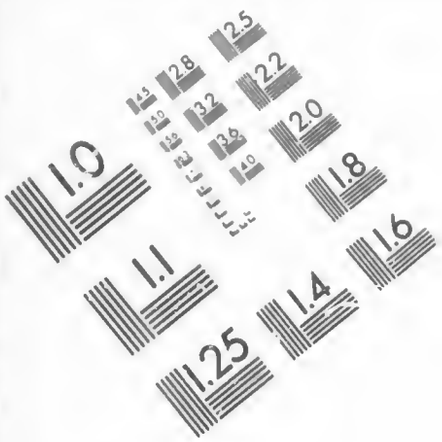

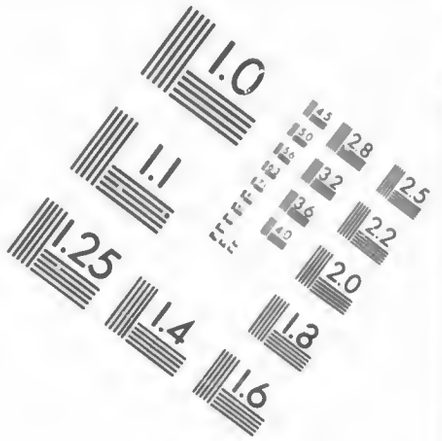

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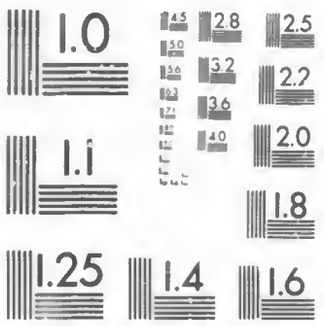

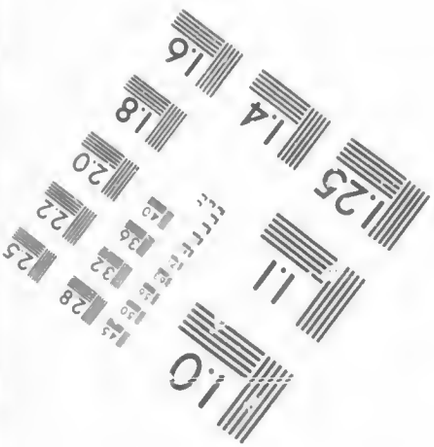

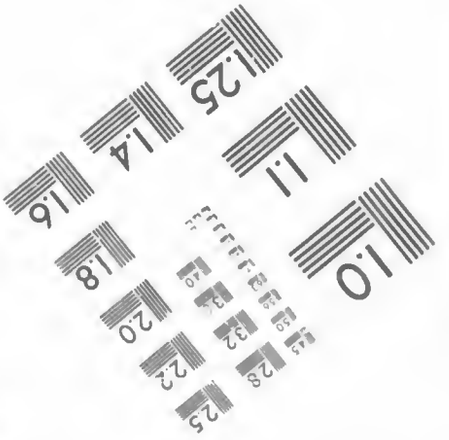

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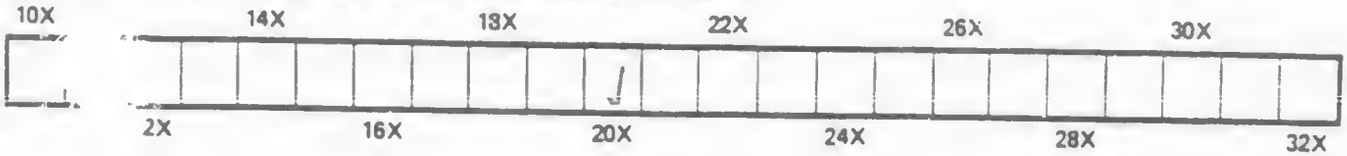

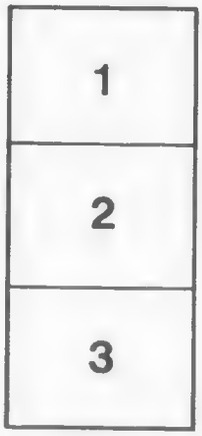

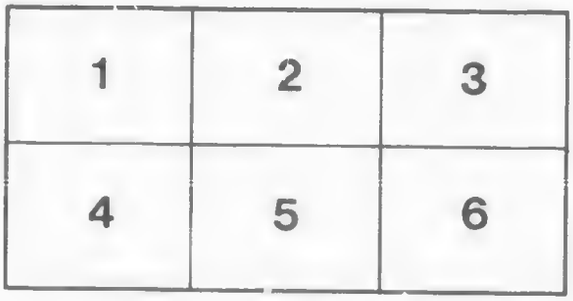

FACTS AND FIGURES

FOR FARMERS.

Pidgeon Fertilizer Co., Ltd.

WINDSOR, N. S.

MANUFACTURERS OF

High Grade Fertilizers.
"Eureka" Brand Superphosphate.
"Eureka" Potato Manure.
Ground Bone.
Ground Plaster.
"Eureka" Plant Food for Flowers.
Cattle and Poultry Foods.

SPECIAL FERTILIZERS . .
COMPOUNDED TO ORDER.

DEALERS IN

Sulphuric Acid, Ammoniacal & Potash Salts, Nitrate Soda, Kainit, etc.

J. J. Anslow, Printer, Windsor, N. S.

PIDGEON FERTILIZER CO'Y.

WINDSOR, N. S.

ALLEN HALEY,
President.

ROBERT PIDGEON,
Manager.

Office and Works on the St. Croix River.

Our shipping facilities are the very best, having railroad and water connection with all the principal points in Canada, and all orders are promptly filled, and goods are shipped only in good packages and first-class condition.

It is our aim to supply the users of fertilizers with a commercial manure which will give satisfaction in every respect.

The perfect mechanical condition and wealth of available plant food it is guaranteed will be kept up to its highest standard.

No Fertilizer can guarantee a crop, but the

"EUREKA" BRANDS

Furnish the farmer with a Commercial Fertilizer, which, with favorable weather conditions, good seed and perfect cultivation, practically guarantees paying crops.

TO RAISE PAYING CROPS,

Therefore keep the soil supplied with nutritious plant food, found in our Fertilizers, as is clearly demonstrated by the testimony of many of those who use our goods.

SALUTATION.

Early in the season of '93, all our buildings and machinery, including our large stock of unmanufactured goods, were totally destroyed by fire, and for a short time we were unable to supply the orders of our patrons; but we as soon as possible erected a temporary mill, and did our best to meet the requirements of our friends, and think that we fairly succeeded.

We have now erected and in operation, a new mill, large and spacious, thoroughly equipped, with all new and improved machinery of the most modern make and description, and are in a position to supply all the well known and popular brands of our goods.

We have commenced the direct importation of Bone from the River Platte, so that we can in future meet the requirements of our rapidly growing and increasing trade. We are determined to give our customers first-class Fertilizers, manufactured from fresh and pure materials, rich in all the necessary elements for promoting the growth of crops; recognizing the very important fact that we have a reputation to maintain for our goods, and that this can only be sustained by continued, persistent, intelligent effort, and honorable dealing. And we assert now, as in the past, "that purchasers of our goods may rely upon receiving only those of the highest and purest grades, skillfully prepared on a large scale, with all appliances for thorough and economical work and honestly sold."

The late Secretary Rush, in a paper on American Farming of the future, justly said, "Science, aided by necessity, will have solved the problems of feeding, so as to secure the maximum result for the minimum feed; waste products will be utilized in a hundred ways not now dreamed of, and we can realize that there will be an increased yield due to a better understanding of plant life and culture.

"What the worth of land will be in those days no man can venture to estimate; but of one thing we can all rest assured and that is, that the richest inheritance a man can leave his grandchildren and their immediate descendants will be a farm of many

broad and fertile acres. In my opinion, the changes in our methods of farming in the future will be brought about by a wide knowledge and application of scientific principle.

"Moreover, there will be a very much greater number of small farms than now, not only in the neighborhood of cities, but in all sections where irrigation is practiced. The result of this will be a greater concentration of population in rural districts, and hence far less isolation than exists at present, and this isolation will be still further diminished by good, smooth, well-kept roads, bordered with handsome shade trees, and available for travel at all seasons. Electric motors will be established along principal roads. The telephone will be found in every farm-house, and a rural mail delivery which will carry the mails to every farm-house in the land.

"No one questions the healthfulness of country life and its many advantages, so far as physical well being is concerned, over the city, and when the country home is equal in comfort to that of the city, no argument will be needed to prove its superiority to the latter.

"Agricultural interests must have due weight in all plans or legislation looking to the future prosperity of our great country."

FERTILIZERS.

FERTILIZING. In nature, nothing is produced from nothing. A blade of grass will no more grow without food than will a cow.

Plants are dependent upon the soil in which they grow for the food which they need. This food is called *plant-food*. Some soils are richer than other soils in plant-food; but all soils are alike in this, that the amount of plant-food contained is limited. Some soils may be drawn upon for years and yet retain sufficient to promote growth of plants; other soils contain a light supply, and will hold out against a drain but a short time; and all soils will give out sooner or later. If the plant-food contained in the soil of earth were exhausted, the earth could yield no fruit, and the races dependent upon the fruits of the earth would be starved out.

Every tiller of the soil who, by constant cropping, drains his soil of the plant-food of which his grain and other productions are composed, is helping to bring the earth to such a state that it will fail to support human and animal life. If life is so dependent upon such plant-food as causes a blade of grass to grow, it is surely true that he is a benefactor who increases that plant-food so that two blades of grass will grow where only one grew before; but what is he who causes none to grow where one grew before?

Man cannot create plant-food, nor can he destroy it; but he can waste it, or he can save it.

If man can prevent the untoward result of waste, he owes it to himself and to posterity to do so. And while it holds true that by the sweat of his brow man must eat bread, he must cease to waste, and labor to save.

Is it possible that there is needed, in this wonderful advanced nineteenth century, any prompting to the intelligent, humane tillers of the soil, the bone and sinew of the world, to have a due regard to their duty to themselves and the humanity of the future, whose heritage of earth and land and farm it is that they hold for their season? While nine out of ten farms are left poorer by the farmer when he is done with them than when he took them, so long is there need for speaking out upon the subject.

How shall man prevent the disaster of soil depletion? By

one of those wonderful provisions of nature, the elements of earth's products that are essential to the growth of these products.

To idly neglect to return to the soil its need and due is to mistake a merciful provision of nature, and to abuse a kindness. On the other hand, to be careful to return to the soil all the essential elements of soil-production, is to intelligently and rightfully interpret nature; it is to profitably make the earth a manufactory of wonderful products, for which she uses as raw material what is for any other purpose waste, and only waste. It is to provide for the life and feeding and comfort of the people of the earth, now and in coming generations.

If this be true, the farm-boy, whose range is from barn-yard to field, whose dress and tools, suited to his labor, are heavy boots and four-tined fork, whose labor is neither light nor odorous, has a calling the nobility of which is befitting the dignity of the wisest and best. He is a servant of humanity and a benefactor of his race. By virtue of his labor the multitudes are fed. Without his labor the plenty of to-day would be famine to-morrow.

Does he know the meaning of his vocation, and does he know how noble and high is his calling; or does he disparage himself and envy the existence of the dude, whom he has to feed, and who is like the lily in that he neither toils nor spins, but unlike the lily in that he has not even the merit of beauty as a reason for existence. Let us have fair and true understanding of this matter.

"The man who continually gathers from the soil and returns nothing to it until he can gather no more, changing a fertile smiling land into a sterile wilderness, impoverishes himself, wrongs his country, and beggars his children."—*(Bruckner).*

The subject of Fertilizers is one which looms up boldly when considering the subject of agriculture, and the question is daily asked, what Fertilizer is best for this or that crop, and in general terms we can say that all Fertilizers are good if made by reliable manufacturers, and in this respect the Pidgeon Fertilizers are specially made to meet the requirements of the Country, and contain only such elements as are necessary to replace the exhaustion of the soil.

Plants draw some food from the air by their leaves, but most from the earth by their roots. The composition is quite consistent, but the character of the soil is exceedingly variable, and crops grown continuously upon a soil draw out one or more of its nutritive principles; consequently it can only be reinvigorated by returning to it those elements removed in the crops. Our Fertilizers contain all the ingredients needed to make a complete

and assimilable manure, such as Nitrogen, Compounds, Phosphate of Lime, Potash and Salts.

Plants may be divided into classes, as those requiring an excess of potash, viz., peas, beans, potatoes, clover, flax; those requiring nitrogen, viz., beets, cabbage, oats, wheat and barley, and those requiring large amounts of phosphòric acid, as radish, turnip and corn, and the chief supply of which, in a commercial way, is from bones which contain phosphate of lime, carbonate of lime, gelatine, albumen and oil. It is our object to manufacture superphoshate containing these concentrated ingredients, making a complete manure, getting assimilable nitrogen in sulphur of ammonia, nitrate of soda and pottasa and dried blood, and phosphate of lime in bone dust made from carefully selected and prepared bone.

The intelligent farmer will be brought to notice the effect of the various forms of potash, nitrogen and lime, and must study the peculiar features of the soil, resulting in a union of theory and practice.

By the introduction and general use of commercial fertilizers, farm operations have been freed from the restrictions and limitations imposed by the deficient sources of home-made manures, and the intelligent farmer may vastly extend his operations.

Commercial fertilizers are always in demand, and the success of our farmers depends upon the talent, capital and honesty of the manufacturer, and in this respect we feel that we can, in the future as in the past, recommend our fertilizers as being of a high grade, at the lowest possible price.

The enormous quantities of fertilizers now being used in this country and in the United States shows the enterprise of the farmers in increasing their products to meet the rapidly increasing population and demand. In this publication we can only give a few limited instances, as follows:

Phosphate Rock produced in the United States, (the larger proportion of which came from South Carolina), in 1891, amounted to 787,133 tons. France is credited with 400,000 tons, Belgium 200,000, and the entire output of the world in 1891, outside of the United States, was 830,000 tons. This refers to the Phosphate Rocks only, and is aside from other commercial fertilizers. The last U. S. Census Bureau has issued a bulletin on Truck farming, which gives the capital invested @ $100,000,000, the annual products reaching a value of $75,000,000, from 534,440 acres of land; the annual expenditure for fertilizers being $10,000,000. As a natural source of phosphoric acid are the rock phosphate, the principal source being the Island of Navassa, S.

Carolina, Florida and Canada, the latter country producing about 12,000 tons, at a value of $158,000.

The artificial sources of supply are the vast plains of South America, from whence have been collected and exported the bones of innumerable herds of cattle slain for their hides, and millions of others dying from natural causes.

The quantity of superphosphate used in Aroostook County in Maine accounts for the large crops of potatoes raised there, as this phosphate is brought to St. Stephen and then forwarded. We find the figures reported as follows:—In December, 20,000 lbs., January, 1,390,000 lbs., February, 1,331,100 lbs., March, 3,575,660 lbs., April, 1,925.000 lbs., making a total of 8,242,660 lbs.

Extract from Report of the Experimental Farm.

Superphosphate of Lime

"Superphosphate" is the result of treating bones or mineral phosphate with sulphuric acid. By this process the phosphoric acid hither o existing in an almost insoluble condition is rendered soluble and immediately available for plants. The value of a sample of superphosphate depends therefore, not only upon the total phosphoric acid it contains, but also upon the proportion soluble in water. "Reverted" phosphoric acid is not so valuable for immediate plant nutrition as the "soluble," though it is much more available than the insoluble form.

The following analyses show the composition of two brands that we have used for experimental purposes and found satisfactory:—

ANALYSES OF SUPERPHOSPHATES.

Name of Brand.	Water.	Insoluble Rock matter.	Soluble phosphoric acid.	Reverted phosphoric acid.	Insoluble phosphoric acid.	Total phosphoric acid.
"Plain" superphosphate.....	9·13	6·12	7·72	1·62	3·00	12.34
"No. 1" superphosphate.....	3·91	11·51	10·78	1·97	3·89	16.64

Grain crops as a rule are benefitted by application of superphosphate, especially in conjunction with manure containing nitrogen. It has also been found exceedingly useful in quantities from 150 to 300 lbs. per acre, as a top dressing for turnips and other root crops.

Bone Meal.

Bone meal, or finely ground unburnt bones, consists chiefly of phosphate of lime and organic matter—the latter containing much nitrogen.

Commercial samples possess from 17 per cent. to 25 per cent. of phosphoric acid and from 2 per cent. to 4 per cent. of nitrogen, according to the purity of the meal.

Manure.

The barnyard manure available during the past year was supplemented

with about $200 worth of special fertilizer, such as superphosphate and ground bone, and in every instance there has been a marked increase of crop where these were applied to the land.

A Few Words on the Selection of Fertilizers.

Of all questions that present themselves to the progressive farmer, one who carefully counts the cost of his crops, that he may know what profit has come from his honest toil, there is probably none so important as that of the choice of a fertilizer, for on this in a very great measure will depend the success of his crops.

Suppose he makes a wrong choice, and purchases a worthless fertilizer, what will he the result? When the harvest season comes he may find that his crop is a failure; that his hard labor has brought him no results; that his land, while being impoverished, has yielded no income, and that he has a debt hanging over him because of the worthless fertilizer that he is unable to pay for. This is not a fanciful case. It has happened time and again. But how is the farmer to choose? He is solicited to buy this fertilizer for a reason which to him seems plausible, and another fertilizer for a reason that seems equally good.

A Word of Advice,

and we feel that its force will be appreciated by the intelligent farmer. Buy that brand which has stood the test of years, and patronize that firm which has a reputation for fair and square dealing. We have been established for eight years; we have grown up with the fertilizer industry in this country, and we have a reputation to sustain. The

Pidgeon Fertilizers

contain elements that are entirely soluble and available for all the various crops for which they are so well adapted. No fertilizers made to day can show any better combination of materials, which can always be relied on.

Every plant needs, to enable it to grow to the best advantage, in addition to light, heat, air and water, a deep and fertile soil.

The laws governing the amount of sunshine and rain are beyond the power of the farmer to control.

Recognizing this fact, it should be the chief object of the farmer to prepare his soil in the very best way, to select soils best adapted to the crops to be grown, and to manure so that his fields will become more fertile, and consequently, upon a given area, yield larger and better crops.

By continuous cropping the soil decreases in fertility, provided it is not supplied with those substances taken from it.

Plants require food, like animals and human beings, and it is only natural that crops cannot thrive luxuriously unless they are well and properly fed.

The fertilizing ingredients found in barnyard manure do not exist in those proportions required by many crops, and must be supplied by the addition of artificial fertilizers. You hold in your hand, therefore, the power to give to your stable manure a supplement of whatever is required for the crops to be grown.

Artificial fertilizers, like stable manure, supply plant food, and this is the chief use of both, although both artificial fertilizers and farm manures aid in setting free the locked-up plant food of the soil and making it available for the crops. The food for crops consists of a number of chemical elements, each one of which is necessary to perfect growth.

Part of these essential elements come from the air, the rest from the soil. Hence if our crops are to give large yields, they must have, at the disposal of their roots, in the soil, a sufficient quantity of each of the necessary ingredients for their food.

If any one of the essential elements be deficient, the whole crop suffers. *The crop cannot rise above the level of the lowest element of the food supply.*

Proper Fertilization

consists in a thorough and correct understanding of the Nitrogen, the Phosphoric Acid, and the Potash required. In that sense it has been taken up by science, and in that sense it has been taken up by all practical farmers. Science and field experiment have established, for instance, that Phosphoric Acid in order to produce perceptible immediate result upon any crop must be given to the plants in an *available* form, so it is with Potash, and with (Nitrogen) Ammonia.

The farmer's best interest lies in procuring such plant food as both science and practice have established beyond doubt to be *most valuable* and *reliable.*

The Problem of Fertilization

and its solution depends upon a thorough knowledge of plant growth and plant nutrition. It has often been demonstrated that the farmer is more prosperous who raises on a ten acre field as much, if not more, than another does on twenty acres.

PIDGEON FERTILIZERS have been found by the most thorough experiments continued through long series of years, to produce larger yields, and to maintain the soil in better condition, than the richest stable manures.

Why? Because they are properly proportioned, and contain

exactly what food the plants require in sufficient quantities to produce large yields, and leave the soil in better condition than before. Years of experimental tests by practical intelligent agriculturists have proven that our *high-grade fertilizers* are most profitably used. It is now no longer a question whether it pays to use artficial fertilizers, or that a high grade fertilizer is by far the most economical.

From a close business relationship, of many years' duration, with leading successful agriculturists, we know by their results it is always the best policy for farmers to use only high grade fertilizers, and to use them largely, for the reason that it is the surplus production of each acre, after paying the cost of producing, that gives the farmer his profit. It costs as much to work poor land as it does rich. Poor land without fertilizers means poor crops. By using high-grade fertilizers largely, he can, by a small outlay for fertilizers, increase the producing quality of the soil four fold, and without additional labor of tilling the land. A liberal supply of high grade plant-food insures a liberal yield, and when markets are over-stocked, and only fine produce is in demand, it guarantees a crop of choice quality which secures ready sale.

No Fertilizer can Guarantee a Crop.

Causes of failure of crop can never be done away with, so long as neither heat nor cold, nor rain, snow, wind and hail are under man's control. Failures arising from such causes, failures arising from *self-deception* by neglecting to observe carefully all the injunctions of science and actual field result, and failures caused by the *deception practiced* by many MANUFACTURERS OF LOW GRADE FERTILIZERS which are represented to be equal to PIDGEON *high grade fertilizers*, and offered at two-thirds of the actual true value of high grade fertilizers, do not invalidate the favorable results that can be obtained, and which for years have been obtained from their use.

No fertilizer can guarantee a crop, nor should any farmer expect it, but our manures will guarantee crops when any fertilizer or stable manure will produce them. A strict observance of field results, the liberal use of *these fertilizers* of *reputation* and *standing*, *sold on their merits*, guaranteed to contain the best and most available forms of plant food, assures the farmer, whenever no array of adverse circumstances combine against him, the probability of favorable results and paying crops.

There are many so-called *cheap fertilizers*, which produce equally *cheap results*. No fertilizer is cheap, no matter how low its price may be, that will not show at harvest time the proper return for the outlay. We claim to make honest fertilizers and to

sell them at prices which are as low as can be made for goods of such superior quality. We also claim that they are the cheapest fertilizers in the end, and that in view of the magnificent crops they produce, the original outlay is *indeed small*, so that no farmer who has any ideas of economy can afford to cultivate the soil without them. It will be seen at a glance that without their use it costs just as much, whether paid in the shape of rent or viewed as the investment of the owner, in fact, all the expenses are just about the same. Now, if by the comparatively slight additional first cost of our Fertilizers the yield can be so largely increased, as it can and will be, the productiveness, considering the expenses, which have to be incurred anyhow, will be just so much the greater.

Being composed of the best and most available forms of plant food known this must of necessity be the case. But this is an incident, and *not* an *object sought after*, as the true value of a fertilizer must always depend upon its crop producing results, in *actual field culture*, and this is the end, and the only end, they have sought, and obtained.

That we have accomplished this end year after year, we have only to refer to the many very emphatic testimonials we have been favored with, from farmers who have successfully used these fertilizers, and few of which we have published in this pamphlet, as they have come to us from these farmers with each succeeding year showing increased crops, and we take this occasion to thank our many friends and customers for their kindness in thus frankly giving our fertilizers credit for the results they have accomplished. It is a homely saying that the "proof of the pudding is in the eating." We respectfully request a careful perusal of the "facts" embodied in the various testimonials contained in this pamphlet, which are only some of the many we have received, our space being too limited to publish all. We have them all, however, placed on file, where they may be seen at our office, and we regard these statements from our customers as by far the most important part of this pamphlet, for they contain the very "gist" of the whole matter, the proof of all we have stated.

Mechanical Condition.

The value of a fertilizer often depends on the *evenness* with which the ingredients in its composition are mixed. This can only be obtained by using expensive machinery (which we have) and careful manipulation. Our Fertilizers will be found to be mixed in just the right proportion to produce the largest crops, and their mechanical condition cannot be excelled. They do not deteriorate by keeping any length of time. The plant food con-

tained in these fertilizers being so thoroughly combined that no loss of strength occurs, if kept dry.

Potato Manure.

Ammonia, 4 per cent.; Potash, 6 to 8 per cent.; Available Phosphoric Acid, 5 to 6 per cent.

May be used in the drill or hill, at the rate of 600 to 900 pounds to the acre, thoroughly mixed with the soil in any manner which best commends itself. Market gardeners, and many farmers, often use from 800 to 1,400 pounds to the acre very profitably. *Potatoes* make the best part of their growth in from *50 to 60 days*, in fact many truckers commence marketing their crop in *90 days* from planting. To be a good crop they must, therefore, grow quickly and continuously, and the fertilizer must be an active one containing plant food ready to act, not only at the commencement, but gradually throughout the season.

Potatoes always pay handsomely for liberal and proper application of our Potato Manure. Experience teaches that heavier crops of sound potatoes can be grown with this fertilizer than with a most liberal supply of stable manure.

Our Potato Manure contains the plant food for a large yield, and at the same time supplies it in the most soluble forms that are best suited to the crop. Potatoes grown with it are invariably good, being *smooth* and *fair* without, and *mealy* and *pure* within. The *freedom of disease* is much greater, from the use of this chemical fertilizer, than from the use of stable manure, which contains decaying organic matter, which fosters the growth of germs which appear as rot, rust, or blight.

Our Potato Manure is soluble, produces a quick growth and contains proper plant food, in sufficient quantities and right forms. Fully one-half of the ash of Potatoes consists of Potash. Our Potato Manure contains a most liberal supply of Potash of the best kind, which is probably the key to its remarkable success in the field, and the lack of which accounts for the failure of other brands.

Read the recommendations and judge for yourself if this does not do all we claim for it.

You Sow No Weed Seeds.

Think for a moment of the great advantage of this to the gardener, and indeed to the grower of general farm crops. The amount of fertility taken out of the land by rank-growing weeds, and the amount of labor required to keep them down. The loss from these two items is beyond calculation.

Fruit and Vine Manure.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 7 to 9 per cent. (soluble and available, 5 to 7 per cent.); Soluble Potash, actual, 10 to 12 per cent., all as high grade Sulphate and in forms free from Muriate (or Chlorides); Lime, Magnesia, Soda, etc., 76 to 80 per cent.

This manure is practically FREE FROM CHLORINE, so pernicious in culture of many fruits to quality, particularly when its use is continued.

This manure is intended for Grapes (for market or wine), Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants and other Small Fruits, Apples, Oranges, and All Fruit Trees, also Nursery Stock.

Especially Adapted for

developing the *fruiting* power, both in *quality* and *quantity* of fruit, also securing the *greatest vigor of the trees*, and thus protecting them from disease.

The improvements made in this manure, consisting in nearly DOUBLING THE PROPORTION OF POTASH, and supplying the Potash *all in the best forms* known to fruit culture and science, make it the *most concentrated* and highest grade fruit manure ever offered.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—For Grapes: (For market or wine) Apply broadcast three to four hundred pounds per acre to bearing vineyards, or one pound and upwards, well scattered around each vine. On young vines use one-half pound, more or less, scattering well and extending all around the vine and as *far* as convenient, so as to encourage *far-reaching root* growth. Work in the fertilizer as deeply and as thoroughly as practicable without injury to the roots, for while the fertilizer will not waste any by exposure, it will, if worked in, the sooner reach the roots. It is not desirable to encourage surface root-growing, and the roots naturally develop where they are best fed. These manures, no matter how heavily applied, will be carried down and distributed by the rains very slowly.

FOR STRAWBERRIES.—On New Beds: Use broadcast, harrowing in, and *before setting the plants*, five to ten hundred pounds per acre. If the land be light use ten hundred pounds.

On Old Beds: Where there is danger of the fertilizer remaining *on the vines*, and the beds need stimulating, use Eureka Phosphate. See "Strawberries" for special directions.

FOR SMALL FRUITS: Raspberries, Currants, etc.; three to four hundred pounds per acre broadcast.

FOR NURSERY STOCK OF ALL KINDS: On strong or rich soil this manure will be found all-sufficient to insure the greatest vigor and health of the young trees, but on average or light soils the "Fruit Tree Manure," three to four hundred pounds per acre, is recommended.

The effect of this fertilizer on all fruit, but on none more than on Grapes, is to DEVELOP the HIGHEST QUALITY OF FRUIT, richness in saccharine matter and flavoring organic compounds, together with MAXIMUM YIELD; but, more than this, it will secure sturdy vigor of the vines (but *not* especially *rapid growth*) and enable them the better to escape disease and attacks of all kinds from fungi, insects, etc., etc. On some soils the *wood-growth* may not be sufficiently vigorous, in which case occasional dressings of the "Fruit Tree Manure" will secure the necessary wood-growth without detriment to quality of fruit. HEALTHY, VIGOROUS WOOD-GROWTH is of course a necessity, but there is often a luxuriant growth without corresponding fruiting power, either in quantity or quality of bunches, still less in quality of the grapes for eating, or for wine-making—they are watery and flavorless, and lacking in saccharine and flavoring matters.

TO INCREASE VINE GROWTH use "Fruit Tree Manure." This manure may be used liberally between the rows before they become covered by vines.

Large Applications Pay the Best.

Many farmers who, when they commenced using these manures, used say 200 lbs. per acre in the hills, merely "to start the crop with," have found by experience that their crops pay much better if they use three, four, or even six barrels of Eureka Manures per acre, depending upon condition of land and crops to be grown.

The Choice Quality of the Manures Used.

The basis of the Eureka Manures is pure bone. The other materials added are all of the *highest grade* and *best known forms* of plant food, such as Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Peruvian Guano, ground dried Pure Blood, dried Pure Flesh, Soluble High Grade Potash, Magnesia, etc., all *intimately* blended together, in fine mechanical condition, in the PROPER PROPORTIONS and in the forms best adapted to meet the demands of the trees and fruits, as well as for other crops for which they are recommended.

All the Phosphoric Acid is from pure Animal Bone (not petrified).

IT COSTS AS MUCH TO MANUFACTURE (*I. E.*, MIX AND GRIND, BAG, CART AND FREIGHT) A $25.00 PHOSPHATE AS ONE THAT IS WORTH $42.50. THIS SHOWS THAT THE PERCENTAGE OF COST OF MANUFACTURING THE CHEAPER PHOSPHATE IS ABOUT *DOUBLE* THAT OF THE BETTER ONE, AND TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE PERCENTAGE OF AMMONIA, PHOSPHORIC ACID AND POTASH THEY CONTAIN, THE COST TO THE FARMER OF THE CHEAP ONE IS ABOUT DOUBLE.

Do not be Deceived,

for material such as Bone, Dissolved Bone, Ammonia, Potash, etc., used in the manufacture of Fertilizers, has a market value, the same as potatoes or oats, and no one can buy $10 or $20 worth of fertilizing value for half the amount.

We give full money value in our Special Manures and Phosphates, and claim them to be *exactly as represented.* One trial will convince you of *this fact.*

Ground Bone—Strictly Pure.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Moisture	6 to 9	per cent.
Ammonia	4.50 to 5.50	"
Phos. Acid	22 to 25	"
Equal to Bone Phosphate	50 to 55	"

Kainit or Potash Salts, German.

This tests from 23 to 26 per cent. Sulphate of Potash, furnishing 13 pounds of actual potash per 100 pounds.

Muriate of Potash.

Packed in bags of about 225 pounds each. Tests from 80 to 85 per cent. 80 per cent. Muriate of Potash is equivalent to 50 46-100 pounds actual Potash and contains 36 18-100 pounds Chlorine; 83 per cent. Muriate of Potash is equivalent to 52 36-100 pounds actual Potash, and contains 37 54-100 pounds of Chlorine.

Nitrate of Potash.

Crude and double refined. The crude is in bags of about 200 pounds each, and tests 95 per cent. purity. The double refined is granulated and packed in barrels of from 350 to 400 pounds, and the test is chemically pure. 95 per cent. contains

equivalent to 13 36-100 pounds Nitrogen, equal to 16 23-100 pounds Ammonia and 44 1-5 pounds of actual Potash.

D. R. Granulated, chemically pure, contains equivalent to 14 65-100 pounds Nitrogen, equal to 17 79-100 pounds Ammonia and 46 54-100 pounds actual Potash.

Nitrate of Soda.

95 to 96 per cent. purity, equivalent to 15 54-100 pounds Nitrogen, equal to 18 87-100 pounds Ammonia, 34 64-100 pounds Soda. Packed in bags of about 300 pounds or in barrels of 400 pounds weight.

We are IMPORTERS OF NITRATE OF SODA. We keep a full stock on hand, and can fill orders at short notice at the lowest market price.

Sulphate of Potash.

Tests from 90 to 95 per cent.—Is packed in bags of about 225 pounds each.

Ninety per cent. Sulphate of Potash is equivalent to 48 lbs. actual potash.

Sulphate Ammonia.

Packed in casks of about 1,400 pounds, in bbls. of from 250 to 300 pounds, and in bags of about 200 pounds; tests 25 per cent. pure ammonia.

Ammonia, 25 per cent.; Moisture, 3 per cent.; Sulphuric Acid, 60 per cent.; Water of Composition, 12 per cent.=100 per cent.

Land Plaster.

This is a valuable fertilizer and deodorizer too little used. For use in the stable and poultry yard it is invaluable.

It is an absorbent of Ammonia—a most valuable element in all fertilizers. About two hundred to three hundred pounds to the acre is productive of good results on most any soil. Plaster is clearly indicated if the crop is of a pale green color, bordering on yellow.

Poultry and Animal Meal.

Ground Bone, carefully selected to the proper size, furnishes lime and nutriment necessary to form shells and eggs, and should be daily fed to fowls; also fine bone meal. Put up in small bags.

Animal Meal for cattle feed carefully prepared.

Manure Experiments with Rye, Wheat and Oats.

By A. Pagel and H. Meyer.

The reluctance of small farmers to employ artificial manures is considerable, except in the neighborhood of large farms, where example leads to their partial use. The authors instituted the following experiments, believing that strong efforts should be made to overcome this reluctance.

The first experiment was to ascertain if it would pay better to employ a large or a small quantity of manure; four spaces of one hundred and forty square meters were carefully tilled and prepared exactly in the same way; one was manured with sheep's dung, the other with six hundred kilos of bone meal; the third with three hundred kilos of bone meal; and the fourth, four hundred kilos superphosphate.

The tabulated results show that the employment of the large quantity of bone meal yielded the largest crop, but the three hundred kilo plot paid the best interest on the capital expended.

The second experiment was to ascertain if the employment of larger or smaller quantities of superphosphate after the bone meal of the preceding year paid better interest on the capital employed; and at the same time trials were made as to whether sodium nitrate when used should be dug in or used as top dressing. The experiments prove to the authors' satisfaction that the use of four hundred kilos of superphosphate per hectare is more profitable than two hundred kilos, and that the employment of sodium nitrate is more successful as top dressing than when dug in or sown with the seed; in the latter case a considerable amount of nitrogen is lost by sinking into the ground before the plants are ready to assimilate it.

The third series of experiments was made to verify the effects of artificial manures used with stable dung. The same course of treatment was pursued, and the conclusion arrived at was that the use of the artificial manure increased the product.

Comparative Statement of the Consumption of Commercial Manures.

(From the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.)

THE UNITED STATES.—The consumption of commercial manures has grown very rapidly during the last twenty years in the Atlantic, and especially the South Atlantic States. Their use is steadily on the increase in the Central and Gulf States. Gradually they are being sought after in the less distant and more thickly populated of the western ones.

In many of the states it is possible to obtain official figures as to the consumption of artificial manures within their borders, and I would herewith express my thanks to the many commissioners of agriculture and experimental station officers who have kindly assisted me in procuring the results given in the following table. I am also indebted to many friends who have given me estimates for the states that do not possess an official record of the quantity of commercial manures sold and used in them.

Consumption of commercial manures:—

	Tons.
Vermont	4,000
Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island	40,000
Connecticut	20,000
New York	92,000
New Jersey (estimated)	60,000
Pennsylvania	150,000
Delaware and Maryland (estimated)	75,000
Virginia	140,000
West Virginia	15,000
North Carolina	145,000
South Carolina	200,000
Georgia	280,000
Florida	40,000
Alabama	90,000
Mississippi	25,000
Louisiana	15,000
Ohio	50,000
Indiana	35,000
Kentucky	12,000
Tennessee	15,000
Other states (estimated)	47,000
Total	1,550,000

The consumption of commercial manures may be estimated at the following figures:—

		Tons.
The United States		1,550,000
Germany		1,300,000
France		1,000,000
Great Britain		1,000,000
Belgium, Holland (estimated)	300,000	650,000
Scandinavia (estimated)	100,000	
Spain, Italy and Austria		
Total		5,500,000

Mr. Hermann Voss' table of the world's consumption of artificial manures arrives at a total of 5,400,000 tons, although differently arranged and distributed.

I will close my remarks with the preceding statement of what the fertilizer industry of to-day is contributing to the welfare of man. It is, truly, for a suitable compensation, trying to feed and clothe him better, and to enable him and his posterity to continue to live at the old home instead of emigrating after having exhausted the fertility of his fields. I have endeavored to show to what extent the trade in commercial manures may be relied upon to meet these great exigencies.

Herschel's Weather Table.

FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER THROUGHOUT ALL THE LUNATIONS OF EACH YEAR FOREVER.

This table, and the accompanying remarks, are the result of many years actual observation, the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the Sun and Moon, in their several positions respecting the Earth, and will, by simple inspection, show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the Moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to seldom or never be found to fail.

If New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon or Last Quarter happens	*In Summer.*	*In Winter.*
Between midnight and 2 o'clock	Fair	Frost unless wind Southwest.
" 2 and 4 morning	Cold and showers	Snow and stormy.
" 4 and 6 "	Rain	Rain.
" 6 and 8 "	Wind and rain	Stormy.
" 8 and 10 "	Changeable	Cold rain if wind W., snow if E.
" 10 and 12 "	Frequent showers	Cold and high wind.
" 12 and 2 afternoon	Very rainy	Snow or rain.
" 2 and 4 "	Changeable	Fair and mild.
" 4 and 6 "	Fair	Fair.
" 6 and 8 "	Fair if wind is N. W.	Fair and frosty if wind N. or N. E.
" 8 and 10 "	Rainy if S. or S. W.	Rain or snow if S. or S. W.
" 10 and midnight	Fair	Fair and frosty.

SUNSET COLORS.

A gray, lowering sunset, or one where the sky is green or yellowish green, indicates rain. A red sunrise, with clouds lowering later in the morning, also indicates rain.

Scale of Points for Judging Cows.

Points.		*Counts.*
1.	Head small, lean and rather long	2
2.	Face dished, broad between the eyes and narrow between the horns	1
3.	Muzzle dark and encircled by light colors	1
4.	Eyes full and placid	1
5.	Horns small, coupled with amber color	3
6.	Ears small and thin	1
7.	Neck straight, thin, rather long, with clean throat and not heavy at the shoulders	4
8.	Shoulders sloping and lean, withers thin, breast neither deficient nor beefy	3
9.	Back level to the setting on of tail and broad across the loin	4
10.	Barrel hooped, broad and deep at the flank	8
11.	Hips wide apart, and fine in the bone ; rump long and broad	4
12.	Thighs long, thin and wide apart with legs standing square, and not to cross in walking	4
13.	Legs short, small below the knees with small hoofs	3
14.	Tail fine, reaching the hocks with good switch	3
15.	Hide thin and mellow, with fine, soft hair	4
16.	Color of hair where the hair is white ; on udder and inside of ears yellow	5
17.	Fore udder full in form, and running well forward	8
18.	Hind udder full in form and well up behind	8
19.	Udder free from long hair and not fleshy	5
20.	Teats rather large, wide apart and squarely placed	6
21.	Milk veins prominent	5
22.	Escutcheon high and broad, and full on thighs	8
23.	Disposition quiet and good natured	3
24.	General appearance, rather bony than fleshy	6
	Perfection	100

Handy Weights and Measures.

One quart of wheat flour is one pound.
One quart of corn meal weighs 18 ounces.
One quart of butter (soft) weighs 14 to 16 ounces.
One quart of brown sugar weighs from a lb. to 1¼ lbs.
One quart of white sugar weighs one lb.
Ten medium sized eggs weigh one lb.
A table-spoonful of salt weighs one ounce.
Eight table-spoonfuls (liquid) make one gill.
Two gills, or 16 table-spoonfuls make one-half pint.
Sixty drops make one tea-spoonful.
Four table-spoonfuls make one wine-glassful.
Twelve table-spoonfuls make one tea-cupful.

A Word of Warning.

Deal only with reliable houses who are able to make their contracts good, and who have a reputation and a record in the business, and, above all, avoid those who have nothing but wholesale denunciation for their competitors.

General Postal Information.

Letters

Addressed to any part of the Dominion and United States 3 cents per one ounce or fraction thereof. To Newfoundland, Great Britain and all other European countries, 5 cents per half-ounce or fraction thereof. To India, 10 cents, and Australia, 5 cents per half-ounce or fraction thereof.

Local Letters

Posted in cities with carrier system and for delivery within limits of same, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof; where there is no carrier delivery, one cent is the rate.

Post Cards

From any place in Canada to any other place in Canada or United States, one cent. each. To Newfoundland, Great Britain and other foreign points, 2 cents each.

Newspapers and Periodicals

For points in Canada and the United States, one cent for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. For Great Britain, Newfoundland and other European countries, one cent for every 2 ounces.

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars and other printed matter (open to inspection) to all Canadian offices, one cent for every four ounces. To Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and all European countries, one cent for every 2 ounces.

Newspapers and Periodicals weighing less than one ounce may be posted singly, if prepaid by half-cent stamp.

Registering.

Valuable letters or packages can be registered to all parts of Canada, the United States or other foreign countries, by the addition of a 5 cent registering stamp.

Money Orders

Can be sent to all parts of Canada and the United States, Great Britain and foreign countries at the following rates.

FOR CANADA.

	If not exceeding		$ 4	2 cents.
Over $ 4,	"	"	10	5 "
" 10,	"	"	20	10 "
" 20,	"	"	40	20 "
" 40,	"	"	60	30 "
" 60,	"	"	80	40 "
" 80,	"	"	100	50 "

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN.

	If not exceeding		$10	10 cents.
Over $10,	"	"	20	20 "
" 20,	"	"	30	30 "
" 30,	"	"	40	40 "
" 40,	"	"	50	50 "

Useful Hints.

Register all valuable matter.

Letters for the United States should bear the name of the State, as well as that of the Post-Office; and for Canada the County and Province.

Always place stamp on the upper right-hand corner.

Always, if possible, have your name and address on your mail matter, in order that same may be returned if not delivered.

Analysis "Eureka" Phosphate.

Ammonia	3.00 to 4.00
Phosphoric Acid, soluble (from animal bone)	6.00 to 8.00
Phosphoric Acid (from animal bone), total available	10.00 to 12.00
Potash, as high grade Sulphate and Muriate	2.50 to 3.50

This high grade Ammoniated Superphosphate contains no Rock Phosphate, Kainit, or other cheap substitute, but is compounded from pure Animal Bone, Sulphate of Ammonia, and high grade Potash Salts.

DIRECTIONS.

Apply to Wheat, Oats, etc., from 400 to 500 lbs. per acre, as to condition of soil; sow broadcast and harrow in. To Buckwheat, from 250 to 350 lbs. per acre; sow broadcast and harrow in. To Root crops, from 400 to 600 lbs. per acre; sow in drill and thoroughly mix.

Analysis "Eureka" Potato Manure.

Ammonia	4.00 to 5.00
Potash	6.00 to 8.00
Available Phosphoric Acid	5.00 to 6.00

DIRECTIONS.

May be used in the drill or hill, at the rate of 600 to 900 pounds to the acre, thoroughly mixed with the soil in any manner which best commends itself. Many farmers often use from 1,400 to 2,000 pounds to the acre very profitably. *Potatoes* make the best part of their growth in from 50 *to* 60 *days*, in fact many farmers commence marketing their crop in 90 *days* from planting. To be a good crop they must, therefore, grow quickly and continuously, and the fertilizer must be an active one, containing plant food ready to act, not only at the commencement but gradually throughout the season.

Analysis of Ground Bone.

Nitrogen	3.05 to 4.00
Phosphoric Acid	23.50 to 24.00
Potash	.01 to .02

Ground Bone and Potash.

FOR GENERAL USE.

Well adapted for Fruit Trees, Strawberries, etc., or any other crop requiring Potash as one of the chief elements of its manurial qualities.

ANALYSIS.

Ammonia	3.00 to 4.00
Phosphoric Acid	15.00 to 17.00
Potash, actual	6.00 to 7.00

TESTIMONIALS.

DIGBY, N. S., Jan. 26, 1894.

To the Pidgeon Fertilizer Co., Ltd., Windsor, N. S. Having used your Fertilizers at the same time and under the same crops and condition with other Fertilizers, chiefly Bradley's, I would say that I have so far found your Fertilizers equal in all respects to Bradley's, and better than some others that I have used.

Yours, WILLIAM W. DELONG.

SACKVILLE, HALIFAX CO., Dec. 20th, 1893.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co., Windsor, N. S.: GENTLEMEN,—I have used quite a number of the different brands of Fertilizers made in this country and the United States, on my farm at Sackville, Halifax Co., and am happy to say that I have procured the best results from the Fertilizer made by your Company, and can honestly recommend it to all parties using Fertilizers.

I beg to remain, gentlemen, yours very truly.

E. H. OLAND.

SACKVILLE, N. S. Dec. 14th, 1893.

To the Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: GENTLEMEN,—I have used your Eureka Fertilizer for the last two years on oats and root crops, with much satisfaction. It has improved my root crop wonderfully, and I consider it a good thing.

Yours respectfully, JAS. D. WEBBER.

SACKVILLE, N. S., Dec. 14th, 1893.

To the Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: DEAR SIRS,—I bought from your agent last season two barrels of Phosphate, which I tried on oats with good results.

BRENTON MCCABE.

SACKVILLE, N. S., Dec. 14th, 1893.

To the Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: DEAR SIRS,—I tried two barrels of your Fertilizer last season on oats and turnips, with good results, and am well satisfied.

JOHN BAMBRICK.

NEW GERMANY, Dec. 12th, 1893.

To the Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: DEAR SIRS,—Last spring I bought from your agent, S. P. DeLong, one barrel of your Superphosphate. I used it in drills, with a light dressing of stable manure, for turnips and carrots. I harvested 225 bushels of fine purple-top Swedish turnips and 20 bushels carrots. I consider it the best in the market. I used one barrel of your Ground Bone for grain, with good results.

Yours truly, GEO. W. DELONG.

NEW GERMANY, Dec. 13th, 1893.

To the Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: GENTLEMEN,—This is to certify that I have used some of your Fertilizers with good results. I used a half barrel on a quarter of an acre of land, with a light coating of manure, and I realized 140 bushels of very fine turnips. I also tried one-half of a row with manure only, and the crop of turnips was hardly half as good.

Yours truly, GILBERT DREW.

NEW GERMANY, Dec. 13th, 1893.

To the Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: GENTLEMEN,—This is to certify that I have used one barrel of your Superphosphate with good results. I used it on a quarter of an acre with a light coating of manure, and I harvested 180 bushels of very fine turnips—the best crop I ever raised. I can recommend it as one of the best Fertilizers in the market.

Yours, etc., JAMES VENIOT.

LAKELANDS, MT. UNIACKE, Dec. 13th, 1893.

To the Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: DEAR SIRS,—Having used your Fertilizers for four years, I can testify to their excellence for all crops, and also for small fruits and fruit trees.

Yours faithfully, A. S. CLAIRMONTE.

DECEMBER 13TH, 1893.

To the Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: DEAR SIRS,—We have been using your concentrated manures here for the last two years, and I have such a good opinion of them that on any future occasion, when requiring artificial manures, I shall again order from you.

Faithfully yours, J. WINBURN LAURIE.

FALMOUTH, Dec. 20th, 1893.

To the Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: DEAR SIRS,—I used six tons of your Fertilizer last season on potatoes and turnips and all kinds of grain. I must state that it gave me good results. I have used from two to fifty barrels per year for the last five years, and it has given me every satisfaction I could ask for. Last year I grew 500 bushels of turnips on a piece of pasture land that had not been ploughed for years, from three barrels. This year I grew about 3,000 bushels of potatoes and turnips from it alone. I intend to use it more extensively in the future.

I remain, yours truly, H. O. DUNCANSON.

(From the "Hants Journal," Windsor, N. S., Nov. 23rd, 1892.)

A Good Yield.—Mr. Fred. Lawrence, of Newport, sowed this season fifteen bushels of White Russian Wheat on about six acres of land, and threshed one hundred and forty-two bushels—a splendid yield. He used stable manure, marsh mud, and Pidgeon's Superphosphate, the best yield being on the ground fertilized with the latter. Mr. David Stephens, also of Newport, sowed three bushels of the same wheat and harvested forty-eight bushels, also a fine yield.

Windsor, Nov. 4th, 1892.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: Gentlemen,—I have been using your Eureka Brand of Superphosphate on my land every spring for the last six years, and must say it has done a lot to improve it; the crops I used it on were greatly benefited by it, and my intention next spring is to use it in greater quantities than in the past, if you keep it up to the present high standard. Other farmers that use it will speak of it as I have.

Patrick Rooney.

Windsor, March 8th, 1892.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: Sirs,—I used a large quantity of your Superphosphate and Potato Manure on my farm at Wallbrook, King's Co. On some land the result was most satisfactory, giving results at the rate of 340 and 300 bushels of potatoes per acre, respectively. On other land the result was not so satisfactory, owing, I believe, to the fact that the soil was not in a proper condition to benefit by the application of artificial fertilizers.

C. E. Willets.

Pembroke, Nov. 4th, 1892.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: Gentlemen, I claim to have beaten the County for yield in potato growth. I used one half barrel of your Potato Manure on three-eighths of an acre, and dug sixty bushels of good marketable potatoes. The land was in poor order, and I am now thoroughly convinced it pays handsomely to use your Potato Manure for this crop.

Your truly, Calvin Millett.

Falmouth, Jan., 1892.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: Gentlemen, I have only good words for your Fertilizers. Last season I used several barrels of your Superphosphate on potatoes, turnips, barley, etc., with the most satisfactory results. I have used your Fertilizers now for three years, and like them so well that I shall use no other.

W. R. Patterson.

Shubenacadie, Hants Co., Feb., 1890.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: Gentlemen, Your Superphosphate I consider the best in the market. I got one barrel from your agent here, put it on a piece of fairly good land, and expected a light crop; in the fall dug just one hundred bushels of potatoes, of the best quality. If you continue to make as good an article in future, it is good enough for me.

Yours, Daniel Robertson

FALMOUTH, Jan., 1891.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: I have used you Superphosphate for three years, on all kinds of crops, and also on young trees in the nursery, and find it did splendidly. Had as good a nursery as was in Hants County. Sold every tree.

WILLIAM SANGSTER.

AVONDALE, HANTS CO., Feb., 1892.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: DEAR SIRS,—I have used your Superphosphate and Potato Manure for several years. Last season I used two barrels of Potato Manure on half an acre of land, and gathered a fine crop, at the average of 300 bushels to the acre. I used it under mangolds and carrots, and had the largest crops I ever raised on the same quantity of land. I shall use only your fertilizers.

ARTHUR SMITH.

BURLINGTON, HANTS CO., Jan., 1892.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: GENTLEMEN,—I have used and sold your Fertilizer for the past three years, and have been using other makes for the previous ten years, and can say without hesitation that yours is the best I ever used. Last year I had a fine crop of potatoes, and no rot.

JAS. B. NICHOLS.

MOSHERVILLE, HANTS CO., N. S., Feb. 7th, 1892.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: I bought one barrel of Superphosphate from your agent, Harry Cochran, and sowed it in drills under carrots, and had one hundred and twelve bushels of good sound and large carrots. Will buy more of your fertilizers next season.

Yours truly, LEONARD SANFORD.

ELMSDALE, Dec., 1891.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: DEAR SIRS,—I tried a barrel of your Eureka Potato Manure last spring, planting potatoes on it, and my barn manure side by side, giving each an equal chance. The yield from your Phosphate was fully one-third more and quite uniform in size, with few small ones, *and sound*, while the crop from barn manure was much lighter, the tubes being smaller, less uniform in size, and showed considerable rot. I consider your Phosphate superior to barn manure for potatoes, and intend using it again next season.

Respectfully yours, ANDREW ROULSTON.

HORTON LANDING, N. S., Feb. 22nd, 1892.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: DEAR SIRS,—I used last year about one ton of your Fertilizer, mostly on turnips, and with splendid results. I always sow the Fertilizer in drills first, covering it over with a light furrow, then sow the seed on top, which leaves a little earth between the seed and the Fertilizer. This, I think, is preferable to sowing it broadcast or in drills with the seed. I have used nearly every kind of fertilizer, and none with better results than with yours.

Yours very truly, GUY P. FULLER.

ENFIELD, HANTS CO., NOV. 25th, 1891.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: DEAR SIRS,—I have been using phosphates of other brands for a number of years, with various results. Last spring I bought a barrel of yours from Mr. N. B. Wilbur, Elmsdale, and am pleased to say it gave me a heavy crop of good, sound potatoes, while what I planted *as a test* right alongside with my barn manure, was little more than half the yield, and at least 35 per cent. rotten. This is conviencive proof to me that in order to secure a large crop of good, sound vegetables, I must use a good fertilizer, and if for roots and vegetables, why not also for cereals? What we farmers require is a really good fertilizer, and it gives me pleasure to express my satisfaction of the result of my trial of yours, and intend to continue using it.

Respectfully yours, RICHARD QUIGLEY.

RIVER HEBERT, March 17th, 1892.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: GENTS,—I used your Phosphate on buckwheat last year with good success, and your Ground Bone on turnips, raising a good crop with that and marsh mud on oat stubble land. I applied about 400 lbs. to the acre. I bought from your agent, Mr. Samuel Harrison.

P. O. SCOTT.

SCOTS BAY, 1892.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: SIRS,—I used your Superphosphate last year, on poor land, and had a fine crop of oats. Also, used it for vegetables, and was well satisfied.

Yours truly, J. REID S[illegible]W.

SCOTS BAY.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: DEAR SIRS,—I planted one barrel Superphosphate with potatoes, and raised fifty-two bushels, of very nice quality, on poor land.

Yours, JAMES M. ROGERS.

WATERVILLE, KINGS CO.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: GENTLEMEN,—Last year I used five barrels of your Bone Manure on land for turnips, and had a fine crop. I consider it the best artifical manure ever sold here.

Yours truly, C. I. WOLFE.

WATERVILLE, KINGS CO., Feb. 1892.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: SIRS—In 1891 I tried your Bone Manure for turnips, and the crop turned out first-class. Shall use it again.

Yours, etc., GEO. B. FOSTER.

BROOKSIDE FARM, WATERVILLE, KINGS CO.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: GENTLEMEN,—I had 2¼ acres of land from which I had taken two crops of oats without manure. Last season I used three barrels of Superphosphate on three-quarters of an acre of this land, and sold 300 bushels of good, marketable potatoes raised on it. On

the same quantity of this same patch of land I used three barrels of Bone with stable manure, and had only 200 bushels of potatoes. On the remaining three-quarters of an acre I planted potatoes, using no manure of any kind, and raised only 100 bushels. I want no better proof than this as to the value of your Superphosphate, the three barrels making a difference of 200 bushels.

W. W. PINEO.

WATERVILLE, KINGS Co., March, 1892.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: SIRS,—As your agent here, I have found your Fertilizers to give the very best satisfaction. Last year I sold two car loads, and all who used them were so well satisfied with the results, that I expect to double the sales the coming season. Parties will do well to apply to me early, to save disappointment.

Yours truly, THOS. LAWSON.

WATERVILLE, KINGS Co., Dec. 26th, 1891.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: DEAR SIRS,—Your Fertilizers gave good satisfaction. I used three other kinds, and can say yours gave me the best returns, and I intend to order a larger quantity next spring.

Yours respectfully, LEONARD HUNTLY.

GASPEREAU, N. S., Jan. 1st, 1891.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: GENTLEMEN,—In reference to your Phosphate, I acknowledge that it is the best fertilizer I have ever used. I have used and sold other Phosphates for a number of years, and my experience shows me that your Phosphates are far ahead of all others. Last spring I sold almost forty barrels, and have not yet found a man dissatisfied with the results.

Yours respectfully, ROBERT WESTCOTT.

BERWICK, KINGS Co., Jan., 1892.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: GENTLEMEN,—I sold two car loads of your Fertilizers in 1891, and my customers are well pleased with the crops raised with them. I used them myself, with excellent results. The Bone proved so good that I intend to use six tons of it this season on my own land.

Yours truly, GEORGE EATON.

FROM REV. R. D. PORTER.

MIDDLETON, ANNAPOLIS Co., Dec., 1891.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: SIRS,—I consider it but right for me to say a word in behalf of your Bone Manure and other fertilizers. I have used them in large quantities for three successive years, with the most satisfactory results. The Bone especially was tested with other makes side by side, and yours gave by far the best satisfaction. Your fertilizers are evidently honestly made, and deserve a large sale.

MIDDLETON, ANNAPOLIS Co., Jan., 1892.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: DEAR SIRS,—After using your fertilizer

for three seasons with most encouraging results, all I can say is, I think I have found the best in the market, and shall use no other.

Yours truly, ROBT. PHINNEY.

MIDDLETON, ANNAPOLIS Co., Jan., 1892.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: SIRS,—Last season I purchased from your agent here a quantity of Phosphate and Bone Manure, which I used on different crops. I am well satisfied with the results, and would recommend farmers generally to give your Fertilizers a trial.

FRANK NEILEY.

MIDDLETON, ANNAPOLIS Co.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: GENTLEMEN,—Last season I invested in one hundred dollars worth of your Fertilizers, and consider it one of the best investments I ever made. I had excellent crops, and am so well satisfied with the results that I shall buy another lot of the same Fertilizers this season.

ERNEST NEILEY.

MARGARETVILLE, ANNAPOLIS Co., March, 1892.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: GENTLEMEN,—For some years past I have been using fertilizers of different makes, but in no case with as good results as I had in 1891 with your Potato Manure. The crop was excellent, the potatoes sound, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing your Potato Manure the best in the market. Will use it in preference to any other.

WM. MAPLEBACK.

MARGARETVILLE, ANNAPOLIS Co., Feb., 1892.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: GENTLEMEN,—I take pleasure in recommending your Eureka Potato Manure. Last year I tried it on potatoes, with splendid results. I harvested a good crop of sound potatoes, grown with your manure, while those grown with barn manure showed considerable rot. I consider it an excellent article.

GEO. MAPLEBACK.

PORT GREVILLE, CUMBERLAND Co., Dec., 1892.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: SIRS,—I have used and sold your Superphosp'hate for three years, and am confident that it has no equal in the market. On my own land I tried it with the best results, and shall use it again this season.

Yours truly, CAPT. E. MERRIAM.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Oct. 22nd, 1892.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: DEAR SIRS,—I have been using the P. F. Co's. goods for two or three years and the results have been satisfactory, and could recommend it to equal any I have handled, if not better.

Yours truly, E. ESTABROOKS.

SUSSEX, N. B., Feb., 1892.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: DEAR SIRS,—I used your Superphosphate

on strawberries, potatoes and turnips. All the crops did well, and I am so well satisfied, that I shall use it this season in preference to any other.

WILLIAM McLEOD.

SUSSEX, N. B., Feb., 1892.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: DEAR SIRS,—Last season I planted two acres with potatoes, on one half using your Eureka Potato Manure, and on the other using stable manure, in good quantity. I got more potatoes from the acre planted with your manure, and less rot. I tried your Superphosphate on oats, and had a good crop. I shall use your fertilizers again this season.

THOS. HEFFER.

JOHNSTON, JENKINS W. O., QUEENS Co., N. B., Oct. 18, '92.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co., Windsor, N. S.: DEAR SIRS,—I used your Potato Manure this year on poor clay loam soil for buckwheat at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre, sowing a portion of the field without any Fertilizer, and found that 50 lbs. per acre of your Fertilizer more than doubled the yield, besides causing a good catch of grass seed, while the other part where I used no Fertilizer the grass failed to take. I am, dear sir,

Yours respectfully, ISAAC T. HETHERINGTON.

JENKINSVILLE, QUEENS Co., N. B., Jan. 20th, 1892.

The Pidgeon Ferilizer Co.: GENTLEMEN,—I used your Phosphate on potatoes, turnips, carrots, corn, oats and buckwheat, and I am well satisfied with the results. I consider it the best article in the market.

Yours, J. W. HETHERINGTON.

STARKEY'S P. O., QUEENS Co., N. B., Jan. 19th, 1892.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: GENTLEMEN,—This is to certify that I have used your Potato Manure on my potatoes and garden stuff, with entire satisfaction. Yours, JAS. G. HETHERINGTON.

WASHADEMOAK, QUEENS Co., N. B., Oct. 17th, 1892.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: I have used your Fertilizer on buckwheat, oats, potatoes, carrots, turnips, beets, beans, peas, cucumbers, pumpkins, squash, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, currants and apple trees. It has given me general satisfaction. I believe it to be one of the best grass-producing manures in the markets from my experience of two years. I remain,

Yours respectfully, J. W. HETHERINGTON.

WACNAQUACK, YORK COUNTY, Oct. 22nd, 1892.

To the Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: GENTLEMEN,—Your Fertilizer gives good satisfaction, and I consider it as good as any I ever used.

DUDLEY CURRIE.

SCOTCH SETTLEMENT, YORK Co., N. B., Oct. 22nd, 1892.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co.: DEAR SIRS,—I am well satisfied with your Fertilizer, and will continue to use it in preference to other kinds.

JAMES CLAYTON.

THE

NOVA SCOTIA FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HORTICULTURAL SCHOOL.

THE Committee appointed by the N. S. F. G. Association to establish an HORTICULTURAL SCHOOL, are enabled through the liberal grant of the N. S. Legislature, and generous concessions by the Governors of Acadia College, to report the foundation of the school as an accomplished fact.

INSTRUCTION.—The Committee are pleased to report having secured the services of E. E. FAVILLE as Teaching Professor of Horticulture. Prof. Faville is a graduate of Ames Horticultural School, Iowa, and we are assured will prove thoroughly competent in every particular.

LOCATION.—It is thought best for the present to locate the school at Wolfville. The use of class-rooms and laboratory of Acadia College has been secured, and Horticultural students will be afforded every facility to take advantage of any course of study in the curriculum of the University, including the Manual Training School.

OPENING.—The School opened Dec. 10th, 1893, at 2 o'clock, p. m., and will continue for a six months session.

TUITION.—Tuition free. As only a limited number of students can be accommodated, those wishing to avail themselves of this important course of study should make immediate application to J. W. BIGELOW, Pres. N. S. F. G. A., Wolfville, or S. C. PARKER, Sec't'y, Berwick.

The Association are assured that this important movement marks a new era in the history of fruit growing in Nova Scotia, and provides a course of instruction in scientific horticulture that will prove of great value to all fruit growers. Members of the Association, and the general public are invited to take advantage of the course provided, and assist in making it an unqualified success.

Any further information will be given on application to any of the officers of the Association.

"EUREKA"

Ground Bone

FOR CATTLE

AND

YOUNG, GROWING STOCK.

Prof. J. T. W. Johnston, M.A., F.R.S.S., London & Edinburg, says: "A certain portion of bone and muscle must be supplied to the young animal by the food given to the mother, or the bones and muscles of the mother herself must be laid under contribution to supply it. But it does not appear impossible to affect the size of the bone by the quantity of Phosphate given in the food."

Would not an addition of Bone Meal to the Pregnant Cow give her Calf Larger Bone?

AGENTS

We have Agents in many principal places, but in case you cannot get our goods in your town we will *deliver* them on the order of any responsible farmer, *one barrel*, or any larger quantity, at our circular price.

1894

Some of the things we do.

Employ nothing but the best labor.
Use the best labor-saving machinery.
Use nothing but the best material.
Guess at nothing, but test everything.
Guarantee our goods as second to none.
Charge only fair prices for good material.
Offer our complete manures in exact and accurate terms, claiming a rigid comparison with any and all other makes.
Publish here in our pamphlet for such comparison the minimum analysis of each and every brand.
Challenge the world to produce, either in mechanical condition, quality or combination, better manures, or manures giving better results.

JANUARY.

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Eureka Fertilizers.

1st. They contain no useless material, no make weight, or adulteration.

2nd. They avoid the introduction of weeds o. weed seeds.

3rd. They contain the full percentage of the fertilizing elements claimed.

4th. They serve to improve the quality of the land, and to restore poor land to a good condition, supplying all the plant food required.

5th. They contain no inferior substitute for Sulphate of Ammonia, (such as powdered leather, ground horn, shoddy, hair, or other insoluble, animal or cheap form of Nitrogen).

6th. They are made especially to furnish the plant food necessary for each crop named, without the aid of other materials.

7th. They are in fine, dry condition for drilling; there is no tendency to stickiness so common with manures prepared with sludge acid, oil refiners' refuse, and diseased animal matter

8th. The proportion of the ingredients is so regulated as to furnish the required elements in the proper amounts for the growth of each crop at the least cost.

9th. They will produce better crops than stable manure and at less cost, provided the manure has to be purchased and hauled any distance.

10th. Their lasting properties are superior to stable manure, supposing the same money value of each is used.

11th. Their concentrated form makes them easy of transportation.

12th. Their reputation, high standing and real value, as demonstrated by actual use for years, place them at the top. They are no experiment.

13th. They are quick acting, and being of bone base are light in weight. They will go over *more surface* and are *more economical* in drilling than fertilizers of *heavier weight* and *less bulk*.

THE CELEBRATED

EUREKA

PLANT FOOD

FOR FLOWERS.

CONCENTRATED & ODORLESS.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

MANUFACTURED AT
THE EUREKA PHOSPHATE WORKS,
WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA.

The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co., Ltd.

PROPRIETORS.