

dream of wandering West through some Manitoban wilderness to hew out new farms for themselves that cannot possibly, in their lifetime at least, be as good as the old—this is a problem that he did not attempt to explain on any scientific or other principle. Horace Greeley used to say to the young men "Go West." Our formula should be "Go to Stowiacke."—*Chronicle*.

THE *London Globe* furnishes the following account of the latest sale of Canadian Short Horn Durham Cattle in England:—

It was quite anticipated that Mr. Cochrane's consignment of short horns from Canada would be one of the sensational sales of the year, but Mr. Thornton, who sold the cattle, could scarcely have expected that 4,300 guineas would be reached for one animal. The stock that was sold yesterday were shipped on the 4th of August from Montreal, and were landed in Liverpool on the 15th, and after a ten days' passage they looked uncommonly well, thus proving that their constitutions were hardy when they appeared on the slope of Cloudesdales Farm, at Eillesbeck. The animals sent over consisted of a number of first-class specimens of the Booth blood and of the Bates, the latter of which are decidedly most in favour at present. Of the Bates, the Third and Fifth Duchess of Hillhurst, were present; also the celebrated bull, Second Duke of Hillhurst, and son of Sixth Duke of Geneva, which is now in use in the herd of the Earl of Dunmore, whose selections from his herd made such high prices two or three years ago. [The splendid Bull Lord of Braemar, owned by the Bridgetown Agricultural Society, was bred by the Earl of Dunmore.] When Vesper Star came into the ring there was quite a sensation. She is a charming red and white cow. From 100 guineas which was bidden she rapidly rose to 1,000 guineas, at which sum the sand-glass ran down, amid cheers, to Mr. Crosby, of Kerry, Ireland. When the Third Duchess of Hillhurst, a magnificent red, stepped into the ring there was not a moment's pause until 1,000 guineas were offered, and Mr. Loder claimed her as his own at 4,100 guineas, amid great applause, Mr. Thornton declaring her to be the highest priced cow in England. Lord Bective, when Fifth Duchess of Hillhurst came into the ring, offered 1,000 guineas, capped immediately by 1,000 more. Then 3,000 came, 3,500, and Lord Bective, being determined to have this beautiful red in defiance of all other competitors, even bid 1,000 guineas advance upon his previous bid, securing the charming creature for 4,300 guineas, which is, with the exception of the Duchess of Geneva, sold at New York Mills sale

two or three years ago for 7,000 guineas, the highest price ever given. The Second Duke of Hillhurst, a magnificent specimen of the shorthorn breed, at 80 guineas, fell to Mr. Longman, of Paternoster-row. The sale resulted in the grand total of £17,150.

THE commercial men of Toronto are deserving of much credit for their enterprise, even if they are preparing to take more golden apples out of the teeth of Montrealers and Halifaxians. Encouraged by the success of the spring sale of horses, when upwards of 600 were disposed of, we learn by the English Agricultural papers that the Toronto men have made arrangements for an autumn sale on Sept. 29th, 30th, and Oct. 1st, when 300 horses will be offered, specially selected for the English market; favourable rates of passage across the Atlantic have been arranged.

WITH reference to the notice of *Digitalis purpurea* in another column, we wish to add some information subsequently obtained from H. Poole, Esq., Inspector of Mines. It appears that the locality where the plant was found is about a mile and a half south of Riversdale, Pictou County, and that there was no crop in the land last year, when it was first cleared. We have consequently now no information indicating its probable origin.

A COUNTY Agricultural Exhibition was held at Pictou, unfortunately on the same days as the Truro one; farmers, not being birds, could not be in the two places at once. We learn, by the papers, that the Pictou Exhibition was very successful, that the stock, and especially the horses, far exceeded expectation, and that much interest in agricultural improvement was excited among the farmers and others who attended.

AT the recent Exhibition at Antwerp, the wheat and other cereals were very small and stunted, and the straw much discoloured. The roots were all full of finger-and-toe, potatoes very poor and diseased. "Belgium is half a century behind England in agricultural plant and implement improvement,"—so says Mr. Howard. The only novel implement shown at Antwerp was a hand threshing machine. From the accounts received, we think Pictou or Truro or Kentville could each beat Antwerp. The great art of the Belgian farmer is the saving of manure.

SEVERAL pedigrees of registered stock are necessarily deferred till next No.

LET not Nova Scotia farmers imagine that we have a wet climate. Fifeshire is one of the best grain-growing counties in Scotland,—yet see the report of August, 1877:—"There was only one day on which rain did not fall during the whole month; total rainfall for the month 10 inches. (!) There is still a great deal of hay to secure (Sept. 6), and at least a half of what is in the fields is rotten." Notwithstanding all this, Fifeshire farming is profitable, and farmers pay a rental of three or four pounds per acre.

AT the Exhibition held at the Agricultural Hall, London, this week (Oct. 3—8th), prizes are offered for cheeses in bulk, not less than one ton, 1st, silver medal and \$175; 2nd, bronze medal and \$100; 3rd, \$50; 4th, \$30; 5th, \$20. We do not hear of any Nova Scotian cheeses having been sent. The difficulty brought up at the Truro Root discussion might possibly be got over by offering prizes similar to the London cheese ones, for roots in quantities of not less than one ton.

WE copy from the *Agricultural Gazette* the following very complete account of the terror to potato growers, from the pen of our excellent entomological friend, Andrew Murray, Esq., in former years lecturer on Natural Science in the new College of Edinburgh. The coloured drawings referred to may be seen at the Kentville Exhibition, and will afterwards be placed in the Chemistry class room in Dalhousie College at Halifax:—

[Anxious like our contemporaries to lend our aid towards making the dreaded Colorado potato beetle, with whose invasion we are threatened, as universally known as possible, so that everyone that meets it may at once recognise it and destroy it, we this week give a coloured plate—in which the larger figures have been drawn and coloured from nature by Mr. Andrew Murray, F.L.S.—exhibiting the beetle in its various stages, and also showing it considerably magnified so as display its characters with greater accuracy than can be done in a smaller figure. At the same time the following *résumé* from the pen of Mr. Murray, of its history, its habits, and the proper mode of dealing with it may prove useful to our readers.]

#### HISTORY.

Along the slopes of the prairies lying at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, grows a wild potato plant named *Solanum rostratum*. Its range extends up the ravines or canons of the Rocky Mountains, but the recorded habitats are chiefly on the prairies. It is a prickly plant, being provided with strong spines both