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

*Omniun rerum, e 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., MARCH, 1883.

No. 32.

At a Joint Meeting of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly and the Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia,—

Moved by Colonel W. M. Blair, of the Agricultural Committee, seconded by David Matheson, President of the Board, and

*Resolved,* The Agricultural Committee and the Central Board desire to unite in a joint expression of condolence and sympathy with Mr. ISRAEL LONGWORTH, who has long been an active member of the Board, and is widely known as a public-spirited gentleman whose energies have been devoted to the advancement of the interests of Nova Scotia in various ways, and especially to the promotion of Agricultural improvement. Of late years Mr. Longworth has suffered a succession of severe afflictions, such as rarely falls to the lot of one man. It pleased God to take from his home circle a large portion of a happy family of children, leaving only one daughter. After a brief interval, when his father and mother had removed their residences from P. E. Island, to settle beside him in Truro as neighbours, they, too, were suddenly called to their rest. Last of all, the loving partner of his joys and sorrows, who had so well sustained him in previous afflictions, has been called away.

We desire to tender to Mr. Longworth a simple expression of our unfeigned sorrow and sympathy for his manifold bereavements. We know that he mourns not as one who has no

hope, but is sustained by the consolation that chastening, though for the present grievous, will in due time yield the peaceable fruits of righteousness, and will strengthen us for duty in this world by leading our thoughts above and beyond earthly things to a contemplation of the higher life of that better country where sorrows and partings will be unknown.

#### PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION 1883.

*Truro, Monday, 24th September, 1883.*

The application of the Onslow Agricultural Society to the Central Board of Agriculture, to have the Provincial Exhibition of 1883 held at Truro, having been successful, a public meeting was called at Truro for the 10th day of February last, at which a Committee was appointed, with power to add to their number, to take charge of and carry out the Exhibition. This Committee, of whom a majority were members of former Exhibition Committees, immediately organized, elected additional members to bring up the Committee to the required strength, selected Colonel Blair, M. P. P., Chairman, and E. W. Hamilton, Secretary. Attention was at once centered on the production a Prize List, which was completed and forwarded to the Central Board for approval at their late meeting, who, having examined it carefully and in detail, recommended a few amendments, which were promptly accepted and added to the original list

by the Exhibition Committee, when it was referred to and received the sanction of His Honor the Governor-in-Council. The Prize List, thus completed and authorized, is now in the hands of the printer, with a certainty of its publication at the earliest possible day. The Committee are thoroughly organized, having appointed all the Special Committees to take charge of the various departments connected with the forthcoming Exhibition, and we may reasonably conclude that from the ability displayed by the majority of the gentlemen having this matter in charge in their management of former Exhibitions, that the co-operation of the agriculturists throughout the Province is alone required to insure the certain success of the 1883 Exhibition. All communications in reference to Exhibition matters should be addressed to the Secretary, E. W. Hamilton, Truro. Any parties desirous of offering Special Prizes should communicate at once with the Secretary, so that their Prizes and the regulations governing the competitions for them may be published with the Prize List.

Owing to the great demand on our space this month by official matter, several important articles are necessarily deferred. "W. H.'s" reply to "Colchester," on the Ensilage Question, will appear in next number, in which also we hope to find room to resume the publication of pedigrees of registered Stock, and the Pictou Cattle Disease Report.

## CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

## ANNUAL MEETING.

Committee Room.

Province Building, March 6, 1883.

Present—Hon. A. J. White, Attorney-General; David Matheson, Pictou; C. E. Brown, Yarmouth; W. E. Starratt, Paradise; John McKeen, Mabou; C. N. Sprott, Musquodoboit; Prof. Lawson Secretary.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Col. Starratt, that Mr. Matheson be elected President of the Board. Passed.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Sprott, that Mr. Longworth be elected Vice-President. Passed.

Moved by Mr. McKeen, seconded by Mr. Sprott, that Prof. Lawson be elected Secretary and Treasurer. Passed.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Sprott, that the Executive Committee consist of Colonel Starratt, Mr. Longworth and Mr. Sprott, with the Government member and President of the Board. Passed.

Moved by Colonel Starratt, seconded by Mr. Brown, and passed, that the Treasurer be authorized to draw the amount of grant to societies for the year 1882, amounting to \$6,480, from the public treasury, by authority of the Provincial Secretary, and that warrants be issued forthwith to the several societies to which the money has been appropriated, in terms of the Act.

The Secretary made a request on behalf of Mr. Longworth that he might be excused from attending the present meetings of the Board, which request was complied with and the Board desired to express deep sympathy with Mr. Longworth in the great bereavement which deprived the Board of his wise counsel on this occasion.

Mr. Spence, M. P. P., appeared before the Board in reference to registration of some thoroughbred stock, and the Secretary was authorized to make the necessary entries when the requirements of the Board were complied with.

Hon. Atty-General White, having been requested to consult with the Hon. Mr. Gayton, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly, as to a conference with the Board, a conference meeting of the Agricultural Committee and Board was arranged for Thursday, 8th March, at 10 a. m.

Colonel Blair, M. P. P., attended the meeting and presented the regulations and prize list for the Provincial Exhibition to be held at Truro in September. He explained the arrangements that had been made.

The President, Mr. Brown and Col. Starratt were appointed a committee to examine the prize list and report to the Board.

Mr. Matheson reported that the Treasurer's accounts for the year had been audited by Mr. Longworth and himself, and they were ordered to be sent to the Hon. Provincial Secretary for presentation to the Legislature.

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

7th March, 1883.

Present—David Matheson, President; C. E. Brown, W. E. Starratt, C. N. Sprott, John McKeen, Prof. Lawson, Secretary.

Mr. Brown, on behalf of the committee appointed for that purpose, reported upon the prize list and regulations of the Truro Provincial Exhibition, which were found to be generally satisfactory, the total prize list amounting to over \$5,000, but several suggestions and recommendations were made, particularly the following:—

1. That Jersey and Guernsey cattle should not compete together, but that the Guerneys, (being few) should be eliminated, or separate prizes offered for them.

2. That in herds of thoroughbred cattle at least two of the females should be cows, and the male at least twelve months old and fit for service.

3. That separate prizes should be offered for grades other than Short Horn, as hitherto customary.

4. That in case of ducks, the special breeds for which prizes are offered should be specified.

5. That in class 6, sec. 18, the number of varieties of vegetables forming collections be not less than 12, and that separate prizes be offered for sweet corn for table use.

6. That in class 8, dairy, sec. 2, the required quantity of butter be not less than 5lbs.

7. That in prizes for ox-yokes, class 10, sec. 13, prizes should be increased to \$2 and \$1.

8. That in regard to class 12, sec 1, separate prizes be offered to professionals and to amateurs for ornamental plants.

9. In class 12, sec. 28, it would be well to specify in what way cut flowers are to be exhibited.

10. That in class 13, sections be added for prizes for different kinds of home made bread, as voted by committee.

A letter was read from Mr. Thomas G. Wilbur, Wallace, Cumberland, detailing his efforts in the importation and improvement of sheep, and requesting encouragement therein from the Board. The consideration of Mr. Wilbur's application was deferred until the Board could confer with the Agricultural Committee, Mr. Wilbur having made a similar application to the House of Assembly.

Moved by Colonel Starratt, seconded by Mr. McKeen and passed, that the present system of offering bonuses for the importation of sheep by the union of the societies of districts be discontinued, and the amount available therefor, viz., \$100 for each county, be added to the annual legislative grants to societies.

On motion of Mr. McKeen, it was resolved that the system of offering premiums on importation of horses be discontinued, and the stock farm fund be reserved for the importation of thoroughbred stock by the Board.

The Secretary reported that the result of his enquiries in reference to Polled Angus cattle was, that prices in England had risen so rapidly (single animals having sold as high as six hundred guineas), that it seemed hopeless to attempt to make an importation at present without greater loss than it would be prudent to incur, or indeed than could be afforded. He had been informed by Mr. Cochrane, in a recent interview, that the high prices in England were not fancy prices, as in the case of Short Horns, but were the natural result of the demand from Western ranches greatly exceeding the supply in England, so that there was no likelihood of speedy abatement. In these circumstances it was agreed to defer making any recommendation for the present, in regard to importation of cattle.

On motion of Mr. Sprott, resolved, that there being considerable demand for sheep and pigs in different parts of the Province, the Board recommend that the Committee on Agriculture that the Board be authorized to use the stock farm fund, of which about \$2,000 will be available, for an importation of sheep and pigs from England, to be sold at Truro during the Provincial Exhibition next September,—the money to be replaced to the credit of the stock farm fund to the extent of the proceeds of the sale.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday morning at 9.30.

8th March, 1883.

The Board met at 9.30 a. m. Present—David Matheson, President; Hon. Attorney General White; C. E. Brown, C. N. Sprott, John McKeen, Colonel Starratt, and Prof. Lawson, Secretary.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved of.

Moved by Mr. Brown and resolved, that as a new Society in Yarmouth Co., the Public Agricultural Society, had been deprived of its grant for 1882, apparently through a misunderstanding of the requirements, and, as he believed the society was in good working order and effectively carrying out its objects, the grant for 1882 be given to the Society, providing the returns prove, on examination, to be in every respect satisfactory.

At 10 a. m., the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly met with the Board. There were present, of the Committee: Hon. A. Gayton (Chairman); Messrs. Power, Whidden, Buchanan, Blair, Campbell, LeBlanc and Dr. Munro.

The President of the Board expressed the pleasure the Board had in meeting the Committee, and hoped that the explanations and discussions that might be engaged in would lead to the promotion of the common object they had in view, although unfortunately the delay in printing the Board's report would prevent the Committee having as full information in regard to the proceedings of the Board during the past year as was desirable. The law allowed societies till the 31st December to make their annual returns, and the manuscript of the report had been placed in the printer's hands at the earliest possible moment, but, being a large document (between 200 and 300 pages) the printer had not been able apparently to finish the work. He then called upon the Secretary to read the resolutions in reference to:

1. The prize list and regulations of the Provincial Exhibition, to be held at Truro this year.

2. Application from Mr. Thomas G. Wilbur, Wallace, Cumberland, for a bonus in aid of his efforts in the importation of sheep.

3. Recommendation to discontinue bonuses for importation of sheep, and to add the amount (\$100 to each county) to the annual legislative grants to societies.

4. Recommendation to discontinue premiums on importations of horses, and to reserve the stock farm fund for importation of thoroughbred stock by the Board.

5. To defer any recommendation for importation of Polled Angus cattle for the present, on account of the high prices asked.

6. Recommendation to Committee on Agriculture that the Board be authorized to use the stock farm fund (of which about \$2,000 will be available) for an importation of sheep and pigs from England, to be sold at Truro during the Provincial Exhibition.

7. Recommendation that the Government should be asked to provide a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of transport of live stock and other exhibits of Nova Scotia exhibitors to the Dominion Exhibition, to be held this year in St. John, as was done by the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Governments in the case of the Dominion Exhibition held in 1881 at Halifax.

Mr. Gayton, chairman of Committee, stated that the Committee were under the disadvantage of not having the Board's annual report, the printing of which had unfortunately been delayed by pressure of work at the printing office, but that the matters coming before the Committee naturally arranged themselves under two heads, (1), The amount of money expended, and, (2), the plan of carrying on the agricultural work. They would be glad to have any suggestions from the Board for consideration.

Mr. Matheson, President of the Board, said that the system inaugurated last year of offering bonuses on the importation of sheep by societies in districts had not proved a success. Societies had not the machinery, nor experience necessary to enable them to import to advantage, and

in Pictou county they were reluctant to take the responsibility. There was no paid officer who could be expected to take the trouble and the odium if accidents occurred.

Colonel Blair said that in his county (Colechester) there was no trouble and no difficulty in making a large importation; the plan worked well.

Mr. Whidden thought the importation of sheep, recommended by the Board, was a very important matter, but in reference to Mr. Wilbur's application, would like to ask the Secretary of the Board what would be the probable effect, whether beneficial or otherwise, of crossing our present flocks with Merinos.

The Secretary replied that Merinos, when pure, were a most valuable breed of sheep, yielding fine wool fit for manufacture of the costliest fabrics, but the effect of crossing them with our present long wool sheep and Downs would be disastrous. The progeny would probably have the bones of the Merino, with less mutton than our present breeds, and the wool would be nondescript.

In reply to further enquiries, the Secretary said that he was of the opinion that the Southdowns were the best sheep for Nova Scotia in general, but their good qualities were not sufficiently known and they were not liked generally as well as others. They are small, but they are easily kept and always ready for the butcher. The Cotswolds are the aristocrats of sheep as Short Horns are of cattle, and pay best where there is rich pasturage and plenty of winter feed; but in most parts of the country both the pastures and winter supplies are not sufficiently liberal to make Cotswolds profitable.

Colonel Starratt, said that the bonus of \$100 to each county was not sufficient to induce importations of valuable sheep, which was also the opinion expressed by Mr. McKeen.

Colonel Blair said he reluctantly came to the opinion that what had been stated indicated that societies did not want sheep. If they did they would have taken advantage of the liberal offer of 50 per cent. bonus.

Mr. Campbell said that while the cattle in his county had been greatly improved by a sprinkling of thoroughbred cattle, we wanted more than a sprinkling of sheep for the effective improvement of our flocks.

Mr. Whidden did not agree with Col. Blair when he said he thought our farmers generally did not want sheep; but he did agree with Mr. Campbell that our cattle had been much improved by the sprinkling of thoroughbred animals we had scattered over the Province. He further agreed in view of the importance of sheep for the production of

mutton, and especially the requirements of our wool mills, that not only Inverness, but every county in the Province wanted not a sprinkling of sheep, but a thorough immersion, a universal improvement of our flocks. Whilst Mr. Blair was correct, so far, in saying a bonus of 50 per cent. was offered, yet the amount was limited to \$100 for each county. His ideas in regard to Merinos corresponded exactly with what was stated by the Secretary, which was the experience of Merinos he had heard of elsewhere. He thought the Board should ascertain whether sheep adapted to our wants could not be obtained cheaper from Ontario than from England. He did not see the propriety of importing Merinos. If they were imported they should be kept by themselves. The Board should consider the breed best adapted for Nova Scotia before making an importation. The experience of Antigonish was largely in favor of importation from Ontario.

Colonel Blair said that, in corresponding with societies in the counties in his district, they did not generally favor importation. The encouragement he thought sufficient, being 50 per cent., and no district of three counties was likely to import over \$600 worth of sheep. We should, if possible, get the farmers to take hold of sheep improvement, as probably one-third of the wool required by our factories in the Province will have to be imported this year. Ontario wool, as a rule, was 5 per cent. more valuable.

Dr. Munro said he believed the real difficulty rested on this, that societies had not taken advantage of the bonus because their members had first to be convinced of the benefits to be derived. If the bonuses were thrown open to individuals as well as societies, then the members with more advanced ideas could import for themselves without waiting until they had convinced others. As to the kind of sheep adapted to the Province, he had seen Merinos mixed with our flocks in Nova Scotia, and the mixture gave a very poor result. He had seen the statement, however, that a cross of Merinos and Cotswolds yielded a progeny good for mutton, and especially wool. The Downs he thought best for our purposes.

Mr. Whidden disapproved of bonuses being given to private individuals, as they might in some cases, through ignorance or lack of judgement, import sheep that would prove an injury rather than a benefit.

Dr. Munro said the kinds for which bonuses were given could be subject to approval of the Board.

In reference to making provision for conveyance of Nova Scotian exhibits to the Dominion Exhibition at St. John,

several of the members expressed the hope that the Government would be prepared to do what was right in the matter.

The members of the Agricultural Committee then withdrew.

Moved by Mr. Starratt, seconded by Mr. Brown, and resolved, that the Secretary obtain from parties who have drawn bonuses on horses imported, full information as to arrangements for use of the respective animals for the ensuing season, and publish the same in the *Journal of Agriculture* for information of the public.

A communication was read from S. Cunard & Co., in reference to the facilities now provided by the Allan Line, for conveyance of cattle across the Atlantic. The cargo steamships of the line which sailed from Montreal, during the season of St. Lawrence navigation of 1882, took out 6,330 oxen and 5,887 sheep, which were all landed in good order and condition, with the exception of 4 oxen and 43 sheep,—the mortality being only one fourteenth of one per cent. on oxen and threefourths of one per cent. on sheep.

After giving the necessary instructions to the Secretary for carrying out detail work of the Board, the Board adjourned.

### AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the *Journal of Agriculture*.

DEAR SIR,—Your January issue contains a very expressive article on the importance of Agricultural education. Farm knowledge in Nova Scotia is of a very decided character—and, sectionally, the husbandmen who follow the peculiar methods of dealing with the land, evince little inclination to swerve from the perpendicular normal. The writer, in illustrating the subject, has portrayed some solid truths, and, although there may be a negative side to some of his views, yet the friends of progress are not prepared to admit that he has exaggerated the importance of Agricultural Education. A knowledge of facts necessary to bring this essential calling—*farming*—to a successful outcome, or a method of verification, is not easily acquired, and practical experience is a slow teacher, and costly. Agriculture is one of our leading industries, historically dating from the early settlement of the country. The system of farming pursued is principally mixed husbandry, something of the old English practice, rotation, the soil determining the kind fully more than locality. The method of farming practiced by our grand-fathers is with slight variations continued to the present time. The same yesterday, to-day, and in all probability will continue until an effort is made to introduce a higher grade of culture. Agriculture throughout the civilized nations of Europe is in an active state of evolution.

In the great American Republic it is in a sort of forked-lightning migratory state. In Nova Scotia farming is followed to a greater extent than any other branch of industry. Yet, with all its agricultural energy, past and present, it has barely burst the chrysalis state. *It is on the wing.* These remarks are not sententious—they are not to imply that our Agricultural practice is radically bad—far from that. There are districts in Nova Scotia, and not a few, that can show as good practical farming, if it is old style, as any over the border. All agricultural countries have their portion of slovenly and thriftless farmers, and this province is no exception. Among the rural population are men whose practice is above reproach, and their farms models of neatness, experience teaching them that the improvement of the soil is the most fruitful source of the cheap production of the necessaries of life. If we cast our eyes abroad, we cannot fail to observe that Agricultural Education is becoming the order of the day. Science and art are forcing labour into new grooves, and, if our farmers expect to keep abreast of the times, they must plume their pinions for a higher flight—leave uncertainty to history—and ‘go-for’ that sure and certain information that shall meet the expectations of progress, and lead to positive Science—especially that system of husbandry applicable to the farm and garden.

The geographical position of Nova Scotia is very different from that of other countries. From an early period in its history it has been famed for its commercial privileges. Outwardly, an extensive coast line presents great inducements to commercial enterprise. Inwardly, its unlimited natural resources invite labour and the mechanic arts.

The Agricultural area adapted to the several systems of husbandry—if not in excess—is quite on a par with countries of like extent. With such aids to progress, our industries, from the greatest to the least, should receive special attention. I am not a believer in the immediate approach of an Agricultural millennium, the lion and the lamb will not lay down together yet a while. But I am not alone in the belief, that, if the framers of our Educational Code had made provision for a *Provincial School of Agriculture*, the various systems of husbandry throughout the province would have been advanced to higher levels. Indeed, from the general intelligence of our people, the tact and talent which the tillers of the ground display in making the most of their experience, results could not have been other than satisfactory; the latent energies of the farmer would have been excited to action, and we should have been competent to deal with the principles which underlie the production of crops, and to afford examples for practice worthy

of imitation; furthermore, we would have escaped the reproach of using ideas not original, which, though promising success, are often unsuited to our climate, and foreign to the surrounding conditions of the cultivator.

There is a false impression current supported, I may add, by most of our Agricultural enthusiasts, that what is written and said in favour of Agriculture is for the especial benefit of the farmers; critically scanned, it will be found that much of this high falutin is little more than a species of railing at the ‘neglected’—as if farmers were to blame for their supposed *statu quo*, state of being. Turn to the negative side, and see if there are no other portions of the people, who are both directly and indirectly interested in Agricultural progress and educated Agricultural workers—for instance—the non-producers, i. e., professional gentlemen; persons with stated incomes; and the commercial and trading classes. Surely, they have some regard for their appetites, do not they desire cheap living, and goon at that. If the non-producing class expect the farmer to supply good bread and butter, then by all means afford him an opportunity to acquire sufficient knowledge of his business, to enable him to gratify the expectations of the *anxious ones*. If he is to be a benefactor to his country, and “make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before,” his country should afford him some instruction in the art of *selection—of seed sowing and seed growing—in crop multiplication and compound amplification of verification*. If that don’t start him into active operation, then rail at him. A little reflection will convince all candid persons that it is not the producers of the essentials of life that would be the sole-recipients of the benefits that would accrue from an institution disseminating practical Agricultural truths, or that farmers sons would be the only students to attend a course.

There are hundreds of active intelligent young men within the province, who are not sons of farmers, whose parents would be only too glad of the opportunity to patronize an institution, where their sons could receive instruction in the practice of husbandry and natural science. A three years course would fit them for any particular department of farming they may desire to fill. They would enter public life—with a loaf of bread under the arm—qualified to teach the art, the science, and the profit of good husbandry. Farmers are not to blame for their want of knowledge respecting the scientific principles of their pursuits. Our farmers have never had a chance to acquire that knowledge of Agricultural science which is so eminently and necessarily applicable to the art of human existence.

To meet the question of a *Provincial School of Agriculture and Experimental Station* on its merits, and contrast the advantages that husbandry would derive from such an institution with the disadvantages that farming now labours under, would require an essay in itself, and that not a short one. Farming in Nova Scotia has never at any time been without good friends and staunch supporters, outside the field of labour, ready and willing to advance the interests of Agriculture, and come to the rescue when the advocates of popular economy with laudatory egoisms, proclaim their skill in 'cheese-paring', and threaten to sever the connection between Agriculture and the State. If these "old hundreds" desire to see farming elevated to a level with what are termed the learned professions, in point of science and intellectual improvement, they will have to take the initiative. Lead the attack and the farmers will come to the works. If the 150,000 persons who are said to be engaged in Agriculture could be wheeled into line, and were to petition the Legislature to grant their prayer, they would be politely told that they had knocked at the wrong door, that they must enter the fold by some other way. The "historic farmer" of 30 years ago, was a much more important personage than the farmer of the period. There was a sort of *rural felicity* in the days of old. The farmer of to-day as a representative man is no where, and he knows it. To be sure, he has some privileges. If it is a pleasure, he can shake hands, indiscriminately, with candidates for legislative honours, smile, and feel happy; he, also, can vote, with a vim, by a simple process, but after voting "there is no more shake hands." The member elect don't know his constituents, it is not expected that he should, he has a ticket of leave for four years; he, also, is happy. So there is a jolly time all round.

Wm. H.

Of the bulls advertized by Messrs. Jacques and Chase, "Garfield," three years old, is sired by "Colchester King," (a fine bull bred by J. B. Fraser, Shubenacadie). He has served only a limited number of cows, has proved a sure stock getter, and looks now like a bull ready to do any reasonable amount of service for years to come. "Comet," sired by "Wetherby Star," (an imported bull and one of the best ever brought to Cornwallis) is a well-built, active young bull, well spoken off by men who have seen him; has only served six cows, enough to prove him sure. "Geoffrey," "Marshal Ney," and "Harry Garfield" sired by two of "Colchester King's" calves, bid fair to grow up fine bulls; they have not served any yet. The whole lot are of red colour.—*Con.*

## DOMINION EXHIBITION, 1883, ST. JOHN, N. B.

HALIFAX, March 15th, 1883.

The following letter having been received subsequent to adjournment of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Agriculture, the Executive Committee has ordered it to be communicated to the Hon. Provincial Secretary and the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly, as supplementary to the recommendation (made by the Board when they met in conference with the Committee) that the Government should be asked to provide a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of transport of Live Stock and other exhibits of Nova Scotian Exhibitors to St. John:—

OFFICE OF AGRICULTURE, NEW  
BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON, March 1st, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to bring the subject of our Dominion and Centennial Exhibition under your consideration, and request that you will be good enough to lay the same before your Board, or any other body having the charge of such matters with you; and, in order to recall what has been done by this Province, I beg to submit the following particulars, viz:—

1st. In 1880, by direction of the Government of New Brunswick, I visited Halifax for the purpose of introducing a system of interchange of Exhibits between the two Provinces, on the occasion of either Province holding a Provincial Exhibition; but the prospect was not encouraging, and nothing of importance was done with Nova Scotia. With Prince Edward Island more progress was made, and a large exhibit, particularly of grain and live stock, was sent to St. John, and with very satisfactory results to the Island.

When you brought your Dominion Exhibition of 1881 under the notice of our Government, I was directed to give all the assistance in my power, and endeavour to have New Brunswick creditably represented at Halifax.

I need not recall to your recollection what was done by this Province, as you are well informed of all the details. Our Government:—all the charges required by our people to make the very satisfactory exhibit in Agriculture, Live Stock, and Manufactures, sent from New Brunswick, which was generally supposed to have added additional attraction to your Exhibition.

2nd. When our Government directed me to do all that was possible to assist you in 1881, and assumed the expense of freight and other charges, it was on the, at least implied, understanding that your

Province would reciprocate in future Exhibitions in this Province, and more particularly in Dominion and Centennial Exhibition of this year; and, for your information, I may give you the following details:—

3rd. Our Government have decided to hold a Grand Exhibition at St. John, opening Oct. 2, 1883, in aid of which the Dominion Government have promised the usual grant of \$5,000, thereby stamping it with the title of Dominion; and, in consideration of this being the anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists, that Government promise an additional \$5,000, making \$10,000 from Ottawa; our Government give \$10,000, and the City of St. John \$5,000, in all at this time \$25,000, while it is probable other grants will yet be obtained. A second Crystal Palace, 200 feet long and three stories high, is being built. The Drill Shed will be used as a Machinery Hall, and additional structures will be put up for Agricultural Implements, &c.

All this will give far more room for exhibits than for any former Exhibition in the Maritime Provinces. Of course there will be, in addition to the above, ample accommodation for Stock.

It is proposed to make all entries free; to furnish hay, straw, and water for Stock free. Free admittance to attendants on Stock or Goods. Half the freight on stock and goods paid in New Brunswick when conveying to the Exhibition will be repaid to the exhibitors, and carried back free. Every attention to other matters involving expense will be given, in order to reduce the cost to exhibitors.

4th. In view of what has been done by this Province, and the advantages now given, I trust the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, and the Government of that Province, will now be prepared to give assistance to make the proposed Exhibition worthy of the Maritime Provinces, and show the present state of Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Arts, as the result of a century's work.

5th. I would also ask to what extent the Board of Agriculture, and the Government of Nova Scotia, will assist their own people to make an extensive exhibit, particularly in the payment of freight, advertising, and expense of organizing and improving the contributions from Nova Scotia, in the manner adopted by New Brunswick toward Nova Scotia in 1881.

I do not wish to go further into details of what will be necessary to make such an exhibit as Nova Scotia should on this occasion, and simply ask that advantage be taken of the favorable opportunity of uniting the efforts of the Provinces in their Exhibitions, thereby giving more interest and weight, as well as securing a more certain success, than in the past,

and at the same time take part in celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of an event in which the people of both Provinces are interested.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,  
JULIUS L. INCHES.

*Dr. George Lawson, Halifax.*

#### EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, FOR YEAR 1882.

*Presented to House of Assembly, 12th  
March, 1883.*

In consequence of the early period at which the Legislature was called together last year, the Board met on 24th February, elected officers, held conference with the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly, and transacted other business. The officers elected were:—David Matheson, President; Israel Longworth, Vice-President; Professor Lawson, Secretary and Treasurer.

In accordance with the requirement of the Act, which specifies the month of March as the time for the annual meeting, the Board met again on 2nd March, and on the following day a second conference was held with the Agricultural Committee of the House. An Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. Longworth, Starratt and Archibald, with the President, was appointed to carry out the details of business transacted at this meeting, and to dispose of such other matters, not requiring the attendance of the whole Board, as might arise during the season.

Meetings of the Executive Committee were held in April, and again in August, 1882, and in January, 1883. Details of the business transacted at these meetings have been published in the JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE and the public newspapers. It is not thought necessary to repeat the discussions that took place on the various subjects under consideration. The statements in this report will consequently be confined to the general conclusions arrived at and business done by the Board during the year; and, for convenience, these will be given in a classified form:—

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

One of the most important duties devolving upon the Board by the Act is the maintenance in vigour and efficiency at the County and District Societies. The Board is required to receive the Accounts and Reports of such Societies, and, before granting Certificates to entitle them to participate in the Provincial grant, to see that they have complied with the provisions of the Act. The Board have accordingly examined with care the Annual Reports, Accounts, and

also the attested Returns of paid Membership, of the several Agricultural Societies that have applied for participation in the grant for the year 1882, and have prepared the following Statement showing the result of their examination. The names of the Societies are given in a classified form, also, in each case, the number of Members, the amount of attested subscriptions, the proportion of grant to which the Society will be entitled, and the names of the principal officers for the year responsible for the management of the Society's affairs. In the case of several Societies additional information has still to be obtained or corrections made of errors in attestation before their certificates for participation can be issued.

The general results of the Abstract of Returns show that the total number of Societies in the Province is the same as last year, but that there is an increase in the number in the Counties of Cape Breton, Colchester, Cumberland and Kings, and a decrease in Digby, Hants, Inverness and Yarmouth. In the other counties the number of Societies remains as before. There is a diminution, however, in the total number of members to the extent of 523; of subscriptions, to the amount of \$523.12; and of grants in aid, amounting in all to \$347.00.

The record of Societies for the last nineteen years shows that, during the operations of the Board, the Societies have increased in successive years from 37 in 1864 to 86 in 1882; the membership from 1744 to 4770; the subscriptions from \$1859 to \$5663; and the grants in aid from \$3010 to \$6480.

The holding, during the year, of District Exhibitions (to be afterwards referred to) necessarily limited to some extent the operations of the Societies more immediately concerned, by occupying the attention and time of Officers and Members, and making an exceptional draft upon the funds; but it is gratifying to the Board to be able to report that, notwithstanding this disturbing influence, most of the Societies in the several Counties have shown a fair amount of industry and zeal in carrying out the objects for which they have been organized, more especially the improvement of Live-stock.

In the County of Annapolis, the Clements Society has increased its Live-stock during the year, and now owns a Durham and Ayrshire bull, three other cattle and a Shropshire ram.

The Annapolis Royal Society has purchased the Short Horn Bull Duke of Edinburgh.

The Clarence Society has purchased a bull, in addition to the Earl of Suffey previously owned. The interest in raising Short Horn Cattle in the Society, is in-

creasing, and many are endeavoring to secure Thoroughbred animals.

The Paradise Society has secured the Short Horn Bull Favorite, No. 89, which took 1st prize at the Dominion Exhibition at Halifax. Most of the Members being interested in Dairying, have been using thorough-bred Ayrshire bulls for several years, in order to raise a class of cows of good milking qualities. They now purpose crossing the Ayrshire and Short Horn, so as to obtain suitable stock for beef and the dairy as well.

The Nietaux Society has decided in favour of an Ayrshire Bull for the large Dairy District in the western section of the Society, to take the place of a grade now owned. They have exchanged the bull formerly owned, for Kennebec Chief, and retain the Devon Fenwick Williams. Encouraged by the offer of the Government, the Society imported 17 Leicester Sheep from New Brunswick, which were sold, and realized \$187, so that there was a profit to the Society above cost and expenses of \$39.10.

The Bridgetown Agricultural Society has three thorough-bred Short Horn bulls, whose services are now showing a marked improvement in the stock of the district. The Society has adopted the system of giving bonuses on the purchase of bulls, allowing the purchaser to receive the fees, so that no fees appear in the Treasurer's general account.

In the County of Antigonish, the North Grant Society report having imported sixty dollars' worth of white Seed Wheat, which was sold at cost to members in lots of from two to six bushels, and gave an abundant yield, the quality being such that samples took both first and second prizes at the District Exhibition. The Society thus turned its funds to account, without sustaining any loss, and much good was done.

The Bayfield (Co Antigonish) Society's accounts show a payment of \$209.72 for 27 Lambs, and 5 Ewes from Prince Edward Island, and proceeds of sale of same as \$140.02.

The Antigonish Society purchased a thorough-bred Durham Bull, and still own the English Short Horn Lord Randolph. The St Andrew's Society has purchased the thorough-bred Durham Bull Alfonso.

In Cape Breton County, the Sydney Society reports ownership of two-fifths of the Stud Horse Richmond, also a Threshing Machine. The Society has purchased and disposed of to Members, one Ayrshire bull, 1 Shropshire Down Ram, and 1 Leicester Ram, 1 Ayrshire Cow; and several grade Ayrshire and Jersey cows and heifers are owned by Members.

The Sydney Mines and Little Bras d'Or Society purchased two thorough-

bred Jersey Heifers (in calf) and a young Jersey bull, at an aggregate cost of \$227.87. The Heifers were sold at auction to Members on condition that the first two calves of each, sired by a thorough-bred Jersey bull, should be the Society's property. The amount realized on the heifers, under these conditions, was only \$22 short of their original cost.

The East Bay Society has purchased a bull Willie Devon.

The Christmas Island Society held an Exhibition of Calves, Lamb and Grain, raised by members, and awarded prizes to the amount of \$18.50; the moneys thus awarded were judiciously spent, as the prize winners took some of the best prizes at the Island Exhibition, particularly in case of calves, oats and barley.

This Society reports as follows:

It is to be regretted that the recommendation of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly last Session did not afford sufficient inducement to Societies to undertake the importation of Sheep. It is the opinion of the Society that such importations should be made through the Board of Agriculture, as in that case a larger importation could be made at a much cheaper rate. The Society made an importation of seed oats and of a number of pigs last spring.

The Boularderie Society has expended \$125 in purchase of a Threshing Machine.

In Colchester County, the Onslow Society reports that, in conjunction with other Societies in the District, they imported \$300 worth of Sheep, and sold them to members, in accordance with the recommendation of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly for the Importation of Sheep. The Onslow Society imported 13 sheep, which cost \$162, and realized \$96.50. The Society owns four thorough-bred Durham bulls.

The re-formed Shubenacadie Society has purchased a Durham Bull Calf, King Lear.

The Brookfield Agricultural Society, County Colchester, report that they joined with the Onslow Society in making an importation of Sheep under the Government bonus. The sheep were sold by auction to Members of the Society. There is a marked improvement in the stock within the bounds of the Society since its formation, and still greater improvement is confidently hoped for in the future.

The Londonderry Society, (Co. Colchester), report as owning two Short Horn Durham Bulls, 3 Leicester Rams, 2 Shropshires, and 2 Southdowns.

The Bass River Society has sold to members thoroughbred sheep, imported from Prince Edward Island, together with those purchased last year.

In Cumberland County three new societies have been formed. The Amherst Society has added to its stock a thoroughbred Short Horn Durham Calf.

The Mapleton Society (formed in March 1882) purchased the thoroughbred Short Horn Bull, Eastern Prince.

The Digby Northern Society reports, as within its bounds, 1 Jersey Bull and 1 Ayrshire Bull (owned by Society); two Ayrshire and one Jersey Cow, of private ownership.

The Digby Central Society has purchased two Short Horn Bulls.

The Weymouth Society purchased a pure bred Devon Bull and two Leicester Rams. An annual exhibition was held, at which premiums to the value of \$67.92 were awarded; although not fully patronized by the members, it was a better show than any previous one.

The Hillsburgh Society purchased two Ayrshires, male and female, also a Devon Bull and a boar. A marked improvement is reported.

A new society, organized in Polling District No. 3, Cumberland Co., reports that, in consequence of the County being largely a lumbering district, agriculture has made but little advancement; clover seed is too sparingly sown, harrowing very imperfectly performed, and greater attention is needed in preparing fertilizers. Exhibitions have not proved a success as a means of advancing agricultural interests. The general good will be more fully gained by purchase of superior stock, and improved seeds of grain, potatoes, turnips, grass, clover and garden vegetables.

The Argyle Society, County Guysborough, wishing to improve the quality of oats grown in the section, imported seed oats from Ontario, but they arrived rather late to have a success this season. The Society purchased the thoroughbred Short Horn Bull Gwynne of Lucyfield last spring.

In Halifax County, at the Annual Meeting of the County Society, a resolution, moved by M. J. Power, M.P.P., seconded by Mr. P. Jack, was unanimously passed, that, in view of the great and rapidly increasing value of our domestic animals, and the importance of maintaining them in perfect health, the Directors be requested to consider what means may be adopted to secure the services of a competent Veterinary Surgeon for the city and Province. The Directors have accordingly requested an interview with the Board on the subject at the next meeting.

The Directors were also required by resolution moved by Mr. McKerron, seconded by Mr. Power, to enquire into the subject of Milk Supply to the city of Halifax, with special regard to the health of the cows from which it is derived.

At the Society's Annual Meeting Major-General Laurio presented samples of Indian Corn Ensilage from one of his Silos at Oakfield, which were tested by several members and pronounced quite sweet, and obviously excellent food for stock.

The Dartmouth Society held an exhibition for which a sum of \$150.00 was voted as a prize fund and an additional sum of \$103.00 subscribed by friends. The display of garden vegetables was especially fine. An address was delivered by His Worship Warden Payzant, which has been printed in the *JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE*.

In Hants County, the Windsor Society held an exhibition at Port Edward, Windsor, on 28th September, the prize list of which will be found in the Society's Report, (p. 72). The exhibits were large in quantity, and superior in quality to those of any former Exhibition of the Society. The Report goes on to say that the demand for cattle has been fair, prices ruling high; the shipment of beef to the Mother Country from our Province has given a decided impulse to beef raised throughout the County. Sheep in good demand, and prices ruled high.

In Inverness County, the LeMoino Society has purchased two thoroughbred bulls, the Short Horn Prince of Lucyfield and Ayrshire "Woodside." The society also imported sheep.

The Whycomogagh Society purchased the Short Horn Bull Lord Lucyfield.

In King's County, the Union Agricultural Society purchased two thoroughbred Durham Bulls, Marquis of Lorne and Prince Leopold, which have proved satisfactory. Experience proves that the prosperity of Agricultural Societies in the County depends largely upon the successful rearing of Short Horn stock, and there is no section of the Province where this variety is more eagerly sought after.

The Aylesford Society has made arrangements for holding quarterly meetings for the discussion of Agricultural subjects, to be held on the last Monday of February, May, August and November. The number of Members of this Society has decreased; this does not show a falling off, however, as one of its sections has formed an independent Society, the Tremont, and the parent Society has shown its good will by presenting to the new institution the Short Horn Bull Leo, 146, as a "freedom blessing."

The Farmers' Society report purchase of Short Horn Bull, Young Wetherby.

In Lunenburg County, the Lunenburg Agricultural Society report that, in order to advance the objects of the Society, without drawing too heavily on its funds, a majority of the members are



willing to aid the Directors by extra subscriptions for the purchase of Agricultural books, the same to be used as a Circulating Library, free of charge to the members. Seeing the improvement made in the District by the use of good thoroughbred bulls, the Society is engaged in the purchase of thoroughbred Ayrshire and Durham female stock; they have also bought a very promising Cotswold Ram.

In Pictou County, the Pictou Society has secured an interest in an excellently situated and valuable lot of land in the town of Pictou, with a view to exhibition purposes. The Society is devoting its energies this year to the improvement of Sheep, and have purchased several line rams. A committee has been appointed to disseminate information in regard to the habits of the Colorado Beetle, with a view to its extirpation, and to encourage dealers to keep Paris Green on hand to be ready when required. The Society also recommends the establishment of a Model Farm and Stock Farm, and that the grant for Provincial Exhibition in 1883 should be diverted for this purpose.

The Lorne Society imported Seeds to the value of \$500, which were sold to members at cost and charges. Two Ayrshire Bulls have been purchased, and sold in the district under restrictions. The Society held a picnic on 13th July.

The Pine Tree Society purchased three Shropshire Rams, and one Ram Lamb, two Southdown Ram Lambs, one Yorkshire Boar, and one Ayrshire Bull, which were sold to members under restrictions.

The New Glasgow Society owns five thoroughbred Bulls, viz:—2 Jerseys, 2 Ayrshires, and one Polled Angus, valued at \$735, which have been well patronized. The Society is agitating in favour of a Stock Farm.

In Queen's County, the Liverpool Society reports that its Agricultural Building is clear of debt, and is rented as a rink a \$75 for the season. The balance of receipts of the Exhibition over expenses was \$10.

In Richmond County there are two active Societies, and a third has asked for extension of time in making its returns.

In Shelburne County, the Barrington West Passage Society reports that an Exhibition, open to the township, was held in October. Of stock there were more on the ground than formerly, both thoroughbreds and grades. Vegetables of all kinds were good; Potatoes large and of excellent quality; dairy and home products and manufactures satisfactory.

The Shelburne Society has purchased, and sold to members, Barley, Lost Nation Wheat, Russian White Oats, Beauty of Hebron and White Elephant Potatoes; also, an Ayrshire Bull, 4

Shropshire, 2 Southdown, and one Cotswold Sheep, and several implements.

In Victoria County, the Middle River Society reports sale of two Ayrshire bulls to make way for a Durham, which, with the present Ayrshire, will supply the Society's wants for the ensuing season. Last summer two of the Society's imported rams were taken by bears.

(Continued in next number.)

## Advertisements.

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

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

# SEEDS

MY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR 1883 containing description and prices of the choicest kinds of Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds mailed free to all intending purchasers upon application. It is the handsomest Catalogue published in Canada, and is invaluable to all who wish to buy FINE FARM SEEDS. Special attention given to preparing MIXED GRAIN. **PERMANENT PASTURE.** Prices and full particulars will be found in Catalogue. **WM. RENNIE, Seedsman, TORONTO**

## FOR SALE.

**JERSEY BULL** "Bluenoso," 57 N.S.R. Calved December 1st, 1881, color, Squirrel Gray. Sire, "L'Etranger," 27 N. S. R., 2075 A. J. C. C. Dam, "Gazelle," 20 N. S. R., 1266 A. J. C. C.

R. C. DICKEY,  
jan Upper Canard, Kings County.

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## SHORT HORN BULLS.

### FOR SALE.

"GARFIELD," No. 135, Calved April 11th, 1880. Pedigree in "Journal of Agriculture" for November, 1881.  
"COMET," No. 121. Calved June 10th, 1881. Pedigree in "Journal of Agriculture" for November, 1881.  
"GEOFFREY," No. 177. Calved January 28th, 1882.  
"MARSHAL NEY," No. 149. Calved February 18th, 1882. Pedigree, "Journal of Agriculture" for April, 1882.  
"HARRY GARFIELD," No. 173.  
Any information about the above lot of Bulls will be given by the subscribers.

T. B. JACQUES,  
EDWIN CHASE,  
mch Church St., Cornwallis.



## Free Seed for TRIAL.

Desiring every farmer (and nearly one hundred thousand now use them) to test the purity and choice quality of the seed I raise, I will send free a collection containing a trial package of each of the following 12 Varieties for the cost of postage and putting up viz. 12 cts. Early Red Globe, Round Danvers and Cracker Onion; Marblehead Early Corn, Danvers Carrot, Coccaunt Squash; Tallboys and Improved White Spine Cucumber; Sugar Pumpkin; Improved American Savoy, Tottlers and Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage. My large Seed Catalogue free to all who write for it. **James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.**

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**COLLECTION OF SEEDS AND PLANTS**  
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### THE THOROUGH-BRED AYRSHIRE BULL "LORD CANNING,"

THREE YEARS OLD last September, Registered Pedigree, No. 22; Girt, 6 ft. 5 in.; length from behind his horns to butt of tail, 6 ft. 6 in. Docile and sure stock-getter.  
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## FOR SALE.

**SHORT-HORN BULL**, "King of the Valley," No. 152, New Stock Record. Colour red and white. Seventeen months old. Also, Ayrshire Bull "Kenelm," No. 27, New Stock Record.

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