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

VOL. II.

HALIFAX, N. S., OCTOBER, 1876.

No. 127.

## CATALOGUE

OF

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN,  
AYRSHIRE AND DEVON

**Bulls, Cows and Heifers,**

COTSWOLD & SOUTHDOWN RAMS,

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRE SOWS,

Of the Celebrated Ellesmere strain,

AND

**BERKSHIRE BOARS, &c.,**

IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND PER R. M. S. "HIBERNIAN."

All to be offered for Sale by

**PUBLIC AUCTION,**

ON THE

**EXHIBITION FAIR GROUNDS,**

**AT TRURO.**

ON

**Thursday, the 12th of October, 1876,**

**SALE TO COMMENCE AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK PRECISELY.**

By direction of the CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF NOVA SCOTIA,  
under authority of the Provincial Government and Legislature.

**W. CREELMAN, Auctioneer**

**TERMS OF SALE.**—Cash on delivery. At the option of the Board, Notes at 6 months, with approved security, will be accepted from individual purchasers. Societies desirous of making available for this sale their Annual Grants for 1876 (payable at the end of December) may arrange to do so by previously applying to the Secretary of the Board.

The Cattle to be kept for service in the Province for a term of five years, the Sheep and Pigs for three years.

In order to encourage the more general diffusion of Thorough-bred Stock throughout the Province, the Board have determined to allow a discount on the sale prices of 10 per cent to all purchasers from the Island of Cape Breton, and of 5 per cent. to other purchasers who reside at a distance of not less than 30 miles from a Railway Station. No discount will be allowed upon animals purchased for localities within a distance of 30 miles of a Railway Station, and should any animals not be taken forthwith to the localities for which discount is allowed, the respective purchasers will be required to refund whatever amounts of discount may have been received.

Animals must be taken charge of by purchasers immediately after the sale.

All the animals are in a perfectly healthy condition; none of them have been fed up for competition or sale. In the case of animals of sufficient age, the greatest care has been taken to select only those actually known to be fertile and free from vice and all other ascertainable faults.

For convenience, and in the interest of purchasers, the fullest information that can be obtained at present, is given in this Catalogue, nothing whatever being withheld that might affect—either beneficially or injuriously—the value or utility of any of the Stock; but the animals will be sold entirely at the risk of the purchaser, with all faults and errors of description, should any appear.

Any further information may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Professor Lawson, Truro.

## CATALOGUE.

## SHORTHORN BULLS.

LOT.

**1—Fifth Duke of Lorn.**—(Marked No. 53.) Purchased at the Auction Sale of the old established Herd of Mr. Edward Hall, Shallock Hall, near Whaley Bridge, and Chapel-en-le-Frith, England, 31st August, 1876.

**FIFTH DUKE OF LORN.** Red. Calved August 1st, 1875; sire Duke of Lorn 55985, dam Lancaster 20th, by Chilton Hero, 17564, gr d Lancaster 7th by Priam 15079, g gr d Lady Lancaster by The Queen's Roan 7389, g g gr d Lancaster by Will Honeycomb 5660, g g g gr d Lancaster by Spectator 2688, g g g g gr d by Albion 1617, g g g g g gr d by Lancaster 360, g g g g g g gr d by son of Windsor 698, g g g g g g g gr d by Comet 155.

The herd from which Fifth Duke of Lorn was purchased was established in 1851 from the fine old stock belonging to Mr. Wilkinson of Lenton, Mr. Ambler of Watkinson Hall, and the Rev. T. Cator of Shelbrook Park, and having since been carefully bred and drafted, consists now principally of the famous Lancaster tribe, which was originally obtained by Mr. Wilkinson from Mr. Chas. Colling. To this tribe Messrs Cruickshank attribute much of the excellence of their large herd at Sittyton. Lancaster Comet 11663, bred by Mr. Wilkinson, was long used, as well as his son and grandson. At Mr. How's sale at Broughton last May, thirteen of the tribe averaged £50 1s. 6d. each, and were there very remarkable for their great dairy properties. The other portion of this herd consists of the Duchess of Norfolk and the Lady of Medora tribes; the former, descended from the Duchess of Norfolk (bred by Mr. G. P. Harrison), a very fine cow and a great milker, by Duke of Norfolk 5952 (her dam by Mr. Bates' Fourth Duke of Northumberland 3649); the latter originally from Studley, was a favourite tribe of the late Mr. Fawkes, of Furnley. The first sire used was Priam 15079, winner of several prizes at the district shows, and he was followed by Wonderful 14022, and Chilton Hero, 17564, the former out of Zeal, the latter out of her granddaughter. This cow (Zeal), bred by Earl Spencer, of Mason blood, was much esteemed by Mr. Wilkinson, who used several bulls of the family at Lenton, and whose eminence as a breeder is now being recognised; by his advice too the Shallock herd has been bred. Lenton Hero 22092 and Lancaster Star 22073 succeeded the Zeal bulls, and at present in service is Duke of Lorn 25985, of the Duke of Devonshire's Rose of Raby family. This fine bull is the sire of the young stock. The herd has been reared in the heart of the Peak Country, in a cold northerly aspect, 900 feet above the sea. The cattle are consequently of strong constitutions and long lived; they are very uniform, of good colour, and fine quality, and are great milkers. At the local shows they have been successfully exhibited, and the herd is dispersed in consequence of Mr. Hall, (now in his 77th year) being unable to personally superintend them.

Shallock is one mile from Whaley Bridge, on the L. and N. W. Railway, and three miles from Chapel-en-le-Frith, on the Midland line; it is also about six miles from the fashionable watering place of Buxton, and seventeen from Manchester.

**2—Lord of Braemar.**—(Marked No. 40.) Purchased at the sale of the famous Herd at Mr. Foster's, Killow, Cumberland.

**LORD OF BRAEMAR,** (Earl of Dunmore's), red, calved January 20, 1875; sire Third Duke of Hillhurst 3097Z, dam Red Rose of Braemar by 11th D. Thorndale 31024, gr d R. Rose of Breadalbane by D. Frederick 30910, g gr d Grace by Airdrie 30365, g g gr d Ophelia by John O'Gaunt 11621, g g g gr d Duchess by Buena Vista 30623, g g g g gr d Red Rose by Prince Charles 2nd 32113, g g g g g gr d Thames by Shakespeare 12062, g g g g g g gr d Lady of the Lake by Reformer 2505, g g g g g g g gr d Rose of Sharon by Bel'ders 1705, g g g g g g g g gr d Red Rose 5th by Hubback 1423,—Red Rose 2nd by His Grace 311,—Red Rose 1st by Yarrowborough 705,—American Cow by Favourite 252,—by Punch 531,—by Foljambe 363.—by Hubback 319.

The following is Mr. Thornton's description of the animals offered at Mr. Foster's sale, where Lord of Braemar was purchased:

This sale, with the exception of eleven female specimens reserved as the nucleus of a future herd, two bull- (Duke of Ormskirk and Wetherby Winsome) retained as sires, and a few bull calves intended for the sale next Spring, comprises the entire Killow herd, the pedigrees of which are of the highly fashionable Bates blood. Among the principal features of the sale are several beautiful specimens of the Duchess Nancy and Gwynno tribes, the latter including representatives of the Minstrel branch. The Kirklovingtons, which have realized very high prices when offered in Australia, the United States, and Canada, as well as in the home market, are represented by a choice young cow, Siddington 13th lot 14, and the Waterloo tribe supplies two females. Among the Knightlies are some excellent animals of the Rosy, Walnut, and Sylph tribes (both Charmar and Sweetheart branches); and the families of Fuschia, Secret, Seraphina, Lord Feversham's Ballad Singer, Mr. Bowley's Gazelle, the late Mr. J. Fawcett's Butterfly Princess, Mr. Parkinson's Cressida, Mr. Crofton's Garland, and Mr. Bläckstock's Arabella, contribute cows and heifers of first-rate quality and character. All purchases, from the commencement of the herd to its latest addition, have been made with a view to the highest personal excellence, combined with purity of descent, and in both respects the Shorthorns now offered will bear the most critical examination.

Sires of the best Bates families have been used. The principal sire of the young stock, Twenty-second Duke of Oxford 31000, still in service and included in the sale, was bred by the Duke of Devonshire, and is by the famous Fourth Baron Oxford 25580 from Grand Duchess of Oxford 7th, the magnificent cow purchased by Lord Penrhyn at the Holker sale in 1871, own sister to the Thirteenth Duke of Oxford 20214, a sire formerly used with great success at Killow, and also by Col. Gunter at Wetherby. The stock of Twenty-second Duke of Oxford are of unusual merit, of great substance and beauty, with wonderful coats of hair of very rich colour; he is remarkably active and fruitful, and offered very reluctantly in consequence of some of the remaining stock being by him, and the others in calf to him. Six very choice young bulls of the Holker, Dunmore, and Underley herds, all by first-class Duchess sires, from dams of the Red Rose, Oxford, Wild Eyes, and Flora tribes, will also be offered for sale; their pedigrees are given at the end of the catalogue.

**3—Wetherby Star.**—(Marked No. 41.) Purchased at Mr. Foster's Sale, Killow.

**WETHERBY STAR** (Duke of Devonshire's), roan, calved May 11, 1875; sire Fifth Duke of Wetherby 31033, dam Evening Star by Baron Oxford 4th 25580, gr d Bright Star by Red Duke 18676, g gr d Bright Eyes by Third Duke of York 10166, g g gr d Wild Eyes 23rd by Cleveland Lad 3408, g g g gr d Wild Eyes 9th by D. of Northland 1940, g g g g gr d Wild Eyes 3rd by Belvedere 1705, g g g g g gr d Wild Eyes by Emperor 1795, g g g g g g gr d by Wonderful 700, g g g g g g g gr d by Cleveland 145, g g g g g g g g gr d by Butterfly 104, g g g g g g g g g gr d by Hollon's Bull 313, g g g g g g g g g g gr d by Mowbray's Bull 2342, g g g g g g g g g g g gr d by Masterman's Bull 422, g g g g g g g g g g g g gr d descended from M. Dobinson's stock.

**4—Kingston,** red, calved Sept. 23, 1875, bred by Mr. C. A. Barnes, Tolesbridge, Rickmansworth, Herts; sire Barrington Duke 27985.

dam Khirkee 8th by Lord Wallace 24473, gr d Red Hawthorn by Duke of Darlington 21586, g gr d Pride of Bushey by Cock of the Walk 15782, g g gr d Khirkee 5th by Master Butterfly 2nd 14918, g g g gr d Khirkee by Young Fourth Duke 9039, g g g g gr d Jenny Lind by Duke of Richmond 7996, g g g g g gr d Brawith Breed by Sir Walter 2639, g g g g g g gr d by Young Jerry 8177, g g g g g g g gr d by Roseberry 567, g g g g g g g g gr d by Constellation 163, g g g g g g g g g gr d by Hastings 293, g g g g g g g g g g gr d by Hastings 293, g g g g g g g g g g g gr d by Leopold 372

**SHORT-HORN COWS AND HEIFERS.**

LOT.

**5—Lady Mary.**—(Marked No. 27.)

LADY MARY, red and a little white, calved October 11, 1872 ; sire Grand Duke of Clarence 28750, dam Lovely by Wild Boy 23219, gr d Lady by Sir James 16980, g gr d Loyalty by the Corsair 15378, g g gr d Lucy Locket by Usurer 9763, g g g gr d Lavender by Dan O'Connell 3557, g g g g gr d Lily by Brutus 1752, g g g g g gr d Violet by Frederick 1060, g g g g g g gr d Vestris by Cato 1794, g g g g g g g gr d Verbena by Sou of Wellington 679. g g g g g g g g gr d bred by Mr. Robertson of Ladykirk. Served April 1, 1876, by Ragman 35198.

MR. THORNTON gives the following description of the Herd of T. G. Curtler, Esq., Bevere, near Worcester, from which Lady Mary was obtained. The sale took place on 12th September, 1876 :—

This large herd is descended from the well-known stocks of Messrs. Garne, Graham, Guest, Guilding, Langston of Sarsden, Harward of Winterfold, and Holland of Dumbleton, and the bulls used have always been of the highly fashionable Bates blood. A great many of the animals trace from Duchess of York and Maid of Oxford 2nd, two very fine cows by that celebrated sire Seventh Duke of York, and both descended from Mr. Bowly's Lady Byron. Their offspring will be found full of Bates character, with several successive crosses of Duchess and Oxford blood. Sir Charles Knightley's Ruby (the Chrysalis branch), and Walnut tribes have several descendants, also Sir Charles Tempest's Lavender (which came through Mr. Guilding's herd) the highest-priced cow at the Broughton Hall sale, 1849, bought by the late Ducie. The Ketara and Empress of York tribes, for several years in Mr. Rich's hands at Didtaarton, were well known in the Winterfold herd, and the Miss Bells have produced many remarkably good animals. Mr. Langston's Comely, and the late Mr. Adkin's Rosamonds are also represented, and there are many animals of great scale and substance of the old Garne blood. The sires used to these were Lord Waterloo 2nd 26755, from Winterfold, and Grand Duke of Clarence 28750, bred by Mr. R. Pavin Davies, of the Kirklevington tribe, in use three seasons, and Ragman 35198, that extraordinary bull calf bred by Lord Fitzhardinge, and sold at the Berkley sale, 1873, for 150 gs., is still in use and included in the sale. Most of the cows are in calf to him, and the heifers to Mr. Harward's Baron Barrington 6th 23038, that fine young bull, purchased at the Holker Sale, 1874. The herd has always been well kept, and carefully drafted, and the animals, reared on good land, will be found of large size and fine quality. The cows and heifers are regular breeders, and so well known and esteemed is the stock in the district, that the bull calves are readily sold when a few weeks old. A few years ago they were sent to Birmingham, where they realized even higher averages than the prize winners. The sale occurs in consequence of Mr. Curtler, now in his 80th year, retiring from farming, the farm being let from Michaelmas; and it will be held at Bevere, three miles from the City of Worcester.

**6—Maid of Oxford 4th.**—(Marked No. 15.) Purchased at the sale of Mr. Curtler's Herd above described.

MAID OF OXFORD 4TH, roan, calved July 26, 1870: sire Lord Waterloo 2nd 26755, dam Maid of Oxford 2nd by 7th Duke of York 17754, gr d Maid of Oxford by Fourth Duke of Oxford 11387, g gr d Fancy by Avalanche 12418, g g gr d Caprice by Harold 10299, g g g gr d Juliet by Sol 8608, g g g g gr d Kate by Leo 4208, g g g g g gr d Ada by Treasurer 5513, g g g g g g gr d Lady Byron by Rupert 2580, g g g g g g g gr d Lady Noel by North Star 460, g g g g g g g g gr d by Cripple 173, g g g g g g g g g gr d by Minor 441, g g g g g g g g g g gr d by Freeman 269. g g g g g g g g g g g gr d by Dandy 190.

Served May 17, 1876, by Ragman 35198.

**7—Cambridge Witch.**—(Marked 15.) Purchased from Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., M. P., Brayton, Cumberland.

CAMBRIDGE WITCH, roan, calved June 6, 1869; sire Royal Cambridge 25099, dam Oxford Witch by Imperial Oxford 18084, gr d Lancashire Witch by Jean O'Gaunt 16322, g gr d Lady Warden by Lord Warden 7167, g g gr d Belinda 2nd by Lion 9299, g g g gr d Belinda by Rebel 4882, g g g g gr d Miss Foote by Coxcomb 928, g g g g g gr d Miss O'Neil by Minot 441, g g g g g g gr d by Son of Phenomenon 491, g g g g g g g gr d by Traveller 655, g g g g g g g g gr d by Colonel 152, g g g g g g g g g gr d by Colling's Son of Broken Horn 95, — by Son of Hubback 319. Served May 22, 1876, by Baron Oxford 6th 33075.

The Stock sold at Sir Wilfrid Lawson's sale are thus described by Mr. Thornton :—

In 1867, when the old Brayton herd was dispersed, a few cows were retained for the use of the dairy and the farm, and from these, together with purchases from Holker, Scaleby, Killow, Brampton, and Gad-desdy, the present herd has risen. This catalogue contains nearly one-half of the female portion of the herd, and is unique inasmuch as it comprises cows and heifers only, the male produce being reserved for sale in the spring. Among the animals are a large number of cows, not only good in themselves, but descended from fine old strains which were held in high esteem half a century ago. Especially may be mentioned the Sonsies, bred by Mr. Johnson, in Northumberland, of whose herd Mr. Bates himself expressed (forty years ago) "the highest opinion, long before they were crossed with his own bulls, they being from Shorthorns existing and prized for their feeding and milking properties long antecedent to the days of registration in the Herd Book;" the Bensons, so long and favourably known in the country; the Crocuses descended from Mr. Mason Hooper's Garland by Mason's Matchem, granddam of the celebrated cow Cressida; Messrs. Cruickshank's Rose tribe, bred for many years in Scotland; Mr. Fawcett's Matchless, Mr. Langston's Meretrix, Mr. A. Metcalf's Autumn Rose, and the Brayton Charity tribe, so noted for its dairy properties. Nor are the more fashionable strains unrepresented, the catalogue containing a few excellent specimens of the Gwynnes (including two of the Minstrel branch), one splendidly bred Splph of the Charrer branch, and by Fifth Duke of Wetherby 31033), Waterloos, Secrets, and specimens of other choice families.

The early sires used at Brayton were bulls of high breeding and character. Duke 13419, a "Bates and Knightley" bull, was followed by Dundee 19656 and Kildonan 20051, both bred by the Duke of Devonshire at Holkar. Grand Vizier 26313, from Sittytton, left remarkably good stock, with that great substance for which Messrs. Cruickshank's herd is so famous, and the popular sire Royal Cambridge 25009, purchased at Killow, was in use three seasons, and afterwards went to Dunmore for service. Cambridge Duke 28120 (by Royal Cambridge from Crocus by Eight Duke of Oxford) and Wellington 32825, a Waterloo bull, both bred and recently used at Brayton, have been succeeded by Baron Oxford 6th 33075, a son of the Eighth Duke of Geneva 28390 and the Duke of Devonshire's celebrated cow Lady Oxford 5th, dam of the Barons Oxford. The cows and heifers are mostly in calf to this celebrated young red bull, whose calves already indicate his high qualities as a sire. The herd is in fine healthy condition and the cows are regular breeders and good milkers; they will be found a good lot of large framed heavy fleshed animals, possessing thoroughly useful properties with robust constitutions.

The sale took place at the Home Farm, about half a mile from Brayton station on the Mayport and Carlisle Railway. Brayton is distant about sixteen miles from Keswick, twelve from Cockermouth, and eighteen from Carlisle.

**8—Fortune Teller.**—(Marked No. 39.) Purchased at the sale of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., M. P., Brayton.

FORTUNE TELLER, red and a little white, calved March 8, 1874; sire Wellington 32825, dam Cambridge Witch by RI Cambridge 25009, gr d Oxford Witch by Imperial Oxford 18084, g gr d Lancashire Witch by John O'Gaunt 16322, g g gr d Lady Warden by Lord Warden 7167, g g g gr d Belinda 2nd by Rebel 4882,

g g g g g gr d Miss Foote by Coxcomb 928,  
 g g g g g gr d Miss O'Neill by Minor 441,  
 g g g g g gr d by Son of Phedomenon 491,  
 g g g g g gr d by Traveller 655,  
 g g g g g gr d by Colonel 152,  
 g g g g g gr d by R. Colling's Son of Broken  
 Horn 95,—by Son of Hubback 319.  
 Served May 2, by Baron Oxford 6th 33075.

### DEVON HEIFERS.

LOT.

**9—Duchess of Edinburgh.**—Calved November 29th, 1874, bred by Her Majesty the Queen, Windsor Castle, Windsor; sire Napier, 888, dam Duchess, 2659, by Leotard, 866, grand dam Duchess 1st, 2655, by Napoleon, 259, g. g. dam Peggy, 355, by Duke, 30. Purchased from Her Majesty the Queen.

**10—Princess Victoria Adelaide.**—Calved 1st October, 1874, bred by Her Majesty the Queen, Windsor Castle, Windsor; sire Napier, 888, dam Violet 2nd, by Saracen, 520, a, grand dam Snowdrop, 1645, by Zouave, 556, g. g. dam, Young Curly. Purchased from Her Majesty the Queen.

### AYRSHIRE COWS AND HEIFERS.

**11—Merry Duchess.**—(Marked I on near horn.) Red and white Ayrshire cow, calved in April 1872. Bred by Mr. Lambie. Got by "Garibaldi" out of "Tina." Winner of several prizes last year when a 3 year old in milk. Served by bull "Commander" on the 29th Jany., 1876.

**12—Blyth.**—(Marked II on near horn.) Brown and white Ayrshire cow calved in April 1872. Bred by Mr. Fleming, Carmuir, Falkirk. Got by "Kelso" out of "Tosh." Kelso was out of Old Kelso cow, which gained Highland Society's Prize at Kelso, and Tosh was one of the most successful prize-takers Mr. Fleming ever had. Blyth was never exhibited except at Linlithgow when a 2 year old in milk, when she gained 1st prize competing against cows of any age. Blyth was served by bull Whitehill on the 28th Jany., 1876. Whitehill was winner of prizes all over the country.

**13—The Nun.**—(Marked III on near horn.) Red and white Ayrshire heifer, calved in March 1874. Bred by Mr. Fleming, Gallowhill. Got by "Sam" out of "Dora" never exhibited, but a well bred, nice looking heifer, served by Bull "The Gentleman" on the 10th Feby., 1876.

**14—Pearl Drop.**—(IV on near horn.) Brown and white Ayrshire heifer, calved in April 1875. Bred by Mr. Fleming, Gallowhill. Got by "Yardabent" out of "Rosy," winner of 3rd prize at Strathaven this year. Got chance of Bull Dykehole, since 1st Aug. 1876.

**15—Cherry.**—(7 on near horn.) Red Ayrshire heifer, calved in May 1875. Bred by Mr. Vallance, Greathill. Got by "Royalty" out of "Brown Lady." Winner of 1st prize at Strathaven in company with another, and 2nd by herself. Had chance of Bull Burnhouse since 1st Aug. last.

### AYRSHIRE BULLS.

**16—King of Hearts.**—(Marked I on near horn.) Red and white Ayrshire Bull, calved in April, 1874, bred by Mr. Samuel Barr; got by "Carlingeraig" out of "Lotty." King of Hearts was never exhibited, as the person who reared him never exhibits, but he is decidedly one of the best I have seen this season.

**17—The Shah.**—(Marked II on near horn.) Red and white Ayrshire Bull, calved in May, 1874, bred by Mr. Hamilton, Cotcastle; got by "Jolly Boy" out of "Queen." The "Shah" was exhibited at Stonehouse last year, and gained 1st prize as a yearling, 2nd as the best in the yard, and, this year, gained 1st prize at same place.

### SOWS—LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRE, ELLESMERE BREED.

LOT.

**18—Fairy Princess.**—This animal was purchased from the Right Honorable the Earl of Ellesmere, Worsley Hall, Manchester, and is from the same stock as that with which his Lordship took the first prize at the Royal Agricultural Society's Exhibition at Taunton. Mr. Heaton, the Farm Manager at Worsley, writes in reference to this and two succeeding lots: "They are three very good Sows. To the best of my belief they are all in pig, though of course I am unable to guarantee them in pig." Fairy Princess was served on 15th July.

**19—Lovely Lady Lop Ear.**—Of same breed. Purchased from Earl of Ellesmere's prize stock, (same as preceding lot.)

**20—Queen of Beauties.**—Of same breed. Purchased from the Earl of Ellesmere's prize stock. (same as two preceding lots.)

### BERKSHIRE BOAR.

**21—Royalty.**—From the stock kept perfectly pure and bred with the greatest care for many years at the Royal Norfolk Farm, Windsor. Purchased from Her Majesty the Queen.

### BERKSHIRE SOWS.

**22**—From the Royal Norfolk Farm. Purchased from Her Majesty the Queen.

**23**—Raised at the Royal Norfolk Farm. Purchased from Her Majesty the Queen.

### COTSWOLD RAMS.

**24**—Cotswold Ram raised by, and purchased from, H. Cole, Esq., Cirencester, Gloucestershire, whose old established Cotswold Flock is everywhere well known as one of the best in England.

**25**—Cotswold Ram, raised by and purchased from H. Cole, Esq., Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

**26**—Cotswold Ram, from Flock of H. Cole, Esq., Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

**27**—Cotswold Ram, from Flock of H. Cole, Esq., Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

**28**—Cotswold Ram, from Flock of H. Cole, Esq., Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

### SOUTHDOWN RAMS.

**29**—Southdown Ram.

**30**—Southdown Ram.

**31**—Southdown Ram.

**32**—Southdown Ram.

**33**—Southdown Ram.

The Southdown Rams were selected by Mr. Brebner, Manager of Her Majesty's Norfolk Farm, Windsor.

WINDSOR AND ANNAPOLIS  
RAILWAY.

[Circular No. 52.]

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE,  
Kentville, Sept. 30th, 1876.

## TO STATION AGENTS &amp; EMPLOYEES :

The following arrangements have been made for the conveyance of Passengers and Freight to the PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION which opens at Truro on the 10th day of October next.

**PASSENGERS.**—Return Tickets at One First Class Fare will be issued at all Stations from Monday the 9th till Thursday the 12th inclusive. Through Tickets will be sent to Stations for issue, and the Fare will be the same as that for a First Class Ticket to Windsor Junction, with \$1.44 added thereto, being the I. C. R. Fare between the Junction and Truro. Tickets will be good to return until Saturday the 14th October.

**FREIGHT.**—Live Stock and articles for exhibition will be conveyed from all Stations to Truro at the ordinary Rates, and will be taken back free of charge provided they remain the property of the Sender. Station Agents will Invoice at ordinary Rates to Windsor Junction only, marking on the Way-Bills "For Exhibition." On arrival at Junction they will be invoiced thence to Truro at the following Rates:—Horses, \$1.40; Cattle, \$1.40; Calves, \$0.33; Sheep, \$0.18; Live Stock per Car, \$14.00. By adding these Rates to our Rates to Windsor Junction the Through Rate will be ascertained. As these are Special arrangements, Drivers, &c., accompanying Live Stock are not entitled to travel free.

Live Stock and articles for Exhibition require to be forwarded to Truro on Monday the 9th; and on that day there will be no detention or transhipment at Windsor Junction, as arrangements have been made that Freight arriving there at 10.30 a. m. by our No. 2 Train will be forwarded by Special Train direct to Truro. Freight arriving at the Junction at 3.30 p. m. by our No. 4 Train will be taken on to Truro by I. C. R. Express Train leaving Junction at 5.17 or 6.23 p. m.

Return Freight arriving at Windsor Junction on Friday afternoon will be taken on as far as Kentville that evening, and Freight arriving at Junction on Saturday morning will be taken through to Annapolis same day.

Station Agents must endeavor to find out what Live Stock and articles for Exhibition are to be sent from their Stations and by what Train on Monday, 9th October, and report the same to the Traffic Superintendent so that the necessary cars may be provided.

P. INNES, General Manager.

The following Address by Prof. Puryear, of Richmond College is copied from the *Southern Planter*. It refers to the peculiar social condition of Virginia, but may be read with profit by every young man in America:—

"I cannot think of you, gentlemen, as now entering, or soon to enter, on the active duties of life, without thinking at the same time of the peculiar responsibilities that rest upon you. In a prosperous condition of society there are two chief sources of power and influence. One of these is wealth; the other is what I may call human force. In our depressed condition but one of these sources of power remains. Our wealth, or at least, all that deserves the name, is a thing of the past; and the influence and hope of the country rest only in its men. Virginia, Cornelia-like, can point to her sons as her only jewels. If there was ever a time when we might innocently withhold our labour from society, that time is surely not the present. We are living, as it were, in a besieged city, and the public safety would be subserved by the removal of useless mouths beyond the lines. We are called upon to restore society to its normal relations; the duty immediately before us is the creation of wealth. Wealth is the condition of high mental and social culture. It is only by the accumulation of wealth, that men can be freed from the hard necessity of manual labor, or get some breathing time in the struggle for existence. If our lack of wealth has not yet produced in us any deterioration of feeling or culture, it is because we have been moving on in virtue of the momentum acquired in the days of our prosperity. By force of habit, we found colleges, build railroads, give money in charity, buy books, and cultivate the amenities of life. But without the most strenuous efforts this cannot last. Already, there are painful indications that our civilization is in advance of our ability to support it. Most of our great railroad corporations are bankrupt and their property has been delivered into the hands of a receiver. This may suggest that railroads are a luxury that can be indulged in only by prosperous communities, and that without an increase of our productions, we may be compelled to resort to a primitive mode of transportation. The difficulty of maintaining in poverty the feeling, habits and culture of wealth becomes every year greater, and in time we must be toned down to our low financial condition. If, then, we would not sink below ourselves, the creation of wealth is a pressing necessity.

In some way, our young men, and more than all, our educated young men, must meet this necessity. They do much by awakening the public mind to

a sense of the public need; and this they may do partly by instruction, but chiefly by example. The first duty, gentlemen, that you owe to the community is to be engaged in some needed employment. You cannot afford to wait for exactly that kind of work which you may consider best adapted to your genius and culture. To do any honest, useful thing is better than doing nothing. The Prodigal when feeding swine was far more honorably employed than when wasting his substance in riotous living; and it is much to his credit that, when nothing else offered, he was willing to earn a living in the humblest of all callings. I know that several years of college life do not specially fit a man for enduring extremes of heat and cold. His hands grow soft, and he learns to love the shade in summer and the fire in winter. But for this very reason, your example will be more effective when you show that your college training has not disqualified you for physical toil. Especially might you teach the crowd of youth who are flocking to the cities to find a life of anxiety and labor, that the farm is the safest, the happiest, the most independent, the most honorable place for Virginia boys. The possession of land gave the first titles of nobility, and the true owner of the soil is the true nobleman now. Never can our State prosper, or society rest upon a firm basis, until farmers' sons learn to take pride in the farmer's calling. Let us, in every way, teach our people this lesson.

In the second place, we must cultivate habits of economy. Economy has never been a favourite virtue in the South. We have thought little of it, because we have failed to distinguish it from meanness or stinginess, one of its distant relations. It has been more to our taste to be generous, liberal, free-handed, careless. We must take care not to dislocate the virtues. Bountifulness is the virtue of the rich and prosperous; economy, of the poor and struggling. The latter, in its place, is just as truly a virtue as the former, as much deserving praise, as much worthy of honor. It is one of the conditions of private and public wealth. Somebody must have been economical, before anybody could be bountiful. Be not ashamed then to practise economy. Indulge no expensive tastes. Do not go into debt. Spend less than you make. In our day, it gives one a comfortable feeling to look upon a man who is slowly and honestly getting rich. Such a man both understands, and is master of, the situation. The most to be envied and imitated, of all our citizens, are those solid, substantial farmers, who attend to their business, dress plainly, keep no store account, and have corn and tobacco for sale. They are building up Virginia's



waste places, are preparing the way for the payment of her debt, and exciting the hope of future days of honorable prosperity. If there were more economy, there would be more honesty and less need of committees of investigation. We must be economical, or we cannot be rich; we must be economical, or we cannot be honest.

Before passing from this point, permit me, timidly, to suggest that it is in such unpretentious farmers' homes you will be most likely to find that healthy, modest, industrious fair one, who is to tread with you the pathway of life, and irradiate your heart and your home with peace, contentment, happiness.

A third thing we must do is to maintain a hopeful courage. There is nothing so paralyses the energies of a people as hopelessness. Let them be convinced that effort is vain and they will make no effort. He, then, is their best friend who will revive their hopes. The Roman Senate judged VARRO worthy of public thanks, because, after the disastrous defeat at Cannae, he did not despair of the republic. After the first successes at Chancellorville, a Confederate division, occupying an exposed position, was trembling in anticipation of an overwhelming attack. In their fear, they were a disorganized mass, having no confidence in themselves or in their officers. The first appearance of the enemy would have been a signal for flight. General Lee reinforced them by sending them one man, that man, the cool and fearless Rhodes. He inspired them with his own courage; breastworks arose, and in an hour they were invincible. Our people lack heart. We must feel ourselves, and make them feel, that there is nothing which patient and persistent labor may not accomplish. Our fathers dug their wealth from the soil. The same lands which they cultivated, are spread out before us, not encumbered, as then, with dark and tangled forests, but open and ready for the plough. Our difficulties are great, but not so great as theirs. They succeeded; they grow up, a people, independent, happy, of untarnished honor. Their scholars, statesmen, soldiers, and splendid achievements, are the admiration of the world. Have we inherited their names and their blood, but not their fearless spirit? We will not believe it. Our young men will rejoice in the difficulties, which will enable them to show that they are men. By courage and patience, by industry and economy, they will repair the ravages of war, and enable their stricken widowed mother to say: "These days are better than the past."

If insisting that the creation of wealth is our most pressing duty, I have seemed to speak in an earthly and worldly-

mindful way, I beg you to find an explanation in the peculiarities of the case. Our condition is altogether anomalous. The natural order is that there should be wealth, and then culture—a high civilization as the product of wealth. Wealth is the antecedent, the creator. With us there is culture and social elevation, while the wealth, upon which it rested, has been swept away. The slower, uprooted by the rushing torrent, although surrounded by the purest air, will perish, unless it can reach down and imbed its rootlets into the earth again. So all that is beautiful in our social fabric, will wither and die, unless we can find or make a material structure on which to base it. The task before us is a difficult one. We have to give chief attention to material things and yet not lower our moral and intellectual standard. This is difficult, but not impossible. We have only to remember that we seek the earth, not to lie prone upon it, but only to find a standing place for our feet."

COMFREY (*SYMPHYTUM ASPERRIMUM*) is exciting much attention. The following is from the *Southern Planter*:—

"Having heard and read much about *Symphytum asperinum*, or Prickly Comfrey, we determined to see it, and judge for ourselves of its value as a fodder plant, that we might be able to give our readers a trustworthy account of it.

A visit which we paid on August 23rd to Mr. Ashburner's farm in Henrico county, seven and a half miles from Richmond, perfectly convinced us of the extreme worth of the plant which he has imported from England.

The Prickly Comfrey is a native of the Caucasus and Siberia, and is therefore fitted to stand both heat and cold.

As regards its power of enduring heat and drought, we were satisfied, by being shown a large number of plants, set out on the 1st, 4th, and 15th of April, which, notwithstanding a total want of rain for several weeks, to which withered corn and parched corn bore witness, showed a fine crop of fresh, green fodder, in many cases weighing from five to seven pounds to the plant. These leaves can be either cut or pulled for soiling purposes, and will be reproduced in about a month's time, and this process may be repeated without injury to the plant, until the first heavy frost, when it should be well dressed with manure, and it will be the first vegetation to show in the spring.

The Prickly Comfrey we found set out on different kinds of soil, and wherever it had been manured, it was growing luxuriantly.

An acre of ground, planted with sets two feet six inches apart, will take about 7000 roots. The first year as much as

twenty tons may be obtained; the second 50, and every year after, 80 to 100 tons or more; but to do this, it will be necessary to lay on a heavy amount of manure, as, in this respect, Comfrey is no exception to the rule which demands an equivalent being returned to the soil to keep up its fertility.

In England, good grass land yields about eight tons to the acre, cut green; Lucerns 40, Rye Grass 50, Vetches 20, Comfrey 80 to 100 tons."

We see sets advertised by C. E. Ashburner, P. O. Richmond, Virginia.

QUEEN MARY is the name of a Short-Horn Heifer raised by the Rev. R. B. Kennard, Blandford, who has distinguished herself greatly at the Royal Agricultural Society's Shows in England. She stood first as a yearling at Bedford in 1874. As a two-year-old she again took first prize at Taunton in 1875; and this year (1876) she has taken first at Birmingham as a Heifer not exceeding three years. This round of conquest has elicited the following lines, which the writer has published in the *Agricultural Gazette*; and a Short-Horn Breeder has considerably "done them into English verse":—

#### QUEEN MARY.

Hoc sibi grando decus triplici certamine victrix  
Corpore præstanti pulchra juvenca tulit  
Sic lo optaret mortalibus usque videri.  
Sic regina bovum conspicienda fuit.  
Sic latuit quondam, fama est, Saturnia Juno:  
Sic fertur summo complacuisse Jovi.  
Tu quoque nunc omnes superans, pulcherrima  
vacca  
Fies nobilium gloria magna bovum.  
Cornigerum agresti quotquot spectantur arena  
Gloria dicera præcipuumque decus.  
Et precor ut possis, digno conjuncta marito  
Egrogia dominum prole beare tuum.

TO MR. BRUCE KENNARD'S FAMOUS SHORT-HORN COW, QUEEN MARY.

In shape, hue, substance—all that charms the eye—

No question now of thy supremacy!  
Three seasons, which in nothing else agree,  
Units at least in, *all*, preferring thee.  
Why need we dreaming artist to divine  
Ideal models for our favorite kine?  
THY form the modern breeder's aim can tell,  
And classic legend illustrato as well.  
Did lo wish 'mid mortals to appear,  
It is Queen Mary's form that she would wear!  
Would Juno masquerade before High Jove,  
Queen Mary's color she would most approve!  
And, when recurring summer time shall bring  
The best of fifty herds to pace the ring,  
On recollection will the judge rely,  
And take thy standard for to test them by,  
And say, remembering thee, "this rival should  
Show hair more silken; that a shapelier mould."  
May'st thou not win pre-eminence by halves:  
Yield not thy breeder merely cups, but calves!  
May he select a consort worthy thee,  
Thou fill his pastures with thy progeny!  
May thy sons' offspring vindicate thy fame;  
And daughters' daughters long transmit thy name!  
G.

MULES.

In England we mean by a mule a little chance begotten quadruped of some 12 or 13 hands. On the Continent, in the United States, and in parts of Canada, an animal is signified standing from 14 to 18 hands high, a model of docility (when properly broken, and the future of a mule depends almost entirely on this point), and endowed with extraordinary strength, endurance, longevity, freedom from disease, and capacity for working on a minimum of coarse food. It is the latter animal that I wish at the present time to notice.

I employ nothing but mules for my farming operations. They vary in height from 15.3 hands to 17 hands, and are perfectly quiet and docile in and out of the stable. The weekly allowance of forage for each mule in winter is 1½ bush. of oats and two trusses of hay, with an occasional root, and sometimes ½ bush. of maize in substitution of a truss of hay. This, with plenty of chaff and a lump of rock salt in each mule's manger to keep the albumen of the blood in solution, completes the menu. In summer the allowance is one bush. of oats, with tares or clover, or whatever green crop may be going. They plough (both in turn-wrist and iron ploughs with reins), harrow, drill, horseshoe, do the general carting, haul timber, and go in reapers, mowers, and "mule gears," as they should be called, such work being peculiarly suited to mules. In fact you cannot put them out of their place, and I calculate that the cost of keep of each mule is just a trifle more than half that of a horse of corresponding size and capabilities, while each takes the load and does the work of an ordinary cart-horse.

I would here state that my experience is not confined to mules solely—that for many years we worked horses, afterwards mixed teams of horses and mules, and that now we work nothing but mules. There is not a shadow of a doubt that by careful selection of dam and sire, mules could be bred from English cart mares by Poitou or the better sort of Catalonian jacks that would move a heavier load than any Clydesdale or other cart horse, and last twice as long; but little attention appears to have been paid to the breeding of them in England. It remains for Englishmen, if they choose to do so, to raise the finest mules in the world, just as they have succeeded in producing the finest horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. Up to the present time, the right sort of jack and mare to produce the most efficient kind of mule have never been brought together.

To any one who may wish to give him a trial I would merely say that, pending

a supply of our own breeding, mules can be procured with tolerable facility from France, Spain, and America, and sometimes from Ireland; but I would also add, by the way, that, wherever the horse and mule are known together, the mule realises about one-third more than the horse. Such a fact speaks for itself, as fact it is, and with this remark I beg to commend the subject once more to the serious notice of the agriculturists of England, and to express my readiness at all times to give any information I may possess on the subject to all who ask for it.—CHARLES LESLIE SUTHERLAND, *Coombe, Croydon, in the "Agricultural Students' Gazette."*

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION  
1876.

TO BE HELD AT

TRURO, N. S.,

On the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th inst.

THE GRAND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION of 1876 will be opened by appropriate addresses and ceremonies, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., and closed in a similar manner on FRIDAY, the 13th, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

The competitions are open for the whole Province, and a greater number of entries have been made than ever before at any Exhibition in Nova Scotia. Most of the best Stock in the Province will be on the grounds, besides the thoroughbreds just imported by the Central Board of Agriculture.

A rare opportunity for farmers to inspect and purchase thorough-bred or grade Stock.

On the Government and Windsor and Annapolis Railway lines, excursion tickets will be issued at one fare for the week. The proprietors of the M. A. Starr, Edgar Stuart, George Shattuck, Empress, Neptune, St. Lawrence and Princess of Wales have likewise made great reduction in rates to those visiting the Exhibition. Exhibits are carried for one fare.

Freight from the West will have no delay at Windsor Junction, as a close connection on Monday, the 9th, by specials, will be arranged. Exhibits from Halifax will be accommodated in the usual mid day freight.

A passenger express will run to Truro from Annapolis on Wednesday, the 11th inst.

A Grand Fair for the SALE OF STOCK has been arranged for Thursday, the 12th inst.

Judges must report themselves promptly at the Secretary's Office on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 9 a. m.

Admission to the grounds TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

W. D. DIMOCK,

Exhibition Office,  
Truro, Oct. 2nd, 1876.

Secretary.  
oct 1



THOROUGHBRED HORSE  
SULTAN,  
FOR SALE.

The Thoroughbred Horse SULTAN, imported by the Central Board of Agriculture last Autumn.

Apply to  
COL. LAURIE.

July 1

Oakfield.

THOROUGH-BRED

AYRSHIRE STOCK,  
Brood Mare and Colts.

TO be sold at Auction, at the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition, Truro, N. S., on THURSDAY, Oct. 12th, by MR. W. CREELMAN, Auctioneer:

1 BROWN MARE, 12 years, 15½ hands; by Imp. Sambo; bred in P. E. Island; and her colts, viz: 1 BROWN GELDING, foaled May 17th, 1875; by Climax. 1 BAY FILLY, foaled May 13th, 1876; by Climax.

Ayrshire Cow FLORA, LXXVIII, N. S. Stock Register, nearly 7 years old; bred by Thomas Grey, Oshawa, Ontario; sire Jock (62), dam Effie by Duke.

LADY WINDSOR, CCVII, 2 years; dam Flora, sire Lord Raglan.

LADY PANUKE, COVIII, 1 year and nine months; dam Flora, sire Lord Raglan.

LADY AVON, CCIX, 7 months; dam Flora, sire Lord Raglan.

GEORGE WIGGINS,

oct 1

Windsor.

NOTICE.

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

FEED! FEED! FEED! FEED!

of all kinds and prices.

BRAN, MIDDINGS, CANADA CR. FEED, CRACKED CORN, CORN MEAL, BARLEY, OATS, WHOLE CORN, OIL CAKE, OIL MEAL, FEED, FLOUR.

NORTH BRITISH CATTLE FOOD CONDIMENT,  
For Sale by

JOSEPH CARMAN,

Toronto Flour and Seed Depot,  
aug 1 28 Bedford Row, HALIFAX, N. S.

THOROUGH-BRED BULLS  
FOR SALE.

THE well-known Short-horn Durham Bull, GENERAL GRANT, and the Ayrshire Bull DUKE OF EDINBURGH, now owned by the Annapolis Royal Agricultural Society, will be offered for sale in front of the Court House, in Annapolis town, on Tuesday, the 5th day of December next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

General Grant took first prize for thorough-bred Short-horn Durhams, at the Provincial Exhibition held at Halifax, in October, 1874.

The Ayrshire Bull Duke of Edinburgh was imported in the celebrated Cow Effie the Second, by the Central Board of Agriculture, and sold to the Yarmouth Agricultural Society in 1872. The above animals are registered in the Nova Scotia Herd Book. For pedigrees and further particulars apply to

STATHERN BAILEY,

Annapolis,  
August 25th, 1876. Sec'y A. A. Society.

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.



On Thursday, Oct. 12, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WILL BE SOLD BY

**PUBLIC AUCTION,**

**EIGHTEEN THOROUGH-BRED**

**Short Horn, Ayrshire and Devon**

**BULLS, COWS & HEIFERS**

*FIVE COTSWOLD RAMS, FIVE SOUTHDOWN RAMS,*

**THREE ELLESMERE WHITE YORKSHIRE SOWS,**

AND

**Three Berkshire Boars and Sows.**

ALL IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND PER R. M. S. "HIBERNIAN."

THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE

**EXHIBITION FAIR GROUNDS,**

AT

**TRURO,**

ON

**Thursday, 12th of October, 1876.**

~~NO~~ SALE TO COMMENCE AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

By Direction of the CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF NOVA SCOTIA. under authority of the Provincial Government and Legislature.

*WILLIAM CREELMAN, Auctioneer.*