

good idea of the Agricultural capabilities of this province.—*Colonial Farmer.*

[We assure the editor of the *Colonial Farmer* that we had no intention of slighting the botanical and horticultural tastes of the people of New Brunswick; but we think there is great room for improvement all over the Dominion, and over a large portion of the Republic as well. When a gentleman expends a few thousand dollars in buying rare plants for his green-house, he might as well tell his gardener not to throw the tallies into the stove. Fifty or sixty years ago a distinguished young botanist used to swim out into the Thames to rescue the seed papers thrown over the garden wall of the Hammersmith Nursery, so as to secure the latest information respecting botanical novelties; and if readers take the trouble to swim their eyes through the Exhibition Reports of the *Colonial Farmer* or any other paper, they have a right to feel disappointed if the names of botanical novelties are ignored without a better reason being assigned than that they are not of sufficient interest to anybody.—Ed.]

THE FRUIT GROWERS' EXHIBITION

YARMOUTH, 9th Nov., '69.

I had the pleasure of attending the Fruit Growers' Exhibition at Somerset. The display was very fine, much exceeding the show at the Great Exhibition last year, the season having been much more favorable to the perfect development and full coloring of the fruit, than that of 1868. While we, in Yarmouth county, are making rapid progress in small fruits, all of which do well, I am afraid the number of varieties of apples that will succeed in our cool damp summers is exceedingly limited; as yet, it is matter for experiment, known varieties having been scarcely grown at all, in a few years we shall know all about it. I have myself distributed many thousands of scions all over the county.

CHARLES E. BROWN.

THE ROLLS OF HONOUR AND DISHONOUR.

In the States and New Brunswick, the Agricultural papers are publishing under the head "Roll of Honor," the names of such farmers as have raised sufficient wheat for themselves and families this year. A practice of this kind, must sound strangely in the ears of English farmers and labourers who are so strongly invited to cast in their lot with American farmers on "inexhaustible wheat land." We think that a Roll of Dishonour should be established for the names of all those farmers who do not raise grain enough to provide their families with a breakfast roll every morning.

GROUND BONES.

To Professor Lawson, Editor of the *Agricultural Journal*.

SIR,—I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of ground bones for agricultural purposes. Owing to a train of unfortunate circumstances, to which you kindly and sympathetically referred, I think in your number of June last, the bone trade, hitherto, has been neither satisfactory nor remunerative. The introduction of a new business is generally attended with difficulties apart from the casualty I have alluded to, but if there were no losses, we should all grow rich.

From what I have said my prospect of profit is in the future, still I do not despair of establishing a self-sustaining branch of industry firmly identified with the agricultural interests of the Province, and it is pleasant to find my faith strengthened by the renewed applications for ground bones I am receiving from late and many new sources for the ensuing seasons.

I would state that I will continue to buy all the bones that offer at the mill, for which I pay fifty cents per hundred pounds, and that I have never sold an ounce for other than agricultural purposes, and that I have now a large quantity on hand for which I anticipate an increased demand. I would also state that I am adapting machinery for reducing raw bones to a finer state than hitherto, and also for manufacturing bone flour, (see advertisement), and finally that I could extend my notoriety by advertising extensively, which but for two reasons I would do, first is that the business will not pay for the luxury, and second that the *Agricultural Journal* opens to me a direct communication with every farmer in the Province, i. e. if it does not, it ought, as it is exclusively devoted to their interests; at the same time I have to thank the press of the city for its kindly notice of my efforts to connect my own interests with that of the farmers. Yours respectfully,

JAMES STANFORD.

Agricultural Bone Mill, Halifax.

ROUEN DUCKS.

DARTMOUTH, N. S., Nov. 1, '69.

Mr. Editor,

Dear Sir,—Can you inform me whether the pure Rouen Duck can be obtained in the province, and where, as I have, after long search and inquiry come to the conclusion that all that pass under that name round here are not the real Rouen; and, although I have a flock of perhaps as fine as can be produced of the dark duck—the drakes weigh 7 pounds and over,—yet they are not pure, and I should like to obtain them if to be had. Any of your readers who know of such

and will inform me through the columns of your valuable monthly, or by addressing:—Box 116, Post Office, Halifax, N. S., will greatly oblige, yours,

A POULTRY FANCIER.

CONDITION OF THE FLOODED DYKES.

We are glad to learn from John Northup, Esq., who has recently had an opportunity of inspecting the Dykes in King's county and Hants flooded by the great tidal wave, that although the expense of repairing the dykes will be very heavy and severely felt by the proprietors, yet the injury is not likely to be so great as was at one time expected. The rains which succeeded the incursion of the salt water have had a beneficial effect, and where the dykes will be effectually repaired this season, there is every prospect of a crop of hay next year. Indeed, at the end of October, the grass on some of the dykes was sending up green shoots, and animals were pasturing upon it.

Agriculturists throughout the Province naturally feel an interest in these great tracts of fertile land, and we trust that some of our correspondents in Cumberland, Kings, and Hants will furnish us with detailed information as to the real state of affairs, especially with reference to the steps taken to remedy the mischief. It is worth while, at the present time likewise, to discuss the possibility of adopting measures for lessening injury to the dyke lands in the event of similar catastrophes in the future. Every country has its maritime or seashore plants. The use of these in binding shifting sands is very well known and extensively taken advantage of throughout Europe and Asia, and to a sparing extent on the American coast; but the employment of such plants as a defence against the action of the waves and in binding dykes, is as yet in its infancy in English speaking countries; we commend the subject to the consideration of those interested in dyke lands, as one well worthy of investigation and experiment. If some of the strong-growing maritime hedge plants of Europe would withstand our winters, they might be made available by a little ingenuity, but we are not aware of any experiments in this direction. There are several maritime shrubs and herbaceous plants along our own coasts which might likewise be tried.

We invite our readers to make suggestions or afford information on this subject, and any inquiries that may reach us will be replied to as fully as available information can warrant.