

an acre; while, with a crop of thirty-five bushels per acre, we can pay our help liberally and not overwork them; get a good round price for our team work; enough rent for our land so that we can afford to improve it, and still have \$18 cash left in our pockets as the net profit from each acre. *Take your choice!*

You may think that I should not have made any account of the straw in my table, as there was none made in the average table. In the latter case some other things are left out also, such as use of barn and interest, which would go toward balancing the value of the small quantity of straw that an average crop of wheat produces. Again, if I had to harvest, draw in, thresh and market an acre of wheat for \$2 50, I should certainly want the straw thrown in. There are few farms in the Eastern or Middle States where the straw from a large crop of wheat, cut early and fed with grain, cannot be made to bring at least \$8.00 per acre. Even if the straw is used only for bedding and manure, it has a value for this purpose, and if we charge the wheat crop with the manure it uses, it should certainly have credit for the straw.

I consider the items given in the table under the head of "Working Land," as among the most important essentials for a large crop of wheat. The good book says: "As a man sows so shall he reap," and this is emphatically true of wheat-raising. I have succeeded in one instance in increasing the yield on the same land from twenty-three to thirty-three bushels, and in another from twenty-three to thirty-five bushels, by thorough working of the land alone, no manure having been applied to the land between the two crops, except to half an acre. Good seed put in early also helps one to raise a large crop without manure. In the *Country Gentleman* for Dec. 28th, W. J. F., in an article on the available supply of nitrogen, says "ammonia is of less moment to very early sown fall wheat," and goes on to give the scientific reason. He hits the nail squarely on the head, as usual. By the way, that article alone is worth the price of the paper for a year.

Summit Co., O. T. B. TERRY.

THE ARMY-WORM IN 1882.

The damage to crops from the army-worm in the more northern States, which we predicted in the June number of the *Naturalist*, while not nearly so great as in 1880, has still been marked in certain localities, notably in Saratoga County, N. Y. The year 1882 will, however, be a disastrous army-worm year in many of the southern States. Never before in the history of its appearance has the worm been so general south of Mason and Dixon's line. The first week in May it appeared in force in the northern

counties of Alabama, and shortly afterwards in nearly all the southern counties of Tennessee. Later, alarming accounts were received from Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, and in June some fields of grain in the District of Columbia were badly damaged. The first week in August a correspondent in Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana, sent us genuine northern army-worms, with the report that they were greatly injuring the corn crop, but were not so numerous as they had been in May and June. Moreover, Dr. Charles Mohr informs us that the hay crop around Mobile, Ala., was completely ruined by an army-worm which, from all accounts, seems to be the true *Leucania unipuncta*.—C. V. Riley, in *American Naturalist*.

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 latest and most complete catalogue published in Canada, and is available to all who wish to buy PURE FARM SEEDS. Special attention given to supplying MIREN GRASSES for PERMANENT PASTURES. Prices and full particulars will be found in Catalogue.

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FOR SALE.

HIGHLAND CHIEF, a beautiful pure bred young Bull, 10 months old, weighs about 800 lbs.

Sire—"Chivalry," 1765, Eng. Dam—"Fame I," 4536, Eng., by "Waterside King," 870, Eng. G. Dam—"Fern," 1483, Eng., by "Juryman," etc., etc., see Register.

"Fame," with others, was imported by the Board of Agriculture, and sold by auction last spring to J. E. Chipman. This calf "Highland Chief" was dropped a few days after the sale; he is probably the handsomest young bull of this breed in Canada, is registered in Nova Scotia Register, and is only offered for sale to prevent in-breeding. Apply to

CHIPMAN BROS.

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FOR SALE,

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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D. H. COFFIN, Kentville.

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.

J. W. MARGESON,
Chipman's Corner, Cornwallis,
Kings Co., N. S.

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How We Test Seeds.

Probably from the fact that our long experience as Practical Gardeners, made us realize the necessity more strongly than most seed dealers, we very early in our career as seedsmen inaugurated the practice of testing all seeds before selling. From the small tests begun in 1872, this practice has extended as it became so systematized that the past season it required the entire use of one of our largest greenhouses for our seed tests during the fall and winter, and afterwards in spring in the open ground we had set out many thousand plants, representing the stock in vegetable seeds alone of over 500 growers. All these tests are carried on under the personal supervision of PETER HENDERSON, and as the author of "Gardening for Profit" has had as long and as varied an experience as most men in operations connected with the soil, it will be seen that we are placed in a position to judge, not only as to the germinating properties, but what is of far more importance, the purity of the seeds, and the kinds of seeds best suited for all gardening purposes. If therefore you can buy seeds as cheaply from us, and we think if you will compare prices you will find that you can—it will certainly be to your interest to do so. Our Catalogue for 1882 of Everything for the Garden is now ready, and will be mailed free on application.

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SHORT-HORN STOCK.

FOR SALE.

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