

LOT.

33.—BULL Sir George Cathcart, N. S. Register, No. 194; calved 16th March, 1878. Bred by Col. Laurie, Oakfield. Sire President 121, gr. s., Hartland 2nd. dam Princess Dorothea 124 by Napier 156, gr d Beatrice 159, 2 gr d Violet 2426 Eng.

The dam of this calf was purchased from the Herd of Her Majesty the Queen at Windsor. Her sire Napier 156, won first prize at the Leicester Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

34.—BULL General Windham, N. S. Register, No. 195; calved March 19th, 1878. Bred by Col. Laurie, Oakfield. Sire President 121, gr. s., Hartland 2nd. dam Myrtle 132 by Havelock 106, gr d Primrose 102 by Wilnot 160, g gr d Lady Anne 101 by Lord Elgin 156 Ca. g g gr d Adelaide (1143), bred by late Mr. Ewart, Dundas, Ont., by sire from herd of H. N. Washburn, Otsego Co., New York, g g g gr d from herd of H. N. Washburn.

35.—THERE will likewise be offered for sale, if not previously disposed of, the Stallion **Sultan**, imported by the Board of Agriculture and purchased by Col. Laurie.

SULTAN, foaled 1870; bred by Geo. T. Allman, Giles Co., Tenn. Purchased from Wm. S. Tilton, Togus, Me.

Sire Watson, out of Ann Watson, by Lexington. Ann Watson, out of imported Clink, by imported Glencoe. Lexington, out of Alice Carneal, by Boston. Alice Carneal, out of Rowena, by imported Sarpedon. Rowena, out of Lady Grey, by Sumpter. Lady Grey, out of Maria, by Robin Grey. Maria, out of a colt of imported Highflyer, by Melzar. Robin Grey, out of Grey Diomed's Bello Maria, by imported Royalist. Sumpter, out of Robin mare, by Sir Archy. Robin mare, out of imported Obscurity, by Robin Redbreast. Sir Archy, out of imported Castianira, by imported Diomed. Boston, by Timoleon, out of a dam, (sired by imported Alderman) by Florizel. Florizel, by imported Diomed, out of a dam by imported Shark.

Dam Sultana, by Union, out of dam got by imported Albion, out of Cora, by Wagner. Cora, out of Young Maid of the Oaks, by American Eclipse. Young Maid of the Oaks, out of Maid of the Oaks, by imported Expedition. Maid of the Oaks, out of Annette, by imported Spread Eagle. Wagner, out of Maria West, by Sir Charles. Maria West, out of Ella Crump, by Marion. Ella Crump, by imported Citizen, her dam by Huntsman. Sir Charles, by Sir Archy, out of a dam by imported Citizen, out of a dam by Commutation, out of Symmes' Wildai, by Taylor's Yorick. American Eclipse, out of Miller's Damsel by Duroc: the former out of imported mare by imported Messenger, the latter out of Amanda, by imported Diomed. Amanda out of Grey Diomed, &c. Union, (Sultan's sire) out of Giantess, by imported Glencoe. Giantess, out of Virginia, by imported Leviathan. Virginia, out of Virginia, by Sir Archy. Virginia, out of Lady Bolingbroke, by imported Dax Devil. Lady B. out of imported Pantaloon.

36.—Thorough-bred White Yorkshire (Ellesmere) Sow Queen of Beauties. This animal was purchased by the Board of Agriculture from the Right Hon. the Earl of Ellesmere, Worseley Hall, and imported in 1876. She is from the same stock as that with which his Lordship took first prizes at the Royal Agricultural Shows in England.

CULTIVATION OF THE MAYFLOWER.

To the Editor of the Citizen and Evening Chronicle:

Sir,—Thanks to kind friends, your live paper reaches me here often. I see one of your correspondents wishes to know if the mayflower (*Epigaea repens*) can be cultivated. Yes, a few years ago I saw it flourishing at the Elinboro' Botanic Gardens, in the midst of a collection of so-called American plants. The soil was a mixture of loam and peat.

A London nurseryman had quite a number of plants growing in shallow pans, for which he asked five shillings each. The soil he used was a compost of sphagnum and peat in equal parts.

Having the good fortune to visit the International Horticultural Show, held in the gay city of Hamburg, I had my "tism" aroused upon beholding quite a bank of the dear little mayflower. It looked the picture of rugged health, and bore the change well.

On my return to Halifax I determined to try my hand at growing it. After many failures I succeeded, under the following circumstances: Watch the plant after it is done flowering, and, as soon as it shows signs of making new growth, lift it carefully, procure a seed pan, which should be well crocked, make a compost of leaf mould and sandy loam, with which pot your mayflower, placing it in the centre of the pan, procure some sphagnum and cover all the surface where the soil shows, and layer all the shoots that will into this, give a good soaking of water, and plunge the pan outside in a somewhat shady place during the summer and autumn, attend to the watering and weeding, keeping all the strong shoots pegged down. As winter approaches remove the pan to a place in the house where it will get plenty of light and fresh air. Such is the experience of my first success. With due care and attention the above mode will give mayflowers early and often. There is also another dodge; this will suit the Bluenose swells who are anxious to sport the first mayflower.

Early in the Spring look out for a good clump of the emblem, well set with buds lift with plenty of earth, for the roots must not be disturbed; plant in a box and place in a light, airy window; keep well watered, and, with a little care and attention you will have a sure thing.

Concerning the *Linnæa borealis*, it is invaluable and graceful for decorating, etc. I have known one clump or spray used to add to the beauty of church decorations; then it was taken to a garrison ball, then to a marriage festival, then to an evening party; at each and all it looked well, and the ladies declared it was a sweet, pretty flower. It was afterwards planted out in a shrubbery, where it thrived amazingly and may be there yet, for aught I know. This plant loves moisture and shade, and to use a florists expression "is a right nice basket-plant." Line a basket with moss and fill with earth, into this plant your *Linnæa*, pegging the long shoots to the sides; keep well watered and the expression of admiration from all who see it will repay you.

I do not wonder at your correspondent being anxious concerning the culture of "wild plants." The pursuit thereof is pleasant, and any extra trouble or care will be amply repaid. How is it that strangers go into raptures over specimens of Nova Scotia flora? Yet there is not a named collection, as far as I am aware, in any of the public resorts in Halifax.

In the Point Pleasant Park there are many curious and beautiful plants. Could they not be grouped and labelled, and thus be attractive and instructive to many?

The ornamental uses to which native plants can be put are many. By taking wild flowers, ferns, &c., home may be brightened and gladdened throughout the long winter, and during the spring months. The outside grounds may be made cheerful, and now that the tide of fashion has set in for plants of graceful form and beautiful outline, gaudy, vulgar beds of color threaten to become a thing of the past.

By going to the woods you can procure plants that will gladden the hearts of the most fastidious, and make a thing of beauty a joy for ever. Thanking you for your space, Yours, &c.,

Philadelphia Pa.

A. HALIFONIAN.