

13. Tin box, containing minutes, correspondence, &c.
14. Wooden box, containing miscellaneous papers, blanks, accounts, &c.
15. Past numbers of *Journal of Agriculture*.
16. Thirty-five copies of annual report of Board of Agriculture for 1884.

Mr. Longworth, the chairman, in presenting the keys, money and property of the board to Hon. Mr. Fielding, for the provincial government, stated that, in all the discussions of the board, not a single word had been uttered by any member in criticism of the action of the legislature in its abolition; that the board desired in every practicable way to promote the successful working of the new organization, and had instructed their secretary to facilitate the same by furnishing such information and assistance as might be required.

Hon. provincial secretary acknowledged the courteous remarks of the chairman and was glad to know that the members of the board were desirous of making the new system successful. He knew that the board had rendered very valuable service to the agricultural interests of the province. It was not to be expected that the members of the government could bring to the management of the work that intimate knowledge of agricultural affairs which the members of the board possessed. But it was thought that, with an efficient secretary to aid them, the government could probably give more prompt attention to pressing matters than could be given under the old system, in some other respects advantageous, when representatives had to be called from distant parts of the province. He hoped that under the new system, which had been organized in obedience to an obvious demand for direct government control, the farming interests would prosper not less than they had done in the past.

The board then adjourned and the members shook hands and took farewell of each other in their official capacity.

The board was first organized in August, 1864, under the act for encouragement of agriculture, passed in that year.

An interesting addition to the Flora of Truro is sent to us by Israel Longworth Esq., of Lornedale, who found it in an uncultivated ten-acre field on his farm. It is the *Trifolium procumbens*, Linn., an European plant, not uncommon in England, but only known in America as a partially naturalized alien. It grows in some abundance on a portion of the track of the Windsor and Annapolis railway, about half a mile above the junction, where the line is ballasted by gravel apparently from Cornwallis.

The Cole Harbour dyke is expected to yield 400 tons of hay this season.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR LOCAL VISITS OF THE PROVINCIAL VETERINARY SURGEON FOR 1885.

W. Jakeman, Provincial Veterinary Surgeon, will visit the several localities arranged for, and will be prepared to treat cases of Domestic Animals suffering from disease or accident, or requiring operations performed.

Scale of fees (modified under arrangement):

Visits, and prescription, \$1 for first, and 50 cents for each succeeding visit. Medicines extra at reasonable rates.

Operations from \$1 up to \$5, according to nature and circumstances.

When called specially to a distance at places and times not advertised, the charge will be \$5 per full day, and actual necessary travelling expenses.

Mr. Jakeman will visit the several places mentioned in the following list at the dates noted:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
TRURO—			
Victoria Hotel.....	4	1	1
ANTIGONISH—			
Cumham's Hotel....	11	..	6
NEW GLASGOW—			
Norfolk House.....	12	8	7
PICTOU—			
Revere House.....	13	9	8
WINDSOR—			
Doran's Hotel.....	..	15	15
KENTVILLE—			
Lyons' Hotel.....	18	22	..
BRIDGEWATER—			
Grand Central Hotel..	19	22	..
ANNAPOLIS—			
American Hotel.....	20	23	..
DIGBY—			
Daley's Hotel.....	20	23	..
YARMOUTH—			
American House....	21	24	..

"TRANSACTIONS and Reports of the Fruit Growers' Association and International Show Society of Nova Scotia for 1885." This publication contains much useful information, and should be in the hands of every fruit grower: List of officers for 1885. Annual members for 1884. Financial statement, from which it appears that the association is in a very satisfactory condition, the expenditure during the year having been \$338.97; receipts \$403.79; balance in hand at 31st December \$682.43. Constitution as amended Feb. 10, 1885. By-laws. Rules of the American Pomological Society. Minutes of meetings, April and July 1884, and stenographic report, by Mr. W. H. Frye, of proceedings at Annual Meeting at Kentville, 11th Feb. 1885. The following concise account of STRAWBERRY CULTURE may be useful to some of our readers:—

MR. PARKER EARLE, of Cobden, Illinois, who has, at this writing, a strawberry field of eighty acres, and who has grown into this immense business from a small beginning, favors us with the follow hints to beginners:—

Strawberry growers are to be considered

in three classes: 1st, those who grow the fruit simply for the pleasure of it and for home use; 2nd, those who grow for a very near market; 3rd, those who grow berries for distant shipment. Any advice given to a beginner should be based upon a knowledge of these facts, and of the soil to be used.

Pretty fair crops of strawberries can be grown upon almost or quite every kind of soil which produces common farm crops. But on some soils the berries, though looking and tasting well, will not keep well and cannot be marketed at a distance. I will not undertake to say what soils will develop this fault. I have grown berries on a poor, sandy soil, which would not endure shipment a hundred miles, whilst on land looking no better, crops have been grown possessing great endurance and shipping capabilities. The variety in both cases was the Wilson. I cannot say what element was lacking in the one case which was present in the other. My impression is that good clay loams will generally produce better berries for eating or marketing than sandy or black prairie lands. Yet it is probably a fact that more strawberries are grown on sandy soils, in the United States, for market, than on all other kinds of land. It would be well always to experiment carefully before planting largely for distant shipment. So far then as the soil and the management are concerned, the first two classes may be considered as one. But the grower for market must consider the taste and the whims of the market, as to varieties. The grower for home use will be more particular to have varieties good to eat than those simply big or handsome; while the market grower will soon learn that fine appearances count for more than good eating qualities. People who buy fruit of any kind or in any market, so far as I can learn—I speak of the majority of buyers—pay more for beauty than for flavour. Hence, the Monarch of the West, a very high flavoured berry, which colors very poorly, will generally be rejected, while the Wilson or Captain Jack, both very sour, but coloring well, will sell promptly.

It will be best for the beginner to plant those kinds known to succeed well in his neighborhood, if he can learn this fact, and known to be popular in his market, if he grows for sale. Plant two or three varieties, if for market, but experiment moderately with others. If Pistillate varieties are selected, they must be set in alternate rows or narrow beds, with perfect flowering kinds. But different sorts must not be allowed to run together, and they should be kept entirely separate in the picking.

The grower for a distant market, or when the fruit is to be kept for a day or two in the ordinary temperature of sum-