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Omnium rerum, ex quibus aliquid acquiritur, nihil est agriculturâ melius, nihil uberius, nihil homine libero dignius.—Cicero: de Officiis, lib. I, cap. 42.

VOL. III.

HALIFAX, N. S., MAY, 1877.

No. 3.

HALIFAX, 1st May, 1877.

THE HERD BOOK NUMBER of the *Journal of Agriculture* is now in course of preparation. It will contain a list of all the thoroughbred Short Horn Durham, Ayrshire, Devon, and Jersey Cattle in the Province, with references to their sires and dams, dates of calving, colour, owners' names, &c. The number for September, 1876, was our last year's Herd Book Number, and although it cost a great deal of labour, and was made as correct as possible, yet it no doubt contained errors, for we do not pretend to know by instinct all the changes of ownership, and births and deaths in farmers' barns, that have taken place during the last twelve years. Owners of thoroughbred stock will oblige us much by looking over the list published last September, and making any necessary corrections. We shall be glad to send a spare copy of the number for this purpose to any one who may not have it already.

All corrections should be sent in before the end of June. By publishing our List every year, and thus subjecting it to public criticism, and purging it of errors, we hope to attain greater accuracy in pedigrees, and thus, while increasing the confidence of the public, to enhance the real as well as the market value of recorded stock.

PROFESSOR HOW sends us a few castor oil beans, plump, hard, and well ripened, with the following note. They are the first we have seen ripened in the open air in this Province, and we have

handed them to the Superintendent of the Public Gardens:—

"I send you from Mr. C. W. Knowles some castor oil plant seeds, ripened in his garden here last season. He got about 100. He feels the more interested, because he was told by some one at the Public Gardens in Halifax that they never ripen there and certainly would not here. He has proved their vitality, he tells me.

Yours truly,
HENRY HOW"

WE have received the following, dated Philadelphia, March 21st, 1877:—

I have the pleasure to-day of forwarding you an advance copy of pamphlet No. 1 of the International Exhibition Co., Main Building Centennial Grounds, intended for our foreign exhibitors.

You will find on perusal that the north-west portion of the Building, embracing about one sixth of the entire area has been devoted to Agriculture, the displays in which will be very interesting and beautiful, comprising most of the finest exhibits lately displayed in the Agricultural Hall of the U. S. Centennial Exhibition.

A number of States and Territories are making very handsome agricultural exhibits which promise to be very attractive.

Power will be transmitted by wire-ropes from the south side of the Building to drive such agricultural machinery as may require it, free of charge.

We are desirous of increasing our foreign displays, and shall esteem it a favor if assisted through the columns of your largely circulated and valuable Journal,

and trust that the courtesies and advice so kindly given to the Agricultural Department of the Centennial Exhibition will be tendered to its successor, the same department of the International Exhibition Co.

I have the honor to be,
Yours respectfully,

C. HENRY RONEY,
Supt Agr'l Department, and late Sec'y of Advisory Committee, Bureau of Agriculture, U. S. C. C.

WE have heard it stated that a project is on foot in Truro to start a mill, for the purpose of producing flour and meal from grain to be brought, we suppose from the Upper provinces of the Dominion, here by train. We have not as yet learned particulars but are decidedly of the opinion that the project is a feasible one. Such an establishment in Truro would give employment to quite a number of persons and we think the process of separating the food for man and beast in our own town, rather than as at present, importing the two separately, would certainly pay. If the site has not been already secured, we would suggest that those interested turn their attention to the new Peg Factory.—*Sun.*

GROWING FAST.—The Short Horn Bull Calf, "2nd Gwynne of the Forest" 10 months old owned by J. B. Fraser, Esq., of Shubenacadie, weighed on Monday last, the 5th instant, 750 pounds, girted 5 feet 3 inches. Who can beat this?—*Sun.*

THE TREE MALLOW is a plant quite unknown on this continent, but eagerly sought after by explorers around the Scottish coast. It is now presented to us in a new role as a Cattle Feeder and Paper Maker. And to its scientific and industrial merits we have to add another kind of usefulness, viz., the artistic, for although a hardy herbaceous plant it is one of the noblest that any one may wish to see in what is called a "tropical garden." This plant has been brought under the notice of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, and we republish below an account of the Society's proceedings. Our friend Mr. William Gorrie, who has originated its cultivation, is son of the Archd. Gorrie who discovered Annat Barley, and introduced it to the Scottish farmers. Through the kindness of Mr. Gorrie's Agents, Messrs. Peter S. Robertson & Co., of Edinburgh, we have been favoured with a package of seed, and shall be glad to send a few dozen seeds to any one in the Province who may wish to experiment with this promising novelty. (Address application for seeds to Dr. G. Lawson, Halifax.) :—

The following account of a new agricultural plant for cattle feeding and paper-making, by Mr. William Gorrie, Rait Lodge, Trinity, Edinburgh, was read :—"A selected variety of the tree mallow, *Lavatera arborea*, the natural habitats for the normal form of which in Scotland are the Bass Rock, with other islets in the Firth of Forth, and Ailsa Craig. Its ordinary heights vary from 6 to 10 feet, but it can be grown to more than 12 feet. It is biennial, but the first year it may be planted after the removal of any early crops, and matured in that following. From the limited experiments which I have been enabled to make, its products in seed, bark, and heart-wood are estimated at about 4 tons of each per acre. Chemical analyses by Dr. Stevenson Macadam and by Mr. Falconer King of its seeds show these to be fully equal in feeding properties to oilcake, the present value of which is about £10 per ton, and papermakers offer the same price, at least, for the bark that they now pay for esparto grass, which is also about £10 per ton, thus showing a return of about £80 per acre for the seed and bark; and it is expected that the excess of fibre in the latter will allow of the heart-wood being mixed up with it, which will add very considerably to the above-stated value of crop. The papermakers who have had the tree mallow bark under limited trial for me are Messrs. Dickson, Nash Mills, Hemel, Hempstead; Mr. Henry Bruce, Kinleith Mills, Currie; Messrs. A. Cowan & Sons, Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik, Messrs. William Tod & Sons, St. Leonard's Mills, Lasswade; and Messrs.

Wm. Tod, jun., & Co., Springfield Mills, Lasswade—all of whom think very highly of it, and are most anxious to try it on a large scale. With the view of having this done, I had plants reared in the island of Bute last year, and about two acres planted with them after the removal of a crop of early potatoes. These plants thrived well till a fall of snow took place early in the winter, when the whole were destroyed by rabbits. Bute was chosen for this trial in consequence of the winters on the east coast being sometimes too cold for the mallow plants, many of which suffer when the thermometer falls to about 15° Fahr., and most of them are entirely killed when it falls much below 10°, which excesses of cold, although occasionally on the east coast, are never experienced on the western coasts nor in the Orkney Islands, in various parts throughout which, where the mallow has been tried, it has invariably been found to thrive well; and I feel confident that it might there be made to yield higher pecuniary returns from hitherto comparatively worthless ground than ordinary agricultural crops do in the best cultivated districts of Britain. Having already been at considerable trouble and expense in thus experimenting with the tree mallow, and not caring to incur further outlay, I have handed over my stock of it to Messrs. P. S. Robertson & Co., of the Trinity Nurseries, here, who have now plants ready for supplying any who may be desirous of carrying out its cultivation, charging only 2s. 6d. per 100 to cover expenses."

The Board voted their thanks to Mr. Gorrie for his communication.

JAMES CROSBY, Esq., Sec'y of the Yarmouth Township Agricultural Society, sends us the following information by way of supplement to the Society's Annual Report, already published (Central Board's Report, pp. 94-95):

The Yarmouth Township Ag. Society held its Annual Exhibition for 1876 on Thursday, the 19th October, pursuant to arrangement. The day was fine, and the large attendance of visitors from all parts of the township, with the large number of entries in most of the departments, gave evidence of the interest felt in Agricultural Exhibitions. The display of vegetables was never better at any previous Exhibition of the Society. The General Regulations were faithfully observed, and everything passed off satisfactorily to both visitors and members of the Society.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Every intending competitor must transmit to the Chairman of the Managing Committee, not later than the 17th,

an entry of all animals to be exhibited; other articles will be received up to 9 A.M. on the day of exhibition.

2. Every competitor must affix a number, which will be furnished him by the Secretary, to every animal, or article exhibited, with the age and breed of every animal.

3. All articles exhibited must be the growth or manufacture of the exhibitor the present year, and all animals must have been in his possession at least one month.

4. Articles for exhibition must be on the grounds not later than 9 o'clock, A.M., when they will be taken in charge by the Managing Committee, and no article or animal competing will be allowed to be removed earlier than 2½ P.M.

5. All members of the Society competing, must have paid their fee of membership on or before the day of exhibition.

6. The public will not be admitted to the grounds until the Committees have completed their awards, which will be as ready as 11 o'clock, if possible.

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY having accepted the invitation of the Maryland Horticultural Society, the Sixteenth Session of this National Association will be held in Baltimore, commencing *Wednesday, September Twelfth, 1877*, at 10 o'clock A.M., and continuing for three days.

All Horticultural, Pomological, Agricultural, and other kindred Associations in the United States and British Provinces, are invited to send delegations as large as they may deem expedient; and all persons interested in the cultivation of fruits are invited to be present, and take seats in the Convention.

It is confidently anticipated that there will be a full attendance of delegates from all quarters of our country, thereby stimulating more extensive cultivation by the concentrated information and experience of cultivators, and aiding the Society in perfecting its Catalogue of Fruits. This Catalogue includes fifty States and Territories, most of which have their columns filled with a great amount of information as to the fruit adapted for culture in the respective locations. Many of these are yet incomplete; and it is the object of the Society, from year to year, to fill the blanks, and bring its Catalogue nearer to perfection. To accomplish this object as fully as possible, the Chairman of the General Fruit Committee, P. Barry, Esq., Rochester, N. Y., will send out the usual circulars of inquiry; and it is desirable that these inquiries should be answered at an early day. The various State and Local Committees are urged to respond to the circulars as soon as practicable.

The coming session will derive a special interest from its location in the midst of the great fruit growing region of the Atlantic coast, and also from the fact that it is the first meeting held since the expiration of the first century of our national history. It is desired, in this connection, that the Vice-Presidents of the several States, Territories, and Provinces, should furnish or procure, as far as possible, short historical sketches of the rise and progress of fruit-culture in their respective districts, from their settlement up to the year 1876, to the end that the forthcoming report may give a complete view of the pomological history of the various parts of the country. State and local Horticultural Societies are respectfully requested to co-operate and aid in this work.

Arrangements will be made with hotels and, as far as possible, with the various railroad lines terminating in Baltimore, for a reduction of fare. Wherever possible, it would be best that such arrangements should be made by the various delegations with roads in their localities, as rates made by Baltimore roads will apply only to their lines.

Members, delegates, and societies are requested to contribute collections of the fruits of their respective districts, and to communicate in regard to them whatever may aid in promoting the objects of the Society and the science of American Pomology. Each contributor is requested to prepare a complete list of his collection, and to present the same with his fruits, that a report of all the varieties entered may be submitted to the meeting as early as practicable. By vote of the Society, NO MONEY PREMIUMS WILL BE OFFERED; but a limited number of Wilder Medals will be awarded to meritorious objects.

At the same time, from Sept. 11 to 14 inclusive, the Maryland Horticultural Society will hold a Grand Exhibition of Fruits, Plants, Flowers, and other products of Horticulture, by which an increased interest will be given to the occasion.

Packages of fruits, with the names of the contributors, may be addressed as follows: "AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, care of William B. Sands, Baltimore."

All persons desirous of becoming members can remit the fee to Thomas P. James, Esq., Treasurer, Cambridge, Mass. Life-membership, Twenty-dollars; Biennial, Four Dollars. Life-members will be supplied with back numbers of the Proceedings of the Society as far as possible.

RULES FOR SPEAKING. Five minutes, and no person to speak more than twice on the same subject, without leave.

WEDNESDAY, 10 A.M. Introductory Exercises; Appointment of Committees, —viz., on Credentials, and on Nomination of Officers, on Record of Fruits exhibited, on Award of the Wilder Medal.

3 P.M. President's Address; Reports of Committee on Credentials, and on Nomination of Officers; Election of Officers; Reception of Treasurer's Report; Appointment of Place for the next Meeting of the Society.

THURSDAY, 9 A.M. Reports of Standing Committees: Discussion of the Value of Fruits enumerated in the Catalogue, as indicated by stars, to be called by the Secretary in alphabetical order, as follows: Apples, Pears, Grapes, etc. At the close of each division, statements relative to new varieties will be received.

3 P.M. Continuation of the morning's session.

FRIDAY, 9 A.M. Reports of Committees on Fruits exhibited; Reception of Essays and Centennial Sketches by Vice-Presidents and others; Continuation of Discussion on Values of Fruits, as per Catalogue; and Introduction of Names of New Varieties.

3 P.M. Completion of Discussion, Resolutions, etc.; Adjournment.

Prof. W. Beal of the Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., will prepare a paper on "The Classification of Apples."

Prof. A. N. Prentiss of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., will prepare a paper on "The Pathology of Cultivated Plants."

It is expected that other gentlemen of experience and skill will present papers on: Practical or Historical Subjects connected with Fruit-Culture, such as "The Species of the Apple," etc.

Marshall P. Wilder, President, Boston, Mass.; W. C. Flagg, Secretary, Moro, Ill.; Dr. C. C. Hamilton Cornwallis, Vice-President for Nova Scotia and Member of Committee on Foreign Fruits. R. W. Starr, Cornwallis, Member of General Fruit Committee.

LAST summer, at the Encœnia of King's College and University, Windsor, the Rev. G. W. Hill, M.A., Chancellor of the University of Halifax, delivered the annual address, which was listened to with profound attention by a large and learned audience. It dealt with the whole question of man's desire for and intermeddling with wisdom or knowledge, and specially with his duty in reference to that wisdom which bears upon his future state. But, at the same time, the Chancellor set forth, in a clear and masterly manner, the claims of Agricultural and Mechanical Industry to high consideration in connection with our Educational systems. The address

has been published at length in the *Church Chronicle*, from which, by permission of the author, we reprint the following extract:

PROVERBS xviii. 1.—Through desire a man having separated himself seeketh and intermeddeth with all wisdom.

It is as we have seen an historic fact that from the beginning man has sought out and intermeddled with all wisdom. The eating of the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil increased the innate desire. The taste thereof created thirst. No sooner were men driven from Eden's bowers than they began to till the soil, and utilize the herd and flock. They at once intermeddled with Nature and her laws. In the first record of the increase of the human family, succeeding the brief story of Cain and Abel, we have accounts of a more systematic search after wisdom, than sufficed the two earliest born of men. One family in an eminent degree contributed in that primal age towards the advancement of their race in the Arts and Sciences. Jubal, Jubal, and Tubal-Cain, sons of Lamech, are the founders of those systems which form the groundwork of all material greatness. Agriculture, even as now scientifically conducted, took its rise under the fostering care of Jubal, who was "the father of all such as dwell in tents and have cattle,"—thus laying the foundation of that Art on which rests the sustenance of life—the systematic production of the fruits of the earth, and the rearing of the flocks and herds, which constitute the food of man, or help him in his varied projects of pleasure or of toil. Simultaneously another gifted son of Lamech contributed his share to the welfare and progress of the human race by intermeddling with another branch of wisdom. The first machinist and iron founder, the first theorist and practical worker in brass and iron, the original instructor of every artizan in those metals, which to-day occupy a place so prominent and exercise a power so masterful—which have developed into our steam engines and ships, our railways and locomotives, was the man of busy brain and cunning hand, "Tubal-Cain, the father of every artificer in brass and iron."

Contemporary with Agriculture and Mechanics, arose the Fine Arts. Toil sought relief, and found it not in idleness, but in the cultivation of sweet sounds, expressive of the feelings and the thoughts: and when the world now listens with rapt ear and throbbing heart to the lofty strains of Handel and Mendelssohn, Mozart and Rossini, it is indebted to that brother Jubal, who was "the father of all such as handle the harp and the organ;" the original inventor of our stringed instruments and of those grand organs whose gentle notes soothe the ruffled spirit, or

whose quivering peals stir the souls of devout worshippers in our Churches and Cathedrals. Thus in those three gifted members of one family, we have the origin of these three arts, which not only contribute towards national prosperity, but are the bases on which a great nation exists—essentials without which no people can be at once great and happy. Agriculture, Mechanics, and the Fine Arts must co-exist *pari passu*, each cultivated in due proportion. Hence the results to the world of these men intermeddling with all wisdom. Agriculture is not the mere breaking up of the ground, casting in the seed, and garnering it when grown! It represents a mighty store of wisdom concerning the elements which compose the soil, the special nature of the plants to be nourished, and all those subtle laws of Chemistry which regulate the due succession of grains and roots from the same field. But even agriculture cannot be prosecuted without the wisdom of the mechanic. The constructive art is needful for the furnishing of implements, beginning with the rude Eastern plough—the crooked beam—down to those ingenious and complex instruments for sowing, mowing, reaping, threshing, now used in all civilized lands. The influence wrought by the mechanic art,—especially that of the artificer in brass and iron, has wrought and is working changes in social, commercial and political relations, the greatness of which it is impossible to estimate. The works of that first great artificer in brass and iron, are represented not only by all the gigantic foundries of the Old World and the New, but by all that those foundries produce for the skilled workshops of the nations—our lengthened railways and locomotives, our magnificent ocean steamships and our armed vessels of war, our arsenals and armies, our scientific instruments, our domestic utensils, our great engineering triumphs in the tunnel through Mount Conis, and the Canal of Suez, our chronometers by which we trace upon the chart from minute to minute the path of the ocean transport, and the compass by which we steer over that wide waste that has no guide posts to mark the course.

Keeping pace with Agriculture, and the constructive art will soon be found in progressive countries, the cultivation of the fine arts. Not music alone but its kindred companions, Poetry, Painting, Sculpture and Architecture have an equally important place in moulding a people. A nation devoted only to utilitarian occupations is rude, selfish and grasping; while on the other hand a people who by success in producing, fabricating, and exchanging the products of the soil or the factory, have gradually ceased to labour, and who have given themselves up to the culture of the fine arts, have soon become

effeminate and effete. Mere luxury either mental or physical, in time saps the strength; and in a few generations the sceptre of sovereignty falls from the hand. To ensure success and continuance, there must be the well-balanced power of the utilitarian and of the humanizing. It would occupy too much time this morning to enter into detailed proofs of the necessity of their combination: those listening to me, who years ago were educated in these Halls of learning, or who are now being trained within them, can readily call up from history ample proofs. But ere I leave these illustrations of the advantage of men seeking and intermeddling with all wisdom, I may say that the theme is suggestive of a practical lesson, not unsuited to our own time and country. By the love we bear to our land, whether it be the land of our birth, or the land of our adoption, it behoves all men who assume to be leaders of thought and guides of the people, to seek to discover the cause of the present depressed condition in all business relations, and if possible point out a remedy. Apart from the other causes to which it would be improper here to refer there are two patent reasons for the present lack of business, and the depreciated value of property—one, extravagance in social life, and the other an undue preponderance of persons engaged in trade. And what are the remedies? 1st. A reduction of expenditure on sumptuous entertainments, costly furniture, needless luxuries, the mere tinsel and show,—a return from wicked extravagance to moderation by every man who has not his capital secured,—this is a Christian duty; and 2nd. A more general pursuit of Agriculture; not only a more diligent and intelligent pursuit of the art by those engaged in it, but by a larger number of the young men turning their attention to it. The restless spirit of the age has seized our youth upon the Farms East and West of our Province, and ambitious to make money faster than can be done by tilling the ground, they resort to the towns and cities, where they hope to learn some lucrative branch of business; or more frequently turn their backs upon the old homesteads and follow the current of emigration Westward to swell the already teeming population of the great Republic beside us. Until men in numbers, bearing a larger proportion to our population than at present, are willing to cultivate the soil, we cannot, in my humble opinion, hope for a return to prosperity.

The pursuit of wisdom presupposed a desire for it, and that so strong as to lead a man to separate himself from all that would hinder him, or encumber him in the struggle to attain it. I am not ignorant that another and almost opposite meaning has been attached to the passage

by a few learned men; but I am content to abide by our English version, the correctness of which is supported by so many erudite scholars—that a man in whom desire for wisdom is strong, in whom the fire of enthusiasm burns—will to the best of his opportunity separate himself from all engagements, retire from the world's cares and recreations, and concentrate all his powers on the acquiring of knowledge.

It was this very principle which led to the organization of systems and methods of instruction in one or more branches of learning, and erected separate structures for the purpose still in process of time they took the form of Schools, Colleges, and Universities. Our great seats of learning the world over are the natural and necessary outcome of intense desire to seek and intermeddle with all wisdom. Without the dedication of time and talents to the investigation of wisdom in all its phases, and without appropriate places wherein to conduct the search, the world to-day would not be in its highly advanced state as to arts, sciences and literature; and we should not have dreamed of such marvellous displays of skill as have marked the last quarter of a century in the Exhibitions of London, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia. Effectively to accomplish this desire a man must have place in which to separate himself, and in which he instinctively feels that there is but one purpose in view—from which the world in any other form is excluded. Hence the erection of those Halls into which men desirous of wisdom may retreat, and, removed from the practical bustle and stir and fascination of life, throw all their energies into an eager search after knowledge—structures in which the means and appliances of working the mine are gathered, the books, the instruments, and above all the trained minds and sympathizing hearts of wise men to encourage and direct.

ADDITIONS TO NOVA SCOTIA STOCK REGISTER.

AYRSHIRE BULL CALF.

CCXXXVII.—BARON OF BELLAHILL. Red and white. Calved 24th April, 1877. Bred and owned by Peter Jack, Esq., Bellahill, Sackville, Co. Halifax, N. S.

Sire. Young Royalty CXXXVII. (imp.) by Emperor, who took first prize at Strathaven, Scotland, as a 2 year old bull and medal as best animal of cow kind.

Dam Belle of Avondale (imp.) CXXXV., by Prince (in Scotland), bred by Fleming, Strathaven.
gr d Beauty (in Scotland).

JERSEY BULL.

CXXII.—VIKING, 1704. Calved May 10th, 1874. Colour gray. Bred at Togus Farm. Imported to Nova Scotia by William Duffus, Esq., Halifax. Sire Maharajah 794, Dam Sunshine 2477, imported by Togus Farm.

AYRSHIRE HEIFER CALF.

CCXXXVI.—FAIRIE. White with small red patches. Calved 4th April, 1877. Bred by Dr. George Lawson, Lucyfield Farm, Co. Halifax, N. S. Sire Micmac CIX., his dam Josephine XXVIII. from Miss Cutlbert, and his sire Refom (imp.) LXI. Dam Flora, LXXVIII., by Jock CXVIII. [62], Guy, Oshawa. (Flora gained 1st prize at Hamilton, Ont., Sept., 1872, in class of 2-year-old Ayrshire Heifers, in which there were 15 entries).
gr d Effie [59] by Duke (Guy, Oshawa).

JERSEY HEIFERS.

CXXIII.—DINAH. Fawn with a little white. Calved May 8, 1876. Bred by William Duffus, Esq. The property of the Clements Agricultural Society, Co. Annapolis. Sire Lord Seafield CIII. (out of Dairy Pride CIV.)
Dam Fairy CV. (imp. in cow).
CXXIV.—SEAFIELD BELLE. Fawn, black points. Calved August, 1876. Bred and owned by J. B. Duffus, Esq. Sire Lord Seafield CIII.
Dam Belle (imp.) CXVI.
gr d Browney (in Jersey).

SHORT HORN COWS.

CCLXXIX. (new number, formerly LXIII.) DUCHESS. Roan. Calved 20th April, 1867. Bred on Stock Farm of P. E. I. Government. The property of Henry Longworth, Esq., Glynwood, P. E. I.
Sire Lord Clarence LXIV.
Dam Rose Gwynne CCLXXX. by Prince Gwynne (2054).
gr d Rosette by Prince of Prussia (16752).
g gr d Red Rose by Horatio (10335).
g g gr d Maria by Third Duke of Northumberland (3647).
g g g gr d Modesty by Velocipede (5552).
g g g gr d Crokus by Sir Thor (2636).
g g g g gr d Crokus by Manki (418).
g g g g g gr d Laurisbna by Comet (155).
g g g g g g gr d Laura by Tom (652).
g g g g g g g gr d Clasby Lady by Favorite (1033).
g g g g g g g g gr d Lucinda by Hut-ton's Bull (322).
g g g g g g g g g gr d Lucy by Bar-ningham (56).

CCLXXX.—ROSE GWYNNE. Deep red. Bred by John Clayden, P. E. I., calved December 20, 1863.

Sire Prince Gwynne (2054).
Dam Rosette by Prince of Prussia (16752).
gr d Red Rose by Horatio (10395).
g gr d Maria by 3rd Duke of North-umberland (3647) &c., as in No. CCL-XXIX.

SHORT HORN BULLS.

CCLXXXI.—GARIBALDI. Red and White. Bred by Warren Percival, Vassalboro, Maine. Calved January 1876. The property of the Amherst Agricultural Society.

Sire Rusticus 21797.
Dam Nellie 3rd by Young Carlisle 7405.
gr d Nellie by John Bull 2nd 4921.
g gr d Lucy 2nd by Duke of Barrington 2749.
g g gr d Lucy by Rough and Ready 930.
g g g gr d Miss Lothrop by North American 116.
g g g g gr d Lilly by Grafton 1623.
g g g g g gr d Lilac by Sampson [5070].
g g g g g g gr d Lilac 2nd by Fred-erick 2038.
g g g g g g g gr d Lilac by Young Denton [963].
g g g g g g g g gr d Arabella by North Star [460].
g g g g g g g g g gr d Aurora by Comet 155.

CCLXXXII.—LOGAN. Red & white. Bred by G. D. Stockwell. Eddington, Me., Calved July 28, 1875. The property of Edward Page, Esq., Amherst, Co. Cumberland.

Sire Logan 8511.
dam Chemo Lady by Logan 8511.
gr d Sue Munday by General Smith 5711.
g gr d Lucy 2nd by Duke of Barrington 2749.
g g gr d &c., as in preceding No. CCLXXXI.

SHORT HORN HEIFER.

CCLXXXIII.—ROAN ROSE 4th. Roan. Bred by Warren Percival, Vassalboro, Maine. Calved Feb. 24, 1876. The property of Edward Page, Esq., Amherst.

Sire Rusticus 2179.
Dam Beauty 5th by General Smith, gr d Beauty by Earl of Warwick 465.
g gr d Red Rose by Bay State 237.
g g gr d Lady Fairfax 61.
g g g gr d Phoebe 2nd by imp. Young Fitz Favorite 2428.
g g g g gr d — by imp. Banquo 1226.

CANINE DISTEMPER.

Probably no disease, or rather canine disease, has attracted so much attention as distemper. This may arise partly because very few dogs are exempt from it; therefore various remedies have been tried, each, according to their success, being in turn extolled as infallible. During the past 15 years I have had under treatment many hundreds of cases, in all stages; so, for the benefit of others not having so much experience, I will try to place before my readers my way of treating this common disease. Most people have an idea that distemper is a complaint peculiar to dogs. If they would, however, thoughtfully consider it over, they would very likely come to a different conclusion. In its peculiar phases it may be confined to dogs, cats, and other domestic animals; but glanced at from another standpoint, it is similar to other diseases in children, and other diseases which afflict young horses. Again it is thought to be a complaint which will attack pups, do what you will to prevent it. Now my simple observation teaches me that if pups, soon after being weaned, are isolated from other canine companionship, and sent off to some out-of-the-way place, away from civilization, so to speak, or where they are kept away from other dogs, they entirely escape distemper. Does not this fact prove that the disease is infectious? Now, distemper considered by itself, is as harmless as measles in our children, but the dread is that other diseases rapidly follow in its train; thus, the dog is generally left in a low debilitated state, when the complaint is leaving the system, so that any slight cold may then prove fatal, or inflammation of the lungs, or brain, and liver disease may come on, which from the prostrate state of the entire system, generally prove fatal, though every care, combined with generous nursing be exercised. Our readers now may readily know why more mortality arises from distemper than all other diseases put together.

The general signs of this disease, if once recognized, can never be mistaken, if we bear in memory that it is a typhoid inflammation affecting the upper air passages, which in its first stage shows itself by the dull inflamed eyes, accompanied with languor and depression, and a slight discharge of matter from the nose and eyes. This stage resembles influenza in many dogs, such as sneezing, with a dry, husky cough, but it is quickly followed by other and worse symptoms, which soon become serious. These are seen by a staggering walk, loss of power, especially in the hind-quarters, and vomiting; this state is said to resemble glanders in horses. If inflammatory symptoms extend to the brain, it will be followed by

fits; this stage is recognised by blood-shot eyes—in fact, they appear to dread the light, and to shun it as much as possible. It is often possible to observe a fine animal, such as a noble retriever, in this state, for when he gets up, as he is impelled by his affectionate disposition to greet his master, he again falls down in a fit. The fits increase in violence, until, as an act of mercy, the dog is destroyed.

Many quack remedies have been tried as preventives, as well as cures, for distemper; the great majority of them are, however, worthless; for example, whilst one recommends starving the dog, another as strongly insists upon high feeding, with physicking. My experience is in favour of liberal feeding; but young pups should never be stuffed, as they often are, three or four times every day with flesh-meat. Anyone at all acquainted with this common disease can in a moment detect, without any previous information, when the animal has been over-fed; in fact, no dog can successfully fight against distemper if he is in high condition, and, on the other hand, from the debilitating nature of the disease, a poorly fed cur has hard work to overcome it, though of the two I should prefer to undertake the latter, with a far greater certainty of successful treatment.

Take the following instance, which will tend to throw more light upon my meaning than volumes of mere words. Four retriever pups, all by the same mother, were weaned, and brought up in the same house; two, which were considered to be the strongest, were allowed to be fed by the cook, although under our own eye. They had three hearty meals every day—early in the morning porridge, about noon they secured-cooked flesh-meat, with a sprinkling of potatoes, then towards evening, before being fastened up for the night, another meal, mostly flesh-meat. The other pair were placed under the care of the cowman, and for seven months never knew the taste of animal food, and I am afraid they seldom had more than two meals during the day, which consisted of milk and bread. The two house-fed pups were finer animals in every way. When they were about 22 weeks old, a sheep dog, on the farm, took distemper, which without doubt spread to the four retrievers, but mark the results, the couple brought up in the shippens, although they took the disease first, had it so slightly that beyond a discharge of thick slimy mucus from the eyes and nostrils, and refusing to eat for three or four days, it could not be detected.

From the first appearance of distemper, in the house pups, they were treated with care, but it ran its course so rapidly that my usual remedies quite failed in giving relief; to cut it short, I lost both, but

gained a little experience. Afterwards, two other pups were reared from the bitch, but one was from the day when it was weaned brought up with a woodman, on Delamere Forest, where it was isolated from all companionship with its canine brotherhood. Strange to tell, it never took distemper whilst on the forest. At two years of age it was sold to a gentleman in the North of England, when mingling freely with other dogs it then had the distemper. But this was but a solitary case, and perhaps it is unwise to judge from a single example, though all the above instances go far to prove it to be an infectious disease.

Sulphur, often resorted to as a preventive, is as powerless to prevent the attack, as are also salt, antimony, chopped grass mixed with the ordinary food, and many more things which are highly extolled by the squire's game watcher, and being recommended by a servant high in power, are firmly believed by all the rustics for miles around. Mark? I do not say sulphur is not an excellent alternative, and as such is very useful to pampered dogs, as well as a spring medicine.

Vaccination is recommended as a preventive in Colonel Hawker's celebrated sporting work; it certainly can do no harm, and is worth trying. If it could be tested in a large kennel for three successive years, and a record kept of each case which was successfully vaccinated, it would be most valuable. My experience has been so limited that I cannot speak so fully upon this interesting theme as I wish. Suffice for me to say, that in every case in which it has been fairly tried, the dogs went through the distemper bravely; by making use of the word "bravely," I mean that it left no injurious effects behind, the pups having it very lightly indeed. This operation should be performed upon a part where the dog will be unable to lick or scratch itself. The inside of the ear is often selected, but this place is not so good as on the shoulder, for the simple reason that the circulation of blood is better in the shoulder, rendering the operation more successful. It can be done by the most inexperienced person, if they are careful to secure good vaccine lymph from a child, or from a reliable surgeon. Shave a few hairs close to the skin, then draw blood by puncturing it several times with a fine needle; remove the blood with a sponge, and rub the vaccine matter well over the part selected.

Directly the disease is detected I advise an emetic, composed of two or three grains of tartar emetic made into a pill; if this does not operate in the course of an hour I give another dose, though the first pill seldom fails, if it is followed with a wine-glassful of warm water in which a tea-spoonful of salt is dissolved. Avoid all depletive measures, and never

allow bleeding or physicking in any way; the dog will lose flesh fast enough without your doing it for him. After the vomiting has ceased, if you suspect constipation, it is well to have a few pills at hand composed as follows:—Take calomel 2 grains; rhubarb powder, 3 grains; aloes, 3 grains. Mix and make one pill.

Give one every morning for three days in succession—for dogs of small breeds for two mornings. Your own common sense will tell you to keep the dog warm, and to give him nothing for the first few days but warm milk. If you perceive its strength rapidly diminishing, give a small quantity of strong beef-tea with the milk. Sponge the nostrils and eyes with tepid water twice every day, and if the breathing is difficult, you can give immediate relief by applying a thick flannel, wrung out in hot water, around the shoulders and breast. If about the third day the febrile symptoms are strongly marked, use the mixture. Take spirits of nitre, 4 drachms; tincture of aconite, 10 drops; water, to make a 2 oz. mixture. Give a tablespoonful twice each day.

I have also found 4 grains of the antimonial powder, given in conjunction with the calomel pills, useful. If the disease has been going on several days, a strong dose of "turpith mineral" should be given at once, followed by the calomel pills; though if the dog is a favorite the complaint is detected in its first stage; then the latter remedy need not be used.

When the complaint is leaving the dog, let him be carefully looked after for a week or ten days, for this is the critical period. Feed him upon a generous diet, but take care not to give him large lumps of raw meat. If any flesh-meat is given, let it be cut up in small pieces, so as to be more easily digested. Although scores of dogs have been placed under my care, or for which I have advised with their owners, yet I have never known the above simple treatment to be unsuccessful when taken in time, and combined with a plain but nourishing diet.

I have been astonished to find many intelligent persons believe distemper to be, comparatively speaking, a complaint known only about half a century in this country; and even Mr. Daniel, in *Rural Sports*, gives credence to this opinion. Our forefathers, more than a century ago, knew the distemper. I could cite two old authors, who, speaking about it, thought it incurable. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." Thanks to the kindness shown to our intelligent friend, though we now know it so well, we do not dread it so much as our ancestors.—JAMES F. ROBINSON.

BIRTH.—At Milton, on 25th inst., CXXIX. "BRANITZA," 5383, a daughter, grand-daughter of "Sally Banker," through "DARLING," CXX., 1371.

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS. — C. P. Blanchard, Esq., of "Hillside" farm near Truro, has sold to H. Townsend, Esq., of New Glasgow, Pictou County, the Thoroughbred Ayrshire Heifer "Flora" and her heifer calf, together with the dam of the heifer that took first prize at the late Provincial Exhibition at Truro. — Mr. Townsend is one of our most enterprising Agriculturalists and is in a fair way to have, before long, a fine herd of Thoroughbreds. He owns a small farm one mile from New Glasgow, from which he already sends out large quantities of milk, although he has been only a short time at the business. — Success to such men. — *Sun.*

A FINE pair of oxen, the property of I. Longworth, Esq., of this town, weighed at the Hay Scales, lately, turned the beam at 3700 lbs. Brindle 1880; Red and White 1820. Since November 24th, 1876, each animal gained nearly two pounds daily. — *Sun.*

THE STUD HORSE
"MARQUIS OF LORNE,"

(Imported by the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, in 1872),

WILL make the Season of 1877 in the County of Hants, commencing about the middle of May, and will travel between *Falmouth and Shubenacadie*. Time and places of standing made known by handbills at an early day.

The "Marquis of Lorne" is a first-class Stallion, and has proved second to none as a stock getter.

ALEXANDER ROSS, *Owner.*
Middle River, Pictou, }
April 23, 1877. } may 1

THE ENTIRE HORSE
"ROYAL PRINCE."

THIS fine Horse was imported from P. E. Island, sired by "Royal Prince," imported from Scotland, weighs 1425 lbs., aged 5 years. Will stand for the Season, at

TRURO, Tuesday, MAY 1st, 1877.
INGONISH, Wed. " 2nd, "
GREAT VILLAGE, " 4th, "
FIVE ISLANDS, " 10th, "
ACADIA MINES, " 14th, "
HEAD N. RIVER, " 18th, "

TERMS: — Single Service, \$2.50; Fourth Season, \$5.00; Warrant, \$7.00.

GEO. HEATHER, Truro.
J. B. HIGGINS, Groom, Onslow.
April 18th, 1877. may 1.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS.

PURE, with pedigrees, raised exclusively from two years' direct importations from the choicest stock of Lord Ellesmere, who took first prizes at the Royal Agricultural Society of England. These improved Yorkshires are always fat, with delicate flesh; but they grow rapidly to an immense size, and are the best bacon pigs in the world. Pigs five weeks old, \$10; shipped to any seaport, or sent by rail.

DR. GEORGE LAWSON,
Lucyfield Stock Farm,
Halifax, N. S.
may 1

STUD HORSE



"BRUTUS!"

IMPORTED by the Central Board of Agriculture, and now owned by the Subscriber. Color—Brown, weighs 1684 lbs. Sired by Brutus, thorough-bred Clydesdale; imported from Scotland; Dam an Irish hunter, also imported. This Horse is thoroughly trained to Carriage and Draft Work. Will be at the service of the public and will stand at the following places, viz: — TRURO, at Victoria Stables, Monday, May 11th. STEWIACKE, at or near Hugh Dunlop's, on Tuesday, 15th. UPPER STEWIACKE, at or near F. Cox's, on Wednesday, 19th. BROOKFIELD, at or near J. Graham's, on Thursday, 17th. EAST MOUNTAIN, at or near R. Hall's, on Friday, 18th. FALMOUTH VILLAGE, Monday, 21st. FOUR MILE BROOK, Pictou Co., at Alex. McKenzie's, Tuesday, 22nd. SALT SPRINGS, at Robert Maxwell's, on Wednesday, 23rd. KEMBRIDGE, at or near Wm. Proudfoot's, on Thursday, 24th, and every Saturday at the subscribers.

CONDITIONS: — Single Service, \$2.00; Season, \$4.00; Warrant, \$6.00

MURDOCH MCKENZIE.

Upper North River, April 18th, 1877.
may 1

ROUND ROBIN.

THIS fine pure bred two year old JERSEY BULL, which took first prize as a yearling at the last Provincial Exhibition, will remain until sold at Smith's Island, Truro. Owners of good cows, wishing to raise stock best adapted to domestic purposes, can do so at the following CASH rates:

To insure thorough-breeds.....\$5.00
" grades..... 2 50
Single service..... 1 50
No ACCOUNTS KEPT.

WILLIAM STONE.

Truro, March 28th, 1877. may 1

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

PURE WHITE LEGHORN which took the prize at the Provincial Exhibition in Truro last Fall. Also, LIGHT BRAHMA and SILVER PENCILLED HAMBURGS.

PRICE: \$2 PER DOZ. CAREFULLY PACKED.

Apply to W. A. HAMILTON,
March 28th. Brookfield, Col. Co.
may 1

BERKSHIRE BOAR FOR SALE.

IHAVE a very fine BERKSHIRE BOAR, two years old in June, took first prize at Exhibition last Fall at Truro, was imported by Onslow Society from P. E. Island, is a good stock getter. Will sell if you know of any Society wanting a Boar, or if you would advertise in JOURNAL. I can refer any one to W. M. Blair, in Truro, or J. Barnhill, Secretary of Onslow Society as to purity of breed, etc. Many of his pigs took first prize at Exhibition last Fall.

JAMES BARNHILL, Onslow.
April 11th, 1877.

WANTED.

BY the Arisaig Agricultural Society, Antigonish Co., a two-year old Bull, either Alderney or Ayrshire (the former preferred). Parties having such to dispose of will please communicate with the undersigned, stating pedigree, price, &c.

D. McDONALD,
Sec'y A. A. S., Arisaig, Antigonish Co.
Arisaig, 30th March, 1877. may 1

LUCYFIELD STOCK FARM,

Old Windsor Road,
NOVA SCOTIA.

NEARLY two miles from Beaver Bank Station on W. & A. Railway; four miles from Bedford Station on I. C. Railway.

SHORT-HORN DURHAM, AND
AYRSHIRE CATTLE,
IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS,
COTSWOLD SHEEP,
PEKIN DUCKS AND
BUFF COCHIN FOWLS

Always for sale. Apply to Herdsman on the Farm, or to

DR. GEORGE LAWSON, Halifax.

THOROUGH-BRED POULTRY.

LIGHT BRAHMAS (1st and 2nd prizes at Truro, 1876), Williams strain.

BUFF COCHINS (Cross of 2 strains, 1 being stock which took 1st at Truro, 1876).

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH (Cross of 2 strains, 1 being stock imported from England which took 2nd at Truro, 1876).

SILVER PENCILLED HAMBURG (Bred from stock which took 1st at Truro, 1876).

BROWN LEGHORNS (Bonney's Strain).

DARK BRAHMAS (Sanford's Strain).

PATRIDGE COCHINS (Bradley's Strain).

EGGS from Lt. Brahmans, W. F. B. Spanish,

Buff Cochins, and S. P. Hamburgs, \$2 per dozen,

carefully packed, and sent to any address on receipt of price. Expenses to be borne by person ordering. Chicks in the Fall of all the above breeds \$5 to \$10 per trio, according to quality. Cockrels \$2 each. Full grown fowls \$7.50 to \$12 per trio.

CHARLES D. MACDONALD,
Box 45 P. O.,
Pictou, N. S.

may 1

REDUCTION IN HORSE-SHOEING.

ON and after the 20th inst. on account of the fall in the price of iron, horses will be shod at my shop for \$1, cash; if booked, the price will be as usual, \$1.20.

JAMES RITCHEY.
Amherst, March 8, 1877. may 1

SILVER TAIL.

JACQUES CARTIER STOCK.

THIS promising young Horse will be at the Homestead Farm of H. O. Black the week commencing Monday, May 7th, and every alternate week through the season. During other weeks he will travel by Head of Amherst to Goose River Corner, thence by shore to Bay Verte, and return by Point de Bute. Terms \$5 for the season, Silver Tail will be 4 years old next June, color light chestnut, stands over 16 hands, weighs 1150 lbs. He is very powerful, has fine action, and promises extra speed.

His sire is the celebrated Jacques Cartier, sent from Canada to P. E. Island, whose stock is valued highly in Cumberland and Westmoreland, being kind, of large size, and showing a great deal of speed.

His grandsire is a chestnut, said to be thorough-bred, and possessing great trotting speed.

may 1 CHARLES FULLER, Groom.

SHORT-HORN STOCK.

J. B. BOWSER, Breeder of Thorough-bred Short-Horn Stock, GRAND PRE, KING'S CO., N. S., offers for sale the thorough-bred Bull "SIR GEORGE MOORE," 6 months old, color red and white, and sired by his imported Bull "Skiddaw" by the *Seventeenth Duke of Oxford*.

This young animal is of good size, (growing rapidly) neat and of fine proportions.

March, 1877. mch 1

W. E. STARRATT,
MAPLE GROVE,
Paradise, Annapolis County.

BREEDER of Thorough bred AYRSHIRE
CATTLE, from Imported Stock. Some ex-
tra young Bulls for sale.

TERMS MADE TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Grand Substitute for Manure.

WILL suit any kind of Land needing
manure. A liberal use in early Spring
is almost a sure preventative against injury from
dry seasons.

Will probably double the Hay crop if judi-
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Will almost double the Potatoe crop, and in
many cases prevent rot.

A specific for Mangels, Carrots, Turnips- all
root crops.

Used extensively by the Farmers with success,
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Information and circulars can be had on appli-
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JOSEPH S. BELCHER,
Agent for Nova Scotia,
Bennet's Wharf,
HALIFAX, N. S.

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Prime Seed Wheat.

FOR SALE, 150 bushels "Lost Nation,"
and Red Beard Wheat, raised by me from
imported seed. Last season this wheat yielded
13 to 1 on a large field, and the flour made from
it is of a superior quality.

may 1

J. EDW'D PAGE.

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CRACKED CORN, CORN MEAL, BAR-
LEY, OATS, WHOLE CORN, OIL
CAKE, OIL MEAL, FEED, FLOUR.

NORTH BRITISH CATTLE FOOD CONDIMENT.
For Sale by

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We offer for Spring of 1877, the largest and most
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FRUIT TREES, Standard and Dwarf.
ORNAMENTAL TREES & SHRUBS, deciduous and
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ROSES & speciality—all the finest sorts.
GREEN & HOT HOUSE PLANTS, including best
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Small parcels forwarded by mail when de-
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ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Rochester, N. Y.

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PEKIN DUCKS AND EGGS.

For sale—TWO PEKIN DRAKES. Also—
EGGS FOR HATCHING, from Pure Imported
Stock. Price, \$5.00 per dozen.

A. MACKINLAY,
Sunnyside, Halifax.

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Timothy and Clover Seeds at lowest market
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FARM, GARDEN, and
FLOWER SEEDS

in great variety.

TIMOTHY, ORCHARD, HUNGARIAN, ITAL-
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LAWN GRASS, TARES, GOLDEN & WHITE
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CHOICE GERMAN FLOWER SEEDS in origi-
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CATALOGUES on application.

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The Nova Scotia grown seeds that obtained the
PRIZE MEDAL at the Centennial were supplied
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ALFRED SAUNDERS,
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Formerly of the Royal Botanic Gardens,
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GROUND BONES! GROUND BONES!

A LENGTHENED experience in Europe and
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During the past season THE PROPRIETOR
OF THE WELLINGTON TANNERY has totally
altered his machinery for preparing this valuable
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of a quality far superior to any that can be im-
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PRICE—Delivered at Wellington Station—
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The machinery being now in thorough work-
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As the supply of BONES, in this Province oh-
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Address:

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Fourt's Patent Hay Loader.

WARRANTED to load a ton of Hay from
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One of the Judges of Provincial Exhibition
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Prize Medal and Honorable mention, Centen-
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GEO. W. JONES,
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