 Dick Swiveller 3rd, do.	do.	do.
3 Bruce, do.	do.	do.
4 Past Tyler, do.	do.	do.
5 Tyler, do.	do.	do.
6 Yarmouth, do.	do.	do.
7 Bartling, do.	do.	do.
8 Bantagencet, do.	do.	do.
9 Prince of Lee Farm, do.	do.	do.
10 Knight of Lee Farm, do.	do.	Vol. IV, p. 55
11 Azlinbar, do.	do.	do.
12 Baritan, do.	do.	do.
13 Ben Hampton of Hillcrest, do.	do.	do.
14 Blypstar, do.	do.	do.
15 The Sultan, do.	do.	(Aug. 1880), Vol. IV, p. 61
16 Prince Imperial, do.	do.	do.
17 Ajax of Lornedale, do.	do.	do.
18 Lord Seafield, do.	do.	(Oct. 1880), Vol. IV, p. 81
19 Round Robin, do.	do.	do.

20 Gambetta, French, Jr. Ag. (Oct. 1880, Vol. IV, p. 81	do.	do.
21 Elopser, do.	do.	do.
22 Comet 2nd, do.	do.	do.
23 Comet 3rd, do.	do.	do.
24 Bellerophon, do.	do.	do.
25 Elopser 2nd, do.	do.	do.
26 Lorne, do.	do.	(Oct., 1880), Vol. IV, p. 81
27 L'Ettranger, do.	do.	do.
28 Prince of Springfield, do.	do.	do.
29 Springfield Boy, do.	do.	do.
30 Antelope, do.	do.	(Sept., 1881), Vol. IV, p. 160
31 Aburrahman, do.	do.	do.
32 Louis Debonnaire, do.	do.	do.
33 Romeo Debonnaire, do.	do.	do.

JERSEY COWS AND HEIFERS.

1 Brantza, Jour. Ag. (July 1880), Vol. IV, p. 65	do.	do.
2 Nabritz, do.	do.	do.
3 Golden Doublet of Hillcrest, do.	do.	do.
4 Zabrita, do.	do.	(Aug. 1880), Vol. IV, p. 61
5 Oriole of Hillcrest, do.	do.	do.
6 Maid of Orleans, do.	do.	do.
7 Mormaid of St. Lambert, do.	do.	do.
8 Cowship of St. Lambert, do.	do.	do.
9 Sultana, do.	do.	do.
10 Little Buttercup, do.	do.	do.
11 Seafield Belle, do.	do.	(Oct. 1880), Vol. IV, p. 81
12 Heather Belle, do.	do.	do.
13 Bellatrix, do.	do.	do.
14 Dunsel, do.	do.	do.
15 Florie, do.	do.	Vol. IV, p. 82
16 Lady Bonair, do.	do.	do.
17 Bol Aer, do.	do.	do.
18 Zandee of Lornedale, do.	do.	(Oct. 1880), Vol. IV, p. 82
19 Lady Seafield, do.	do.	do.
20 Gazelle of Brooklyn, do.	do.	do.
21 Jersey Queen, do.	do.	do.
22 Nathalie, do.	do.	do.
23 Gypsy Queen, do.	do.	do.
24 Juliet Bonair, do.	do.	(Sept., 1881), Vol. IV, p. 160
25 Linga Deonair, do.	do.	do.
26 Hether Belle, 2nd, do.	do.	do.
27 Nelly, do.	do.	do.

DEVON COWS AND HEIFERS.

1 Primrose, Jour. Ag. (Sept. 1880), Vol. IV, p. 65	do.	do.
2 Lady Pink, do.	do.	do.
3 Maid of Miller Hill, do.	do.	do.
4 Margaret, do.	do.	do.
5 Blossom, do.	do.	do.
6 Violet, do.	do.	Vol. IV, p. 66
7 Buttercup, do.	do.	do.
8 Mayflower, do.	do.	do.
9 Lily, do.	do.	do.
10 Verbena, do.	do.	do.
11 Iss Grant, do.	do.	do.
12 Orange, do.	do.	do.
13 Kalmia, do.	do.	do.
14 Snowdrop, do.	do.	do.
15 Fanny, do.	do.	do.
16 Myrtle, do.	do.	do.
17 Myrtle, do.	do.	(Sept. 1880), Vol. IV, p. 66
18 Poppy, do.	do.	do.
19 Moss Rose, do.	do.	do.
20 Larkspur, do.	do.	do.
21 Carnation, do.	do.	do.
22 Heartsease, do.	do.	do.
23 Duchess of Edin'gh, do.	do.	Vol. IV, p. 67
24 Princess Victoria, do.	do.	do.
25 Adelaide, do.	do.	do.
26 Princess Alice, do.	do.	do.
27 Hawthorn, do.	do.	do.
28 May, do.	do.	do.
29 Poney, do.	do.	do.
30 Azalea, do.	do.	do.
31 Princess Beatrice, do.	do.	do.
32 Dahlia, do.	do.	do.
33 Princess Helena, do.	do.	do.
34 Cow slip, do.	do.	do.
35 Balsam, do.	do.	do.
36 Trillium, do.	do.	do.
37 Princess Louise, do.	do.	do.
38 Acacia, do.	do.	do.
39 Camelia, do.	do.	do.
40 Princess Victoria 3rd, do.	do.	do.
41 Lady Barbara, do.	do.	do.
42 Princess Alexandra, do.	do.	Vol. IV, p. 68
43 Foxglove 2nd, do.	do.	do.

DEVON BULLS.

1 Prince Alex'r, Jour. Ag. (Sept. 1880), Vol. IV, p. 68	do.	do.
2 Sir Charles Napier, do.	do.	do.
3 Curly Prince, do.	do.	do.
4 Sir F. Williams, do.	do.	do.
5 General Wolfe, do.	do.	do.
6 Lord Chelmsford 2nd, do.	do.	do.
7 Curly Prince 2nd, do.	do.	do.
8 Lord Keane, do.	do.	do.
9 Lord Clive, do.	do.	do.
10 Hartland 2nd, do.	do.	(Oct. 1880) Vol. IV, p. 82
11 The President, do.	do.	do.
12 Havelock, do.	do.	do.

GUERNSEY BULLS.

1 Asul Jones, Jour. Ag. (Oct. 1880), Vol. IV, p. 82	do.	do.
2 Bonanza, do.	do.	do.
3 Gold Dust, do.	do.	do.

4 Prince Edward Jour. Ag. (Oct. 1880), Vol. IV, p. 82	do.	do.
5 Duke of Kent, do.	do.	do.
6 Prince Arthur, do.	do.	do.

GUERNSEY COWS AND HEIFERS.

1 Bertha, Jour. Ag. (Oct. 1881), Vol. IV, p. 82	do.	do.
2 Bertha 2nd, do.	do.	do.
3 Lady Bird, do.	do.	do.
4 Daisy, do.	do.	do.

THOROUGH-BRED

DURHAM BULL

For Sale or Exchange.

THE Thorough-bred Bull "MORNING STAR," three years old, will be sold at a reasonable price, or exchanged. Application to be made immediately to

W. J. FISHER.

LOWER STEWARTS, }
Oct. 20th, 1881. } nov

AUCTION SALE

OF

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle

AND

ELLESMERE PIGS.

THE subscriber will sell on THURSDAY, 8th DECEMBER,

At 1 o'clock, at his residence,
13 SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—BULLS, COWS AND HEIFERS.

ALSO,

8 PURE ELLESMERE PIGS.—BOARS & SOWS. From two months to two years old; also some good GRADE CATTLE.

Pedigrees of thorough bred Cattle will be ready in a few days and may be had on application, and will be distributed to intending purchasers on day of sale.

Terms—12 months' credit on approved joint notes, or 8 per cent discount for cash.

J. B. FRASER.

Shubenacadie, Nov. 8, 1881. nov

FOR SALE.

THE celebrated BULL "DUKE OF SUSSEX," Four years old, - a very fine animal. Any person in want of such an animal will please apply to CERENO PURDY.

Deep Brook, Oct. 4, 1881 nov

FOR SALE

BY THE

Pugwash Agricultural Society.

THE Ayrshire Bull DAN. O'CONNELL, one year old. Pedigree guaranteed. Will be sold cheap.

Apply to THOS. A. FRASER, Secretary.

The JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

—is published monthly by—

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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

Printed at the Office of the Nova Scotia Printing Company, corner of Sackville and Granville Streets, Halifax, N. S.