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VOL. I.

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Halifax, Dec. 11, 1869.

It is pleasing to find that the subject of HEMP CULTURE is exciting some attention in our Province. As a hardy crop, of easy culture, requiring no summer labour beyond sowing and reaping, it is in many respects well suited to the agricultural conditions of Nova Scotia. If, in common with Quebec and Maine and Massachusetts, we cannot raise wheat enough for our population, let it not be said that we need to import material for rope. No wheat weevil will eat hemp; no early autumn frost will injure it; no summer heat will burn it up; no potato rot will attack it—the better it is rotted or “retted” the greater price will it bring; the weediest land it will perfectly clean without hoe or cultivator; and, alike on the poorest and richest soils, it will pay the farmer for his labour, and give him a rent for his land. The essential conditions seem to be that the land should be ploughed in the fall, and a reasonable amount of manure applied. The *Colonist* has devoted a leading article to the subject, in which judicious advice is given; and this month we furnish the concluding part of Mr. Joly’s communication. There are still a few points of practical importance upon which information is desired,

and we have taken the necessary steps to obtain it. The subject will no doubt engage the attention of the Board of Agriculture at next meeting, and as the existing Board has from the first been in the habit of moving in such matters in a practical way rather than by theoretical discussion, it is to be expected that effective steps will be taken to promote the object, by offering substantial encouragement. Whether this is to be done by the importation of seed in the first instance, scarcely admits of doubt. But probably additional steps may be taken by the Board. There is of course great room for difference of opinion as to what steps ought to be taken, and as there is but one object in view, the promotion of the country’s good, we trust our readers will not be backward in offering any suggestions of a practical and practicable kind. Better give suggestions and recommendations now, when they can be acted upon, than fill up our columns with complaints after they are too late to be of any service.

It is not too early now for our horticulturists to be selecting their FLOWER SEEDS for next summer. By sowing under glass early in the spring a great advantage is obtained in our short seasons, and we would suggest to the trade

that if they were to open out their Flower Seeds in February instead of May or June, they would merit more encouragement, and would be likely to have more customers. This remark is suggested by the receipt of some Flower Seed Catalogues for 1870 from other countries, where they do things better than in Halifax. Henry Mette, of “Quedlinburg,” in Prussia, sends us a catalogue preceded by the statement that his plantation for the cultivation of garden and agricultural seeds covers 2500 acres, and that 200 acres are devoted to the culture of flower seeds alone. That, however, is only one of a hundred flower-seed-gardens in Prussia, Mr. Haage of Erfurt being probably the chief grower. The new *Dahlia imperialis* is the novelty of the season, and is said to be very fine, the chief objection being that it is so tall as to require a ladder of some length, (or a telescope) to bring the flowers within the reach of ordinary eyes. It grows more than twelve feet high, and the white flowers are in large panicles on the top.

M. Huestis thinks he has established, by careful observation, a certain periodicity in the severity of winters. During the last century and the present there has

been a severe winter every ten years, as for example, in 1819, 1829, 1849, 1859, and so on; the only exception found being in the case of 1839, the severe winter coming in 1840. As the *nines* are thus made out to be the hard years, we are to look out for a severe winter this season. A prophecy such as this will have a good effect upon trade in the way of furs, flannels, skates, sleighs and trotting horses.

We publish this month the Prize List (as fully as our limited space will allow) of the FRUIT GROWERS of Nova Scotia. The meeting at Somerset was a very successful one, as already indicated in our columns, and we hear that increased efforts are being made to extend fruit culture in other parts of the Province besides the fertile valleys of the West where the Association has its home. The New Brunswickers are making rapid advances in apple-culture, which ought to incite our pomologists to increased diligence. In France, eight splendid new varieties of Strawberry have been raised by Dr. Nicaise, whose fame as a successful raiser has been long favorably known; these kinds are figured by Messrs. Vilmorin Audrieux & Co., of Paris, who will no doubt soon offer plants for sale.

From reports in the English agricultural papers, it appears that English cultivators are disgusted with the EARLY ROSE and other new American POTATOES. They do not suit in England, just as English potatoes are apt to be poor and rotty when brought to America. In Western Canada, the Goodrich potatoes are turning out as well as they did in Nova Scotia. Their cultivation in this Province is now all but universal.

DR. JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER, Director of the Royal Garden, Kew, has been decorated with a Civil C. B. Dr. Hooker is one of the most eminent of living botanists and natural philosophers, and has performed public services to science and to the English nation of a very distinguished kind. We therefore congratulate him on receiving any mark of favor from Mr. Gladstone's or any other government; but he has already so many letters after his name that the C. B. risks being lost among better known titles. In the days of his father, foreign visitors at Kew used to enquire for "Sir Hooker;" now they will have to ask for Civil Hooker, and we know they will find him. As for English botanists, they say that they accept the title, "in the spirit in which it was given" as a compliment to themselves as well as to Dr. Hooker, but they "doubt whether it is the proper form in which to reward such distinguished services."

THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR FOR 1869.

The New York State Fair is annually looked forward to by the farmers of the United States as the greatest agricultural event of the season, and several of the Canadian farmers usually assist at the ceremony, by their presence and co-operation. The Exhibition was held this year at Elmira, and although we cannot afford space for the Prize List, yet the following account of the various departments will be read with interest and profit by our own farmers:

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT ELMIRA.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The visit of the Society to Elmira has been a pleasant one. Twice before had the State Fair been held at this thriving town, and each time heavy rains interfered with the enjoyment of the occasion. This year, however, the splendid weather gave an opportunity of seeing to advantage the beauty of the valley in which Elmira (risen to the rank of a city since the Fair of 1860) is so cosily nestled, and the week which the Society had been compelled to select turned out the best in the whole Autumn. A little warm perhaps it was, and a trifle dusty, but heat (especially with the cool mornings and pleasant breezes that we had) and dust are easier to bear than cold or rain.

The grounds, though small and requiring a somewhat compact arrangement of the show, were found sufficient, and indeed it was a subject of remark that though on the second day of the Fair the number of tickets showed that about twenty-five thousand persons must have been present, there was no discomfort from overcrowding in any part of the ground. The supply of water was at one time far from adequate. Dependence had been placed upon the supply from the main pipe of the city water works, which passes through the ground occupied, but the long continued drought had reduced the reservoir so much that it came near failing altogether. The difficulty was remedied (upon the kind suggestion and with the aid of Mr. W. P. Sherman, the chief of the fire department) by using one of the fine steam fire engines belonging to the city, to pump the water after the pressure from the reservoir proved insufficient.

The influx of visitors taxed to the utmost capacity of the city, but the people of Elmira proved equal to the emergency, and it is believed that all were comfortably lodged during the Fair. The headquarters of the Society were at the Rathbun House, where the host Mr.

Wedsworth showed himself a landlord of resources, as well as a courteous and attentive one.

The Society was favoured with the presence of the Honorable the Commissioner of Agriculture and Mr. Glover, of the Agricultural Department, early in the exhibition. The President of the Agricultural Association of Ontario, and the President of the State Society, of Pennsylvania, were also present, with other representatives of both Societies.

His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to the fair on the last day, and it was much regretted that he was not able to come while the exhibition had more attractions.

Of the exhibition it may fairly be said that while it was not, as a whole, equal to Fairs the Society has held, it was nevertheless very respectable, and in several departments brought out evidence of special progress. There were several drawbacks. Two breeders of cattle, and several breeders of sheep who had made large entries, were for some reason or other absent.

A number of articles sent by railroad were unaccountably detained on the way and did not arrive in time to be exhibited (in one case three car loads of implements were so detained,) and finally the character of the season had been such as to prevent a good show of fruits and flowers. Besides it is to be considered that when the Society appoints its exhibition at a place off the line of the Central Railroad, it is always to some extent a sacrifice.

SHOW OF CATTLE.

The show of cattle, notwithstanding the deficiency of the number shown compared with the number entered, was an exceedingly good one.

The show of short horns was small, but good from the quality of the animals on exhibition. Besides the stock shown by the Hon. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca (to whom the herd prize was awarded,) others had fine specimens of aged bulls, and there were some fine animals in the younger divisions. The Devons were not out in large numbers, but a good show was made. Of Ayrshires there was a very excellent show, the principal exhibitors being Messrs. Walcott and Campbell, of New York Mills, and Mr. S. D. Hungerford, of Adams, the herd prize going to the former. Of Jerseys, there were few compared with the number in the catalogue, and great disappointment was expressed at the absence of Mr. W. B. Dinsmore. Mr. William Crozier, of Northport, L. I., made a good display in this class, and was awarded the herd prize. There were no entries of Herefords, but a very respectable show in the classes of grades and fat cattle.

SHORT HORNS.

The short horns of Mr. Cornell were fully up to the high standard his herd has attained, and the show made by Mr. Butts, who had not been an exhibitor for several years, was of remarkable excellence. It possessed an interest, moreover, from showing how great good can be done by a single animal of pure and high descent, and proved Mr. Butts to be a breeder of intelligence and skill, so that it deserves a few words of notice in this place. Beginning with a good foundation, but with animals of pedigrees considered "old fashioned" (though their value is now beginning to be appreciated) a Countess of the strain so long bred by Lewis F. Allen, and a Pansy of the Van Rensselaer importation, Mr. Butts had bred in the same lines until his purchase, about 1858, of the pure Bates bull, Apricot's Gloster, 2500, son of the famous Duke of Gloster, 11382, and the imported cow, Apricot, by 3d Duke of York 10166. This bull was, as he stood on the Fair ground of Watertown, in 1861, winner of the first prize in his class, worthy of his descent, of a beautiful red colour, of very remarkable quality, symmetry and compactness, short in leg, good in chest and crops, very level and deep, of good carriage, and with a very beautiful head, well set—not high—on a short and well formed neck. But what was more to the purpose he proved to be—even for one of Duke of Gloster's sons—a remarkably powerful sire, and his owner had the sense and judgment to continue using him while he lived, the result being a herd of which any breeder might well be proud.

None of the inbred cattle show the slightest deficiency of substance or constitution, quite the contrary. They are shown in natural condition and are eminently useful looking beasts. It is not intended, in these remarks, to convey the idea that inbreeding can be carried on forever without a check, but to enforce the truths so well set forth by Mr. Allen in his prefatory essay to the first volume of the American Herd Book when he says:

"To such as intend to breed cattle of decided excellence, we recommend to select bulls of moderate size, coupled with all the fineness of bone and limb consistent with a proper masculine vigor and energy, and with fullness of carcase and ripeness of points, so as to embody great substance within small compass. *In addition to this let him be deeply bred, that is of as pure blood and of as long ancestry (not depending altogether on the herd book for this, as many of the best class of animals have comparatively short herd book pedigrees) as possible.* * * * * Your cows, we will presume are such as your opportunities have enabled you to procure, but of approved blood. *If the*

bull selected breed well to your cows, have no fears of continuing his services to a second or even a third generation of his own get. Such practice will produce uniformity, and uniformity is one great excellence. No matter for the color, so that it be within the short-horn colours."

DEVONS, &c.

In the Devon class the credit of this hardy and beautiful sort was well maintained by Mr. Cole, who was, however, disappointed by the absence of his usual rival; but in the Ayrshires the lovers of this excellent dairy breed were gratified by seeing the two best herds in the state, both fully represented, in competition; and it was a pleasure to welcome Mr. Hungerford again as an exhibitor. In the absence of Mr. Dimsworth, the Jersey honors were carried by the Beacon Farm herd of which a capital entry was made. The Herefords did not put in an appearance at all.

HORSES.

The show of horses was an exceedingly good one in the division of breeding stock, but only respectable in the class of harness horses, although of single harness horses there was a good entry. The class of stallions for general purposes was one of the strongest and best ever exhibited at the Fairs of this Society.—The class of road stallions was also very good, and the show of young stock was a large and very creditable one, the large entry made by Mr. Morris being a very prominent feature of it.

CLASSIFICATION OF HORSES—HORSE TALK
—WHAT IS A HORSE GOOD FOR?

Upon the declaration of the awards of the horse premiums, the new classification of horses, adopted 1868 and continued this year, was made the subject of some criticism, on the ground that it was unfair to compel horses of mixed or unknown blood to compete with thorough breeds.

The changes made in 1868, in the list of premiums offered for horses, consisted in giving up the special or separate class for thorough-breeds, thus throwing them into the class of horses for general purposes, and in likewise giving up the special class for horses of the Morgan and Black Hawk breeds. With the latter change no one is likely to find fault, for these breeds (if they ever were breeds in the strict sense of the word) are no longer much cultivated in any purity, and besides if they were not horses for general purposes to which class they are now remitted, they were nothing. Granting that the Morgans and Black Hawks possessed all the qualities their admirers (with a good deal of justice) claimed for them, their proper place was always in this class. A third change in the list was the addition of premiums for stallions for getting roadsters. This addition seemed to be a

necessary one, it has called out a very excellent exhibition and is believed to be generally approved.

The question then is reduced to this, should the thorough-bred horse be allowed to compete in the class of horses for general purposes or should he not? It is believed that the question cannot be answered in the negative without necessitating the admission that the present classification is radically wrong throughout, as being based upon the use to which the animal is adapted instead of upon his breeding.

In the former list (previous to 1868) the classification of horses was a mixed one, two breeds being allotted each a list of prizes to itself and the rest of the prizes being arranged according to the uses of the animals. The facts were that under this arrangement neither thorough-breeds nor Morgans made any show to speak of. Occasionally a weedy thorough-bred or two would be shown, and the blood-horse was often the subject of contemptuous remarks by men who had never seen him in perfection.

The classification of horses in our prize list—by their uses instead of their breeds—seems to be the only practicable and sensible one for us to adopt, not only because the character of our agriculture is such that our needs call imperatively for horses that can plough, do our teaming, and draw our waggons and carriages to mill, to church, and to market, and which besides this, shall be active enough, big enough and handsome enough to sell for good prices when they arrive at maturity; these qualifications ensuring at the same time that if by accident they become unfit for market they can still (unless entirely disabled) be profitably kept to wear out upon the farm or in the team; but because our people do not cultivate distinct breeds of horses, nor as a rule breed horses with any system, so that if we should adopt the classification by breeds very few of the classes would ever show a respectable entry, nor would the prizes serve any useful purpose.

If then we are to arrange our list with reference to the uses to which the animals are adapted, is it reasonable to exclude any horse from competition for a prize on account of his race or descent? It would seem that under such a classification the question should be, "what is the horse good for?" not "how is he bred?" It has been always admitted that the English thorough-bred horse possesses great activity and endurance, great massiveness (or specific gravity) of bone, strength of sinew and great proportionate development of the organs of respiration and circulation. It is also long since admitted that he possesses the power of imparting largely of these qualities to his produce by cold blooded mares. The history of the horse in all civilized coun-

tries proves that an infusion of English or Eastern blood has in these points at least improved every race of horses upon which the experiment has been tried.

It is submitted that the not recognizing these facts has been a great hindrance to the improvement of the horses of New York and the other Northern States. If the award of prizes at our Fairs shall prove that the thorough-bred, or highly bred horse, in addition to the qualities he is admitted to have, possesses others that with them, constitute him the best horse for general purposes, that is to say, the horse we want and the best horse for us to have, our Fairs will then have established a fact of real value and usefulness. The light, weedy thorough-bred horse, bred so as to spoil him for everything but short races at high speed (if he retains even that merit), will never have any chance in our class of horses for general purposes, but when the thorough-bred horse has the size, the shape and the action that make him the best horse for general purposes (and the experience of this year shows that we have such), his pedigree guarantees his power to impart those qualities and characteristics to his produce, and renders him yet more useful as a sire.

SHEEP.

The show of sheep requires little remark; it was smaller than was expected, as several Cotswold breeders who made entries did not send their stock, but no division was entirely blank and the pure bred sheep exhibited were generally first class. The Leicesters had specimens from the excellent flocks of Walcott and Campbell, and Jurian Winne, the Cotswolds of the Mapleshade flock made a capital show; Walcott and Campbell exhibited their Lincolns. The South-downs were represented by several entries, from the flock of Mr. Cornell, whose quality called out very general expressions of approval. Of Merinos, Mr. Chamberlain made his usual excellent show in the A division, and division B was perhaps the best filled of all the classes of sheep, Messrs. Bronson and Marriner, of Ontario County, P. and G. F. Martin of Monroe, and Stone, of Ontario, being the most prominent exhibitors. Of Swine there was the usual excellent show of large hogs, perhaps less fat than heretofore, by the Jefferson County breeders, and Mr. Joseph Harris made a capital entry with his Essex.

POULTRY.

The Poultry made perhaps the most successful portion of the exhibition. Most of the prominent breeders were large exhibitors, and the show was never larger nor better. Of the arrangements in this department, Mr. John Haven writes as follows:

"The Society ought to own its own

coops, of uniform size suited to show poultry in; and let exhibitors bring their stock in whatever they find most convenient and as compact as possible; and put them in the prepared coops during the exhibition, and carry them home as they brought them. There is no more reason that Exhibitors of poultry should be obliged to furnish exhibition coops than owners of swine and sheep to furnish exhibition pens.

"Scales should be provided for the use of the judges, as weight is an important point with many birds.

"Another season this department can be arranged rather more advantageously for exhibitors and the public."

Undoubtedly a much prettier show would be made if the Society should undertake neat coops of uniform size and pattern, but the question is, as in the case of many other wished for improvements, whether the Society can afford the necessary outlay, which would not be less than a thousand dollars.

FYFE WHEAT.

In addition to the satisfactory returns of Fyfe Wheat already noticed in the *Journal*, we observe the following in the *Colonist*. The Fyfe Wheat has now been grown in the Province for some time, but a serious mistake was made by some of our farmers who obtained Seed Wheat from the County of Fife in Scotland. Fyfe Wheat is a Western Canadian Wheat originally raised by a farmer of the name of Fyfe. Since the Board of Agriculture has imported such large quantities of it for our Agricultural Societies, it has proved itself to be the best sort of all that have been hitherto tried in this Province:—

The *Amherst Gazette* reports that Mr. James Leslie, of Goose River, raised this year, from less than three bushels of Fife Wheat, 57½ bushels. Mr. Thomas Smith, of Maccan, sowed two bushels of Wheat on the 16th day of April last, from which he harvested 28½ bushels, weighing 56½ lbs. per bushel, as cleaned by machine.

EXPERIMENTS SUGGESTED RELATIVE TO THE PROPER SEASON FOR FELLING TIMBER.

To the Editor of the *Journal of Agriculture*.

SIR,—It has often been a subject of consideration and dispute among the farmers and ship-builders in Nova Scotia, what is the best season of the year for cutting down the trees of the forest for ship-timber or for other purposes for which they are in constant demand in this province,—some stoutly affirming the fall, some mid-winter, some the spring, and some mid-summer as the proper time,

when it is supposed that all the sap of the trees is in the leaves: and this matter is still a question and doubt even amongst men of observation and experience.—Recently I came across an article in a scientific work (*Building News*) on the subject, which may assist those who take an interest in this matter, to come to some sort of a useful and satisfactory conclusion:—

"*The Condition of Wood.*—The condition of wood is greatly dependent upon the time it is felled. The results of a series of experiments made in Germany show that December-cut wood allows no water to pass through it longitudinally. January wood passed in 48 hours a few drops; February wood let two quarts of water through its interstitial spaces in 48 hours; March wood permitted the same to filter through in two hours and a half. Hence the reason why barrels made of wood cut in March and April are so leaky."

Now, amid the many subjects that come before the Board of Agriculture, I think the above mentioned one seems of vital importance, as all throughout the Province the timber is becoming very much thinned, and on very many farms there are difficulties in obtaining even fence-poles to enclose the pastures. On seeing the above extract a thought came to my mind which I beg to communicate, and which may be turned to an useful end. If the Agricultural Board would hold out to matter-of-fact men in the different counties, encouragement to cut down trees in *each* month of the year and bury pieces of a tree as posts in the ground about three feet, leaving the other end about the same length above the ground with tops cut square that the weather could have a more immediate action, it could be seen from one or more years which month of the year would be the most favourable for felling timber. If this subject is taken up for consideration by the Board of Agriculture, I have no doubt that the many suggestions made and acted upon throughout the Province, would lead to useful and satisfactory results, and would be of service not only to those of the present generation, but to those who, in the course of God's Providence, will be here in this Province in the future.

Yours, &c.,

Halifax, Nov. 24, 1869. C. C. T.

FAIR AT ONSLOW,—CROPS.

Onslow, Oct. 14th, 1869.

I beg to state for your information, that in addition to the amount certified, we have raised in the Onslow Agricultural Society, the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars by subscription, which sum was offered as prizes at our Exhibition

of Stock held on the 9th inst. A full account, together with the awards, you will doubtless see in the *Truro Mirror*. [We have not seen it.—Ed.] So that in point of fact, we have raised this year by subscription (\$270.00) two hundred and seventy dollars.

The potato crop in this locality never was better, in some cases fully four hundred bushels per acre. The hay good. Wheat, not much sown, but good where it was. Oats, good. In fact the crops generally above the average.

W. BLAIR, Sec'y.

THE FYFE WHEAT AT NOEL.

Mr. Faulkner, Secretary of the Agricultural Society of Noel and Maitland, writes that at the last meeting there appeared to be quite an interest exhibited in the Society by those present, owing to the abundant returns obtained from the Fyfe Wheat imported by the Board of Agriculture; and also in consequence of the fine breed of pigs obtained from the White Chester Boar.

RIV. JOHN AGRICULTURAL SOC'Y.

Nov. 10, 1869.

We beg to submit a report of our operations during the past year. The number of members enrolled was not so large as the year previous, but we are happy to state that the society is in a prosperous state. We held regular monthly meetings during the summer. The animals belonging to the society were sold, the Ayrshire bull to be kept by the purchaser three years for the free use of the Society; also the Chester boar for a limited time. In this way the Society is relieved of a considerable expense incurred in the keeping of the animals. The whole community continue to take a lively interest in the Society.

It is not necessary to make a lengthy report, but we will refer briefly to the Exhibition held last month, which shows a marked improvement on the year previous. Although the day was somewhat unfavourable, there was a large attendance on the ground, and the display in every department was remarkably good. The horses were fair, but in this department the show was not extensive. The swine exhibited were remarkably good, they being the progeny of improved breeds imported by the Board of Agriculture, and purchased by the society. In nothing else were the beneficial effects of securing the best breed more plainly demonstrated than in this department. The same remarks apply to the young cattle; they also were the progeny of improved stock imported by the Board of Agriculture, and the contrast between them and the older cattle, was marked.

The sheep were fair, but did not present so marked an improvement as in the two last mentioned. The agricultural, horticultural, and industrial, were almost as good as could be desired. The horticultural show was not extensive. The industrial productions of the fair sex are deserving of special notice; mat and other textile fabrics were creditable.

PRIZE LIST OF FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Exhibition held at Somerset, October 19, 1869.

APPLES.

Largest and best Collection grown by the Exhibitor, not to exceed twenty sorts, six of each sort:—

1. Charles Illsley; 2. Dr. Hamilton; 3. Andrew Walker; 4. J. Christopher Starr.

Gravensteins—1. Richard Winsby; 2. Leander Rand; 3. ditto; 4. Wellington Daniels; 5. Leslie M. Stone; 6. Dr. Hamilton.

Yellow Bellefleur—1. Thomas Farnsworth; 2. Richard Winsby; 3. J. E. Rockwell; 4. Benjamin W. Jacques; 5. Dr. McLatchy; 6. John Lemont.

Ribston Pippin—1. John Lemont; 2. Enoch Griffin; 3. Ward Eaton; 4. Wellington Daniels; 5. John Lemont; 6. Wm. Kinsman.

Baldwins—1. John W. Barss; 2. E. Parker; 3. Christopher Margeson; 4. H. Shaw; 5. Richard Winsby; 6. Sydney Shaw.

Nonpareil—1. Isaac Longley; 2. C. H. Parker; 3. Edwin Chase; 4. J. F. Bent; 5. Isaac Longley; 6. Leslie M. Stone.

Rhode Island Greening—1. Enoch Griffin; 2. Wm. Fisher; 3. L. M. Stone; 4. Wel. Daniels; 5. Edward Parker; 6. John Shaw.

Blenheim Pippin—1. Welner Cox; 2. John W. Barss; 3. Edw. Parker.

King of Tompkins County—1. Ward Eaton; 2. ditto; 3. Enoch Griffin.

Esopus Spitzenberg—1. Jas. I. Hale; 2. Ward Eaton; 3. Edw. Parker.

Flushing Spitzenberg, Vanderveer—1. James F. Bent; 2. Ward Eaton; 3. Thos. Farnsworth.

Northern Spy—1. John W. Barss; 2. James I. Hale.

Pomme Crisi—1. Ward Eaton; 2. Wm. Kinsman.

Pound Sweet—1. Thos. Farnsworth; 2. Wm. Easton; 3. Chas. Illsley.

Broadwell—1. Dr. Hamilton; 2. ditto.

Emperor Alexander—1. John Shaw; 2. ditto; 3. Edwin Chase.

Hubbardston Nonsuch—1. John W. Barss; 2. Charles Norwood.

Gloria Mundi, or Baltimore Pippin—1. C. H. Parker; 2. Chas. Illsley; 3. Marcellus Tupper.

Sweet Russett—1. Charles Illsley; 2. J. F. Bent.

Drap D'Or—1. Richard Winsby; 2. John Shaw.

York and Lancaster—1. Eno. Griffin; 2. ditto.

Golden Russet—John Shaw.

Delaware Harvey—John Harvey.

Snow Apple—Dr. Marsters.

King of Pippins—1. J. C. Starr; 2. J. W. Barss.

New York Pippin or Fall Pippin—Andrew Walker.

Minister—1. J. W. Barss; 2. Mayhew Beckwith.

Canada Reinette—1. J. F. Bent; 2. Enoch Griffin.

Swaar—Isaac Shaw.

Bishop's Bourne—1. Mayhew Beckwith; 2. Wm. Sutton; 3. M. Beckwith.

Dutch Codling—Charles Woodworth.

Calkin's Pippin (Late)—1. Wesley Snadford; 2. John Lemont.

Chenango Strawberry—1. John Shaw; 2. ditto.

Blue Pearmain—1. J. W. Barss; 2. Dr. Hamilton.

Colvert—1. Edw. Parker; 2. James Bligh.

Porter—1. Ward Eaton; 2. Nathan Best.

Tulman Sweet—1. Jas. F. Bent; 2. Richard Winsby.

Munson Sweet—Leander Rand.

English Golden Pippin—J. C. Starr.

William's Early—Sydney Shaw.

Best half-peck Crab Apples—1. John S. Woodworth; 2. J. C. Starr.

PEARS.

Sydney Shaw, Edward Parker, Andw. Walker (2), Henry Shaw, Edwin Chase, Wm. Sutton, Silas Bishop, Thomas E. Smith.

PEACHES.

Richard Starr, Dr. McLatchy.

QUINCES.

1. J. W. Barss; 2. Wm. Sutton; 3. John G. Byrne.

PLUMS.

J. C. Starr, James S. Morton, Dr. McLatchy (3).

GRAPES.

Best Three Bunches grown in the open air.

Isabella—1. Wm. Sutton; 2. ditto; 3. Mrs. G. Borden.

White—1. Dr. McLatchy; 2. Dr. Hamilton.

Black Cluster—1. J. R. Hea; 2. ditto.

Hartford Prolific—1. Dr. Hamilton; 2. ditto.

Diana—1. Jas. S. Morton; 2. Wm. Sutton.

Concord—1. George West; 2. Silas Bishop.

Delaware—1. J. C. Starr; 2d. ditto.

Seedling—Wm. Sutton.

VEGETABLES.

Turnips—(Best six Swedish.)—1. J. F. Bent; 2. Alfred F. Eaton; 3. J. C. Starr.

Beets—(Best six, Long Blood.)—1. T. W. Chesley; 2. J. F. Bent; 3. James E. Fellowes.

Best six, Turnip Blood.—Syd. Shaw.
Mangold Wruzel—(Best six, Long Red.)—1. Dr. Hamilton; 2. E. Chase; 3. J. B. Bowser.

Best six yellow Turnip do.—1. Dr. McLatchey; 2. Edwin Chase.

Carrots—(Best dozen Long Orange.)—1. T. H. Parker; 2. C. W. Berteaux.

Early Horn—1. T. H. Parker; 2. J. B. Bowser.

Altringham, or White—1. T. H. Parker; 2. John Cox.

Onions (Best dozen from Seed.)—1. Alfred S. Eaton; 2d and 3d ditto; 4. Wm. F. Burgess.

Potato Onions—1. Alfred S. Eaton; 2. DeLancy Harris; 3. ditto.

Tomatoes—(Best half-dozen.)—1. J. Shaw; 2. Chas. Fritze; Dr. McLatchey; 4. Chas. Fritze.

Parsnips—(Best half dozen.)—1. J. Shaw; T. H. Parker.

Cabbages—(Best three Drumhead.)—1. Dr. McLatchey; 2. Wm. Easton.

Early York—1. John Shaw; 2. E. Chase.

Savoy—1. Charles Y. Johnson.
Winningstadt—1. Charles Y. Johnson; 2. Edwin Chase.

Pumpkins—(largest and heaviest.)—1. Abner Bath; 2. Leonard Wade.

Squash—(Best Sable.)—1. C. Fritze; 2. James I. Hale; 3. John Shaw; 4. J. Crocker.

Largest—William Sandford.
Melons—(Best Water.)—Isaac Fisher.
Citron—Leander Rand.

Honey and Beeswax—(Best 100 lbs. honey in comb.)—1. J. B. Chute; 2. D. Berteaux; 3. Edw. Parker; 4. David Berteaux.

Best 2 lbs. Native Wax.—1. J. B. Chute.

Apple Barrels—Best two—sample of such as the Exhibitor will undertake to furnish in quantity at 25 cents each—the barrels to be kept by the Association for comparison and reference.—George Bond.

C. C. HAMILTON, *Pres.*
J. R. HEA, *Secretary.*

Wolfville, Oct. 22, 1869.

SUBSEQUENT AWARDS.

1. Morton's Red—Charles Illsley; 2. Woodstock Pippin—C. W. Berteaux; 3. Not named—Andrew Walker; 4. Early Bough—Dr. Hamilton; 5. 20 oz. Pippin—Dr. Marsters; 6. Baker's Sweet—Charles Woodworth; 7. Not named—Richard Starr; 8. Westfield Seek No Further—No. 15; 9. White Ox—James Sandford; 10. American Sweet—Dr.

Hamilton; 11. Lyscomb—John W. Barsz
12. Hutching's Seedling— ———; 13. Seedling from Gravenstein—W. Sutton; 15. Seedling—Smith; 16. Yellow Newton Pippin—Ward Eaton; 17. Not named—Ward Eaton; 18. Beauty of Kent—Leander Eaton; 19. Early Calkin's Pippin.

RULES AND BYE LAWS OF THE ANNAPOLIS AGRI. SOCIETY.

1. The object for which this Society has been organized, is the improvement of agriculture, of stock, of farm management and rural economy, in all their various branches.

2. Any person to become a member shall pay an annual subscription of \$1, and no member may compete for a premium unless his subscription shall have been paid in before the first day of June of the current year.

3. A general meeting of the members shall take place annually the first Tuesday in December when the Office Bearers, of the Society for the ensuing year shall be chosen.

4. The Society shall have a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and a General Committee of Management.

5. The General Committee shall consist of 9 members, viz.:—the President, the Vice President, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, and five other members of the Society, the three first on the list retiring annually, to be replaced by three others chosen at the annual meeting; five shall form a quorum, and there shall be a quarterly meeting.

6. The General Committee shall be empowered to sit for the promotion of the general designs of the Society, shall have entire and sole control of all property belonging to the Society, excepting money, and shall make the yearly list of premiums.

7. There shall be no appropriation of the funds of the society by the General Committee of a greater sum than \$8, for any purpose or purposes, except premiums, unless notice be given of such intention and the purpose of the appropriation be mentioned, at least three months previous to the day on which the appropriation is made, and then only at a regular quarterly meeting.

8. The President may at any time or season call a meeting of the General Committee or Society, by directing the Secretary to advertise the same at least ten days previous to said meeting, and the advertisement shall mention the exact purpose for which the meeting shall be called.

9. At the annual meeting in December, a yearly report of all proceedings shall be read by the Secretary, and sub-

mitted for approval, the Treasurer's accounts audited, and such other business brought before the Society as the General Committee has not power to do.

10. Every order upon the Treasurer shall be signed by the President and Secretary.

11. The Judges for awarding premiums shall be members of other Societies, and be nominated by their own Presidents, and shall be five in number; but three may make an award in the absence of the others.

12. At all meetings of the Society or of the General Committee no member shall speak more than once on any one subject without special permission from the Chairman.

13. That none of these rules shall be altered or added to, except by a two-third vote at an annual meeting, and then only if a written notice of such proposed alteration was handed in at a previous annual meeting.

BYE-LAWS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

1. The Lists of Premiums for the season shall be drawn up at the June quarterly meeting and published as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

2. There shall be an Agricultural Exhibition every year, if approved of by a majority of members present at any regular meeting of the Society.

3. The Exhibition shall take place between the first and twentieth days of October, the precise day and hour to be fixed upon by the Committee at the quarterly meeting in June, but the Exhibition of grain shall take place the first Saturday after the fifteenth day of December.

5. No means beyond the ordinary process of winnowing, shall be employed in cleaning the grain or corn, and those who compete for the premiums offered for the largest quantity shall produce an affidavit with two signatures, one of which may be that of the competitor himself.

5. None of these bye-laws shall be altered or added to, unless by a two-third vote of the General Committee at a regular quarterly-meeting, and then only when a written notice of such proposed alteration was handed in three months previously.

CULTURE AND PREPARATION OF HEMP.

The following is the concluding part of Mr. Joly's paper. It describes in detail the method of preparation adopted in Kentucky:

In Kentucky, Missouri, and other parts of the states, the whole crop of hemp, male and female, is pulled, or more often cut, at one and the same time. The period chosen is about half way between

the maturity of the male and the female plants, say about ten days after the male has ripened. The instrument used for cutting hemp is something like a reaping hook, only the blade is much stronger, nearly straight, with the slightest inward curve, and about twenty inches long; the handle is straight, two feet in length.

If the crop is to be cut with the hemp-knife, the operator is required to cut at once through the width corresponding to the length of the hemp in his rear, in an even, smooth swath. It is afterwards spread out on a meadow for retting. This is "dew retting."

I think you will agree with me that the Kentucky mode is preferable, for the following reasons:

1st. Because it does not exhaust the soil, the seed not being allowed to ripen; but if it stands for seed, it is on all hands acknowledged to be an exhausting crop.

2nd. It saves one pulling, both male and female hemp being pulled or cut at once; and that one pulling saved amounts to more than one half the work of harvesting. It speaks to common sense that the first pulling alone, according to the European system, when you must choose and pull the plants one by one, takes more time than a general pulling or cutting of all the plants at the same time, and when they come in Europe to the second pulling, that of the female plants as they do not stand quite close together (the male plants having been removed,) the work does not proceed quite as rapidly, in proportion to the number of plants pulled, as it does in Kentucky.

3rd. When it is intended to ret hemp in water, the warmer the water is the more rapid and perfect is the retting.—Now, as the season advances towards autumn, the water cools rapidly. The ten or twelve days during which the female hemp is allowed to stand after the male is pulled, and the time afterwards required for hardening and ripening the seed, and taking it off (which is often protracted to one or two weeks by rain, for the seed cannot be knocked off unless the plant is perfectly dry,) may cause a long delay, during which the water often gets too cold for retting the female plant (as happened to me last fall), and then you must rett on the ground, when the colour is not so fine. This applies more particularly to Lower Canada, where the seasons are shorter.

4th. I think the fibre of the female plant is stronger when pulled before the seed is ripe.

The high price of labour on this continent accounts for the new mode of harvesting adopted in America. The Kentucky hemp is quite as strong as Russian, but its colour is not as clear, owing to its being retted on ground, and it accordingly compels the rope-maker to employ

a tar of a lighter colour, which is more expensive than that required for the Russian hemp. Their water in Kentucky is not soft enough for retting hemp.

The Kentuckians sacrifice the seed, but they have found out that the saving in labour both in the pulling, and afterwards in the curing of the seed, more than compensates for the loss of the seed. In other places, where labour is cheaper, it may be otherwise. We have still got a great deal to learn from experience.

For those who will try the European plan (as both plans ought to be fairly tried) and save the seed, I will state that, taken equal weights of flax seed and hemp seed, hemp seed will yield in oil two-thirds of the quantity that flax seed does. This statement, however, must not be looked upon as conclusive. It is merely a personal opinion, based upon the results of one experiment made this last fall at Messrs. Turcotte's oil mill at Beauport. These gentlemen had never worked hemp seed before. As we gain in experience we may expect more favourable results. But, even calculating upon that, if an acre of hemp yields, say twelve or fourteen bushels of seed, and I think it will do that if carefully worked, that yield would be an important item, well worth the farmer's consideration, where cheap labour can be obtained. The oil is employed, in Europe for painting. I got ours tried here by a reliable painter, and it gave much satisfaction. It appears, however, to change the colour of white lead a trifle more than flax oil does, but it is just as good for every other paint. The hemp cake is fed out to cattle with the same results as flax cake.

We have seen that by following the Kentucky mode of harvesting, the seed is sacrificed. In order to procure the seed necessary for the next season's sowing, they lay out a small patch of good land in hills, a couple of feet in diameter, disposed in straight rows, three feet apart each way. They plant seven or eight seeds in the hill. The same rules observed for the cultivation of indian corn will apply in the after culture of hemp-seed. Those plants, with plenty of room to expand laterally, will throw out, in every direction, branches that get covered with seed. Of course, their fibre is quite worthless, owing to those same branches, but the yield in seed is extraordinary. I took myself, from two plants, about one pint piece of clean seed. You can form an idea of how small an area of ground would be required in order to yield one bushel of seed.

As to the pecuniary returns from hemp grown for the fibre, per acre, I must base my calculations upon the price paid our farmers' last summer, namely, half a copper a pound for unretted hemp, and one copper for retted, delivered at the

mill. One man was paid at the rate of sixty dollars per acre, irrespective of the value of the seed, but that was the highest. Those who had well selected the land generally ranged between that rate and thirty-five dollars. The drought in our part of the country was extraordinary. The hemp crop suffered very severely from it, as did the flax, so that our success was far from complete. Some farmers who had sown their hemp in good soil, but such as Sebastian Delamer describes as "apt to be scorched by the sun," were disappointed. Some others who pitched it in carelessly in poor soil, without due preparation, and expected a miracle, were more than disappointed. One must be prepared to meet these checks with patience. However, the general results of last summer's trial, allowing for the great damage done by the unusual drought, which, at one time made me fear that all was lost, were of such a nature as to encourage those upon whose help we must mainly depend—the careful, intelligent and enterprising farmers, whose example will tell in the course of time upon the others.

When the male and female plants are pulled separately, the female being kept for seed, the price of half a copper a pound for unretted hemp is not unfair to the manufacturer. Both plants are then brought to him ripe; the sap is dried up, the leaves are gone, and in that state it will not lose more than half its weight in retting, which will bring it to one copper per pound for retted hemp. True the manufacturer has got the trouble of retting but it may be worth his while to have ponds, and ret it in water, which will give him a superior article, the farmer generally retting on the ground. But that same price of half a copper a pound for hemp not retted, when both the male and female plants are pulled at once, is more than the manufacturer ought to pay; for while the male is dry, and worth that price, the female is still green and loaded with leaves, and will lose more than half the weight in retting; there ought to be some deduction in that case, say one-fifth or one-sixth on the whole; if the crop has been cut down with the hemp knife, the deduction ought to be much smaller, if any, because the manufacturer has not then got to pay for the weight of the roots, which is a considerable item. For my part, until the whole business is more practically understood by us, I would prefer it if the farmer were to ret his hemp himself, even on the ground, and deliver it at the mill at the rate of one copper a pound, as some have done. At that rate, one acre well cultivated, ought to yield him about fifty dollars. It would not impoverish the land if both male and female plants are removed at one time and would prepare it for wheat.

Of course it is useless to start the growth of hemp, on a large scale, where you are not prepared to dress it. In Europe, they dress it by hand. Labour is too expensive here for such a slow process. We must have recourse to machinery, as they do in the States. A hemp mill worked by water, such as I put up at Lotbiniere last fall, given the motive power (water-wheel, steam or other; it appears that in Kentucky they use horse-power, in the absence of water power) and a shaft on which to hang two pulleys, one for the break and one for the scutchers, will cost from three hundred to three hundred and fifty dollars, at the most.

The whole machinery consists in a six roller break—Sandford & Mallory's pattern—manufactured by Mr. Wm. Moody, at Terrebonne, near Montreal, and sold by him for \$240, and of two scutching pulleys, with five knives on each,—the pulleys made of birch and pine, and the knives of well-seasoned maple or spring steel. Hemp requires much less scutching than flax, I think two scutching pulleys, with five knives each, will be sufficient for the former, where five such pulleys are required for the latter. Put over the machinery a covering, consisting merely of a roof without sides, so that the dust will not trouble the men.

The scutching pulleys with the knives attached to them, must be raised off the ground a good deal higher than for scutching flax. The shaft of those pulleys ought to be at least four feet from the floor of the mill, the men who scutch standing on stools. The reason is, that if you leave your scutching knives as low as for flax, the ends of the hemp will lie on the ground—it is often eight or nine feet long—where the knives, in their swift revolutions, pick them up. The hemp then gets entangled, and ultimately rolled up round the shaft, and is lost, as I found out to my cost.

The outlay of \$300 to \$350 for the machinery of a hemp mill, though not very considerable, is more than one would like to incur for the simple experiment of a new thing, especially when undertaken with some doubt as to the final success. But without incurring any expense, the trial can be made—as I made it before building the hemp mill—either at any flax-dressing mill, or in the absence of such a convenience, with the common old-fashioned flax-break, worked by hand, so well-known to every farmer. If there be a flax-dressing mill at hand, you can make use, for your experiments, of the flax-break, taking care to slacken a little the screws that keep down the upper rollers. Hemp being thicker than flax requires more room between the rollers. If your flax-break is not very strong, to avoid injuring it, it will be well to cut off the roots of thick hemp before

passing it through the break, but you are not obliged to go to that trouble with a regular hemp-break. Once broken scutch the hemp with your flax-scutching knives, on revolving pulleys, taking great care that the long ends do not get entangled; or with a common hand-scutching knife. Six pounds of retted hemp at the rate of one copper a pound, cost the manufacturer five cents, and will produce one pound of clean dressed hemp. The cost, delivered at Quebec, of Russian hemp of the same quality as our Canadian hemp, was, last fall, about 9c. per pound, which, I am told, is not a very high price in this market. This would leave a margin of four cents a pound for dressing and delivering here; and I think we could give it cheaper than the Russian, hemp requiring much less scutching than flax. It is indispensable that it should be sufficiently retted, whether that be done by soaking in water or exposure to dew.

We are now beginning to dress our stock of hemp at the mill, for Mr. Onslow's rope-walk at Quebec. By the spring, I shall be able to state with more accuracy the cost of dressing hemp, and the yield of retted hemp in dressed hemp. I should not be surprised, if, on an average, I took something less than six pounds for one. Some people tell me that they have found it to be five pounds for one. Experience will show.

I earnestly trust that the results of these experiments will be such as to encourage the cultivation of hemp on a large scale, and that it will be found profitable both to the farmer and manufacturer, in Canada, as it has been found in so many countries.

Quebec, Feb. 12, '69. H. G. JOLY.

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