

cows, the volatile oil in which the flavor resides combines with the fatty matter of the milk, viz.—the cream or butter. At present the hay-fields are in many places white with caraway, even in the immediate vicinity of Halifax city, where clean farming is naturally looked for. One farmer often asks another,—how can I get rid of caraway? And the usual answer is: Why, I ploughed up my field for a year or two, and the nasty thing would't go away, and I have it as bad as ever; there's no use trying. Now the remedy is extremely simple; during the present week set to work and pull up all the plants when in flower; and should you have a young crop, repeat the operation next summer when it comes into flower, and you will have no further trouble. A boy can pull an acre in a day, and it is a cheap riddance. If you let the caraway go to seed it yearly extends and will soon cover your farm.

The PASTURES started very early this spring, (giving timely relief to farmers who had a short supply of hay), and they are still fresh and green everywhere, affording abundance of food to grazing stock. Many of our pastures are filled with poor useless grasses. The green Meadow or Kentucky Blue Grass is well worthy of encouragement in pasture lands, as it will grow in almost any soil, gives early herbage, and is never winter-killed. There are two injurious pasture weeds that ought to be well looked to, viz: the lamb-kill or lamb-poison, a small shrub which is extremely abundant in Halifax county, and no where more so than about Dartmouth; and the rattle grass which abounds in the eastern parts of the Province, and in Cape Breton, robbing not only the soil, but the pasture grasses of their juices, for it is a true parasite.

The present will probably prove to be at once the best and the worst season that we have had for potatoes for some years. In dry upland where potatoes were planted during the first dry weather of spring, the crops have come on very rapidly indeed, and look remarkably well; but in low and wet situations, the subsequent wet weather completely destroyed them. In Annapolis the frost did mischief both to potatoes and Indian Corn. Many farmers have had to plow up their early plantings, and to sow oats instead. Here we have another practical lesson of the season. Wetlands should be drained. On many farms in low lying and sheltered situations potato ploughing is still going on; these crops will scarcely have time to ripen should we not have a fine summer and autumn. It is believed that considerable quantities of potatoes have been planted throughout the Province this season, and we may look forward

to a fair and well-ripened crop should the remainder of the season give average weather. Everywhere on the Peninsula potatoes are looking well, and about Bedford and Windsor road the same remark applies; we hear from Windsor and more distant localities equally favorable accounts. It is feared that in Prince Edward Island, the spring rains (which according to some exaggerated accounts nearly submerged the island) seriously impeded the preparation of the soil for potato crops.

We hear from all parts of the Province the most gratifying accounts of the progress of the Goodrich Seedling Potatoes, recently distributed by the Board of Agriculture. One point we would earnestly press upon those into whose hands these seedlings have fallen, viz: to take great care to preserve each variety distinct and in a state of purity free from admixture with other sorts. There will no doubt be great demands for the seed next season, and if not preserved in a state of purity the intentions of the Board will be frustrated.

OATS, wherever they were sown prior to the June showers, show a healthy braid. The partial failure of early sown potatoes, and the low price of seed oats have encouraged the more extensive sowing of the grain this season. The practice of sowing oats and cutting in a green state for curing as hay seems to be on the increase. Poor soils it does not exhaust so much as ripening the grain, and in cheap grain seasons, the oat hay is not much less valuable than the grain crop, while the labour of raising is less.

WHEAT we hear good accounts of wherever it has been sown. The season was extremely favorable for getting in this crop, but it is so much at the mercy of insects that we must wait patiently till a more advanced period before any indication can be given of the probable yield.

WINTER RYE has made a very luxuriant growth, beginning already in some places to reach the tops of the fences.

SWEDISH TURNIPS are now being sown and in absence of rain are likely to suffer a good deal in their early stage from the so-called "turnip fly," a minute beetle which attacks the plant so soon as it rises above ground. We have given in the first No. of the *Journal* the various remedies that may be applied with effect (page 9.) Thin sowing is too much practiced in Nova Scotia, and this augments the evil.

CABBAGES suffer from drought and the fly in the same way as turnips, and similar remedies may be applied.

Large numbers of excellent fat cattle have been coming into Halifax market for some time past, and they are at this season becoming scarce in the country. New milch cows bring high prices. Calves have been arriving in great numbers. Lambs are likewise becoming numerous, but most

of them would be better kept on their pastures for some time longer. Sir Walter Scott, walking with his wife one day pointed to a flock of lambs on the hill and remarked: How beautiful the creatures are! 'Yes,' she said 'with mint sauce.' Some of the lambs we see arriving at Richmond station would hardly suggest that remark, they are so young and thin.

From the fruit districts we have favorable accounts of the APPLE ORCHARDS. Within the last week there have been several frosts, rather severe for the season, and in some localities no doubt damage has been done, not however we believe to any serious extent. About Windsor, apples and other fruit trees seem to be suffering from various insect pests which are exercising the ingenuity of the Windsor fruitists to keep them within bounds. We have not as yet, however, heard much of gooseberry mildew this season, and everywhere small fruit seems to be doing well.

PLUMS are fruiting abundantly.

CHERRIES are already ripe at Wolfville.

STRAWBERRIES have been ripe in the pastures for more than a week, and the larger garden sorts are now swelling their fruits. Watering in dry weather not only promotes the growth of the plant, but increases the size and improves the flavour of the fruit. Wm's Albany is one of the best strawberries for general culture, and although not by any means a new sort, appears to be very little known in this Province. It is a free grower, hardy, and an abundant bearer, fruit large and a little acid.

We are happy to learn from D. Henry Starr, Esq., that the applications received this season by the Fruit Growers' Association from the London Horticultural Society are succeeding well in the hands of various fruit growers. Any one wishing to see them may do so conveniently at Mr. Harris' nursery. A set of these scions, for which we are indebted to the Association, have taken well, and are pushing out vigorous shoots. In the old orchards and gardens of England there are many fine apples that are little known on this side of the Atlantic, and it is to be hoped that the present will not be the last contribution to our Nova Scotian orchards through the Fruit Growers' Association. We may mention, what is perhaps not sufficiently known here, that the London Society has for many years taken great pains and expended large sums of money in collecting, identifying, and classifying hardy fruits, and has, in this respect, been a pattern to all other societies,—so that any varieties from that source may be received with implicit reliance.

We hope to receive frequent communications on the progress of the crops during the present season, from our readers throughout the Province, and especially