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AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

- Topeka, Kansas.....11th to 15th September.
- Chicago, (Great Swine Exhibition).19th to 21st September.
- Kingston, Ont.....25th to 29th September.
- London, Ont27th to 29th September.
- Albany, N. Y.2nd to 6th October.
- Yarmouth, N. S., (Parade Ground and Court House). Thursday, 5th October.
- Pictou, N. S. (Drill Room) Wednesday, 11th Oct.
- Roundhill, Annapolis, N. S.,October.

Halifax, 19th August, 1871.

Grass is the most important Crop in our fields, and Hay-making is our most important Manufacture. It is therefore gratifying to reflect that whilst other countries are suffering from a deficiency of Grass, and Hay is running up to famine prices, we have in Nova Scotia this season an unusually abundant crop. All the information received since the publication of our very ample reports last month, from all parts of the Province, serves only to confirm their accuracy. But the Hay Manufacture has been attended with difficulties. We doubt whether the oldest inhabitant can bring to mind a season more thoroughly unsuitable for hay-making

than the present. With heavy grass, not ripened as usual at this season, but green and growing, we have dull, warm, foggy, drizzly weather, with now a day of sunshine to encourage the hay-maker, and the next a rain-storm to soak his half-made hay. The natural result will be a good deal of badly made Hay. Yet we have reason to believe that almost every farmer who exercises prudence will have a larger mow of good Hay in his barn this winter than he has had for several previous years. The after-growth is making rapid progress, and, where not eaten down as pasturage, will tend greatly to insure a heavy grass crop next year.

Root Crops, with the exception of Mangels, have succeeded remarkably well. We have never before seen carrots and parsnips show so well at this season of the year. Potatoes have grown very rankly and yet show an abundant crop at the roots, not wet and waxy as might be expected, but of good quality wherever they were planted early. Along the Atlantic coast, however, the destructive "rot" has

appeared with virulence. Inland nearly all potatoes we have seen are still green and healthy. The English papers contain accounts of the "wholesale destruction" of the potatoes in Essex, Leicestershire, Kent, and other counties.

In Cumberland, the Hon. Senator Macfarlane reports that the recent showery and warm weather has been of great benefit to the grain and root crops, which look luxuriant and promising, although it has been catchy for securing hay, which is a heavy crop in that County and now pretty well in.

Our Agricultural Societies are bestirring themselves in the matter of Exhibitions. We this month print the Lists of Prizes offered respectively at the Yarmouth and Pictou Exhibitions, both of which are open to the competition of the whole Province. Yarmouth offers prizes to the extent of five hundred dollars. We learn from George Whitman Esq., Roundhill, Annapolis, that it is intended to hold an Exhibition there in October.

Colonel Laurie calls attention to the

Grasshopper Plague. Notwithstanding the wet weather, these insects have increased rapidly during the mowing season. One of the best remedies is to turn in flocks of turkeys upon the infested fields; they feed greedily upon grasshoppers, and fatten upon them, so that turkey-labour is self-paying and self-sustaining. We have noticed this season, that grasshoppered fields are even more attractive than grain fields to crows, immense flocks of which have been treading down the grass in quest of insect food. This shows that the winged blacks, although too partial to poultry yards, orchards, and gardens, are yet not entirely devoid of redeeming quality.

H. Chisholm, Esq., St. Andrews, Antigonishe, writes that an Agricultural Society has been formed there. We hope next month to be able to give full particulars.

Since the suspension of the Tichborne Trial, the paragraphists of English newspapers have had their hands pretty full of Monster Mushrooms. Nearly all the English counties seem to be contributing. Would you be surprised to hear that in Lincolnshire a mushroom was found, measuring 54 inches in circumference, the stem 8 inches round, and the weight 4½ lb. It is described as of "a beautiful red colour," which clearly indicates a case of mistaken identity, and we would not be surprised to hear that the people who swallowed it experienced peculiar sensations afterwards.

In England, Wool is advancing in price. Hops are dear, the accounts of the hop gardens being very unfavourable.

Sales of Thorough-bred Stock are now so numerous that it is difficult to "keep track" of the various strains of blood. At the end of July a draught was sold from Her Majesty's Short Horn Herd at Windsor. Marquis of Lorne, a calf, sold for 46 guineas, Princess Louise, 33 guineas, and many other animals, bearing the names of members of the Royal Family, at corresponding prices. The Herd was originally formed by Prince Albert. Lord Dunmore has bought two small heifer calves from Mr. Cochran, of Compton, Canada, for 2,500 guineas! they will be shipped to England next month. Mr. Bell's "History of Improved Short Horns" is in the press, and is looked for with much interest by English and American breeders.

R. G. Tremain, Esq., Agent of the Agricultural Fire Insurance Company, is desirous of bringing his Company fully under the notice of our readers, and has applied for extensive advertising space. This it is beyond our power to grant. Our Journal being so small and designed for the information of our farmers, we make a rule of declining long advertisements on whatever subject. We therefore meet Mr. T's. wishes as far as possible by giving a brief notice of the Company. The Agri-

cultural is a Stock Company established in 1853, at Watertown, New York State. Cash Assets \$600,000. Deposited with Finance Minister at Ottawa \$100,000. Within the past year the Society has made a successful effort in extending its business into Canada, and has now commenced operations in Nova Scotia. Farmers as a class have not been in the habit hitherto of insuring their property against loss by fire. The special inducement held out by the Agricultural is a low rate of premium, viz., two per cent for three years, that is on payment of \$2, the Company issues to the applicant a policy which covers his property against loss or damage by fire or lightning in the sum of \$100 for three years. The Company insures only detached Private Residences and Farm properties, including farm buildings, live stock, &c., but not General Stocks in Trade, Public Buildings, nor Manufactories. The Company is recommended by D. D. Calvin, M.P.P., J. Carruthers & Co., and other gentlemen in Ontario of known probity.

THE MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT OF GRASS LAND.

Some time ago Professor Wrightson read a capital paper on this subject before the Brecon Agricultural Society. We here give the substance of it from the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

Professor Wrightson said the subject would be considered under three or four sections, and the following headings appeared to him as allowing of an exhaustive treatment—1st, laying land down to grass; 2d, the improvement of already existing grass land, although it may not be in good condition; 3d, some hints on the general management of grass lands.

(1.) *The Laying of Land down to Grass.*—There was an immense difference between enjoying the possession or occupancy of old grass land and taking steps to exchange old going tillage land into a similar condition. The reason was obvious. It required time to give to old sward its characteristic verdure, vigour, and thickness of cover. The new laid was at once known to the practised eye by its sparse vegetation, want of elasticity under foot, and upstart appearance. The first question he had to answer was: "Why is this difficulty met with? How is it that land cannot be made to grow abundant grass crops as certainly as it grows corn and Clover?" He would ask them to call to mind the appearance of an old piece of grass land which had been just ploughed up. They might picture it situated in a clay arable land district, and when they made the comparison they would be at once struck with the marked difference between the newly broken up land and that which had for years been under the plough. If they

looked at the land which had previously been pasture and which had been recently broken up, a peculiar black colour, an absence of stones, a friability and lightness of texture, and a large admixture of organic matter would be at once observed in contradistinction to the brick-like furrow, yellow or red hue, and stony character of the arable furrow. This black, friable, stoneless character of newly broken-up grass land was the result of the long-continued action of two or three simple forces. In the first place, there was the decay of successive generations of grass roots, which left organic matter in the soil, and tended to render it friable. Then, in the second place, there were the untiring labours of the common earthworm, which, but for Mr. Darwin, would, perhaps, have remained unknown. The earthworm obtained its nourishment by passing earth through its body. After it had absorbed certain nutritive properties from the earth, it expelled what it had taken in the form of earth-casts. The consequence was a continual top-dressing of the land. Sometimes their grass land might take well for the first year or two, and then they, perhaps, languished, and it was years before they had that character of land which was known as old permanent pasture land. This threw some light upon the difficulty of lying down arable land to pasture. Arable land, after it had been worked by the plough for many years, was apt to become very tenacious; and if grass seeds were sown upon it, they could imagine what would be the result at first.

Then there was another difficulty connected with newly-laid grass land, and that was with regard to sowing the proper seeds. It was found that various grasses were suited to various localities; and, therefore, if they went to a London seedsman and got a mixture of grass seeds, and sowed those seeds into the land about to be turned into pasture, they would probably find that there were many grasses which were not suited to the locality in which they had been sown. They might then get an improper mixture of grass seed, and, if they did, the wrong varieties of grass would have to die out. But they might not only get an improper mixture, they might get seed of bad quality. He could not approve of that plan which had been sometimes recommended, viz., sowing the hay seeds of the neighbourhood. If they examined the Tables of the growth of grasses, in which the period of the ripening of various grasses in pastures was worked out, they would see that there was an immense difference in the time of ripening. Some grasses ripened as early as the beginning of May, while some were as late as August. How could they then expect to get hay seeds all cut at the same time in equal perfection. Some of them would be over-ripe, and some not ripened.

In the next place, with reference to the

laying of land down to grass, he thought that they would agree with him that it was necessary that the land should be clean and in good condition. With reference to fertilising power, it must be clean. If it were laid down when it was full of Couch, they would find that these pernicious weeds would overpower the grasses. Then, as to the time of year at which it was best to sow the seeds. The beginning of the year was the usual time, say April; but of late years, Messrs. Lawson had recommended that grass seeds should be sown in autumn. He was unable to give an opinion, but eminent seedsmen had held that August was a better time than the spring. Then there was a very important question which arose, viz., whether they should sow their grass seeds with a crop or without a crop. He had come to the conclusion that the plan of sowing grass seeds with a crop was the one which would be most wisely and generally followed. He thought this was the best plan on the score of economy. If they sowed land without a crop, they would have to go to great expense, and if it were done by a tenant he should be assisted by the landlord. But whether the landlord or the tenant undertook the work, he thought it was important that there should be a crop. The crop, he thought, would act as a shelter to the seed, and any exhaustion from the crop might be replaced by a dressing of manure. He thought that, theoretically, laying down with a crop was the most likely to reimburse the sower.

Now, with reference to the best methods of sowing grass seeds. He should assume, then, that they were sown in the month of April, and either upon Wheat or Barley. One point which they ought to remember was, the delicate nature of the seeds with which they had to do. Mr. Stirling, in experiments he made, had taken great pains to ascertain the depth at which these seeds would germinate. The experiments were made upon a fine mould, which was kept moist. It was found that the large majority of grass seeds germinated at a depth of one-quarter to half an inch; only half the seeds germinated when the depth was half an inch to an inch and one and a half inch; and if they examined the Tables giving the results of these experiments they would find that few, if any, of the seeds germinated when they were buried at a greater depth. When, therefore, they were sowing grass seeds it was necessary that they should see that the surface of the land was smooth and in good condition. He would suggest that the use of the Cambridge roller would be the best previous treatment in preparation for the sowing. Then they should sow with the broadcast barrow, and bush or chain harrow. If this course were taken the surface of the soil was rendered fine, and the

grass seeds were not buried at too great a depth. He should take it that a good mixture was sown.

In the next place they had to think of the after treatment of the young grass seeds when the crop had been removed from the land. This subject was one which demanded a great deal of attention. He thought it would be advisable, especially in the case of land intended for permanent pasture, that they could not stock the young seeds after the corn crop had been removed. They knew it had been much disputed whether Clover or Rye-grass should be stocked in the autumn; but without entering upon this question, he thought with regard to pastures that they would be wise to keep stock off them for first winter. It would be advisable to keep sheep out of the pastures for the first three or four years, and he would suggest that the grass should be mown rather than fed for the first season. He recommended that cattle should be kept off the young pastures, because it was important that the land should not be trodden down by the passage of animals upon it, and it was important that the grass should not be eaten, especially by sheep. The horned cattle were more advisable for the laid down land than sheep, because the latter would bite closer, and therefore, were more liable to destroy the young grass. After the third or fourth year they might be more careless as to the kind of stock which they placed in the field. One of the best supports to this theory was found in an article which was contributed by Mr. H. T. Thompson to the Agricultural Society some years ago. In laying down some land to pasture Mr. Thompson had been of opinion that sheep with the "golden" foot were the best animals to bring a young pasture into condition. The sheep were allowed to feed over the land with a liberal allowance of oilcake. This was carried on for two years, and then it was found that the land had deteriorated in quality, and Mr. Thompson came to the conclusion that sheep should be kept out, and that the land should be mown for the first and second years and manured to compensate for the loss. The reason of this was to allow for the development of leaf, stem, and roots, and to prevent the consolidation of the ground by the trampling of stock.

(To be continued.)

AGRICULTURAL INVENTIONS.

We have been favoured with the following description of two useful inventions recently made by Mr. Isaac Macnaughton. These inventions will be shown at the approaching Pictou Exhibition, when a good opportunity will be presented of judging of their merits:—

Mr. Isaac McNaughton, of Hopewell,

Pictou county, on the 14th April last, obtained a patent for

"THE EXCEL CHURN,"

which we have much pleasure in recommending to the farmers of the Dominion. The "Excel Churn," No. 1, capacity fifteen gallons, is 17 inches square by 12 inches in height. The churning apparatus consists of a movable frame with two or more stationary arms; and a rotary shaft having arms that intervene, thus requiring only slow motion to produce quick work. The motion is imparted to the shaft, or dash, by means of an endless rack and pinion, so constructed as to obviate the common difficulty in crank motion by perfectly overcoming the "dead point." The rack is attached to a wooden rod joined to a lever which has its fulcrum at the base of the churn. The lever is about four feet long, a convenient height for the operator, who requires merely to move it to and fro horizontally about eighteen inches.

When churning is completely effected the sliding frame is withdrawn, giving free access to the cream chamber in all its parts.

The superiority of the Excel Churn to any other is evident from the convenient and easy posture of the operator, the slight power necessary in churning, the rapidity of the work, and the quantity as well as the quality of the butter.

The inventor, in order to place his great labour-saving machine within the reach of every farmer in the Dominion, sells No. 1 Churn (fifteen gallons) for five dollars (\$5); No. 2 (20 gallons), \$5.50. He also sells Provincial or County rights to manufacture for a stipulated sum, or a royalty of 50 cents per churn.

The subjoined letter from John B. Simpson, J. P., Manchester, Guysboro' county, is one of many testimonials already received:

MANCHESTER, July 22, 1871.

Dear Sir,—I have had your "Excel Churn" in my house for about six weeks, and like it very much. As it works very easy any person can use it. It makes an excellent quality of butter. We have churned cream in from 10 to 15 minutes, and milk and cream in from 20 to 30 minutes.

I am most happy, sir, to recommend your "Excel" and excellent churn. I would not be without it for twice five dollars, as it saves time and labor, and makes more butter out of the same quantity of milk than the old dash churn. I would, therefore, highly recommend it to every farmer and dairy woman in the Dominion. Send them along.

Yours very truly,

JOHN B. SIMPSON.

Mr. ISAAC McNAUGHTON.

The same ingenious young farmer and

mechanic on the 10th of July, 1871, received a patent for

"THE ECHO AXLE."

It is constructed on entirely new principles. The patentee claims for the "Echo Axle" a large diminution of friction, especially in passing through stiff mud, as it does not "gather" forwards, and a saving of at least 25 per cent. in oil. The wheels are made without "dish." The ordinary wheel, however, may be used. The "Echo Axle" can be built as cheaply as the common axle, plus the royalty.

The "Excel Churn" and the "Echo Axle" will be on exhibition in October next in Pictou town at the Pictou county Exhibition.

IMPROVED HAY PRESS.

Mr. McNaughton has also invented a Portable Hand Hay Press, by which he presses 100 lbs. of hay into the bulk of 6½ cubic feet. During last winter he pressed large quantities of hay for exportation at very reasonable rates.

THE ONION.

(From the Washington Commissioner's Report.)

The onion (*Allium cepa*) belongs to the lily family, which includes a large number of bulbous plants widely disseminated over the earth, but principally confined to the temperate zones. Its exact habitat is unknown. On the Eastern continent it grows in its greatest perfection in the warm countries of Egypt, Spain, and Portugal; but in the United States it is found to succeed best in more northern latitudes.

In the colder portions of our country it has been found necessary to shorten its season of maturity, by originating early and vigorous varieties, and to stimulate them into as rapid and healthy growth as possible; and this may be accomplished by selecting from year to year those onions which mature first, and then sowing their seeds.

VARIETIES.

The first requisite for success in growing onions from the seeds is to get the variety best adapted to the locality in which it is to be cultivated, and also seeds of the best quality. A neglect of this care may be regarded as the first cause of failure in cultivating this plant. A variety will never reproduce itself exactly from its seeds, although when it has become "set" by long cultivation and selection it will sometimes reproduce itself for many years with little variation. The onion is governed by the same law in this respect as other plants. Occasionally the differences in color are so great that one variety will be white, another red, yellow, or brown; but the most common variations

relate to the shape of the bulbs, some being more cylindrical, more flattened, or more spherical than others. The variation which occasions the most trouble to the cultivator, and requires the most skill and watchfulness to counteract, is the thick neck or scallion, an imperfect form which onions generally have in their wild state, and to which there is a natural tendency to revert. This peculiarity depends principally on this natural tendency to variation, although the character of soil and cultivation have considerable influence.—The true remedy for this difficulty must be sought in the selection of the onions to cultivate for seed.

The selection of a variety must depend upon the locality in which it is to be cultivated. For cold climates, in which the seasons are short, and consequently little time is given for maturing the plant, the earliest varieties should be chosen. In warm climates, where the seasons are longer, later varieties may be grown. In New England, especially north of Connecticut, the Yellow Danvers is generally cultivated, and found to succeed best. It is quite early, of good form, fine flavor, though not very tender, keeps well, and is very prolific.

Communications.

GRASSHOPPERS.

OAKFIELD, July 25, '71.

Dear Dr. Lawson,—Two of my stump fields that gave capital promise of grass during the early part of June have just been mown, and the crop is miserable. The ground is literally covered with grasshoppers, which rise in clouds at one's approach. I find by catching and feeding them that they have a great taste for clover. Am I right in putting the loss of my crop on the grasshoppers?—and if so, is there any remedy, or rather I should say, any means of getting rid of such unpleasant visitors? With recollections of what they did at Red River, I should like to be quit of them as soon as practicable, or my grain may follow my grass. It would be as well to publish some notice of this, if you think it worth while, as it may direct others who have not as yet suffered as I have to try precautionary measures.—Yours faithfully.

J. W. LAURIE.

NINE MILE RIVER,
July 26, 1871.

Dear Sir,—I was in receipt of your note on the 30th June, and consequently too late to be replied to for the last number of the Journal of Agriculture. In this district the hay crop is good—I think above an average; but labourers are scarce, and it seems difficult to get it cut and cured. Oats, so far as I have seen,

look well, and so does barley; but in regard to wheat I think it is more or less taken with the weevil; it can be seen now in some fields. It is rather early to form an opinion upon the general state of it. However, the Siberian is free from the fly. Potatoes look well; all the different kinds look as though we will have a good crop. The Early Rose is doing nicely. I find that in about six weeks after planting they are fit for table use. Vegetables of all kinds look well, and there is more of some kinds sown than usual, such as turnips, carrots and beets.

There seems to be much more oats and wheat sown than usual. There has been an abundance of Strawberries this year; but fruit will be very scarce. As I have not any other kinds to report on, you will excuse my short note.—I am, &c.,

JAMES GRAHAM.

CALEDONIA, QUEEN'S,
July 1, 1871.

Dear Sir,—Your kind favour of the 21st June came only to hand on 30th. I cannot account for the delay. In answer thereto, I can only say, from the small amount of information I am in possession of, that during the early part of the season, in April, the weather was cold and backward for almost the entire month. This caused much delay in the operations of farm labour; and the month of May was extremely dry, and caused vegetation to be very late until the month of June, which caused much fear of a short crop; but quite early in the month the rain came in abundance, and has since continued occasionally, and now at this date I can assure you that this part of Nova Scotia has a most beautiful appearance and the promise of abundant harvest. As regards cereals and root crops, this season exceeds by far anything we have witnessed for many years. Quite a breadth of the latter has been sown and planted; and, as the crops for the past two or three years have far exceeded that of the last decade, attention has been drawn to the clearing of the forest. As the subject of the railroad through the counties of Annapolis and Queen's raised our ambition to excel (as we do now, that being acknowledged) in the article of potatoes, they are preferred in the market to any that are brought to the county town, by a preference of 10 cents a bushel.

With regard to Wheat, for past years the farmers had discontinued to sow it owing to the repeated failure of the crop; but for the past two years especially the Five wheat has done well. During the past year, one half bushel sown in the new burnt land produced twelve bushels of clean measured wheat, of an extremely heavy quality. I would here give the weight of it, but I fear it would be questioned by the public.

The Surprise Oats have succeeded well

with us, and have been much sought after for seed the present year. I am sorry that I have not time to make any further statement.

JAMES F. MORE,
Sec'y. Cal. Ag. Soc.

Agricultural Exhibitions.

YARMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, 1871.

Exhibition to be held on Thursday, 5th October, or first following fine day, on Parade Ground, or in Court House.

Premiums open to the Province, to be awarded to competitors for articles of their own growth or production, or three months' possession in the case of Stock, except animals imported for breeding purposes; Exhibitors, not members of the Society, pay an entrance fee of one dollar at the time of making entries.

Articles exhibited, excepting Stock, must be the growth, production or manufacture of the present year.

The age of all live stock, with breed and description as far as possible, must be given, and every article whatever must have name attached, with the number of Exhibitor.

Articles for sale may be so labelled; after the award of premiums, lists of members will be posted that the public may ascertain owners.

All entries must be made in writing, and handed in or before Tuesday, preceeding the day of Exhibition, to the Chairman of the Managing Committee, by whom, or by the Secretary, a number will be supplied to each Exhibitor.

Nothing will be received after 9 A. M. on the day of Exhibition, and no article on exhibition to be removed before 3 P.M.

Exhibitors will be expected to look after the proper arrangement of whatever they exhibit, care and safe keeping of Stock, &c., under the direction of the several Committees.

Building and grounds open only to Committees and Exhibitors until 10 o'clock, after which the public will be admitted to the grounds free, to the Court House on payment of 25 cents—children half-price.

The award of Premiums will be announced at 2 P. M., and Premiums will be paid at the ensuing regular Quarterly Meeting—first Tuesday in November.

No person shall act as a judge in any Class, which he shall be an Exhibitor.

No person will be allowed to interfere with the judges while in the discharge of their duties; Exhibitors, so interfering, will forfeit their rights to any Premium to which they might otherwise be entitled.

Compliance with conditions will be required without exception.

Police Constables will be in attendance to protect property, and to ensure good order.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

Class 1.—Horses.

Best Stallion, 4 years old and upwards,	\$4.00
2nd " " " "	2.50
3rd " " " "	1.50
Best Mare, 4 years old and upwards,	4.00
2nd " " " "	2.50
3rd " " " "	1.50
Best Gelding, 4 years old and upwards,	4.00
2nd " " " "	2.50
3rd " " " "	1.50
Best Colt, 3 years old,	3.00
2nd " " " "	2.00
3rd " " " "	1.00
Best Colt, 2 years old,	3.00
2nd " " " "	2.00
3rd " " " "	1.00
Best Colt, 1 year old,	2.00
2nd " " " "	1.25
3rd " " " "	.75
Best Sucking Colt,	2.00
2nd " " " "	1.25
3rd " " " "	.75

Class 2.—Male Neat Stock.

Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards,	4.00
2nd " " " "	2.50
3rd " " " "	1.50
Best " 2 years old and upwards,	2.50
2nd " " " "	1.25
3rd " " " "	.75
Best " 1 year old and upwards,	2.50
2nd " " " "	2.50
3rd " " " "	.75
Best Bull Calf,	1.25
2nd " " " "	.75
3rd " " " "	.50

All Bulls must be ringed and securely fastened.

Best Yoke Working Oxen 6 years old and upwards,	4.00
2nd " " " "	2.50
3rd " " " "	1.50
Best " " 5 " " "	4.00
2nd " " " "	2.50
3rd " " " "	1.50
Best " " 4 " " "	4.00
2nd " " " "	2.50
3rd " " " "	1.50
Best Yoke Fat Oxen, 4 " " "	4.00
2nd " " " "	2.50
3rd " " " "	1.50
Best Yoke Steers, 3 years old and upwards,	2.50
2nd " " " "	1.25
3rd " " " "	.75
Best " " 2 " " "	2.50
2nd " " " "	1.25
3rd " " " "	.75
Best " " 1 " " "	2.50
2nd " " " "	7.25
3rd " " " "	.75
Best Yoke Steer Calves,	2.50
2nd " " " "	1.25
3rd " " " "	.75

Class 3.—Female Neat Stock.

Best Cow, 6 years old and upwards,	4.00
2nd " " " "	2.50
3rd " " " "	1.50
Best " 5 years old and upwards,	4.00
2nd " " " "	2.50
3rd " " " "	1.50
Best " 4 years old and upwards,	4.00
2nd " " " "	2.50
3rd " " " "	1.50
Best " 3 years old and upwards,	4.00
2nd " " " "	2.50
3rd " " " "	1.50
Best Heifer in Milk, 2 yrs old & upw'ds,	3.00
2nd " " " "	2.00
3rd " " " "	1.00

Best Heifer, dry, 2 yrs. old & upwards,	\$2.50
2nd " " " "	1.25
3rd " " " "	.75
Best Heifer, 1 year old and upwards,	2.50
2nd " " " "	1.25
3rd " " " "	.78
Best Heifer Calf,	1.25
2nd " " " "	.75
3rd " " " "	.50

Class 4.—Sheep, Swine & Poultry.

Best Ram,	3.00
2nd " " " "	2.00
3rd " " " "	1.00
Best Ewe,	3.00
2nd " " " "	2.00
3rd " " " "	1.00
Best Fat Wether,	3.00
2nd " " " "	2.00
3rd " " " "	1.00
Best Ram Lamb,	1.25
2nd " " " "	.75
3rd " " " "	.50
Best Ewe Lamb,	1.25
2nd " " " "	.75
3rd " " " "	.50
Best Boar,	3.00
2nd " " " "	2.00
3rd " " " "	1.00
Best Sow,	3.00
2nd " " " "	2.00
3rd " " " "	1.00
Best Barrow,	3.00
2nd " " " "	2.00
3rd " " " "	1.00
Best Spring Pig,	3.00
2nd " " " "	2.00
3rd " " " "	1.00
Best Pig, 4 months and under,	2.00
2nd " " " "	1.00
3rd " " " "	.50
Best Litter Sucking Pigs,	2.00
2nd " " " "	1.00
3rd " " " "	.50
Best Pair Turkeys,	1.25
2nd " " " "	.75
Best Pair Geese,	1.25
2nd " " " "	.75
Best Pair Ducks,	1.25
2nd " " " "	.75
Best Collection Pure Bred Fowls,	3.00
2nd " " " "	2.00
3rd " " " "	1.00
Best Fair Fowls,	1.25
2nd " " " "	1.75
Best Pair or more Spring Chickens,	1.25
2nd " " " "	.75

Class 5.—Dairy Produce, &c.

Best Crock or Tub Butter, 40 lbs. or over,	3.00
2nd " " " "	2.00
3rd " " " "	1.00
Best 5 lbs. butter, in rolls or prints,	2.00
2nd " " " "	1.00
3rd " " " "	.50
Best Cheese, not less than 20 lbs.,	3.00
2nd " " " "	2.00
3rd " " " "	1.00
Best ½ qtl. Large Shore Dry Codfish,	3.00
2nd " " " "	2.00
Best ½ qtl. Table " " "	3.00
2nd " " " "	2.00

Class 6.—Grain and Seed.

Best Bushel Wheat,	1.50
2nd " " " "	1.00
Best " Barley,	1.50
2nd " " " "	1.00
Best " Oats,	1.50
2nd " " " "	1.00

Best Bushel Buckwheat,	\$1.50
2nd " " "	1.00
Best " 12 Ears Corn,	1.50
2nd " " "	.50
Best Bushel Beans,	1.50
2nd " " "	1.00
Best " Peas,	1.50
2nd " " "	1.00
Best " Timothy Seed,	1.50
2nd " " "	1.00
Best Bushel Clover Seed,	1.50
2nd " " "	1.00
Best 20 lbs. Turnip Seed,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
Best Collection Vegetable Seeds, exhibited in Boxes, open to view and correctly named,	3.00
2nd do. do. do.	2.00
3rd do. do. do.	1.00

Class 7.—Vegetables, Roots, &c.

Best show of Vegetables, without regard to the number of varieties,	3.00
2nd do. do. do.	2.00
3rd do. do. do.	1.00
Best 6 varieties Potatoes, named, 1 doz. each,	2.00
2nd do. do. do.	1.00
3rd do. do. do.	.50
Best 1 Bushel Potatoes for the Table,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
Best Bushel Potatoes for Stock,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
Best 6 Turnip Blood Beets,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
Best 6 Long Blood Beets,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
Best 6 Mangold Wurtzel, long,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
Best " " " globe,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
Best 6 Carrots,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
Best 6 Parsnips,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
Best 6 Turnips,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
Best 2 Cabbage, Drumhead,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
Best " Savoy,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
Best " Red Dutch,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
Best 2 Cauliflowers,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
Best 2 Squashes, Hubbard,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
3rd " " "	.25
Best 2 Squash, Boston Marrow,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
3rd " " "	.25
Best " Any other variety,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
3rd " " "	.25
Best 2 Pumpkins,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
Best 12 Onions,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
Best 12 Tomatoes,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
3rd " " "	.25
Best 6 Heads Celery,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
3rd " " "	.35
Best Brace Cucumbers,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50

Class 8.—Fruits and Flowers.

Best collection Apples, named, 12 each,	4.00
2nd " " " "	2.50
3rd " " " "	1.25

Best Dozen Apples, named,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
3rd " " "	.25
Best Dozen Pears,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
3rd " " "	.25
Best Dozen Plums,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
3rd " " "	.25
Best Vase Bouquet Flowers,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
3rd " " "	.25
Best Hand Bouquet, "	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
3rd " " "	.25
Best Collection Dahlias,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
Best Collection Verbenas,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
3rd " " "	.25

Class 9.—Fine Arts.

Best Oil Painting,	3.00
2nd " " "	2.00
3rd " " "	1.00
Best Painting in Water Colors,	3.00
2nd " " "	2.00
3rd " " "	1.00
Best Pencil Sketch,	2.00
2nd " " "	1.25
3rd " " "	.75
Best Crayon Drawing,	2.00
2nd " " "	1.25
3rd " " "	.75
Best Collection Photographs,	3.00
2nd " " "	2.00
Best Specimen Penmanship from public School Pupils,	1.00
2nd do. do. do.	.50

Class 10. Bread, Preserves, &c.

Best Wheat Bread,	1.50
2nd " " "	1.50
3rd " " "	.50
Best Rye and Indian Bread,	1.50
2nd " " "	1.00
3rd " " "	.50
Best Corn Bread,	1.50
2nd " " "	1.00
3rd " " "	.50
All kinds of Bread not less than 2 lbs., and baked the day before the Exhibition.	3.00
Best Collection Preserves and Jellies,	3.00
2nd " " "	2.00
3rd " " "	1.00
Best Collection Pickles,	3.00
2nd " " "	2.00
3rd " " "	1.00
Best Honey in Comb,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
Best Honey Strained, in Glass Jar,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
Best 2 lbs. Wax,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50

Class 11. Domestic Manufactures, Fancy Work, &c.

Best Home-Made Carpet,	3.00
2nd " " "	2.00
3rd " " "	1.00
Best " Mat,	2.00
2nd " " "	1.00
3rd " " "	.50
Best Patchwork Quilt,	3.00
2nd " " "	2.00
3rd " " "	1.00
Best Set Furs,	2.00
2nd " " "	1.00
Best 10 yards Homespun, Grey,	2.00
2nd " " "	1.00

3rd, 10 yards Homespun, Grey,	.50
Best 10 yards Homespun, White,	2.00
2nd " " "	1.00
3rd " " "	.50
Best 2 lbs. Yarn, White,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
3rd " " "	.25
Best 2 lbs. Yarn, Colored,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
3rd " " "	.25
Best 12 Pairs Mitts,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
Best " Socks,	1.00
2nd " " "	.50
Best Berlin Wool Work,	1.50
2nd " " "	1.00
3rd " " "	.50
Best Embroidery,	1.50
2nd " " "	1.00
3rd " " "	.50
Best Fancy Work, not classified,	1.50
2nd " " "	1.00
3rd " " "	.50

Class 12.—Miscellaneous.

Best Agricultural Implement, home made,	3.00
2nd do. do. do.	2.00
Best Assortment Leather,	3.00
2nd " " "	2.00
Best Harness Work,	3.00
2nd " " "	2.00
Best Case Boots and Shoes,	3.00
2nd " " "	2.00
Best single specimen Cabinet Work,	3.00
2nd " " "	2.00
Best 3 Pieces Woodenware,	3.00
2nd " " "	2.00
Best Piece Carriage Work,	3.00
2nd " " "	2.00
Best Blacksmith Work,	3.00
2nd " " "	2.00
Best Cook Stove for Coal,	3.00
2nd " " "	2.00
Best Brass Work,	3.00
2nd " " "	2.00
Best Case Edge Tools,	3.00
2nd " " "	2.00

Class 1.....	\$42.50
" 2.....	69.50
" 3.....	49.50
" 4.....	70.00
" 5.....	25.50
" 6.....	31.50
" 7.....	42.25
" 8.....	21.25
" 9.....	26.50
" 10.....	25.50
" 11.....	41.00
" 12.....	55.00

\$500.00

Committees on each class and Managing Committee will be announced after the quarterly meeting in August, after which Exhibitors will address Chairman Managing Committee Yarmouth County Agricultural Exhibition.

CHARLES E. BROWN, } Committee
FRANK KILLAM, } on
BENJAMIN KILLAM, } Prem. List.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
hearth rugs, yarn	2.00	1.50	1.00
hearth rugs, rags	2.00	1.50	1.00
quilt, patch-work	2.00	1.50	1.00
table cloth, linen	1.50	1.00	0.50
pair worked slippers	1.00	0.75	0.50
piece fancy wool work	2.00	1.50	1.00

Agricultural Implements.

Best plough, wood	2.00	1.50	1.00
plough, iron	2.00	1.50	1.00
pair harrows, wood or iron	2.00	1.50	1.00
cultivator	1.50	1.00	0.75
box cart	3.00	2.00	
express waggon	3.00	2.00	
riding waggon	3.00	2.00	
set fanners	2.00	1.50	
3 potato forks	1.00	0.50	
turnip sower	1.50	1.00	
churn	2.00	1.50	1.00
farmers' boiler	2.00	1.50	
washing machine	2.00	1.50	
3 calf skins, dressed	1.50	1.00	
2 sides harness leather dres'd	1.50	1.00	
1 side sole leather	1.50	1.00	
2 sides upper leather	1.50	1.00	
pair men's boots, dble. soled	1.50	1.00	
pair men's boots, calf	1.50	1.00	
pair ladies' boots	1.50	1.00	
set carriage harness	2.50	2.00	

Competitors will do well to compare the above with list published 1st May, and take notice that this is the list on which the prizes will be paid.

JOHN MCKENZIE, } Secys.
JOHN YGRSTON, }

Pictou, 1st July, 1871.

ADVERTISEMENTS!

Rough Plate Glass

For Hothouses and Garden Frames

Can be supplied as under:

In PLATES containing not above	s.	d.	Per superficial ft. thin thick.
14x10	0	5 1/2	
1 foot	0	6	
2 "	0	6 1/2	
3 "	0	7	
4 "	0	7 1/2	
5 "	0	8	
6 "	0	8 1/2	
7 "	0	8 1/2	
8 "	0	8 1/2	
9 "	0	9	
10 "	0	9	
12 "	0	9 1/2	
15 "	0	9 1/2	
18 "	0	9 1/2	

Delivered f. o. b. at Liverpool, subject to 30 p. c. discount. Packing case to be charged for. Orders sent to THOMAS PAYNE, Post-office, HALIFAX, will receive immediate attention.

FOR SALE.

A Pure Blood Alderney BULL, 4 years old, the property of the Yarmouth Township Agricultural Society.—a very fine animal. Apply to JAMES CROSBY, Secretary, Hebron, Yarmouth Co. Aug. 1871.

AGRICULTURAL BONE MILL

THIS MILL is now in full operation, and large quantities of Bones are offered for sale. The Mill is under supervision of the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, and all Bones sold at the establishment are genuine.

PRICES.

Half inch Bone.....\$24.00 per ton.
Finely-ground Bone..... 30.00 "
Delivered free of charge, on board the Cars at Richmond Depot.
Purchasers will save trouble by sending their own bags, which, together with orders, may be left at Stanford's Leather Store, 26 Water Street.
JAMES STANFORD.

AGRICULTURAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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Established 1853.

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The Agricultural does a strictly non hazardous business, and will not insure stocks in trade, public building, or manufactories of any kind, is thereby enabled to insure private residences and farm properties at exceedingly low rates. For instance—a barn worth, say \$500, may be insured for \$400, for the term of three years, on payment of one premium of \$8, being only 2 per cent. for three years. Farm stock of all kinds insured at the same rate.

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August 1871.

"The Excel Churn"

AND

"THE ECHO AXLE."

Patented by ISAAC McNAUGHTON, Hopewell, Pictou Co., N. S.
August, 1871.

For Sale.

A THOROUGH-BRED

BERKSHIRE BOAR,

16 months old. ALSO—Two do. do., about 8 weeks old. Apply to the FARMER at Ashbourne, Dutch Village.
Halifax, July 1, 1871.

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FOR THE

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KITCHEN GARDEN,
AND FIELD.

OUR stock of SEEDS, of the growth of 1870, is now complete, and comprises the finest assortment ever offered in Halifax. The last season having been very favorable for the ripening of Seeds, the quality of all kinds will be found excellent.

Farmers and Agricultural Societies

will do well to examine our stock of TURNIP, CARROT and MANGEL-WURTZEL, Seed Oats, Seed Potatoes, TIMOTHY and CLOVER, all of which we offer at lowest market rates.

Dealers will be supplied on liberal terms, either by the pound, or in small packets for retailing.

*FLOWER SEEDS forwarded free by post to any part of the Dominion.

An Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue, containing much useful information as to the culture of Seeds and the management of the garden, may be had free on application.

AVERY, BROWN & CO.,

May, 1871. 8, 10 and 12 George Street.

NEW AND IMPROVED

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

POTATOES.

King of the Earlies or Fifty Dollar Potato—The earliest, most prolific, and finest of all the American varieties. 135 lbs. raised from one. 25 cents lb.

Climax—For earliness and productiveness ranks with the very best ever sent out either by American or English growers. 12 1/2 cents lb.

Biesse's Prolific—Tubers large, regular in shape; produces no seed balls; flesh white; cooks quickly; is very mealy and of excellent quality; yield exceeding one hundred fold; a most valuable variety for field culture. 12 1/2 cents lb.

Early Rose—This standard variety has proved one of the best ever introduced. It has given satisfaction to all. Its earliness and productiveness being attested by all cultivators of note. 6 to 10 lbs. 12 1/2 cents lb.

Garnet Chili—Early Whites and Russian Blues. So well known by all cultivators in this province, need no comment.

Champion Scarlet Runner—A gigantic variety. 50 cents quart.

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead Cabbage—A large variety of Flat Dutch. 12 1/2 cents packet.

Improved Early Paris Cauliflower—12 1/2 cts. packet. Sealey's Levizhan White Celery—The largest in cultivation. 12 1/2 cts. packet.

Giant Rocca Tripoli Onion—A large variety, and better suited to this climate than Danvers' 12 1/2 cts. packet.

Abbot's Hollow Crown'd Parsnip—The best flavoured Parsnip in cultivation. 10 cts. packet.

Mammoth Prize Squash—Grows to weigh 180 lbs. Trophy Tomato—The earliest and best red. 10 cts. packet.

Sutton's Ringleader Pea—Has proved itself the earliest stick pea grown. Height 3 feet. 30 cts. quart.

Saunders "Little Wonder" Pea—The best and most productive dwarf Pea known. Requires no sticks. Height 9 in. 25 cts. quart.

Carter's Imperial Sued and Mammoth Mangels. Carter's Mammoth Mangel Wurzel—40 cts. lb. Carter's Imperial Swede—40 cts. lb.

ALFRED SAUNDERS,

Practical Seedsman & Horticulturist,
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May, 1871.

AN INCREASE OF RICH

MILK AND BUTTER

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