

were also bought in Windsor, and have done well.

Two young Cotswold rams were also purchased by the Society, and caused very general disappointment, not thriving as well through last winter as was anticipated; but during this summer they have much improved, and will doubtless cause a beneficial change in the small and scrubby breeds of sheep, for the most part kept by our farmers. It is still kept in view to purchase a ewe of the same breed, so as to keep up the stock pure.

A number of last year's subscribers have withdrawn their membership this year, on account of the improved stock imported, preferring rather to adhere to the old and degenerate breeds so common in this county; but this must be expected. We hope yet to exceed the list of last year, but not in time to enable us to draw the Provincial grant on the whole number.

The amounts to be given at the proposed exhibition have necessarily to be small, and are as follows:—

Bulls, 6 prizes	\$8.00
Cows and Heifers, 10 do.	12.00
Sheep and Lambs, 6 do.	6.00
Vegetables, 37 do.	14.00
Homespun Cloth, 3 do.	2.25
Steers, 13 do.	16.00
Swine, 4 do.	7.00
Grains, 17 do.	10.00
Apples, 5 do.	3.25

An Alderney bull, 4 years old, bought by the Society in the spring, will be sold at public auction the day of the exhibition, if not previously disposed of at private sale, in order that two younger animals may be procured, to provide for both the Eastern and Western districts. The present animal is sold for no fault, as he will be sold at private sale for the low sum of \$30. A good chance is offered to any Society or persons desiring a good animal of that breed.

This season, with us, the hay crop is light, and potatoes rotting; but other vegetables, and grain, good.

H. B. MITCHELL.

Chester, Sept. 1, 1866.

PARADISE AGRICULTURAL SOC'Y.

A new Agricultural Society has been formed in Annapolis county, called the "Paradise Agricultural Society."

There are 52 members, who have subscribed one hundred and four dollars, and purchased the best Ayrshire Bull offered at the recent sale of Imported Stock.—*President*, Israel Longley; *Sec'y*, Wm. E. Starratt.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to many enquiries we have to state that warrants enabling Societies to obtain their Government Grants for the present year will be mailed to the Secretaries of the respective Societies about the end of the present month.

Miscellaneous.

ACADIAN BOTANY.

NO. III.

SENECIO JACOBÆA, Linn. Common Ragwort. Stems erect, two to three feet high; leaves lyrate, bipinnatifid, segments divaricated, toothed, glabrous. Flowers in corymbs, heads large, ray spreading, achenes of the disk hairy, those of the ray glabrous, involucre hemispherical. Perennial. Hook. and Arnott, Brit. Flora, 6 ed., page 238. E. B., t. 1130.

The farm weeds of Pictou differ in some respects from those in other parts of the country. One of them is a British plant, *Senecio Jacobæa*, called Weebo in Scotland, Ragwort in England, and "Stinking Willie" at Pictou. It grows nowhere else on the American continent, so far as we have been able to ascertain. It first appeared on a heap of ballast discharged at Pictou from an English vessel some fifty years ago. It is now a common weed in pastures about the town, and is extending along the roadsides for a distance of 20 miles or more. The farmers would do well to weed it out, and stay its further progress.

With regard to the Ragwort or "Stinking Willie," we wish to call the attention of Pictou farmers to the fact that it is a most pernicious weed, more so than is usually supposed. Dr. Anderson made a careful and elaborate analysis of this plant last year in the Laboratory of the Agricultural Society of Scotland, and he found it to yield a larger amount of ash than any other weed examined. This indicates the tendency of the weed to lock up, during the period of its growth, a quantity of valuable mineral matter which ought to be available for the more valuable grasses and clovers. The ash consists principally of potash and soda salts.

The amount of ash of a plant represents the amount of valuable food material which it has taken from the soil. Of common English weeds the Mayweed and Sorrel yield 1 per cent. of ash, Groundsel 1½ per cent., the Corn Marigold and Dock 2 per cent.; but our Pictou friend (or enemy rather), yields more than 5 per cent. of ash! That is to say, bulk for bulk it takes more than twice as much food out of the soil as the Dock and, four times as much as the Mayweed.

The following details of the analysis may indicate to Pictou farmers how well the Stinking Willie is qualified to rob their pastures:—

Water	78.36
Albuminous Compounds	1.49
Other organic matters	15.11
Ash	5.04
	100.00
Nitrogen	0.24

The ash contained:—

Peroxide of Iron	2.34
Lime	11.42
Magnesia	3.69
Potash	24.33
Chloride of Potassium	10.97
Chloride of Sodium	9.44
Phosphoric acid	6.54
Sulphuric acid	8.41
Silicic acid	1.32
Carbonic acid	17.11
Charcoal	0.88
Sand	3.67
	99.62

The sand, charcoal and carbonic acid being deducted, the analysis gives:—

Peroxide of Iron	2.98
Lime	14.57
Magnesia	4.58
Potash	31.07
Chloride of Potassium	13.99
Chloride of Sodium	12.05
Phosphoric acid	8.34
Sulphuric acid	10.74
Silicic acid	1.68
	100.00

VERONICA MONTANA, Linn. Mountain Speedwell. Racemes lax, few flowered, leaves cordate-ovate, petiolate, serrated, stem hairy all around, fruit orbicular, notched at the apex and base, flat, membranous, glabrous, ciliated, much larger than the calyx. Hook. and Arnott, Brit. Flora, ed. 6, page 291. E. B., t. 766.

In the *Agricultural Journal* we have already noticed the occurrence of *Veronica Chamædrys* at the Prince's Lodge, Bedford Basin, as a naturalized English plant. It now gives us pleasure to add another species of this beautiful genus, although likewise an introduced one. Specimens have been communicated to us by Professor How, D.C.L., Windsor, accompanied by the following remarks:—

"I send you a specimen of *Veronica montana*. The *Veronica* grows in a bed perhaps three or four feet square in rather low land, on the edge of a copse of spruces near the Parish Church, Windsor, about three-quarters of a mile from the village."

BULBS—PLANT NOW FOR SPRING FLOWERS.

Every one enjoys the spring flowers that come from the hardy bulbs, and yet we seldom see these in gardens, for the reason that they are forgotten in autumn—the proper season for planting them. As a reminder we will say, that the sooner, after the middle of October, the bulbs can be got in to ground, the better. If the bulbs are to be bought, purchase early, before the stock of the dealers becomes reduced. If the soil is not in good condition, it should be manured with old cow manure, and if disposed to be heavy, some sand may be worked in. The best success will be had if the old soil be dug out to the depth of twenty inches, and the space filled with fresh pasture loam and decayed cow manure. When the bed is prepared, let it settle, and then plant the bulbs. It is a good practice to