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

VOL. IV.

HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY, 1881.

No. 12.

In the management of Societies difficulties frequently occur, and the officers are in doubt what course to pursue. Here is a case that is by no means solitary, and we print the reply given so far as it is of general applicability :—

A Secretary writes to say that, owing to the establishment of a strong Society in a neighbouring district, his Society are unable to maintain the number of members required by the Act (40), but have elected officers and intend to do the best they can, expecting to recover themselves so as to participate in the Provincial grant of 1881. He enquires if, in the event of getting up the required number by next year, they can so participate, or become a branch of another Society in the County. He is also instructed to ask whether the members who refuse to pay their subscriptions this year have any claim on the funds of the Society, or if the number that pay in cannot use whatever is in funds in the interests of agriculture. At the December meeting a motion was made to the effect that the money should be divided among the members for last year, which was voted down.

REPLY.—It is quite competent for the Board to authorise the Society to continue in existence, and qualify for the grant next season. The funds in hand cannot be paid back to individuals. The money was paid in by members, and drawn from the public treasury, for the express purpose of agricultural improvement under an Act of the Legislature,

and cannot be diverted to any private purpose. Persons who have not paid their subscriptions for the year, and refuse to do so, cease to be members. Annual report and accounts should be sent in to the Board as usual, so that the Board may, if they see fit, continue the Society in its altered circumstances on the list of recognised Societies, although not qualifying for the grant this year.

For the information of breeders of thorough-bred stock we reprint the following circular issued last spring :—

HALIFAX, 6th April, 1880.

SIR,—I am directed by the Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia to inform you that they have resolved to establish a *New Register of Thorough-bred Stock*, to embrace records of the pedigrees of the following varieties of cattle, viz : (1) Short-Horn Durhams ; (2) Devons ; (3) Ayrshires ; (4) Jerseys ; (5) Guernseys. The animals of each breed will be numbered consecutively as they are entered. The Board have directed me to return to all applicants their pending applications for registration of cattle, and to require them to make fresh application strictly in terms of the Board's requirements. For this purpose blank schedules of application for entry of animals are sent herewith. These schedules, it is hoped, are sufficiently clear and explanatory to prevent any mistakes in filling up, but should doubt arise in any case, I shall be glad to afford

any information or explanation that may be necessary. There is no charge for registration or certificate. All entries made in the Register by authority and under regulations of the Board will be published monthly as made, in the *Journal of Agriculture*, commencing with the issue of 1st May, 1880.

In the case of bulls imported by the Board whose registration may be necessary to give validity to their progeny, the Secretary of the Board will be prepared, on application of parties interested, to give certificate of transfer or affidavit of identity where his personal knowledge enables him to do so, but no animal can be registered without strict compliance with regulations.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
 GEORGE LAWSON, Sec'y B. of A.

THE Executive Committee of the Board of Agriculture will meet on 1st of February to examine Annual Reports of Societies, Nominations to the Board, and attested Lists of Membership qualifying for grant; also to decide upon Applications for Provincial Exhibition.

In reply to enquiry by the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Attorney-General Thompson states that a Society that comes up to the standard specified in section 1, cap. 38, Revised Statutes, is a body corporate, and action (for recovery of debt) should be brought in the name of the Society. Otherwise an action could not be brought.

NOMINATIONS MADE BY THE OFFICERS OF THE RESPECTIVE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES TO THE CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, IN TERMS OF THE ACT.

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

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Halifax County Agricultural Society | Colonel Laurie. |
| Lower Musquodoboit Agricultural Society..... | Colonel Laurie. |
| Upper Musquodoboit Agricultural Society..... | Colonel Laurie. |
| Dartmouth Agricultural Society | John G. Bissett. |
| Mahone Bay Agricultural Society | Colonel Laurie. |
| Centreville Agricultural Society | Colonel Laurie. |
| New Ross Agricultural Society..... | |
| Bridgewater Agricultural Society..... | |
| Lunenburg Agricultural Society | Colonel Laurie. |

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

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| King's County Ag. Soc. | Chas. F. Eaton. |
| King's County Central Ag. Soc. | Chas. F. Eaton. |
| Union Ag. Soc. of East Cornwallis | Chas. F. Eaton. |
| West Cornwallis Ag. Soc. | Jonathan Rand. |
| Aylesford Ag. Soc. | Jonathan Rand. |
| Farmers' Ag. Soc. of Cornwallis | Jonathan Rand. |
| Annapolis Royal Ag. Soc. | W. E. Starratt. |
| Bridgetown Ag. Soc. | W. E. Starratt. |
| Paradise Ag. Soc. | W. E. Starratt. |
| Clematis Ag. Soc. | W. E. Starratt. |
| Laurie Ag. Soc. | Jonathan Rand. |
| Clarence Ag. Soc. | W. E. Starratt. |
| Port Lorne Ag. Soc. | |
| Nictaux Ag. Soc. | W. E. Starratt. |
| Liverpool Ag. Soc. | Chas. F. Eaton. |
| Mutual Benefit Ag. Soc. of Brookfield and Pleasant River..... | W. E. Starratt. |
| Kempt Ag. Soc. | Thomas Keillor. |
| North Queen's Ag. Soc. | W. E. Starratt. |

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

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Digby Central Ag. Soc. | Charles E. Brown. |
| Weymouth Ag. Soc. | Charles E. Brown. |
| Hillsburgh Ag. Soc. | Charles E. Brown. |
| Barrington Head Ag. Soc. | |
| Clyde River Ag. Soc. | Charles E. Brown. |
| Yarmouth County Ag. Soc. | Charles E. Brown. |
| Yarmouth Township Ag. Soc. | Charles E. Brown. |
| Shelburne Ag. Soc. | Charles E. Brown. |
| Barrington West Passage Ag. Soc. | Chas. E. Brown. |

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

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Progress Ag. Soc., Elmsdale | I. Longworth. |
| Windsor Ag. Soc. | G. C. Wiggins. |
| Falmouth Ag. Soc. | Lewis W. Hill. |
| Enfield Ag. Soc. | I. Longworth. |
| Newport Ag. Soc. | I. Longworth. |
| Union Ag. Soc. of Maitland | I. Longworth. |
| Londonderry Ag. Soc. | I. Longworth. |
| Easttown Ag. Soc. | I. Longworth. |
| Onalow Ag. Soc. | I. Longworth. |
| Tatamagouche Ag. Soc. | I. Longworth. |
| Lower Stewiacke Ag. Soc. | I. Longworth. |
| Waugh's River Ag. Soc. | I. Longworth. |
| Brookfield Ag. Soc. | I. Longworth. |
| Stirling Ag. Soc., New Annan | I. Longworth. |
| Bas River Ag. Soc. | I. Longworth. |
| Amherst Ag. Soc. | |
| Scotia Ag. Soc., Fox Harbour | Col. W. M. Blair. |
| Middleboro' Ag. Soc. | I. Longworth. |
| Malgosch Ag. Soc. | I. Longworth. |
| Paraborough Ag. Soc. | I. Longworth. |
| River Philip Ag. Soc. | Richard L. Black, R. P. |
| Minudis and Barronfield Ag. Soc. | Hon. H. Black. |

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

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Pictou Ag. Soc. | David Matheson. |
| Little Harbour Ag. Soc. | David Matheson. |
| Lorne Ag. Soc. | David Matheson. |
| Millbrook Ag. Soc. | David Matheson. |
| Pine Tree Ag. Soc. | David Matheson. |
| New Glasgow Ag. Soc. | David Matheson. |
| Bayfield Ag. Soc. | |
| St. Andrew's Ag. Soc. | David Matheson. |
| Antigonish Ag. Soc. | Archd. A. McGillivray. |
| Guysborough Ag. Soc. | David Matheson. |
| Milford Haven Ag. Soc. | David Matheson. |
| Argyle Ag. Soc. | David Matheson. |

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

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Sydney Ag. Soc. | |
| North Sydney Ag. Soc. | W. H. Moore. |
| Boulevard Ag. Soc. | John Ross. |
| Sydney Mines and Little Bras d'Or Ag. Soc. | John McKean. |
| Christmas Island Ag. Soc. | |
| Ile Madame Ag. Soc. | |
| Richmond Ag. Soc. | John McKean. |
| North East Margaree Ag. Soc. | John McKean. |
| Mabou and Port Hood Ag. Soc. | John McKean. |
| River Dennis Ag. Soc. | George C. Lawrence. |
| Whycomagh Ag. Soc. | John Ross. |
| Strait of Canso Ag. Soc., Port Hastings..... | John Ross. |
| Broad Cove Intervale Ag. Soc. | |
| LeMoine Ag. Soc. | Hon. H. F. McDougall. |
| Middle River Ag. Soc. | John Ross. |
| Baddeck Ag. Soc. | John Ross. |
| St. Ann's Ag. Soc. | John Morrison, M.R.P. |

WHERE IS SHUBENACADIE?—We are led to this question from the fact that two of our contemporaries—the *Colchester Sun* and the *Windsor Mail* claim all the Provincial-Exhibition prize-winners in that section as belonging to their respective counties. Worse than this, the prizes won by Mr. G. W. Boggs, of Bedford, on his herd of Jerseys, are claimed by the above-named papers for both Colchester and Hants, on account of an error made by the Halifax morning papers in naming Shubenacadie as the residence of Mr. Boggs. Wherever Shubenacadie may be, it is evidently a peculiar place, and its inhabitants must be a peculiar people, for they appear to be able to live in two or more counties at once.—*Farmers' Manual*.

NOVA SCOTIA A SECOND ENGLAND.—Mr. Roderick, one of the agricultural delegates from England, who visited Nova Scotia last summer, in his report says:—

"I was very agreeably surprised to find Nova Scotia so much superior to my anticipations. I see no reason why it should not become a second England. Its coal and iron mines are something astonishing. The land is good, but the cultivation is not what would be considered first rate in England. I believe many of the farmers do not know the real value of their own land. With an improved breed of cattle the Maritime Provinces would almost have a monopoly of the English market. This, in my opinion, is the kind of farming they should cultivate. They cannot compete with the West in wheat growing."—*Amherst Gazette*.

GOOD PIGS.—Mr. W. C. Phillips, River Philip, killed a pig, Nov. 20, six months old, which weighed 235 lbs. It was a cross between Berkshire and Ellesmere. Mr. C. A. McKinlay has two of the same litter, which he intends to keep until Christmas, when they will weigh together between 500 and 600 lbs. R. L. Black, Esq., owns the parents of these pigs, and sold \$48 worth of their young pigs in six months. Yet some people do not see the advantage of improved breeds.—*Id.*

We regret to hear of the death of the thorough-bred Jersey Bull "Sultan," belonging to Mr. G. W. Boggs, Bedford. "Sultan" was well known, and has left some fine young stock. He was imported from Quebec Province by his owner. Last fall, he suffered from exposure in his pasture during a few frosty nights, and although well cared for ever since, he lost appetite, increased in weakness, and gradually succumbed to the disease. He was being wintered at Truro. Mr. Boggs is a spirited breeder, and will no doubt replace "Sultan" with the finest animal he can obtain.

We have received the following from the Secretary of an Agricultural Society:

QUESTIONS.

In consequence of there being different views of the annexed subjects entertained by considerable numbers connected with Agricultural Societies, I beg leave, most respectfully, to submit them in a catechetical form for your answers, with a view to set them effectually at rest for the future, at least hereabout. Your early answer will oblige.

1st. May a member of any Agricultural Society become a member of another Agricultural Society at the same time, and derive benefit from both?

2ndly. When the retiring officers of any such Society make up their annual report and accounts over their own signatures, is it right or proper for their successors to alter any particular item in such report or account after both were adopted and passed at the annual meeting?

3rdly. Is it proper for the newly appointed officers, in forwarding copies of such report or account, so altered, to the Central Board of Agriculture, to substitute their own names to such copies, for the names of the retired officers who made up and signed the originals?

4thly. Should any Agricultural Society, at the close of its annual meeting, fall nine or ten short of forty members, and at same time neglect or refuse to adjourn said meeting to future given day in order to fill up its roll of members, will such a Society be entitled to elect new officers and directors, and continue to canvass or fill up its roll of members until the time for forwarding such roll to the Central Board?

5thly. When funds belonging to a Society are lost through the negligence of its officers, can such funds be recovered from said officers?

6thly. If a Society number sixty members at the annual meeting, and that during the period between said meeting and the time for forwarding report, etc., to the Central Board, ten or twenty more members be enrolled, can such be added to the sixty, so that seventy or eighty may be entitled to share of the grant in aid.

REPLIES.

1. A person by becoming a member of an Agricultural Society does not thereby deprive himself of the right of joining any other Society and participating in its privileges. Should abuses arise in the exercise of this right, it will be the duty of officers of Societies to call the attention of the Board to them, with a view to enquiry, and the adoption of such remedy as may be deemed expedient.

2, 3 and 4. The annual report and accounts of Societies should be completed at the annual meeting and signed by the retiring officers. If it should be found necessary, after election of the new officers, to make any additions or corrections before sending the report and accounts to the Board, such additions or corrections should be signed by the new officers. The attested list of members need not be completed at the annual meeting, but may be kept open till end of December, and attested either by the new Treasurer or Secretary or the retiring Treasurer or

Secretary according as the former or latter has obtained the subscriptions and is able to testify to the facts.

5. This is a legal question that can only be answered by judge or jury after evidence of the facts of a particular case. Officers are bound to account for all funds passing into their hands, and negligence cannot be pleaded as an excuse for loss.

6. Societies are allowed to the end of December to fill up their lists of membership qualifying for participation in the Legislative grant.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF JOHN THORNTON, ESQ., ADVISING OF SHIPMENT OF CATTLE TO BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

I received your letter on the 18th October, and at once proceeded to put it into execution. There were three sales to come off, Mr. Fawcett's, of Booth blood, on the 20th, and Mr. Robinson's on the 22nd, of Bates blood, but I could not purchase any. Lord Penrhyn's sale was on the 26th, and, as there were two first class herds in the neighbourhood, I went on the 27th to see them. Mr. Oliver had only a Grand Duke suitable, and he was afterwards sold for 700 guineas, no heifers to sell. Mr. Loder had no bulls old enough, and his heifers and young cows were not in suitable condition to send out. Lord Penrhyn's cattle were, for the best, too high. On the 29th I continued my journey into Gloucestershire, to Mr. W. Garne's herd, he had some good young bulls and one very good heifer. I went carefully over them and took careful notes of them and their prices. From Mr. Garne I went to Lord Fitzhardinge, at Berkley, he had three bulls, two old enough, but, being of his fashionable Duke of Connaught and Siddington blood, I could not do any business. The heifers too were out of the question.

On the 30th I went to Mr. Thompson of Badminton, he had no bulls but some capital heifers, but as he asked 200 and 300 guineas each, I could do nothing. Thence I proceeded to Col. Kingscote, his bulls were all under a year old, and none of the heifers were in calf, and he was not disposed to sell.

Nov. 4th I went to Col. Lloyd Lindsay, he had several bulls preparing, like Mr. Garne's, for the Birmingham show, but I got the pick of these and had a hard struggle to get the two for —, he wanted —, and if you see the prizes he has won, and the prices he gets at Birmingham, they were worth it.

Nov. 5th I went into Essex to see Mr. Green's herd, I also saw Mr. Clear's herd.

Nov. 6th I went to Mr. Lloyd in Surrey, he had two good bulls, for which he asks — and —, so that I could not do business, no heifers suitable, so I saw Capt. Moir's, he had a very good bull, Earl of Surroy, for which he had refused —, so I got him at —. He is a large, good animal, out of a very grand cow I gave 115 guineas for as a heifer, and her sire is a son of the Duke of Connaught, the highest price bull in the world, 4500 guineas.

Nov. 8th I went to Mr. H. Bettridge, East Hanney, he had six good heifers for exhibition at Abingdon, and, after much persuasion, I got the pick of them at —, he wanted —, and they were worth it. Both are, I consider, beautiful animals, and due to calve in December or January.

Col. Lloyd Lindsay's bulls are good, and I could only show your stipulation to get them at the — average. The same with Mr. Garne's, and I fought hard for his red cow at —, but he would not part her under —, and seeing she is in calf, and by the Duchess bull Grand Duke of Geneva 2nd, she is worth it. The bulls are, I think, a healthy, good, robust lot, that will do credit to you in the Colony, and improve the stock. I have endeavored to study your wishes as to blood, but I have gone more for a really good animal, for we are, through the American taste, going so much to blood that we are in danger of losing the substance.

And now with regard to the shipping. We find we could get better terms with the Dominion line—a difference of £3 per head,—so we got a good ship, and I sent up my head man, Mr. Truelove, to see carefully to them, and also to get the food, stalls and other arrangements made, as well as engaging a good man to take them out, and to whom we paid £3,—as per annexed account.

The animals are all clearly branded on the horn according to their numbers given on the annexed pedigrees. Sir Robert Frogmore, first prize bull at Gloucester is, I consider, one of the grandest animals in the country, and, as an animal, superior to even the Duke of Connaught.

The ship did not go out of dock till this morning owing to the storm. Earl of Horton is a Kirkeavington bull and sire of some useful animals.

I shall hope to hear of the safe arrival of the animals and of your approval.

Believe me truly,
JOHN THORNTON.

We invite our readers to read the article, "Farming in New England," and to notice whether, after substituting "Nova Scotia" for New England in the title, they can discover a single sentence that needs to be altered.

THE agriculturists of the several Maritime Provinces are becoming more and more sensible of the importance of working together in their efforts to promote agricultural improvement. Of late years several suggestions have been made with a view to coöperation in the holding of Exhibitions and such other general measures as might be more effectually carried out by a union. The sense of financial responsibility of each Board to its own Provincial Government has hitherto been the chief obstacle to such united action, which, indeed, could not be well entered into without special authority from each Government or Legislature. Progress in this direction, if thought desirable by our agriculturists, will be initiated by themselves, and such legislation by the respective Legislatures as may be necessary will in due time follow. Considerations such as these have led us of late years to give as much space in our small *Journal* as could be spared for an account of the operations of the Agricultural Boards and Societies of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, so that our readers may be acquainted with the efforts made in these Provinces. From the animated proceedings at a recent meeting (December, 1880,) of the New Brunswick Board of Agriculture, which we copy from the *Maritime Farmer*, it appears that proposals for coöperative action with Nova Scotia are assuming a definite form. We shall look forward with interest to the report of the committee on the proposed MODEL FARM, and for the further discussion of the proposed AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL. Both of these are measures of very great importance, and of their importance the agriculturists of New Brunswick appear to be more deeply sensible than those of Nova Scotia. The comparative success of the Guelph school in drawing pupils from Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, (who are as likely to remain permanently tilling the flats of Ontario as to return to their native hills,) should arouse our people to a sense of the direct injury that is being inflicted upon our Province by neglecting to provide at home means of educating our youth in subjects relating to their common avocations. Our several colleges and schools do something in this way, but very imperfectly, and there is none of that public importance given to agricultural education, in the way of competitions and meritorious prizes, which, where a regular Agricultural College or School is in operation, arrests the attention of young men, and creates in their minds an interest in the subject and a desire to enter upon a systematic course of study.

The action of the New Brunswick Board in regard to providing facilities for cattle shipment to England is worthy of

special remark. That the Board are not calling to the Dominion Hercules, without putting their own shoulder to the wheel, is shown by the steps taken to induce the Provincial Government to make an importation of 45 bulls, 30 heifers, 80 rams, 25 ewes, 30 boars and 15 sows. A proposal to make an importation of that extent would take away the breath of a Nova Scotia Legislature, in the present state of our finances.

We are sorry to hear of a serious accident to one of the most prominent Agriculturists and Stock Improvers of King's County. Mr. R. W. Starr writes under date 29th December:—

"I am sorry to inform you that friend Jackson is at present in bed with a broken leg and sundry contusions caused in an encounter with the Short Horn Bull "St. Nicholas" last evening, and it is only owing to his pluck and almost superhuman powers of endurance that he is alive to day. The bull had got him down against a heavy fence and had broken his leg, when a small boy twelve years old rushed in with a pitchfork and prodded him severely, taking off his attention. Jackson, still holding the nose-ring chain in his hand, clambered over the fence, drawing his broken leg after him, and then securely tied the bull to the fence post and sent the boy to a neighbor's for assistance. When assistance arrived he had crawled out of sight of the bull and was unconscious. The doctor was soon on hand, and he is now doing as well as can be expected. The leg is set all right—a simple fracture below the knee; but he suffers most from contusions of the back and abdomen. Altogether I fear it will keep him in his bed for several weeks if not months.

The bull has been getting cross for the last year past, so much so that Mr. Eaton would not keep him and he was changed and "Favorite" given for him, Mr. Jackson thinking that he could manage him (St. Nicholas) better.

This is the third serious accident since spring in this county with thorough-bred bulls, and it behoves all who have the care of such to be on their guard and not trust them at all.

We have received from R. W. Starr, Esq., Secretary, a List of Prizes offered by the Fruit Growers' Association and International Show Society of Nova Scotia, at their Fourteenth Exhibition, to be held at Wolfville, January 25th and 26th, 1881. The competition is open to the whole Province, and there is no charge for entry of exhibits. There is to be a Convention with papers and addresses by Experts, Pomologists and Scientists.

We not unfrequently hear words of regret, (either expressed or implied,) as to the profession or business which the sons of farmers choose, when they leave the paternal roof to carve their own way in the world. The feeling is a very natural one, and quite general among farmers, that their sons might follow the same occupation, and seek not only a livelihood but competency by cultivating the soil. We admit the necessity of stout hearts and strong arms to cut down our forests and clear our land, to plough and cultivate the soil, in order to provide food for man and beast, and, in common with others, believe that none are better fitted for the duties which such labors require than the young men who have become skilled to such labor on the old homesteads. The desire, therefore, that they should remain farmers is not only commendable, but of the first importance to the country. How far the desire is seconded by any efforts to secure the object is a question which might not unprofitably be considered.

In the earlier days of our Provincial history, farmers' sons became farmers themselves, as being the only thing that seemed to present itself for them to engage in, but, as new industries became established and manufactories were put in operation, the young men began to leave the farms and seek employment in them. In more recent years thousands of young men from the farms have found their way to the cities and towns in our Province, some engaged in one pursuit, some in another. We find them to-day in the Pulpit, on the Bench, at the Bar, practising medicine, in the counting room, building our railroads, as machinists and manufacturers, and indeed in all the various avocations of life in which they can secure an honorable livelihood, and from the success with which their efforts have been attended, it may fairly be presumed that there are few better places to prepare for busy, active life than in our rural country homes, where in manly honest toil both body and mind receive that healthy development so essentially necessary to withstand the wear and tear that close attention to business requires.

Under our common school system almost every branch of education is being taught to prepare our young men for active service in some direction. It is, however, to be generally regretted that in the schools of our rural districts, and among our agricultural population, some arrangement could not be made to impart at least a general idea of the composition of soils, and the elementary branches of Agricultural Chemistry.

This would only seem in keeping with the character of the employment of by far the greater part of the inhabitants of our Province. The great aim of our

educational system should be to prepare as thoroughly as possible the pupil for the business which he or she expects to engage in, and it is just possible that the entire absence of any teaching in our schools, bearing upon agriculture, may cause much of the indifference of young farmers to follow the avocation of their fathers.

Would you fear that there are many farmers who fail to provide a good agricultural newspaper, or books on agriculture, for their families to read. While the weekly newspaper, devoted to general news and literature, is necessary, and should be found in every farm house, yet it is even more essential that a good agricultural paper, whose columns are devoted to the advocacy of the particular business in which the farmer is engaged, should be a constant visitor in the home circle. Take a look upon the side table in the sitting-room of many of our farmers' residences for a book written on any branch of farm husbandry, and you fail to find it; go to the centre table in the best room, and look for a work on Agriculture, Horticulture, or Orcharding, Cattle raising or Sheep husbandry, and the chances are that you will be unsuccessful. You will notice, however, that there is quite a fair display of books, to be sure, some of which have been purchased from the book agent at high prices, and containing a smattering of history that is entirely useless to the owner, but were purchased simply because the farmer was strongly urged to buy by those whose business it was to make a sale.

Is it any wonder, we ask, that when the reading furnished is on every other topic than that in which he is engaged, that the young man should by and by cultivate a desire to try something else beside farming?

One reads of extensive commercial transactions, where some one by most fortunate ventures has rapidly accumulated a fortune, and concludes he would like to be a merchant; another reads of the grand feat of engineering skill performed by a master hand, whose name is heralded forth to the world as a public benefactor, and he feels like trying his hand at engineering; another reads of the eloquent pleadings of some gifted orator at the Bar, and he resolves to try his hand at the study of jurisprudence, and so on through all the professions.

Not once does he find anything to draw his attention to the nobleness and worth of his own occupation, how that through the labours of the farmer the commerce of the world is created, the whirl of spindle and loom is kept up, that it furnishes the raw material for much of the manufactured goods and consumes a large proportion of their products; that it is indeed the life-giving element to the industry of the world.

We are not forgetful that all boys do not have the same natural tastes or inclinations, nor that all farmer's sons care to become good farmers, yet we do claim that, in common fairness to our agricultural interests, no effort should be spared to give farmer's sons at least the same opportunity to become conversant with their business through the branches taught in our schools, and the books and papers that are to be found upon the tables in our farm house, that others enjoy who are seeking preparations for other callings.

Farm life of to-day is not that plodding unattractive life that it was when our fathers were boys upon the farm. The machinery now in use has revolutionized farm labor, and made it study and science, rather than a plodding life. Let us have faith in our calling, and make the dim old spot we call home both pleasant and attractive.—*Maritime Farmer.*

Yarmouth, 14th December, 1880.—We have had some quite cold snaps, thermometer on the morning of the 10th inst. down to 4° above zero, which is a very unusual degree of cold for us. Several falls of snow giving us more sleighing already than we had all last winter; yesterday and to-day rain, with south wind and thawing. Up to November 18th we had no frosts severe enough to injure even hardy flowers, but notwithstanding the extra fortnight for securing crops, many dilatory growers all about the County neglected to take up all their roots, and there are still said to be some thousands of bushels awaiting a break up.

King's County.—The potato crops were mostly taken in after the close of the Exhibition in October. The crop is not unusually heavy, but quality superior, and a large breadth planted. Those placed early in the cellars are apt to suffer from dry rot.

Sackville, N. S.—The pastures which became dried up in August, recovered with the fall rains, and continued to give a full bite well through the month of November. We can always depend upon fair, if not full, pasturage, for seven or eight months in the year.

Halifax, December.—Excellent potatoes from Prince Edward Island have been selling at the wharves for from 24 to 28 cents per bushel, and other vegetables in proportion.

Outfield, Jan'y 6th, 1881.

PROF. LAWSON:

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that the roan Heifer "Merry Face" calved a Heifer calf to-day. Mother and daughter are doing well.

I remain, yours truly,
H. I. YEOMANS.

A number of excellent Angus cows and the celebrated bull "Judge," one of the most famous prize-winners of the breed, have been imported for the Whiffield Model Farm at Rougemont, Quebec. The farmers of Westmorland County, New Brunswick, have made arrangements for the purchase of a number of the Polled Angus Cattle, and their agent is now in Great Britain. If our farmers wish to keep abreast of the times in the matter of stock raising, they will have to take similar action on their own account, for it is useless to depend upon the Central Board of Agriculture, whose members are supposed to have such matters in charge. A conversazione was held at Kentville, at the time of the Provincial Exhibition, to discuss the merits of the different breeds of cattle, and the majority of the speakers, including Colonel Laurio and Prof. Lawson, were strongly in favor of the Angus breed, and yet, immediately after, the Board, in its collective wisdom, made arrangements for the importation of a number of Short-horn Durhams! We have not a word to say against the Short-horns, but we claim that the Aberdeens are superior in some respects, and better suited to our present requirements, and we think the Board would have acted more wisely in giving the "black cattle" a fair trial.—*Farmers' Manual.*

[The editor of the *Kentville Farmers' Manual* is to be commended for his efforts on behalf of the Scotch Black Cattle, and we believe their introduction and successful production here is a mere question of time. It is necessary, however, that discretion should be exercised. It is true that their beef brings a better price than that of any other breed; but the qualities which many of the prize animals have shown of rapid growth, early maturity and bulk of beef, are due entirely to the Short-horn blood with which they are so thoroughly permeated, the black cattle being naturally a puny race, far inferior to the Devons or Ayrshires. The reference to the action of the Central Board in the above paragraph has obviously dropped from the pen in an instant of enthusiasm when the systematic way in which the Board has laboured to improve the stock of the Province has not been thought of, and when the instructions given to the Board last winter by the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly were forgotten. We believe that, with the means at the Board's disposal, no greater service could have been rendered to the prospective beef-producers of the Province than the importation lately made of nine of the best Short-Horns that could be selected in England. If the Board could have bought fifty or sixty Galloways or Angus cattle at the same time, we could have made a start in the line of black

blood. But the Board had not the means, any more than they had means of importing Horses, or Sheep, or Pigs. To import a few black cattle would not be a benefit, except to show people what they are like, for their males cannot be used to cross with any other breed or with common cattle without greater risk of deterioration than of improvement in the progeny. The whole fund at the disposal of the Board would have been required to make an effective importation, so as to bring within reach of individuals herds sufficiently extensive for the production, not of a few thorough-bred bull calves, which would be unsaleable, but of beef cattle. This being so, the expenditure of the money would have prevented any importation of *Short Horns* this year, and the continued improvement of our *Short Horns*, which the Board has so steadily pursued, would have been stayed. This is what the Kentville argument amounts to. But the Board had no option in the matter. Their past efforts in *Short Horn* importation had led, not to satiety, but to a yearly increasing thirst for the bluest of *Short Horn* blood, and the Agricultural Committee last winter simply expressed the desire of our most intelligent Agriculturists throughout the country when they directed the Board to get some of the very best *Short Horns* that could be obtained.

The time of the black skins is coming. Should the present lot of *Short Horns* sell at reasonably remunerative prices, it is possible the Board may be in a position to make another importation of cattle next fall or spring, and, although the importation of Galloways, Angus or Aberdeens would be a new and untried enterprise, yet it will no doubt be carefully considered by the Board, and meantime any suggestions that may be offered by men of experience or knowledge will be acceptable and valuable. As the Galloways and Angus are about as different from each other as Devons and Herefords, except that they are both black, we hope the backers of these respective breeds will show their preferences in time to prevent the Board making a mistake. It is so much better to have the scolding done before the milk is spilt.]

(From the Country Gentleman.)

FARMING IN NEW ENGLAND.

ANY one who observes the signs of the times cannot fail to note the fact that at no period since the panic of 1873 have the prices for farmers' products been so good as at the present time. It now looks as if farmers might be able to reap the rewards due them after these long years of enforced economy and privation, provided they are in shape to adapt themselves to the circumstances by which

they are surrounded. Prices for nearly all kinds of farm products are fully twenty per cent. higher than two years ago. This is due largely to the returning prosperity of all our business interests, which interests were set in motion by the good harvests that a bountiful Providence gave us, and also due to the good markets which the necessities of foreign nations gave. This ought to be a satisfactory state of affairs to the husbandman, and the rough school, with the stern teachers he has had, ought to have prepared him to avail himself to the utmost of the prospects ahead. I claim that no class of men has suffered the signs of hard times as much as the farmers of New England, and at the same time it has been a benefit to them, for being unable to buy the corn and products of the West, they have had to raise their own supplies, thus serving practically as an illustration of how protection may add to home industry.

Having seen a good deal of New England during the past year, I am convinced from what I see and hear that farmers are raising more crops of all kinds than ever before, and that they are doing it cheaper, and at a greater profit than they ever supposed they could. There was a time when the majority of eastern farmers thought they could not afford to raise corn in competition with the West. This opinion is changed, and now many are raising all they use. In former times they bought their corn. They find, too, that the profit is not only in the corn raised, but also in the greater crops of grass induced by improved cultivation and tillage. Not only has the cultivation of corn increased, but more wheat is raised, both winter and spring, with very fair success; the former in Maine, and the latter in the Connecticut valley.

An increasing attention is being given to sheep, and in many sections sheep are now kept where ten years ago they would have been a rarity. The same is true in fruit-culture of both large and small kinds; peaches and grapes particularly; more attention is given to them, and fair prices are obtained. Sorghum is securing attention in some sections, and experiments have demonstrated that a good syrup can be obtained at a comparatively small outlay, and that it sells at a good profit. One new industry, which Yankee ingenuity has enacted, is the making of apple jelly. This, for a time, must increase, as it gives large returns for a small outlay. Perhaps the greatest gain has been in the improved quality and quantity of our products. This is due not only to the improved methods used, but also to the growing intelligence among our farmers, who are led to study the demands of our markets better, and to provide for them.

The returns from the last census show us that the population of the six New England States is a trifle over four millions; that while the per cent of gain for the whole country is about thirty, in New England it is only about fifteen. With our manufacturing industries prostrated; with a surplus population without work, and in view of the fact of the millions of acres of cheap lands and cheap rates to the West, the wonder is that we have done so well. The agricultural towns show a much less loss of population than in that of the decade preceding this. All these are facts encouraging to the New England farmer. They show him that in spite of the fact of competition with cheap lands, "bonanza" farming, and cheap freights, we can hold our own; nay, more, we can make money and live in the land we love. We can see that when intelligence and industry are applied to our rough farms, they are made to "blossom like the rose;" and that when the taxes and labor bills are paid, there is enough left to give us a liberal support.

But this is not enough. As I said before, the times are improving, and it seems to be the opinion of some good business men that we have just begun a new era of prosperity that may last a few short years. Let us, then, who have had "hard sledding," now that we have got in a better road, remember the team that carried us through, and "make hay while the sun shines." More manufacturing means more money; more money more luxuries and high living, and this means better prices to the farmer. It is well on these closing days of the old year, to take a new account of stock; to make plans for a better trade, which we will be sure to get if we look for it. At the same time the old advice not to "keep all our eggs in the same basket," is good, for with a diversified production, we are always sure to have something that will bring a fair price. Let us remember, too, that quality is better than quantity, and what we do raise let us do it so well that when on the market, cheap rates from a long distance will not affect our prices. This, and raising that for which there is a demand, will give us good returns.

TO BREEDERS AND EXPORTERS OF BEEF CATTLE, AND SHEEP.—Mr. Simon Beattie, having been asked to receive American and Canadian cattle for sale in England, has made arrangements with Mr. Richard Judkins, who has had upwards of forty years' experience as live cattle salesman in the London Smithfield Market, and his son Mr. William Judkins, for the sale of animals in the London, Liverpool, Barrow, or Glasgow Markets. Mr. John Thornton of Lon-

don, can give references regarding Mr. Judkins and Mr. Simon Beattie, as well as the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Compton, Canada, and other well-known graziers.

Consignments to be advised to Messrs. Judkins & Beattie, 8 Paddington Street, Finsbury Park, London. Remittances will be made by post or telegram advising payment, after the sale of the animals, through any Bank required. Bankers, the London Joint Stock Bank, Charterhouse Street, London, and Metropolitan Cattle Markets at Islington and Deptford, London.

Mr. Simon Beattie, of Preston Hall, Annan, Scotland, will sail for Chicago and Canada in August. Letters to be addressed to him—Simon Beattie, Albion Hotel, Toronto, Canada, and he will give personal attention, if required, to shipments of cattle to England, or any other information.

NEW BRUNSWICK BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

THE MODEL FARM.

PROPOSAL TO JOIN WITH NOVA SCOTIA IN AN AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

SUBSIDY OF \$50,000 FOR A CATTLE STEAMER FROM ST. JOHN.

IMPORTATION OF 225 THOROUGH-BRED ANIMALS.

From the Maritime Farmer.

At a meeting on 15th December, 1880, the Board reduced the number of names necessary to constitute a Society from 40 to 30, Messrs. Fairweather and Anderson opposing.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Barker, seconded by Mr. Sterling:—

Resolved, That a Committee of this Board be appointed to take into consideration the feasibility and cost of purchasing and stocking a Model Farm, with such other suggestions and information as they may deem important under the circumstances, to report at the next annual or at any special meeting of this Board.

Mr. Swim thought the matter should not be postponed till the next annual meeting, but a special meeting of the Board might be called for its consideration.

Mr. Anderson offered the following amendment to the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Fairweather:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to confer with the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia in reference to the advisability of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick taking joint action in the establishment of a Model Farm and Agricultural School.

The mover was anxious to see both a farm and school, but expenditure must

be taken into consideration. The Sackville Methodist College was an example of an institution that had been supported jointly by New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The Guelph School, it was urged, was not a success, which was true to a certain extent, as politics had been introduced there. He had read of the first Agricultural School started, which was in Switzerland in 1804. They had grown up in Germany and Austria since, and by Act of Congress in 1862 one had been started in the States which had proved a great success. The cost of the Ontario school was annually about \$20,000, which was probably a greater sum than our Province could feel like expending. With the co-operation of Nova Scotia, we might have a profitable farm and an efficient school.

Mr. Fairweather supported the amendment and hoped the spirit of it would be speedily brought into practical shape. The popular feeling was in favor of a school and farm.

The Secretary stated that the P. E. Island farm had been purchased at quite an expense, but was now self-sustaining and doing an immense amount of good annually. Its productions in cattle, pigs, sheep, grain, etc., were sent over the Island, and it was now regarded as one of the fixed institutions of that Province. The reason that the farm had proved expensive the first few years it was conducted, was that a number of horses had been kept that were a source of great expense.

Mr. Sterling supported the resolution.

Mr. Brown opposed it. There would be a dispute about the site. Nova Scotia would want the farm near Halifax. He thought it preferable to start ourselves on a small scale.

Mr. Swim favored the resolution. Let a farm be purchased and what pure bred stock is in the Province gathered together and put upon it, to be supplemented by importations. He wanted to see this matter brought into practical shape, and thought it best for us to proceed alone.

Mr. Anderson, by consent of the Board, withdrew the amendment, and the original resolution was passed without discussion.

The President appointed as a committee to carry out the resolution, Messrs. Baker, Stalling and Anderson.

On 17th, the following respecting the cattle trade was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Board, that it is indispensable to the permanent establishment and success of this trade that a line of steamers between St. John and Liverpool G. B., be provided, with at least fortnightly service, and with as little delay as the circumstances and the necessities of the case may warrant; and that it is further the opinion of this Board that the Federal Government ought to submit to the Dominion

Parliament during the present session provision for the granting of a subsidy at least of \$50,000 per annum for a term of not less than three years, in aid and subsidy of such service.

Also Resolved, that the Government be memorialized for a subsidy.

On 16th, Mr. Fairweather moved, seconded by Mr. Anderson:—

Whereas—A new importance has lately been added to the business of cattle-raising by the development of the export trade with Great Britain, and, as stated above, a number of years having elapsed since an importation has been made, therefore

Resolved, That this Board do, at this Session, take such steps as may seem desirable to secure an importation for 1881 by strongly recommending the importance of the same to the favorable consideration of the Government.

It was finally decided that the following list be recommended:

Cattle.

- Red Norfolk—6 bulls, 4 heifers.
- Shorthorns—15 bulls, 8 heifers.
- Ayrshires—12 bulls, 8 heifers.
- Herefords—6 bulls, 4 heifers.
- Jerseys—3 bulls, 3 heifers.
- Devons—3 bulls, 3 heifers.

Sheep.

- Shropshires or Oxfords—20 rams, 10 ewes.
- Border Leicesters—20 rams, 5 ewes.
- English Leicesters—20 rams, 5 ewes.
- Cotswolds—20 rams, 5 ewes.

Swine.

- Yorkshire boars 10, sows 5.
- Berkshire boars 10, sows 5.
- Chester Boars 10, sows 5.

“DOMINION CHAMPION,” a Short-Horn grade bullock, bred by John Russel, of Pickering, is undoubtedly one of the finest animals ever produced. It carried off eleven fat steer prizes in 1879 and 1880, at the shows of Toronto, Hamilton, Shelby, Ottawa, and Pickering. The *Globe* says:—

At one time of his life he had made marvellous growth, illustrating in his own person all the qualities of his breed for early maturity and aptitude to fatten. At two years old he was put up to feed, and for the following sixteen months he gained at the rate of two and a-half pounds a day. If he had been slaughtered then he would have returned a handsome profit to the feeder. But his life was lengthened so that his perfections might be exhibited. What was done with him can be repeated with any Short-horn or Short-horn grade, or Hereford or Hereford grade. If we had 100,000 such animals in Canada at this moment they could all be sold, cash down, for five or six cents per pound, live weight. The 100,000 head of scrubs which our farmers do possess will be sold for an average of less than three

cents per pound live weight. The cost to the farmer of the meat sold at three cents is fully as great as would be the cost of the meat they could sell at five cents. It is not exaggerating in the least to say that the value of the horned stock of this Dominion could be doubled in three or four years by the use of pure-bred males.

ANALYSIS OF JACK & BELL'S SUPERPHOSPHATE FOR THE SEASON OF 1881.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
DALHOUSIE COLLEGE,
Halifax, Jan'y 7, 1881.

Analysis of Ceres Superphosphate manufactured by the Etiwan Phosphate Company, samples selected by me from cargo "F" in warehouse of their Agents, Messrs. JACK & BELL, Halifax:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Moisture | 16.00 |
| Soluble Phosphoric Acid | 7.67 |
| Bone Phosphate..... | 16.75 |
| Precipitated Phosphoric Acid..... | 2.56 |
| Bone Phosphate..... | 5.58 |
| Insoluble Phosphoric Acid..... | 96 |
| Bone Phosphate..... | 2.09 |
| Potash (actual)..... | 2.85 |
| Ammonia | 1.73 |

GEORGE LAWSON, Ph.D., LL.D.,
Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry
of Great Britain and Ireland.

TONGUES in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, good in everything, and an agricultural lecture in the lowing of the ox "Dominion Champion" as he goes to the shambles. See particulars in another column.

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WHITE FIFE WHEAT.

About 400 Bushels, raised in 1880 from seed which took First Prize at Provincial Exhibition at Halifax in 1879. Apply immediately to COLONEL LAURIE,
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PIGS WANTED.

PERSONS having thorough-bred PIGS for sale are invited to send particulars of breed, age, and price, to PROFESSOR LAWSON, HALIFAX, who has lately received numerous enquiries as to where such can be obtained. Ellesmere, Berkshire or Chester Boars and Sows from six to twelve months old are most saleable.
Halifax, Dec'r 31, 1880. Jan 1

JUDKINS & BEATTIE, CATTLE SALESMEN, Metropolitan Market, London.

BANKERS. London Joint Stock Bank,
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Annah, SCOTLAND.
Mr. R. JUDKINS,
8 Paddington St.,
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LONDON.

FOR SALE.

AYRSHIRE COW "LILLY 2ND," in calf.
AYRSHIRE HEIFER "LILLY 5TH," in calf.
AYRSHIRE HEIFER CALF "LILLY 6TH," 9 months old.
AYRSHIRE BULL "WALLACE 3RD," 2 years old in March.
AYRSHIRE BULL CALF "LORD DUFFERIN 2ND," 9 months old.

—ALSO—
A FEW HEAD GRADE JERSEY.

HENRY BURRELL, Sen'r.

Yarmouth, N. S., Dec. 16, 1880. Jan 1

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3rd.—"ELSIE VANE," No. 79, vol. IV., page 81, Journal of Agriculture.
4th.—"RED LILLY," No. 80, vol. IV., page 81, Journal of Agriculture.

C. F. EATON.

Lower Canard, Dec. 27, 1880. Jan 1

FERTILIZERS! FERTILIZERS!

—WRITE TO—

JACK & BELL,

before manuring your land for next season's crop They expect to have a

Complete Stock of Fertilizers

in a few weeks. Use the famous

"CERES" SUPERPHOSPHATE,

—THE—
COMPLETE MANURE.

ANALYSIS:

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|---------------------------|-------|
| Total Bone Phosphate..... | 24.23 |
| " Potash, (actual)..... | 3.30 |
| " Ammonia..... | 1.45 |

This manure contains all the necessary ingredients for any crop.

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Short Horn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Ellesmere Pigs,

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Several BULLS for sale on reasonable terms, all first-class animals with certified Pedigree. Also some young PIGS, about 2 months old, BOARS and SOWS, Pure Ellesmere. dec

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