

and grooming to restore him to good working condition. Yet this is the same experience to which many thousand farmers unwittingly subject their farm horses after working them steadily through the spring, and getting them in just the trim to continue hard work daily without injury, so long as well fed and cared for. It is with horses as with most other specimens of animate nature, it is better and cheaper to maintain them in good condition rather than to attempt restoration after derangement has been caused through bad management. — *American Cultivator*.

GRASS OR CULTIVATION FOR ORCHARDS.

—If fruit trees after they have attained a size sufficiently large for bearing fruit can be made to do as well in grass as when cultivated it is obvious that it will be much less expense to seed to grass and save the cost of cultivation. But that would not be all the advantage obtained. It is well known that cultivation is likely to injure many of the large roots of the trees. This is the greatest objection to cultivating among large trees. It is desirable that the roots should penetrate the soil near the surface in all directions, since the surface soil is the richest; but if cultivation is practised the roots which approach the surface are continually torn and injured and kept from approaching the surface. If the soil is cultivated among large trees the cultivation should be very shallow so as to injure the roots as little as possible. By frequent top dressing with fertilizers it is believed that the trees will do equally as well in grass as when cultivated. Pasturing sheep or pigs in the orchard is a good method of disposing of what grass grows, and enriching the soil. The pigs and sheep will also eat that fruit which falls prematurely, and they destroy the larva of the codling moth contained in it. If, however, the grass is allowed to grow it is best to cut it two or three times during the summer and let it remain on the ground to mulch and enrich the soil. In regard to whether to cultivate an orchard or not it may be said that if the trees are young they should be cultivated to promote their growth, but if the trees are large they need not be cultivated, but may be seeded to grass and top dressed. — *Correspondence Practical Farmer*.

A PROMINENT New York farmer, whose crops are proverbial for their abundance, uses no other fertilizer than land plaster and clover. His plan is to sow clover, plaster it so as to secure a rank growth and turn under for his other crops, wheat included. He has kept up this plan for over fifty years, and claims that his farm is growing more valuable each year. — *New York Herald*.

WHY DO ANIMALS NEED SALT?—Professor James E. Johnson, of Scotland, says:—"Upwards of half the saline matter of blood (fifty-seven per cent) consists of common salt, and this is partly discharged every day through the skin and kidneys. The necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda (one of the ingredients of salt) as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist digestion, nor the cartilage to be built up again as fast as it naturally wastes. It is better to place salt where stock can have free access to it than to give it occasionally in large quantities. They will help themselves to what they need if allowed to do so at pleasure; otherwise, when they become "salt hungry," they may take more than is wholesome."—*Empire State Agriculturist*.

Advertisements.

Resolution of Provincial Board of Agriculture, 3rd March, 1882.

"No advertisements, except official notices from recognized Agricultural Societies, shall be inserted in the JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE in future, unless PREPAID at rate of 50 cents each insertion for advertisements not exceeding ten lines, and five cents for each additional line."

DOMINION EXHIBITION, 1883,

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Opening 2nd October, 1883.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made by the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia to defray the expense of transit of all approved Live Stock and other Exhibits from Nova Scotia so far as the same is not met by the New Brunswick Government, Notice is Hereby Given that persons desirous of exhibiting on such terms are required to send to Prof. Lawson, Halifax, NOT LATER THAN 15th AUGUST, a list of their proposed Exhibits, in order that the same may be examined by Members of the Central Board of Agriculture, with a view to approval and sanction. Intending Exhibitors will state whether any, and, if so, what portion of their Exhibits will be shown previously at the Provincial Exhibition at Truro.

Animals and other Exhibits not approved of and sanctioned by the Board will not be carried at the Government expense.

The decisions of the Board will be made known as early as possible, and in time to enable Exhibitors to make their entries with Mr. Inches, the Secretary, in St. John, by 15th September, in accordance with Rule 5 of Dominion Exhibition Regulations. The Nova Scotia Government and Board assume no responsibility beyond assisting in defraying expense of carriage and facilitating the transit of Exhibits, Exhibitors being required to take the necessary charge of their own animals and other exhibits as usual.

By order of the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia.

GEORGE LAWSON, Secretary.

CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

W. JAEGER, Provincial Veterinary Surgeon, will attend at Prince of Wales Hotel, Truro, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 25th and 26th September, 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 with Board):—
Visits, advice 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 or times not advertized, the charge will be \$5 per full day, and actual necessary travelling expenses.

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CHAS. FULTON,
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