

meeting, and in behalf of the society returned their warmest thanks to the several speakers.

We have an enquiry for a thoroughbred Short Horn Bull with undoubted pedigree. He is wanted by a Society who are willing to give a high price for a really good animal of perfect purity. He must be young; about one or two years preferred. Any society or individual having such an animal to dispose of will oblige us by sending particulars.

IN connection with the remarks made in the last issue of the JOURNAL, and called for by the action of the proprietors of the Wellington Tannery in erecting a Bone Mill for the supply to our farmers of this most valuable and necessary manure, we have extracted, in a condensed form, the following remarks from Stephen's Book of the Farm:

"This manure is not only cheap but insures a good crop of turnips in ordinary circumstances, and its use expedites field labours very much. For roots the best application of bone dust is in the drill along with the seed. The quantity of bone dust used is commonly six bushels to the imperial acre; and experience has proved that the crop improved up to 16 bushels, but that any quantity beyond that even up to 24 bushels produced no greater effect than the 16 bushels. Bone dust weighs about 47 lbs. to the bushel. About 7 cwt. to the acre would therefore be about the quantity that should be used. The smaller bone-dust is more effective because it mixes more intimately with the soil, but its effect continues for a shorter time. Bone-dust is therefore the more valuable manure for turnips, &c., whilst for grain and hay land, inch or half-inch bone would be preferable. A comparison of 4 acres dressed with bone-dust, and 4 acres dressed with 15 2 horse loads per acre of farm yard dung gave favorable results in favor of the bone-dust and all the crops in the same rotation. Barley, hay, pasture and oats were also better on the boned land in their respective years.

"Bone-dust as commonly imported is almost always adulterated with plaster, brick-dust, ashes, &c., and as it is difficult to ascertain its purity it should always be purchased direct from the grinder on the spot. The Perthshire farmers with true Scotch shrewdness formed an Association, and employed a thoroughly trustworthy manager to grind the bones for them so as to avoid adulteration. Our farmers should therefore be careful to buy only from thoroughly reliable manufacturers. The best analyses have shown that 1 ton of bone-dust equals 30 tons of farm yard

dung in its manuring powers. But as only 7 cwt. can be employed with advantage, that amount can be used as a substitute for 10½ tons of barn manure. Bone-dust is thus best employed in conjunction with barn manure, enabling the farmer to spread his home made manure over a large portion of his farm, and those who purchase manure and have it by rail or road to their farms will thus see that bone-dust in its prime cost of about \$1.50 per cwt. will stand them about the same price as barn manure at \$1 per ton, when delivered at the farm. But the especial gain is in the cost of handling for loading, hauling, and spreading the 7 cwt. as against the 10½ tons, and the knowledge that the bone will be more lasting in its effects."

We purpose in a future issue giving quotations from other writers on this very interesting and important subject, and shall be glad to receive correspondence giving accounts of the writers' experience in the use of bone manure. It has been stated that the use of bone-dust is the best specific against the potato disease. Can any of our readers give any information on this subject?

N. S. SHORT HORN HERD BOOK REGISTER.

CXVI.—CAPTAIN, *Roan*, property of James Clark, Esq., Tatamagouche.

Bred by Henry Longworth, Esq., Glynwood, P. E. Island, dropped 5th May, 1871.

Got by Lord Clarence.

Dam—Lady *Roan*, bred on P. E. Island Government Stock Farm, and got by Costa in England.

Grand Dam—*Rosa Gwynne*, bred by John Claydon, Littleberry. Calved Dec. 20th, 1863. Imported by Island Government for Stock Farm in 1865, got by Prince Gwynne, (20547).

G.g. dam—*Roxtle* by Prince of Prussia, (16752).

G.g.g. dam—*Red Rosa* by Horatio, (10335).

G.g.g.g. dam—*Maria* by 3rd Duke of Northumberland, (3647).

G.g.g.g.g. dam—*Modesty* by Velocipede, (3552).

G.g.g.g.g.g. dam—*Crocus* by Sir Thomas, (2636).

PEDIGREE OF LORD CLARENCE.

Lord Clarence, *Roan*, calved May 25th, 1863. Imported to the Island by Government for Stock Farm, 1865. Got by Fitz-clarence, (14552).

Dam—Lady Hopewell by Hopewell, (10332).

G. dam—Lady of the Manor by Highfyer, (11576).

G.g. dam—Lady Bountiful by Usimer, (9763).

G.g.g. dam—Beludan by Rancucular, (2479).

G.g.g.g. dam—Sylph by Sir Walter, (2637).

PUBLICATIONS.

Seed Catalogue and Plant Catalogue of Peter Henderson & Co., 33 Portland St., New York, 1875.

Messrs. Henderson's is the first American Catalogue we have received this season, although one or two have reached us from England and continental Europe. Both the Seed and Nursery Catalogues are admirably got up, and the gorgeous yet chaste illustrations of flowers, perfectly beautiful in form, and as brilliant in colors as the brightest spectrum bands, are sufficient to tempt the duller eye. Among novelties in seeds we note a white Pansy, called "White Treasure" which differs from the old whites in being not of an opaque, but of a translucent white. *Dicentra chrysantha* is an erect rigid sort, in the style, we presume, of our pretty *Corydalis glauca*, but much larger and finer. The Mediterranean *Galactites tomentosa* is introduced to cultivation, it appears. *Loasa hispida* is recommended for pot culture; take care of its stings. Several new varieties of *Phlox Drummondii* and *Portulacca* are described; they seem to promise well. The description of these and other novelties is followed by an ample enumeration of flower and vegetable seeds, so fully illustrated as to leave nothing farther to desire in the way of a guide to seed-shopping.

The Plant Catalogue is also very full, and contains so many of what are novelties to us that we fear to begin an enumeration. The great feature of the Plant Catalogue is the wood cut illustrations, which show admirably, not only the form of the flowers and leaves, but their surface texture as well. The information given as to habits, &c., will be found useful by cultivators.

The *Weekly Graphic*, Graphic Publishing Co., Halifax. Nos. 1 and 2.

We hope that the enterprize shown in establishing this weekly literary journal will meet with proper encouragement, not only in Halifax but throughout the Province and the Dominion. The names of some of the contributors, such as Rev. Mr. Hill, Professor De Mille, Rev. G. M. Grant, Professor How, &c., form a sufficient guarantee of the literary character of the *Weekly Graphic*. The first two numbers are interesting and instructive, and the paper will no doubt speedily become a welcome visitor to many a household.