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1880

W.C.F.C.



Published under direction of the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia.

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

**VOL. IV. HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY, 1880. No. 1.**

**CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.**

*Halifax, N. S., 19th Dec-1879.*

OFFERS will be received up to 31st December, 1879, from any Agricultural Society, or other responsible body, for carrying out the Provincial Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition of 1880, under the Act passed 6th May, 1875. The locality and the amount of prizes offered must be distinctly stated. The Prize List and Rules will be subject to approval of the Board and of the Governor in Council.

The section of the Act under which the Annual Provincial Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition is held reads as follows:—

“The Central Board of Agriculture shall be authorized to draw from the Provincial Treasury every year, and to pay to any agricultural society or other responsible body, four thousand dollars, as a prize fund for an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, to be held in any county selected by such Central Board. Such Exhibition shall be carried out, and all the expenses thereof borne, by such society or other body, under such rules as the Board may from time to time prescribe; and the prize list for every such Exhibition shall be made up under the direction

and subject to the approval of the Board and of the Governor in Council.”

The Secretaries of Agricultural Societies throughout the Province are reminded that no Society will be in a position to claim participation in the Legislative Grant for the year unless, *on or before 31st December*, it furnishes the Central Board of Agriculture with the following returns:

1. Attested List of Annual Subscriptions actually paid as such by Members within the year.
2. Report of Proceedings at Annual Meeting held on first Tuesday of December.
3. Full Account of Receipts and Expenditure during the year.
4. Nomination by Officers of a person suitable for appointment to the Central Board.

By order of the Central Board of Agriculture.

GEORGE LAWSON, *Secretary.*

MR. EDWARD FOSTER, Dartmouth, is agent for the sale of Prickly Comfrey, and will no doubt be glad to receive orders from any of our readers who may wish to experiment with this new forage plant. Rooted plants per 100 \$2.50, per lb. \$1.00. (1 lb. will make 100 strong cuttings.)

**NOVA SCOTIA POULTRY ASSOCIATION.**

THE Committee are making arrangements for their Spring Exhibition, which will be held about the end of February or early in March. The prize list has been prepared, and will shortly be issued.

Some new features have been introduced. The Association prizes for the principal varieties of fowls are offered for single birds instead of for pairs, \$1.00 for best cock, \$1.00 for best hen, \$0.50 for second, instead of \$2.00 for best pair and \$1.00 for second. This will secure the prize to the *best birds*. Under the old arrangement the best bird in the Exhibition might fail to win a prize owing to being mated with a poor specimen. This will also ensure a more general distribution of prizes among exhibitors. Special prizes will be offered for pairs, and probably for collections. Bantams will be exhibited in pairs, \$1.00 first prize and \$0.50 second; Turkeys in pairs, \$3.00 and \$1.50; Geese and Ducks and ornamental, \$2.00 and \$1.00; Pigeons in pairs, \$0.75 and \$0.50; Cage Birds, single specimens, \$0.75 and \$0.50; Aviary, \$2.00; Taxidermy, \$2.00. Another new feature is the offering of premiums for the best dressed poultry (dead), and geese, single specimens; fowls and ducks, pairs. Prizes will also be offered for the heaviest dozens of eggs, \$1.00, \$0.50, \$0.25.

The Committee have again decided to obtain the services of an expert to act as judge.

The following Returns of Nominations by Agricultural Societies to the Central Board of Agriculture, have been received, up to date, 24th December, 1879:--

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Port Williams Ag. Soc. .... Jonathan Rand, Esq.  
 Clarence Ag. Soc. .... Jonathan Rand, Esq.  
 Lauris Ag. Soc. .... Jonathan Rand, Esq.  
 Bridgetown Ag. Soc. .... Jonathan Rand, Esq.  
 Clements Ag. Soc. .... C. F. Eaton, Esq.  
 Paradise Ag. Soc. .... Jonathan Rand, Esq.  
 Annapolis Royal Ag. Soc. .... Jonathan Rand, Esq.

ANTIGONISHE COUNTY.

Mayfield Ag. Soc. ....  
 St. Andrew's Ag. Soc. .... D. Matheson, Esq.  
 Antigonish Ag. Soc. .... D. Matheson, Esq.

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

North Sydney Ag. Soc. ....  
 Bonhardie Ag. Soc. ....  
 Sydney Mines and Little Bras d'Or Ag. Soc. .... John Ross, Esq.  
 Sydney Ag. Soc. ....  
 Christmas Island Ag. Soc. .... John Ross, Esq.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Londonderry Ag. Soc. ....  
 Earltown Ag. Soc. .... I. Longworth, Esq.  
 Onslow Ag. Soc. .... I. Longworth, Esq.  
 Tatamagouche Ag. Soc. ....  
 Lower Stewiacke, Ag. Soc. .... I. Longworth, Esq.  
 Waugh's River Ag. Soc. .... I. Longworth, Esq.  
 Brookfield Ag. Soc. .... I. Longworth, Esq.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Scotia Ag. Soc., Fox Harbour. ....  
 Middleboro' Ag. Soc., Wentworth. .... I. Longworth, Esq.  
 Malagash Ag. Soc. ....  
 Parrsborough Ag. Soc. .... I. Longworth, Esq.  
 Amherst Ag. Soc. ....

DIGBY COUNTY.

Digby Central Ag. Soc. .... C. E. Brown, Esq.  
 Hillsborough Ag. Soc., Bear River. .... C. E. Brown, Esq.  
 Weymouth Ag. Soc. .... C. E. Brown, Esq.

GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Guyshorough Ag. Soc. .... D. Matheson, Esq.  
 Milford Haven Ag. Soc. .... D. Matheson, Esq.  
 Argyle Ag. Soc. .... D. Matheson, Esq.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Halifax County Ag. Soc. .... Colonel Lawrie.  
 Lower Musquodoboit Ag. Soc. .... Donald Archibald, Esq.  
 Upper Musquodoboit Ag. Soc. .... Colonel Laurie.

HANTS COUNTY.

Progress Ag. Soc., Elmsdale. .... I. Longworth, Esq.  
 Windsor Ag. Soc. .... Rev. Dr. H. P. Almon.  
 Falmouth Ag. Soc. .... Sam. Munford, Esq., Fal.  
 Enfield Ag. Soc. ....  
 Newport Ag. Soc. .... I. Longworth, Esq.  
 Union Ag. Soc. of Maitland. .... I. Longworth, Esq.  
 Fenwick Ag. Soc. of Noel. .... I. Longworth, Esq.

INVERNESS COUNTY.

North East Margaree Ag. Soc. ....  
 Mabou and Port Hood Ag. Soc. .... John McKeen, Esq.  
 River Dennis Ag. Soc. .... John McKeen, Esq.  
 Marble Mountain Ag. Soc. ....  
 Strait of Canso Ag. Soc. ....  
 Broad Cove Intervale Ag. Soc. .... John McKeen, Esq.

KING'S COUNTY.

Union Ag. Soc. .... C. F. Eaton, Esq.  
 King's County Central Ag. Soc. .... C. F. Eaton, Esq.  
 Farmers' Ag. Soc. of Cornwallis. .... Jonathan Rand, Esq.  
 King's County Ag. Soc. .... C. F. Eaton, Esq.  
 West Cornwallis Ag. Soc. .... Jonathan Rand, Esq.  
 Aylesford Ag. Soc. .... C. F. Eaton, Esq.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Mahone Bay Ag. Soc. .... Colonel Laurie.  
 Centreville Ag. Soc. .... Colonel Laurie.  
 New Ross Ag. Soc. ....  
 Lunenburg Ag. Soc. .... Colonel Laurie.

PICOU COUNTY.

Picou Ag. Soc. .... D. Matheson, Esq.  
 Merigomish Ag. Soc. .... D. Matheson, Esq.  
 Little Harbour Ag. Soc. ....  
 River John Ag. Soc. ....  
 Millbrook Ag. Soc. .... D. Matheson, Esq.  
 Pine Tree Ag. Soc. .... D. Matheson, Esq.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

North Queen's Ag. Soc. .... C. F. Eaton, Esq.  
 Liverpool Ag. Soc. .... C. F. Eaton, Esq.  
 Mutual Benefit Ag. Soc. of Brookfield and Pleasant River. .... Jonathan Rand, Esq.  
 Kempt Ag. Soc. ....

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Isle Madame Ag. Soc. .... John McKeen, Esq.  
 Richmond Ag. Soc. .... John McKeen, Esq.

SHELburne COUNTY.

Barrington West Passage Ag. Soc. .... Chas. E. Brown, Esq.  
 Cape Negro Ag. Soc. ....  
 Barrington Ag. Soc. ....  
 Shelburne Ag. Soc. .... Chas. E. Brown, Esq.  
 Clyde River Ag. Soc. .... Chas. E. Brown, Esq.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Middle River of Victoria Ag. Soc. .... John Ross, Esq.  
 Baddeck Ag. Soc. ....  
 St. Ann's Ag. Soc. .... John Morrison, Esq.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

Yarmouth County Ag. Soc. .... Chas. E. Brown, Esq.  
 Yarmouth Township Ag. Soc. ....

A LARGE portion of the MILK SUPPLY OF HALIFAX comes from Truro and intermediate stations on the Intercolonial Railroad. It appears from the *Colchester Sun* that the arrangement of trains is not exactly what it should be. One thing is certain, that, in these telephone times, when space has practically ceased to exist in many details of life, when "distance" has become a poetical and antique, if not unintelligible, idea, when the Railroad, mother of great cities, has put her foot on the market waggon and made monopoly of the milky way,—there is every reason why every facility should be given for the speedy, convenient, cleanly, safe, and economical conveyance of the lactean fluid, so that farmers may not be deprived of markets, nor citizens lack milk. We commend to the notice of all whom it may concern the broad, practical daylight thrown upon the actual facts of the matter by the luminary of Truro:—

Our local morning train for Halifax, No. 14, now leaves Truro at 6.20, and arrives in Halifax at 9.15, thus being about three hours on the road. Now what we propose to show is that this train does not—to the extent it should—accommodate this large and increasing trade.

We will first, however, give the quantities daily carried by this train:

From Truro.....	16 cans, equal to 192 quarts.
" Johnson's Craig.....	30 " " 360 "
" Brookfield.....	16 " " 192 "
" Lower Stewiacke.....	6 " " 72 "
" Shubenacadie.....	70 " " 840 "
" ".....	2 boxes qt. cans, 108 "
" Milford.....	40 cans, equal to 480 "
" Elmsdale.....	12 " " 144 "

Making a grand total of 2,388 quarts of milk daily carried to the city, the empty cans being returned each evening. During the last eight months there has been an increase of 40 cans, and, as before intimated, there would be still further increase did the running of the train suit. To give full and ample satisfaction to this traffic. No. 14 train should be an express, leaving Truro at 7 a. m. during the winter months, and occupying not more than two hours and a half on the run to Halifax.

At present, to reach this train with their milk, our farmers have too much work to do in unseasonable hours, and have to get up at 3 or 4 a. m., to milk their cows, and drive the

milk three or four miles to the station. We ask, therefore, that the time of starting this train be changed to 7 o'clock, a. m., thereby giving our milkmen an hour's more daylight to work in, and we feel certain that the transport of milk will soon be doubled.

Again, in the summer months we want this local express train especially for the accommodation of this milk business, as any further attempts to run it on the night express will kill it. The milk train, above and beyond all others, should be a nice tidy express train, always fast, prompt, and on time. This may be a small matter in the eyes of some folk, yet we cannot help thinking that the encouragement of local freight and business on the I. C. R. will tend to make it pay better than through freight.

RIVER BOURGEOIS, Dec. 5th, 1879.

Col. J. W. Laurie:

DEAR SIR,—Would it inconvenience you too much to answer the following:—

1. What is the proper time in spring to sow wheat? 2. Is ground planted with potatoes for the past couple of years suitable for it? 3. Can a good crop of wheat be grown in a place where fog prevails in spring? 4. How should the ground be prepared? 5. What work on agriculture would you recommend?

Were I acquainted with any practical farmer who could inform me respecting the above points, I would not now trouble you. Farming is in its veriest infancy in this locality, and none of its residents is better informed than the other respecting agricultural matters.

Hoping that you will at least pardon me for presuming to trespass on your valuable time, I remain,

Very respectfully, yours,

ANGUS J. BOYD.

ORFIELD, Dec. 20th, 1879.

DEAR DR. LAWSON,—I enclose a letter lately received, and which I duly answered, but the subject is of such importance to our Provincial agriculture that I think it would be advantageous to publish Mr. Boyd's letter, and invite our farmers to answer his questions according to their experience.

My reply to him is to the effect, that whilst I should not consider it good farming to plant potatoes two years successively in the same land, but would rather alternate with some other crop of roots, such as turnips or mangolds, yet land that has been liberally manured for roots two years in succession, and has been properly cultivated and kept clean is evidently suited for wheat. That spring wheat should be put in as early as the land is fit to harrow, even if on the frost.

That whilst I have no experience of spring fogs here, the eastern counties of England grow the best wheat, and they are much subject to fogs from the German Ocean. The ground should be fall-ploughed, and not turned over in the spring, but well stirred with a cultivator, in order to make a firm yet deep seed bed. Waring's book of the Farm is a capital work, but none that I know are exactly suited to our climate, and I believe that even our best farmers cannot do better than study Dr. Dawson's Agriculture closely; it is a most valuable work, and although twenty years old, is not behind the age even now.

Trusting that many will contribute their experiences in wheat growing, so as to assist in establishing the best method of raising this most important crop,

I remain, yours faithfully,

J. W. LAURIE.

THE Editor of the *Colchester Sun* takes a sensible view of the Exhibition question:—Colchester has subscribed, on different occasions, towards a Provincial Exhibition. The County has gone to great expense in furnishing suitable buildings and accommodation for Exhibitors. Yet we do not demand the next, nor any Provincial Exhibition, on such foolish and unwarrantable grounds. We, if we should apply for the Exhibition of 1880, want it upon our merits alone—our past success, our method of carrying out such an undertaking, our satisfaction to the public, which we claim was decidedly ahead of all other, and not upon the deplorable plea that we have been at great expense in erecting our buildings, are out of pocket and must be reimbursed by again having the Exhibition in our midst. The Central Board have nothing to do with what we have lost or won by these Fairs; they must alone consider the largest Prize List offered, the best satisfaction guaranteed in the management, and the locality most convenient of approach from all parts of the Province.

THE Onslow Farmers are making arrangements for the cultivation of Sugar Beet on an extensive scale during the ensuing season. They have applied to the Central Board to import the best quality of Seed from the sugar districts of Germany, and the Board are now making enquiries where and on what terms the best seed can be obtained.

CHLORINE is now believed to be, not an elementary body, but a compound of oxygen and a hitherto unknown element MURIUM. The final proof is anxiously looked for. Sir Humphrey Davy thought that Chlorine, Bromine and Iodine were all oxides. His idea is in a fair way of being realized.

We are indebted to Mr. McEachran, inspector of Live Stock at Montreal, for the following Order in Council:

Whereas the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture has reported that it is the opinion of Veterinary Surgeons of the highest standing, that the incubation of certain contagious diseases affecting animals, may extend over a period of nearly three months:—that the diseases known as "Cattle plague" "pleuro-pneumonia," and "foot and mouth disease" still exist in Europe; and suggests the necessity of further precautionary measures being adopted in addition to the measures prescribed by the Order in Council of the 20th day of April, 1876,—

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that, whilst the enactments of the Order in Council hereinbefore mentioned regarding European importations, and the Order in Council of the 4th October 1879, prohibiting importation, are maintained, all entering the Ports of Quebec, Halifax and St. John, to a probationary quarantine of ninety days before being allowed to come in contact with Canadian cattle or exported to any other Country.

THE *Truro Sun*, speaking of COLLIES, says that "a recent train from Ontario brought a splendid specimen of this fine breed of dogs, a present from the Rev. John Mahon, of Thornsbury, to our Mayor's wife. The animal is nine months old, his breast is white, with fulvous brown face and feet, and his towzie back is well clad with a coat of glossy black hair. He is altogether a beautiful animal, and just such a quadruped as a pair good body would like to get for *shame a hute*—nothing. We understand that the Rev. Dr. Clay imported "two dogs" of the same breed from Scotland this season. They are fine for looking after sheep and cattle. It would be a good thing for the sheep husbandry of this Province if more of them were introduced, to take the place of the roaring, raving ranting Billies, whose wholesale destruction of sheep, of late years, has made it impossible for many a poor farmer to keep them. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should import the dog of Scotland, and slaughter the sheep-killing curs that are a curse to many country localities."

Whilst reading the above description, we almost felt under our chair, or near by, upsetting the waste paper basket, that sleek form with fulvous face, black coat and bushy tail. We hope he will live long to be a pattern to Truro dogs.

THE Secretary of the Yarmouth County Agricultural Society is preparing statistics of WHEAT CULTURE in the district; the wants of producers demand a good flour mill. The propriety of growing wheat has been largely tested during the past season, with satisfactory results; the yield has been equal to 30 and 40 bushels an acre or 20 to 25 fold.

THE following remarks on the TREATMENT OF CATTLE are from a correspondent:—Do not leave your cattle out in pasture during summer. Why? Because, in the first place, it is injurious to them. The hot sun, the rain, and the cold dews, every person should know, are anything but good for them. Travelling over bare pastures, tormented by flies, oppressed by a burning sun, with no shelter, no pure water probably within reach to quench their thirst, how can they live with comfort to themselves or profit to their owners? Then think of the manure that is lost to the farmer,—a strong point in our argument. Think of the trouble of "lost" or "straying" cattle, that give so much vexation, inconvenience, annoyance and trouble to the farmer and stock-raiser. Keep them inside and be relieved from all that trouble. Then again, you are relieved from the necessity—and a most injurious as well as disagreeable one it is—of driving them home hastily, or worrying them when their udders are full. It has been declared that there is no milk secreted in the udder of the cow, unless she is chewing the cud or at rest. In stabling cattle, therefore, be particular regarding their comfort and convenience, keep them clean, feed them plentifully with the best of food regularly and punctually, let them always have pure water to drink, treat them kindly and gently, never abusing or using them roughly. In your accommodations for them, let your stables have plenty light; let them be thoroughly ventilated; in winter and cold weather keep them warm, but by all means keep them clean.

A COMMUNICATION ON PRICKLY COMFREY and SUGAR BEET is unfortunately too long for our columns, but we cheerfully print a portion:—Anything that is good, that nourishes, makes strong, produces good milk, and makes fine beef, is desirable food for cattle. Roots alone are inadequate. Cut hay and straw are good, but that is not enough. Turnips are good, and mangolds, but turnips all the winter will not make firm beef. Cabbages, beets, potatoes, etc., are good in their season. In order to raise and keep cattle, it is desirable that we should have an abundance of the best and most nutritious food, therefore it is our interest to cultivate such vegetables as will supply it.

The Prickly Comfrey is a most wonderful plant, discovered in modern times, and one of the most useful and important to farmers. It is first-rate to either feed or fatten horses, cattle, pigs and poultry. What would make it very important to farmers in Nova Scotia is, that it is such an excellent food for milch cows, and so good a substitute for the best pasture. In this Province, especially in settlements

where good land is scarce and valuable, much land that might be bearing crops has to be laid out in pasture. This plant is better than the best pasture. Milch cows fed on it give more milk and richer than when supplied with the best clover or timothy, either green or dry. A quarter of an acre can be easily made to raise as much of this valuable plant as will feed two milch cows for 120 days with 400 lbs green food per day. One acre laid out in this plant can produce 100 tons of green feed each summer, or 16 tons dried for winter use. The reasons why there is such a great yield from this plant are the following: There is an immense amount of roots running down deeply into the ground, even from 18 inches to 3 feet, according to the nature of the soil. The great mass of tops is cut level with the ground and gathered from four to six or even eight times each season. After each crop of tops is cut, the large amount of roots underneath the ground very rapidly forces up shoots and leaves again, forming another supply to take the place of the former. All vegetables with big leaves draw largely from the air in their composition and formation. The roots are so deep in the ground that this plant is never affected by a dry season. Like the rhubarb, it is never required to be replanted, but once put in the ground it remains year after year without further trouble, except that the soil be top-dressed with manure once a year. Of course the more manure the greater the yield. It is the first to grow in the spring and the last in the fall. It was discovered as a native of the Caucasus Mountains, and can withstand the coldest climate.

[Cultivators must observe that if these extraordinary results are to be obtained from Comfrey, it must be supplied with a corresponding application of manure, if the roots are to run down three feet the plough must go down there first, and if it is to grow like rhubarb it must be put like rhubarb in a rich garden soil.—Ed. J. A.]

We like our correspondent's remarks on SUGAR BEET better than those on Comfrey, not that Comfrey culture is to be discouraged, for we believe it to be a valuable plant in its proper place as an aid in the summer soiling of cattle, but Comfrey must be grown with discretion, where the soil is suitable. Sugar Beet, on the other hand, can be grown in any soil by common culture, and common or artificial manure:—

We trust that our friends will not forget to make preparations necessary for the cultivation of the Sugar Beet next spring. It is needless to say that this plant will be of great importance to the farmers of this Province, both to save

money and to make money. From Report of Select Committee on Immigration, &c., in 1878, we get some information. Mr. Ed. A. Barnard, who was sent to Europe to specially study the growth of this beet, says that Canadian beets, on the average, are richer than those of France or Belgium, and that the returns per acre are so extraordinary, that if our returns were not official, the best authorities in Europe would hardly believe it. The return was from soil that was not very well cultivated—for, unfortunately, many of our farmers are not very good agriculturists, yet the yield was from 20 to 25 tons per acre of sugar beets, while in Europe the average is from 10 to 15 tons.

'Do you consider the climate and soil of the Dominion favorable to the growth of the beet root, and would its manufacture into sugar be a profitable investment for capitalists?'

'I do, most positively; the more so since one of the best authorities in the world, Mr. Walkhoff, a gentleman living in Russia, who has written an important work on the manufacturing of beet sugar, which will be found in the Library, has stated that the yield of beets in Canada, in quantity and in quality, is something extraordinary. The yield, he stated, was so enormous that, if such results were generally realized, the production of beet sugar in Canada would be more to that country than the finding of a rich mine of any precious metal. Similar encouragement comes from several specialists in Europe.'

'Is it not true that the head of the beet coming above the surface is depreciated in quality?'

'Yes; it is best to grow them entirely below ground.'

'How far apart, on an average, did the beets stand in the rows?'

'Not farther apart than eighteen inches between the rows and seven inches between the beets. I advised our farmers to sow from fifteen to sixteen pounds of seed to the acre, in order that the plants might grow quick and thick, and save all risk of large blanks requiring transplantation.'

A glorious future is before the Province—a future that the farmers and gardeners are more or less interested in. Let our farmers cultivate every acre of cleared land they possess. Cultivate thoroughly, manure most liberally, and endeavor by all possible means to raise good crops. Let the land heretofore used as pasture be devoted to the cultivation of the Prickly Comfrey and Sugar Beet. Hear the testimony of Messrs. Biggan and Cowan, English agricultural delegates, interviewed by a *Herald* reporter:

Q "What do you think of what you have seen of Nova Scotia?"

A. "It is very good, but you have

not enough practical farmers; you might, with the distance between Toronto and Halifax in your favor, ship more cattle for the English market, and make more money out of it, than Ontario men can possibly do. Here you have a good port for shipment within a few miles of your land, plenty of idle land to keep all your men hard at work raising feed for cattle, and yet you let Ontario walk right past you and ship her cattle at your door."

It is a hopeful sign of a Country when the country papers begin to advocate the cause of Agriculture in a vigorous way, instead of merely recording big beets and calves with two heads. The *Colchester Sun* has for some years set a good example; the *Liverpool Advance* has not been backward. The *Annapolis Farmer* we have occasionally heard of. Now the *Eastern Chronicle*, after filling several columns with Mr. Bray's Thanksgiving Sermon, comes forward, with a bold front, to advocate Agricultural Education, as follows:—

"Beyond the rudimentary branches, the tuition in both common and high schools is such as to afford good preliminary training for any avocation in life except farming. This is a strange state of affairs for a country where the farmers support a greater number of schools than any other class. Though in many sections of this Province the farmers take pride in maintaining schools in a high state of efficiency so far as the degree of tuition is concerned, yet in these very schools, for the support of which they pay liberally, the branches which it would be in the highest interest of agriculture to have taught are, with very rare exceptions entirely excluded. An essayist at the National Grange of the United States remarked, "More than half the farmers' sons who seek a livelihood in the cities go to a baser calling and harder labor than they would submit to on the farm," because as he further remarked, at school they have been taught in "the knowledge and methods of salesmen, agents, and merchants, without even one text book specially adapted to any part of rural life." This is just as true of this country as of the United States. It amounts to this, that the school, which should fit farmers' sons for the intelligent prosecution of their fathers' occupation, in reality tends to draw them away to the over-crowded towns and cities. A New England paper concludes an article on this subject in the following sentences. By reading "Nova Scotia" for "Massachusetts," our readers will obtain a true statement of the relations between agriculture and the schools here:—"The boy who has graduated at a Massachusetts high school finds himself much better qualified for the position of book-keeper or agent, or occu-

pation of merchant, teacher, or surveyor, than he is for that of farmer. So it happens that the educated boys leave the farm, to enter callings which are already crowded, and where the prospect of success is small. They ought to have been so educated that they would have known something of the application of scientific principles to practical agriculture, and gladly chosen farming as their work in life. It is high time that farmers should insist upon a change of studies in our country schools. They pay for educating their boys, and they should have the right to say in what special branches this education shall be given." This is a matter which should engage the prompt and earnest attention of the farmers of this Province. They are numerous enough in comparison with other classes to secure the needed reform with little more trouble than that of asking the Council of Public Instruction for it. Let the farmers of Pictou county assert their justly-reputed intelligence by taking the lead. The subject is one that, in the meantime, presents a fair field of labor to the newly introduced order of Patrons of Husbandry. On our part, we promise all the assistance that our press can give to a movement in favor of an improved course of instruction—one better adapted than the present to the necessities of an agricultural country."

It appears that there still remains in the Duke of Buccleugh's grounds, Dalkeith Park, near Edinburgh, a genuine remnant of the ancient Forest of Caledonia, to which a visit was paid on 8th October last by the Scottish Arboricultural Society. The following is from an account of the third excursion of the Society reprinted from the *Journal of Forestry*, and forwarded to us by the Secretary:—

Crossing the bridge over the South Esk, the party found themselves in the far-famed old Caledonian Forest, the hoary and gnarled giants of which appear to have braved the storms of many centuries, and are still fresh and full of vigorous life, and likely to endure for as many centuries to come. This substantial remnant of the Caledonian Forest, which in the early ages stretched across the whole of the centre of Scotland, extends to about 160 acres, and has been most carefully preserved for several generations. The preservation of this interesting relic of the ancient Scotch forest is, it was mentioned, all the more to be prized, seeing that at one time, about 150 years ago, the then possessor of the ducal property had determined that the trees should be cut down, and that most of the old trees still standing had accordingly been marked for the axe, but providentially escaped destruction. The mark, or

"blaze," then put on the trees healed over in course of time, but its position is still distinctly visible upon the rugged bark of these hoary monarchs, after the lapse of a century and a half. It was stated that the figures scribed on the "blaze," in numbering the trees, were still perfectly legible when the superimposed wood was removed from a specimen that was recently blown down. Time would not permit of a close examination of this very remarkable and picturesque collection of ancient oaks, the venerable appearance of which leads the thoughts far away back into dim antiquity, and calls to mind the celebration of the mystical rites of the early Druids, beneath the leafy canopy of the primeval oaks, on days of high festival. The numerous herds of antlered deer browsing amid the tall fern, or bounding away beneath the shade of the rugged oaks, vividly recall the days of yore, when—

"Lords and ladies gay, with hound and horn,  
Went forth to hunt the stag in early morn,  
Beneath the greenwood tree."

In the course of a rapid ramble through these remarkable trees, many curious and notable specimens were observed and admired, especially towards the upper part near the Steel park, where they attain their greatest size and most majestic appearance.

"Then up with your heads, ye sylvan lords,  
Wave proudly in the breeze;  
From our cradle bands to our coffin boards,  
We're in debt to the forest trees."

The finest specimen—The King of the Forest—grows on the top of a high steep bank overhanging the North Esk, and measures eighteen feet two inches in girth at two feet up, and fifteen feet three inches at five feet up; the clear bole being about twenty feet high, and the total height of the tree about ninety feet—truly a magnificent tree! Many other oaks closely approach the dimensions of this giant; some with straight clean stems, others with no stem to speak of, and mostly with rugged, swollen, curiously knotted stems, and branches fantastically twisted, gnarled, and contorted in every imaginable form. One gigantic knot, or "growth," upon the under side of a large limb overhanging the bank of the river, was estimated to contain nearly a ton of solid matter. It need scarcely be added that the timber of these oaks is remarkably rich and beautiful in the grain, and it was stated that even wind-falls—nothing else is obtainable—bring almost a fabulous price in the market, and are eagerly sought after by cabinet-makers for the manufacture of high-class oak furniture.

A CALF has been found in Cape Breton with two moths. The increase of this breed will tend to raise the market price of hay.

Mr. D. McEACHRAN, Inspector of Stock, Montreal, has addressed a circular to the Secretaries of Agricultural Societies in this Province, requesting the following information for each county: Number of horses, cattle, sheep, swine. Are the farmers turning their attention to breeding and feeding stock for exportation? Are there any contagious diseases in stock in your county? What diseases prevail most in animals? General remarks.

WHEAT CULTURE is exciting more and more attention. The *Maritime Farmer* says that in Pictou County one farmer imported last spring, 180 bushels of Red Fern wheat for seed, which was distributed around Durham and its vicinity with excellent results. Heretofore the River John section has always ranked first in Pictou County in wheat raising, but West River and other parts of it have yielded equally good crops this season. Fully fifty farmers severally realized a crop of 100 bushels—10 bushels from one sown. Mr. McDonald, of Durham, raised 100 bushels from 7—1½ bushels of which were destroyed—sown. The same gentleman also raised 1200 lbs. of rhubarb and thirty dollars' worth of cultivated strawberries.

We condense from the *Gardeners' Chronicle* an excellent lesson on Potato Culture from a correspondent, Mr. W. Culverwell, Thorpe Perrow, Yorkshire:—

A neighbouring farmer, Mr. Greaves, who is considered to be a good cultivator of the soil generally, has a field of 12 acres of rather moderate quality, and was doubtful whether it would grow a crop of turnips. He also had doubts about its growing a profitable crop of Scotch Regent Potato, as they were subject to disease on the land. At the last moment a spirited potato dealer turns up and offers \$30 per acre for the whole 12 acres. Conditions were drawn up, and the offer accepted. The conditions were that the farmer should prepare the land for planting, in fact should find horse-labour for putting the potatoes into the ground, clean and plough out the potatoes, and then cart them to the station, a distance of over two miles. This labour is likely to be a serious undertaking for Mr. Greaves and his horses. In addition to the labour, Mr. Greaves supplied ten cartloads of farmyard manure to the acre. The potato dealer supplied the following artificial manure:—6 cwt. of superphosphate, 2 cwt. of kainit, 15 cwt. of woollen manure, to every acre. The potatoes—"Champions"—were planted 4 feet between row and row, and 18 inches between set and set was to be the distance in the rows. In this last the conditions were not strictly carried out, and 16 inches was nearer the mark. All the soil was used that could be got for earthing up, which made good-sized ridges for the potatoes to grow in. At first, from the coldness of the season, the potatoes got away badly, and fears were entertained about the crop. At last the fibres took possession of every particle of earth that had been moved in planting and earthing up. The land was soon covered, so that the rows were not perceivable, and the ridges were packed in such a way as only Nature could pack them. I was curious enough to go and see the crop ploughed

out—and such a crop it was as I never saw in any field before: the sample was good, with a fine even lot, not too large, and very few small or set potatoes among them. Nearly half the field was taken up when I carefully took stock of them. I came to the conclusion that there were at least ten tons, that is 370 bushels, to the acre; Mr. Greaves was a little under my estimate. \$30 per ton was refused when the crop was taken up; this would make every acre worth \$300. I hear the potatoes are to be kept until they are worth \$40 per ton, which will make the crop worth \$160 per acre; that is on land rented at, I believe, under \$7.50 per acre. Let me ask the farmers where they can find a better friend than the land they cultivate, if they treat her liberally and fairly. Our spirited potato dealer hopes to clear on to near \$1500 by this one transaction. I wish he may; he deserves it, for the lesson he has taught the farmers here. I shall be curious to see the crop of wheat that follows this potato crop, and will report it to you. I think I can say with confidence that Mr. Greaves has learnt a good lesson, and when he has to cart such an astonishing lot of potatoes to the station again, it will be for the benefit of his own pocket.

I WOULD not advise green hands from the cities to settle on wild lands at the first start, as the labour of clearing up a bush farm is very severe,—in fact, I know of no more exhausting physical labour than piling land in the spring and summer. And it is not only for one, two or three springs that this has to be gone through, but it is an incessant labour from the time the first tree is cut until the settler has spent ten or twelve of the best years of his life clearing up a farm sufficiently large to carry stock for the support of his family, or rather till such time has elapsed that the stumps have rotted so as to get the land suitable for ploughing.

I would advise any one in want of a home,—if he have any capital, say from \$300 to \$600, to start on an exploring expedition, or to advertise, and I can assure all those in want of good, cheap farms, that they can find many who, starting with no experience, have run a long account on the wrong side of the store-keeper's ledger, will now sell out to pay their debts and make a fresh start on bush or prairie land.

Being myself, I may say, city-bred, I know how hard it is to make a living on a new farm. Knowing nothing of the art of cutting up two cords of wood a day, until I had been to the very severe school of experience, I found it at first very hard work to provide wood for a cooking-stove and a large box-stove, in which I burned all those chucks known here as sheep's heads, which would not split.

Knowing nothing of almost any of the routine of chopping, burning, piling and branding, and planting, but what I could pick up off my neighbors, many of whom were as badly off in this respect as myself, I at last found the bottom dollar in my wallet, and very little to show for an expenditure of a little over \$600,

when I began to dig up some early potatoes, the first fruits of my labour, and then I began to regret that I had not taken the advice of an old man when he offered me his farm of 50 acres, and 25 acres fit to plough, with a good log house and frame barn for the sum of \$800, one half down, and the other half on easy instalments. But I weathered the hard times, though at times without tasting flesh meat for nine months at a spell, until I could raise my own pork and mutton. I shall now give an estimate of what capital a family of five or six would require to buy a farm of 50 or 75 acres with, say 20 or 25 acres fit to plough, on the terms usually given for payment:

A farm of the extent I name could be bought for \$800.

Pay one half down.....	\$400
One pair oxen, yoke and chain.....	80
Ox cart.....	20
2 Cows.....	30
6 Sheep.....	30
Plough and Harrow.....	12
Seed and six months' provisions.....	48

Total.....\$620

The cows will keep the house-wife in tea, sugar and all those little articles of groceries needful for a house, and the first crop will be in the barn before the last of the \$600 is spent, and the farm half paid for, and all the stock and crop clear of debt. I have put the number of stock of all kinds at the lowest figure, so that the farmer can sell all his grain not required for use in his own family, and he will have \$40 or \$50 worth of hay to spare also; and during the fall and winter, if he choose, he can sell all the cordwood one man can chop, and make some money to pay on his farm, and pay the hire of his chopper, and live as well. His increase in stock will amount to something also; his sheep will double at least, and his cows will have added each a calf, and one and a half dozen hens will have multiplied ten fold, and given his family a good number of eggs as well, and he himself will have time to learn to chop more or less before beginning his winter's chopping of cordwood. I have given my opinion drawn from my own observation of how a city-bred man can employ a small capital to the best advantage in making a home on a farm. If I have eased the mind of any anxious enquirer I shall be amply repaid. Hoping you, sir, will be able to secure the desired circulation for what is regarded in this part of the country as the best family paper published, I am, sir, yours, &c.,—  
A GLASGOW CHAFFIE, in *Montreal Witness*.

POULTRY are rising in importance in the Western part of the Province as well as in the city of Halifax. It is proposed to hold a Poultry Show in Yarmouth in January.

Every sentiment expressed in the following, from the *American Agriculturist*, is entirely in accordance with the views we have been advocating in this JOURNAL for several years:—

We have frequently referred to the advantages promised by the culture of the sugar-beet for the manufacture of sugar. But the great industry does not grow, blossom, and become fruitful in a year, or in a few years. Yet its final success is hastened by the ease with which the raw material can be procured. If sugar-beets were now grown as plentifully as potatoes, sugar factories would be as numerous as starch factories. It is the abundant supply of potatoes that tempted the starch manufacturers to build their factories, and offer a steady market for the farmers' produce. Let sugar-beets once become a staple product of our farms, and the only obstacle to the establishment of a vast business in sugar-making would be removed. Sugar-beets can be made profitable for feeding, but the effect of the culture upon our system of agriculture cannot fail to be so advantageous as to invite farmers to adopt it, if but for its own value alone. Root culture implies good farming; with poor farming one cannot grow roots. Roots may be grown upon poor land, by using the proper fertilizers and methods of culture, and there is no better method than this working up of the soil to a good condition. For if one grows a quantity of roots, these must be fed, and they cannot be fed without making a large quantity of manure; further, they cannot be fed with the greatest profit without the addition of some concentrated food, and that involves rich as well as abundant manure. Besides, in using roots and meal as a daily ration for cattle or sheep, it is found that the straw will be consumed with avidity; in fact, it makes an excellent substitute for hay, and uses up profitably a waste product that is generally used only for litter. An idea is prevalent that root culture is costly. It may be at first under certain circumstances; as upon a poor soil, and one foul with weeds, and especially under careless management. It may be made costly when, by neglect at a critical time, the whole crop is lost by being buried in weeds. But that is not the fault of the crop, but of the management. The seed of an acre of ground costs \$6, that is for sugar-beets, which may be grown closer than mangels, 12 lbs. of seed being needed for an acre; the cost of cultivation need be no more than for a crop of potatoes. The yield will be of considerably greater value than that of potatoes, reaching, under favourable circumstances, 800 bushels per acre, or 25 tons. For feeding, the sugar-beet is worth more than double the quantity of mangels, as it contains more than twice as much

solid matter, so that 25 tons per acre is equivalent to as large a crop of the grosser mangels as can be expected under the most favorable conditions. The direct profit is then attractive enough to induce farmers to raise sugar-beets merely for feeding purposes, while the indirect profit arising from the improved condition of the soil, gives a respectable return in addition. When the culture of sugar-beets then becomes general, there will doubtless be no lack of capital to work them into sugar, any more than there would be to operate a silver or gold mine that might be discovered on a man's farm. It is the want of material that has kept back enterprise in this line; the men and the money are always ready to develop any staple and profitable raw material.

The pretty little Golden Fern of California, the lower surface of whose fronds is covered with yellow, waxy powder, which poetical description might designate as gold dust, has been brought several times of late years from the Pacific coast of our Dominion, although Mr. Eaton, in his new work on American Ferns, seems unwilling to extend its range further north than Oregon. There are living plants of this species from British Columbia in Mr. Harris's nursery. It is the *Gymnogramme triangularis* of Kaulfuss. Eaton's American Ferns, plate 43, figs. 1 to 5. It is a small rock fern, a cluster of wiry ebony stalks rising from a compact rootstock, the frond three or four inches long and wide, in shape not unlike that of our common *Polypodium Dryopteris*, but the lower surface is coated with a powder varying in tint from white to a rich golden yellow.

We read in the *Agricultural Gazette* that about an acre of Lord Dufferin's plantation, a short distance from his mansion at Clondeboye, County Down, has been almost completely destroyed by fire. This is the third time within these last two years that this portion of Lord Dufferin's wooded lands has been so injured by some malicious person or persons unknown.

The use of "annatto" for colouring cheese is being discouraged in England, chiefly on account of the preparations sold as annatto not being the pure preparation of *Bixa Orellana*, but a "vile compound" of brick-dust, soft-soap and even vermilion.

In Covent Garden potatoes are selling at from \$20 to \$35 per ton, that is at the rate of from sixty cents to a dollar per bushel; those from Germany sell at \$1 to \$1.50 per bag. American apples per barrel from \$5 to \$7.50. Oranges \$1.25 to \$2.50 per hundred.

In Mr. Redfield's account of a Botanical Excursion among the mountains of NORTH CAROLINA, (partly reprinted in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*) it is stated that the *Rhododendron maximum* (our Nova Scotia species) withheld its wonted display of blossoms, the buds having been blasted by the severe cold winds at the end of the previous winter. This proved to be the case in all the region visited. *R. Catawbiense* was growing with it, at Blue Ridge, and equally tall, 12 to 15 feet, and already dropping its corollas, before the middle of June. In Nova Scotia it is in full flower at that time. Roan Mountain, on the boundary between North Carolina and Tennessee, (which rises to 6306 feet) had grassy parks studded with copses of *Catawbiense*, just opening its crimson and rosy flowers. On the cliffs grew *Sedum Rhodiola*, a rare plant recently found on Cape Split by Messrs. Jack, Thomson and Payzant. *Abies Fraseri* and *A. nigra* compose most of the forest above 5500 feet. *A. alba* grows nowhere on the Alleghanics, being a more northern tree.

THE total value of foreign GREEN FRUITS imported at New York in 1878 was nearly four millions of dollars; duty, \$666,016. The trade has more than doubled in ten years.

PROFESSOR PFITZER, of Heidelberg, says there were only 134 ORCHIDS known in 1823; that Lindley estimated the number at about 6,000 in 1852, and Dr. Krauzlin, of Berlin, calculates there are at least 10,000 species. These figures are all wrong. The *Gardeners' Chronicle* points out that Lindley estimated 3,000 in 1853. We may add that any one can see by referring to Loudon's *Hortus Britannicus*, that there were upwards of 270 species in cultivation in England in 1823.

AT the ROYAL MIDLAND ROOT SHOW in England, some roots were shown of the Improved Green Barrel Turnip, each of which measured more than a yard in circumference; also Normanton Globe Mangels, 40 inches in circumference. At the Dumfries Root Show a head of Green Kale measured 11 feet in circumference.

R. MULLER, of Danzig, specially recommends the following VARIETIES OF PEARS as suitable for a severe northern climate. He says that the number of varieties which bear the Danzig climate without injury is small. His list should be instructive to would-be pear growers along our rocky coasts:—Tepherine, Gregoire, Nouveau Poiteau, Laure de Glymes, Beurre Payen.



At Lucyfield, on 28th November, the Short Horn cow White Rose of Lucyfield dropped a beautiful white Heifer calf, sired by Gwynne of the Forest.

W. R. MORRISON, Esq., of River Inhabitants, writes that the farmers of that place and Kempt Road are desirous of forming an Agricultural Society, and requesting necessary information, which has been furnished.

In Millthian green peas were picked on the 20th of November, and of excellent quality.

In New Zealand spring frosts (October 13, 1879.) have cut down the potatoes. Some of the small farmers estimate their losses at a thousand dollars. This is the sharpest frost that has been known for years, and it is expected that as the country gets cleared the crops will suffer more and more.

A WRITER in the *Times* consoles the tenant farmers of England with the reflection that a landlord can remit, if need be, a moiety of his rent, whilst the claims of a mortgagee must be met in full.

### FOR SALE.

THE Laurie Agricultural Society offer for sale the thorough-bred Short-Horn Bull **ROLLO**, registered pedigree, Nova Scotia Registry. This Bull is pronounced by competent judges a very fine animal. For further information, price, &c., apply to—

THEODORE MARSHALL,  
President, Wilnot Springs,  
Annapolis County.  
jan

### RAW GROUND GYPSUM.

THE subscriber is prepared to supply farmers with this important article—it is invaluable for preserving the ammonia, the richest part of the manure. It should either be scattered in stables or mixed in the compost heaps. Can be delivered at Truro Station; price by single barrel, 70 cents.

Address—WALTER MARSHALL,  
Clifton, Colchester Co.  
jan

### AYRSHIRES.

THE subscriber offers for sale a few choice young Bulls and Heifers, bred from the best stock obtainable in Scotland and Canada.

G. P. BLANCHARD,  
Hillside Farm, Truro.  
jan

### FOR SALE.

THE pure-bred Jersey Bull **PRINCE IMPERIAL**, No. 175, N. S. Register; calved June 17th, 1879; color, squirrel grey and white; large and handsome. His dam took first prize in her class, also first prize for largest quantity of butter at late Provincial Exhibition. Price and terms very reasonable. Apply to—

G. W. BOGGS,  
Bedford, N. S.  
Or to—PROFESSOR LAWSON,  
Halifax, N. S.  
Bedford, N. S., Dec. 20th, 1879. jan

### LUCYFIELD STOCK FARM. Short Horn Durham Cattle, AND AYRSHIRES.

Apply to PROFESSOR LAWSON, Halifax, or at Lucyfield Farm, within 2 miles of Beaver Bank Station, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Bedford. decl

### BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM. AYRSHIRE CATTLE FOR SALE.

TWO very fine Ayrshire Bulls, fifteen and seventeen months old. Two Heifer Calves, five months old. All from imported stock, and registered in the Nova Scotia Stock Register.

Terms made to suit. Apply to  
J. A. McCURDY,  
Onslow, Colchester Co.  
nov 1

### GROUND BONES! GROUND BONES!

LENGTHENED experience in Europe and the United States has shown this to be the most valuable fertilizer for every crop.

During the past season THE PROPRIETOR OF THE WELLINGTON TANNERY has totally altered his machinery for preparing this valuable manure, and is now prepared to supply Agricultural Societies and the public generally with

### FINE GROUND BONES

of a quality far superior to any that can be imported.

PRICE—Delivered at Wellington Station—  
Fine Ground Bones . . . \$35.00 per ton.  
Fine Ground Bones . . . \$2.00 per cwt.

The machinery being now in thorough working order, orders will receive prompt attention and despatch.

As the supply of BONES in this Province obtainable for grinding is yet very limited, customers are requested to send forward their orders as early as possible, in order to ensure obtaining a supply for this year's crop.

Address:  
MANAGER, WELLINGTON TANNERY,  
Oakfield, Halifax County.  
febl

J. B. FRASER,  
Shubenacadie, Colchester County,  
BREEDER OF  
Short Horn Durham Cattle, Shropshire  
Down Sheep and Ellesmere Figs.

FOR SALE.—One Short Horn Bull, two years old; two Short Horn Bulls, one year old; two Short Horn Bulls, seven months old. All good animals, and of first-class pedigree, and on reasonable terms.  
Shubenacadie, Oct. 29th, 1879. nov 1

### FOR SALE.

THE pure bred Jersey Bull **ROUND ROBIN**. Took First Prize in his class at the Provincial Exhibitions of 1876 and 1877. Has not been exhibited since. Aged four years. This Bull has proved a sure stock getter, is of good size, form and colour, and is descended from noted prize takers at the Jersey Royal Agricultural Show in 1870, on both the sire and dam's side.

For price, terms, &c., apply to  
GEORGE D. MCKENZIE,  
Malagaah, Cumberland Co.  
nov 1—3m

### MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

A FEW very fine birds for sale, at reasonable prices.

W. H. BLANCHARD,  
Windsor, Oct. 18th, 1879. nov 1

### YEARLING SHORT HORN DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—Nova Scotia Register, No. 398. Roan, red and white. Calved Sept. 26, 1878. Bred by Professor Lawson, at Lucyfield Farm, Co Halifax.

Sire St. Nicholas of Lucyfield, 268, took first prize at Truro, and was sold last year for \$500. Dam Cawood's Rose, imported. Sire Viscount Oxford, imported.

Dam Polly Vaughan, (imported from England), by Seventeenth Duke of Oxford, 23994, Eng. Herd Book.

gr d Rose Gwynne 4th, by Duke of Cumberland, 21594.

g gr d Rose Gwynne 2nd, by General Jackson, 2nd, 17954.

g g gr d Rose Gwynne by General Jackson, 14604.

g g g gr d Rosebud by Mango, 4359.

g g g g r d Cowslip by Wallace, 5586.

g g g g gr d by Tom Gwynne, 5498.

g g g g g gr d by Marmion, 406.

g g g g g g gr d bred by Mr. Matthews of Durham.

The Bull is in excellent healthy condition, quiet and free from fault, and is offered at a very low price.

Price till 31st December, \$125. If not sold at that date the price will be raised.

Apply to PROFESSOR LAWSON, Halifax, or at Lucyfield Farm. nov 1

### PEKIN DUCKS.

WE have raised some extra fine birds from our celebrated prize strain of Pekin Ducks, which we offer at low prices, if applied for at once.

Also, a few extra Black Red Game Chickens.

MACKINLAY, RICHEY & CO.,  
Lock Box 50, Halifax, N. S.  
sep

### W. E. STARRATT,

MAPLE GROVE,  
Paradise, Annapolis County.

BREEDER of thorough-bred AYRSHIRE CATTLE from Imported Stock. Some extra young Bulls for sale.

TERMS MADE TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

### JERSEY BULL 'ANTELOPE,' 1927.

THE subscriber offers for sale the above animal. Having used him the past season, and having a young bull to take his place, he will sell him low. He took first prize at Canada Provincial last year, and was bred by J. Milton Blackie, President of the American Jersey Cattle Club, and cost \$300 at one year old.

EDWARD BLANCHARD.

Ellershouse, Oct. 22, 1879. de

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