

sheep known as the Dishley breed may be found in the Province, or where they may be obtained; also, the opinion of any acquainted with the breed, as to their suitability to our climate, &c. Some of the kind were imported here upwards of twenty years ago, which gave great satisfaction. I have not observed any mention made of the above sheep in any of the Agricultural Journals of late years, and know not but they may have become extinct as a breed.

Will any one oblige by answering the above.

JAMES CROSBY,
Sec'y Fal. Ag. Soc., Hebron.

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE NEAR HALIFAX.—In reply to an advertisement in your paper, I would beg leave to inform you that I have for sale a *Bull Calf* 1 year and 2 months old; he is out of an imported cow, by a ditto bull, and his price is \$40. I have also a 4 year old *Heifer*, and a *yearling calf*, of the same stock, for sale. They can be seen at any time at my farm. The mother of this stock (pure Ayrshire) was imported by Sir G. LeMarchant, and was bought for £50.

[We shall be glad to send our correspondent's card to any one wishing to see the animals.—Ed.]

PICTOU AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—GRANTS TO SOCIETIES.—As Secretary of the Pictou Agricultural Society I have been directed by the committee to make enquiry of you respecting the provincial grant to our society. The act specifies that each society shall draw from the Treasury double the amount of the subscriptions raised by it. Our society raised \$52 last year, and the Board paid us only \$87, being less than we supposed we were entitled to. We presume there is some good cause for the withholdance of the balance, and you will confer a favour by informing me as to what it may be.

JOHN D. McDONALD,
Sec. of Pictou A. S.

[We print the above as it is similar in terms to several other communications that have been received, and one reply will suffice for all. The law in reference to the apportionment of the provincial grant is as follows, and will serve to explain the whole matter to our correspondents:—

"When any Society shall be so organized, such Society shall be entitled to draw annually from the Treasury, by warrant in favor of its president, and on the certificate of the Secretary of the central Board, double the amount of the subscriptions so raised and paid—the payment of such subscription to be certified by the secretary of the society, but no county society shall be entitled to draw more than two hundred dollars in any one year.

"In counties where more than one agricultural society exists, the government allowance shall be given on the principle above expressed, NOT EXCEEDING FOR ANY COUNTY THE SUM OF TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY DOLLARS in any one year; and the same shall be apportioned among such societies by the central Board in a rateable proportion to the amount of the subscriptions raised and paid by each society for the year in which such allowance shall be claimed,—no county to have more than four societies."

The full sum of \$240 was allotted to the Societies in the county of Pictou as follows, in rateable proportion to the subscriptions raised by each, the details of which will be found in a former number of the Journal, (page 5):—

1. Egerton Agricultural Society,	\$80 00
2. Maxwellton " "	73 00
3. Pictou " "	87 00

Total sum allowed to the county
by the Act - - - \$240 00]

SEED WHEAT.—In answer to correspondent "J.M.," for improved spring seed wheat, I can furnish him with from ten to thirty bushels of Scotch wheat, which is a very hardy wheat, and will give the best return from a light soil. Of all the kinds I ever raised it is the least liable to weevil or midge. I generally sow the larger part of my crop of this kind, say from eight to ten bushels, and generally get a return of from eight to ten bushels.

He can have what he wants for nine shillings per bushel.

ROBERT McLEAN.
Green Hill, Pictou.

PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE PARRSBOROUGH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We are requested to publish the following list of Bounties and Premiums established, and resolutions passed, by the Parrsborough Agricultural Society, on the 6th December, 1864, viz:—

BOUNTIES.

10s. to each member who provides next year a place for saving manure and keeping it under cover, attached to his barn, sufficient to accommodate at least ten head of cattle, through the winter; payable on the first Tuesday of November 1865, on the certificate of the officer in the district where situate. On the 4th April 1866—5s. for ten bushels wheat raised in 1865; 5s. for fifty bushels Swedish turnips raised in 1865; 5s. for twenty loads compost made in 1865.

PREMIUMS.

Three premiums, each five dollars, four dollars, and three dollars, to members in each of the seven districts of the society, for the best apple orchards set out in the years 1865, 1866, and 1867. Such orchards to consist of at least 25 trees, and to be well secured from cattle

and sheep. All the trees to be grafted with approved cultivated fruit. The premiums to be adjudged by the officer in the district where situate, and paid on the first Tuesday of November, 1869; provided the trees are then two years old and the grafts doing well.

Resolved—That three bull calves be purchased this Fall in Minudie, from the improved breed of cattle there, to be sold when obtained, one in the upper, one in the lower, and one in the central district, purchasers to be required to keep them as bulls in those places until they are four years old.

Resolved—That the President may expend this year at his discretion, three pounds, in the purchase of boars and sows to improve the breed of our swine. By order of the committee.

JOHN T. SMITH,
Secretary.

Parrsborough, 4th April 1865.

IMPLEMENTS.—Several Societies have applied for leave to purchase Agricultural Implements. The Board of Agriculture has found it necessary to refuse to sanction any appropriation of the funds of Societies for such purposes.

Orchard and Fruit Garden.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PLANTING FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES.

No work is more carelessly or heedlessly performed, by individuals in general, than planting trees. Few persons seem to be aware that a tree is a living object; to expect success, therefore, in transplanting them, some care must be taken in performing the operation. The following brief rules may be some guide to those who have not had any experience in setting out trees:—

I. Never plant a tree unless the ground has been previously well pulverized and broken fine. To plant trees in holes, as too many persons do, is almost fatal to their future growth.

II. Deep planting is one of the greatest errors in planting in this country, and probably more trees die from this cause than all others; if they thrive for a year or two they soon languish and die, apparently without any cause. In cold, clayey soils, this is frequently the case. Avoid, by all means, this error.—The surface roots should never be more than two inches below the soil.

III. When the trees are all ready for setting out, commence planting by taking out the earth to the depth of a foot or more, and of a width sufficient to admit all the roots easily, without bending or breaking. If the soil is naturally poor, some very old and decayed manure may be thrown into the bottom of the