

at which seeds may be sown will vary with their size. Large seeds, such as Lupins, Sweet Peas, *Martynia fragrans*, Gourds, Marvel of Peru, Morning Glory, *Convolvulus minor*, *Canna Indica*, *Nasturtium*, *Palma Christi*, Sunflower, Scabiosa, &c., may be sown from half to three-quarters of an inch deep. Asters, Balsams, Candytuft, *Elychrysum*, *Escholtzia*, *Hedysarum*, *Hollyhock*, *Cypress Vine*, *Larkspur*, *Crimson Flax*, *Malva*, *Mulope*, *Marigold*, *Mignonette*, *Nemophila*, *Phlox Drummondii*, *Stocks*, *Verbenas*, *Zinnias*, &c., may be sown from an eighth to a quarter of an inch in depth. *Ageratum*, *Amaranthus*, *Antirrhinum*, *Browallia*, *Carnation*, *Clarkia*, *Coreopsis*, *Daisy*, *Forget-me-Not*, *Godetia*, *Jacobea*, *Lophospermum*, *Maurandya*, *Viscaria*, *Lobel's Catchfly*, and a great many others, require to be merely covered. Some others, *Calceolaria*, *Humea elegans*, *Lobelia*, *Oxalis rosea*, *Petunia*, *Portulaca*, &c., should be sown on the surface of the earth, pressed lightly in, and shaded from the sun for a few days till the young plants come up. Some seeds which have a woolly covering, as *Acroclinium*, *Globe Amaranth*, *Rhodanthe Manglesi*, &c., should have it rubbed off before sowing. Some, as Sweet Peas, Lupins, *Nasturtium*, should be steeped in water for a few hours before planting.

As the strength and beauty of the plants, and their capability to produce both a profuse and prolonged bloom, will depend on the richness of the soil, and the manner of preparing it to receive the young plants, the greatest pains should be taken to prepare it in the most thorough manner, therefore dig it deeply, and work into it plenty of well-rotted manure, and a liberal supply of leaf mould, when it can be procured. In digging use a fork in preference to a spade, as it will pulverise the ground better; and never on any account work it in wet weather; if it is worked while wet, it becomes hard and cloggy, and it may take the greater part of a season to get it into good condition again. After the plants have made sufficient growth they should be transplanted into the borders where they are to remain. For this purpose choose a dull, showery day, if possible, or if in dry weather, let it be done in the evening, and water immediately after planting. After the plants are established, they will require no other care than to tie up the taller growing sorts to stakes, to prevent the rain and wind from beating them down and injuring the flowers.

Flower seeds by mail post-paid to all parts of the Dominion.

The Subscriber having had experience as a flower gardener in some of the best gardens in England and France, flatters himself on having the best collection of

Flower Seeds ever offered in the Dominion, and every care will be taken to please when the selection is left with him.

ALFRED SAUNDERS,
Seedsman, &c.,
170 Argyle-st., Halifax.

EXPERIMENT WITH NORWAY OATS.

After a careful examination of the famed *Yankee*, NORWAY OATS, I feel perfectly satisfied myself that they are only a variety of the Old Tartarian Oats (*Avena orientalis*) which have been cultivated in some localities in Scotland for centuries, and then under common rotation cultivation often yield 60 imperial bushels per acre, but though they measure well, the weight is deficient, generally not more than 36 lbs. per bushel, consequently they are not much thought of in a country where oats are rated at their true value by the quantity of meal they will yield from a bushel, or given weight of oats. Besides there is a difference between the Imperial and Winchester bushel used in these Provinces and the United States, which will still further bring up the quantity grown in Scotland nearer the average yield of the Norway Oats, which in Nova Scotia average about 75 bushels per acre, taking 32 pounds as the standard weight of a bushel. I am informed by a competent authority in New Brunswick, which is a great oat-raising country, that they are not much valued there.

J. W. BUSTIS.

Reports of Agri. Societies.

SHELburne AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An Agricultural Society has been formed at Shelburne. W. F. McCoy, President; Adam Bower, Jr, Vice President; R. G. Irwin, Treasurer; John Bower, Jr., Secretary. The Council consists of A. D. Bower, R. Quinlon, J. Davis, Robert Irwin and Robert Bower.

Miscellaneous.

MULCHING NEWLY-TRANSPLANTED TREES.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says that the past spring he set out one hundred apple trees. Part of these he mulched with about four inches of coarse hay and straw; the rest he kept nicely hoed. All these trees are living except one, but those which he kept hoed have made the best growth—over a foot, notwithstanding the drought. A near neighbour, who set last year, lost nearly

half of his trees this summer, but then he had the pleasure of harvesting a poor crop of oats, sowed close up to the trees.

Keeping the surface of the soil mellow by frequent stirring is doubtless the very best mulch; but it is so apt to be neglected, to be crowded out by the pressure of farm work, that the safer way for our farmers is to put on a liberal mulch before dry weather or haying time sets in, and put their oat crop in another field.

A celebrated agriculturist used to say that the best fertilizer was cultivation; hence those who will attend faithfully to stirring the surface of the soil around their newly-planted trees for a few years will combine the advantages of the best mulch with the best fertilizer.

SOW MANGOLDS EARLY.

Farmers not unfrequently make a mistake in sowing mangolds too late, even in this climate of Canada, where the spring season is often so backward, and so liable to untimely frost. A correspondent of the *Farmer* (Scottish) makes the following statement in reference to this point: On a Scotch farm, at an altitude of about 500 feet, or near the upper limits of wheat cultivation, we have seen an excellent crop of mangold wurtzel which was sown on the 22nd of March; while a month later, sowing made there, both in that and other seasons, could only be characterized as failures. Mangold wurtzel seeds, unlike those of turnips, do not vegetate readily at low temperatures; hence, although sown in November, or at other periods, throughout the winter and early spring, the young plants do not appear till both soil and weather have attained a sufficient warmth. Nor are they so susceptible of injury from slight frosts as plants of turnips. The garden beet is only a finer and more delicate variety of mangold or field beet, yet gardeners do not hesitate to sow it in the beginning of March, at the same time with carrot, parsnip, onion, and other seeds which require the full length of the growing season to bring them to maturity.

ADVERTISEMENTS!

AGRICULTURAL BONE MILL

THIS MILL is now in full operation, and large quantities of Bones are offered for sale. The Mill is under supervision of the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, and all Bones sold at the establishment are genuine.

PRICES.

Half inch Bone.....\$24.00 per ton.
Finely-ground Bone..... 30.00 "

Delivered free of charge, on board the Cars at Richmond Depot.

Purchasers will save trouble by sending their own bags, which, together with orders, may be left at Stanford's Leather Store, 26 Water Street.

JAMES STANFORD.

Halifax, N.S., June, 1868.