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The Field and Farm Yard.

WE desire to call the special attention of our readers to the description in another column of the Thorough-bred Horses and Sheep imported by the Government. The Horses were obtained under peculiarly favorable circumstances, such indeed as seldom occur. The highest priced animal was the mare *LURLINE*, for which the sum of 150 guineas was paid. The others cost less. The Shearling Rams cost £15 stg. The whole cost of Horses and Sheep, including Freight, Insurance, and other expenses, amounted to £1006 15s. 7d. sterling.

The animals have been transferred by the Government to the Board of Agriculture.

MONTHLY REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE CROPS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Oct. 2nd, 1865.

During the past month, we have had several striking illustrations of the danger of generalizing from a few local observations as to the actual state of the crops throughout the Province. The same mail has brought us letters from one district complaining of extreme heat and drought, with others from another district containing equally bitter complaints of prolonged wetness and fogs. It is very necessary therefore that we should hear as frequently as possible from as many different sections of country as possible; and to

avoid error, we shall endeavor to give as faithful and detailed a rendering of the reports received as the limited space at command in the Journal will allow.

Several reports relating to the month of August reached us, after the September No. was in type; some indeed had not been mailed till after the Journal was issued. These reports have been taken advantage of in the present summary.

An excessive drought has prevailed over a large portion of the Province, throughout the whole month of September. It is greatly felt in Halifax, Colchester, and Pictou Counties, and apparently not less so in Kings, Annapolis, and other Western Counties.

The great fires in the West, of which full accounts have since been given in the newspapers, showed themselves on Sunday 17th September, by a pall of smoke that spread itself over the whole of Halifax county.

THE HAY CROP—AFTERMATH AND PASTURAGE.

In the County of Halifax, the Hay Crop is above an average in quantity, and has been all secured in excellent condition. There will be no bad hay. F. R. Parker, Esq., M. P. P., writes that in his district "hay has never been housed in better order; there is throughout the County (Colchester) a better crop than last year, and that was considered good." James E. Fellowes, Esq., reports that about Bridgetown, Ann., "hay is a full average crop." In Maxwellton, Pictou County,

"the crops look well, the hay is about all housed, and is at least an average crop." (James W. Patten, Esq., 23th Aug.) Dr. C. C. Hamilton, M. P. P., reports that in Cornwallis "the hay crop is quite an average, and never was received in better order." In Lunenburg County, H. A. N. Kaulback, Esq., M. P. P., reports the hay crop as averaging about twenty-five per cent. above that of last year. In Yarmouth County, James Crosby, Esq., writes from Hebron: "The hay crop is the great crop with us this season, I wrote that I thought that crop was at least one quarter above an average; from subsequent observation and information received, I am led to conclude that I rather underrated it than otherwise. In some localities the crop is double an average yield, and about all secured in the best possible condition. Most other crops will I think fall rather below an average." As regards Pictou County, W. H. Harris, Esq., reports:—"I should think the hay was nearly an average one. On low grounds the heavy rains in May injured it a good deal, and it has doubtless fallen short of last year's return."

In Cape Breton there has been more moisture and less opportunity of securing the hay in good marketable condition than in other parts of the Province, although the crop seems to have been good. In South West Margaree, "hay is an average crop, and much better than last year." (Messrs.

Gillis, McFarlane, and McDonald.) In Boularderie Island, "our hay is a good average crop." (M. McDonald, Esq.) John Morrison, Esq., reports from South Gut, St. Ann's, Victoria County, C. B., that the "hay crop is now nearly secured (25th August), and the average is considerably better than for some years back." About Baddeck and Middle River, Victoria County, where there is a good deal of Intervale, R. A. Jones, Esq., reports that "hay is less than an average crop, a good deal owing to the heavy rains during last winter, leaving the land exposed to severe frost. The greater part of the Intervales has been overflowed by freshets, which does not benefit the land much, if any the first year, but will be a great benefit for several years after." M. Jones further observes, that "owing to the increasing demand of last year for hay at the several Collieries in the Island, farmers are turning their attention more to hay-growing and less to grain and vegetables generally. I think the crops will be less than an average yield."

Striking as have been the evidences of drought around us, it would be a great mistake to conclude that there has been extreme dryness throughout the Province.

In the south western part of the Province the weather has been so dry indeed as to allow of no opportunity for spoiling hay, and latterly the pastures were so completely burnt up with heat and drought that cattle had to seek browse in the woods; but it is very different in the Eastern extremity of the Province. Almost every communication complains of an excess of moisture.

L. ROBERTSON, Esq., writing from North Sydney, Sep, 9th, observes:—"The crops in this section of the county, and I believe throughout the whole county, never looked better than they did some weeks ago; but the season throughout has been the wettest perhaps ever remembered. Some of the hay suffered and was housed in a damaged state." H. Davenport, Esq., wrote under date 26th August: "the hay is unfinished, and we are at least a month behind." Subsequently (15th Sep.) he writes: "Since my last report the hay harvest has been completed: the result very much as anticipated: continued wet weather: much got in damaged."

GRAIN CROPS—WHEAT.

W. H. Harris, Esq., reports from Pictou County, under date 18th September:—"The harvest began in good season, and the different varieties of grain, are nearly all housed in excellent order. In general the straw is short, owing to the dryness of the season. Neither weevil nor rust have been so common as in former years, and the quality and quantity of grain an average crop."

In Maxwellton, (Eastern part of the same wheat county) J. W. Patten, Esq., reports that "wheat, where sown early, is to some extent injured with weevil, but late sown wheat is a good crop and is clear of weevil."

In Cornwallis, Dr. Hamilton reports the wheat "much damaged by weevil, and in many cases will scarcely be worth cutting."

In Colchester, Mr. Parker observes that there is so little wheat it is not worth mentioning, and what there is has suffered in some places as usual.

In Cape Breton, "grains generally look well,—cutting has commenced." (H. Davenport, Esq., 15th Sep.)

In Boularderie Island, Mr. McDonald

reports "early wheat as a full average crop; late wheat is a full crop in every instance." From South Gut St. Ann's, Mr. Morrison reports: "that wheat will in general yield more than average. In North Sydney, Mr. Robertson reports wheat to be a good crop, "although the weevil has in some places done no small mischief." In South-west Margaree Messrs. Gillis, McFarlane, and McDonald state that "grain crops of all kinds look well, except wheat, which is affected by the weevil to some extent." At Baddeck (R. A. Jones, Esq.)—"wheat seems to have escaped the weevil, and promises to be a very good yield Very little was sown owing to former failures in that crop; it has been such a general failure in this district for years past that the majority of the farmers have given up sowing it."

BARLEY.

We hear everywhere of the success of barley this season. The universal regret is that so little is sown. No crop is better adapted than this for seeding down grain land to hay or pasture.

In Colchester "barley has been considerably sown, and promises a fair crop." (F. R. Parker, Esq.)

In the North Sydney District, "barley is a splendid crop." (L. Robertson, Esq.) At N. Gut, St. Ann's, "barley will yield more than an average." (J. Morrison, Esq.) At Baddeck, (R. A. Jones, Esq.) "barley promises well, though but small quantities were sown."

OATS, WINTER RYE, BUCKWHEAT.

In Colchester, (according to Mr. Parker's Communication of 29th August) "Oats promise to be light, owing to the season, and to many having been struck within a few days with rust. I am inclined to believe there will be a short crop." J. W. Patten, Esq., reports from Maxwellton, Pictou, Co., that "Oats are an average crop." Dr. Hamilton says that in Cornwallis, "Oats and Winter Rye are very fine. Late oats are filling very well, and this fine weather is ripening them very fast." (24th August). In Yarmouth, Mr. Crosby reports Oats as "a fair crop on high lands, early sown; on wet lands almost an entire failure. Other Spring grains will, I think, be about as good as usual."

In Cape Breton County, H. Davenport, Esq., reports "Oats as heavy both in straw and ear. In wet lands there is some little rust, but I think not to any serious extent. The general prospects of our crops are encouraging."

"About North Sydney, "Oats—generally a heavy crop—are in many localities lying down, and will be damaged to some extent." (L. Robertson, Esq.) "As for oats, there is a good full crop all over Boularderie. (M. McDonald, Esq.) "Oats will yield more than an average. (J. Morrison, Esq., St. Ann's.) About Baddeck, "Oats promise a good crop." (R. A. Jones, Esq.)

In Colchester Buckwheat is good, but farmers are getting out of the use of it; not nearly so much has been sown as in former years. (F. R. Parker, Esq., M.P.P.)

INDIAN CORN, CARROTS, SQUASHES.

Indian corn has done well this season. The finest head we have seen was raised on the farm of D. Fraser, Esq., Pictou, which is a "model farm" in the right sense of the term.

Why is it that Sweet Corn is not grown in Nova Scotia? The only reason we know of is that the difference between sweet corn and yellow corn is not sufficiently known, yet the one is as different from the other as a Queen Pine Apple is from a raw potato. There are late and early kinds of the white sweet corn, as of the yellow field kind.

Mr. Jones reports that about Baddeck, (Co. of Victoria)—"small patches of carrots have been sown and promise well. I think if more attention were paid to growing carrots they would prove a profitable crop, they appear to be easily raised, and the soil well adapted to them."

Squashes have done well, and yielded an abundant crop, the long summer and dry weather having been very favorable for them.

POTATO CROP—PROGRESS OF THE BLIGHT.

The extremely dry weather experienced in Halifax and adjoining counties in the western part of the Province has been very favorable to the Potato, and has checked the spread of Potato Disease.

W. H. Harris, Esq., Pictou, reports: "Potatoes and Turnips look uncommonly well, the Potatoes showing little or no signs of blight." In that county we observed that the Potatoes retained their green tops up till the night of 22nd September, when they were blackened by frost. Potatoes have not done so well for many years; crop light but, scarcely any disease.

In Yarmouth County, Mr. Crosby reports that "Potatoes, owing to the wet Spring and early appearance of blight, will be a very light crop. Some early planted pieces on high lands will be a middling crop, on low lands hardly worth digging."

In Maxwellton, Pictou County (James W. Patten, Esq., 28th Aug.)—Potatoes have a promising appearance: no sign of blight.

In Colchester, Mr. Parker reports the potatoes as "a light crop, the blight having taken them about 20th August, but they have not gone so fast as usual, owing to the dry weather. They are considerably green yet, (29th Aug), but at all events they will be a light crop." In Annapolis County, Mr. Fellows reports that "Turnips and Potatoes look well,—no blight as yet with us, but has made its appearance at Lower Granville." It has likewise appeared in Lunenburg County, but we have no very recent report from that quarter.

In Cape Breton the Potato Crop has suffered from excess of moisture. About North Sydney, L. Robertson, Esq., reports that "the blight took our potatoes earlier than usual, which will cause the potato crop to be short and inferior;" and in a subsequent communication (15th Sep.) he observes:—"Cooler weather with frost in the evening has to some little extent checked the potato blight, except in heavy wet lands. As yet there is little appearance of rot. In wet lands some varieties are very much diseased, still I think the general yield, although short by last year will be quite equal to the average of any previous ones if seasonable weather continue." M. McDonald, Esq., reports of Boularderie Island, that "potatoes never appeared better until within a fortnight, when the crop was struck with blight."

In South-west Margaree (Alex. Gillis, McFarlane, and McDonald)—"the blight has made its appearance in the potato tops in some places, but is not in the roots as yet." (21st Aug.) In Victoria County, C. B., the

blight made its appearance in the potatoes in many places about the first week of August." (J. Morrison, Esq.) R. A. Jones, Esq., reports from Baddeck, Co. Victoria, C. B., that "large fields of potatoes have been planted, but a quantity of the seed appears to have perished in the ground, and the blight made its appearance in various places about two weeks ago (23rd Aug.) consequently potatoes will be but a light crop."

THE GOODRICH SEEDLING POTATOES.

The time is now at hand for those who received samples of the Goodrich Seedling Potatoes, to send in a statement of the results of their trials. We shall therefore defer noticing in detail the observations that have been made on these sorts till next month. In the meantime, it will be satisfactory to remark that in most cases the results have surpassed the expectations of the experimenters.

John Morrison, Esq., writes from St. Ann's: "The Gleason Potatoes seem to do well. I have a small patch in the middle of a field of potatoes that have not had a leaf on with the blight for a fortnight back; but the Gleasons look as healthy as when they sprouted."

TURNIPS.

In Halifax County, Turnips had a fair start, and passed through their early stages comparatively uninjured by the "Fly," but during the latter part of August, and through the greater part of September, they were at a stand-still, in consequence of the drought. In Colchester "from what Turnips have been put in they look very well, but our people do not grow as many as they ought." (F. R. Parker, Esq.) In Maxwelton, Turnips are promising. (J. W. Patten, Esq.) In Yarmouth "turnips and other root crops, as far as has come under my observation, look promising" (James Crosby, Esq.) About Pictou, we observed the yellow Turnips completely bereft of foliage by the caterpillars but Sweeds were doing pretty well.

In the Baddeck district "very little attention is paid to growing vegetables; but a few fields of Turnips have been sown; they appear strong and healthy now, though they were considerably checked by the fly in the early part of the season." (R. A. Jones, Esq.)

In Bouladerie Island, "Turnips and other green crops look well." (M. McDonald, Esq.)

In the North Sydney district, Mr. Robertson reports as follows: "Turnips and other vegetables generally look well, and notwithstanding the various drawbacks I have named, I think our crop in the whole will compare favorably with those of any former year within my recollection, so that we have good reason to be thankful to the Bountiful Giver of All Good. I hope we shall be able to send you, towards the close of the year, a good and full Report of our Society, and the state of the crops, &c."

THE SWEDE CATERPILLAR.

L. Robertson, Esq., North Sydney, states that in a letter just received from his brother at St. Ann's, C. B., it is mentioned that "the finest field of Swedish Turnips that could be seen anywhere, was lately destroyed by swarms of caterpillars; and strange to say, a small strip of the same field sown with Aberdeen Yellows was not touched."—John Morrison, Esq., writes from South Gut, St. Ann's:—"Turnips which promised well in many places will be completely destroyed

with caterpillars." We shall be glad to receive any further information as to this caterpillar, and, if possible, live specimens, so that it may be reared, and the species determined.

FRUIT CROPS.—THE ORCHARDS.—APPLES—PEARS—PLUMS.

We boast of our Orchards and Fruit Gardens, and offer to supply the world with apples, and forget that men and women cannot live on apples alone. Housewives require, for their varied culinary arts, many other fruits well suited to our climate, but which our fruit growers have not as yet been so successful in encouraging. The Halifax markets have been miserably supplied with fruit during the present season, and the prices have been very high. In the Bridgetown section of Annapolis County, James E. Fellowes, Esq., reports apples as a light crop, except the Nonpareil. In Lunenburg County, "the fruit crop in all its varieties is under average." (H. A. N. Kaulback, Esq.) "Though Yarmouth is not noted as a fruit growing county, enough is produced to entitle it to notice. Owing to the wet weather and severe frosts of spring, the crop, especially in the interior of the county, where the most attention is given to its culture, will almost prove a failure. The old scrubby seedling orchards nearer the sea-board seem to have escaped unscathed, and will produce as plentifully as usual. The season, especially of late has been beautifully fine and warm, with very little fog, rather dry for the rapid growth of vegetation, but a fine shower this evening has revived the drooping plants, and will be of incalculable benefit, especially to the late sown turnips." (J. Crosby, Esq.) In the Bridgetown district Plums are a light crop. (James E. Fellowes, Esq.) Pears are also light there.

In another column of the present number a careful report on the fruit crops of Cornwallis will be found, from the pen of Dr. C. C. Hamilton, M. P. P., which merits a careful perusal.

Tent caterpillars and apple grubs have done much mischief in the orchards this season.

THE CITY ARABS.

Whilst the Government, public Societies, and private growers are making great exertions, and expending large sums of money, in bringing valuable fruit trees into the Province, and developing an important branch of industry, there is a band at work sufficient to neutralize all their efforts. In Pictou as in Halifax, the owners of gardens say, what is the use of planting trees when they are so constantly broken down and the fruit stolen by the City Arabs? These city-rogues and roughs merit the serious attention and prompt action of the City Fathers. In Edinburgh, garden pilfering was for a hundred years a great nuisance, and many long terms of imprisonment were given to juvenile thieves, which served very well to confine them in their evil ways, and train them to higher crimes. But the expedient was hit upon, of doing away with imprisonment, and publicly whipping the Arabs in the Market Square, before a crowd of their fellows. The practice proved a most salutary one. It saved at once much fruit and many young boys.

GEORGE LAWSON, L. L. D.;
Secy. of Board of Agriculture.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE CROPS IN THE CENTRAL PART OF CUMBERLAND.

HAY.

Hay has been an article of export from this part of the country for some years, the crop is above an average, and there will be quite an overplus to export.

WHEAT.

A very small breadth is sown and the yield usually small; this year is about an average one.

OATS.

A large quantity of oats is raised, more than consumed here; the crop is not more than an average, perhaps not quite up to it.

BUCKWHEAT.

Buckwheat is an important crop with us. Last year it was much injured by the frost; this season it has not sustained so much injury, and is above the average yield.

POTATOES.

Potatoes are small and have been injured by the blight, and much less than an average crop. There will not be any to export.

Very little Fruit raised. Less this year than usual. Vegetables good. Barley not much raised, about as usual.

W. F. CUTTEN.

PEARS IN PICTOU.—Those persons who assert that our climate is not suitable for pear growing, should visit the garden of Mr. Howard Primrose, where they will find a proof to the contrary. Mr. Primrose has a small pear tree, which is literally loaded down with its fruit. We observed on one limb as many as fifteen large pears in the space of as many inches, and other branches though not loaded to the same extent, were crowded with fruit beyond their capacity to bear, and were supported by props from beneath.—*Pictou Chronicle*.

DURABILITY OF CEDAR WOOD.—An example of the great durability of White Cedar (*Taxia occidentalis*) is afforded by the journal of the early botanical traveller, Michaux, which has just been published by the Abbe Brunet of Quebec:—"On my way to Hudson's Bay, I reached in the month of August, the lake Chicoutimi, near the 48th degree of latitude, and there found the Church erected in 1728 (as indicated by the date placed over the principal entrance) by the Jesuit fathers for the natives of the vicinity. This building, made of squared timbers of white cedar, placed upon each other, was in good preservation; and altho' these beams had never been covered either with or without, the wood at the depth of half a line was not the least altered, after a lapse of more than 60 years." This little chapel was still standing in 1857. It is not only its durability, but also its lightness that causes the Cedar to be so much used for telegraph and fence posts.

BARN BURNED.—It is stated in the papers that a barn filled with hay and grain, belonging to Mr. Joseph Rodenlizer, Bridgewater, Lunenburg County, was struck by lightning and totally consumed.

IMPORTATION OF THOROUGH BRED HORSES AND SHEEP FROM ENGLAND.

A portion of the grant voted by the Legislature last session for the Improvement of Stock, has been expended in the purchase of several superior Blood Horses, which have been safely landed at Halifax. Under judicious management, these Horses may be expected to bring about a speedy and marked improvement in the Horses of the Country. It is well known that the Blood Horses of England excel all others in fleetness and strength; and it is found as a general rule, that these qualities descend to their offspring with whatever breed they may be crossed. Thus horses of spirit and endurance may now be raised from the mares in the country.

The selection of the Horses was made by the Hon. Dr. Tupper, and the Hon. W. A. Henry, when recently in England. Within the last few weeks the merits of the horses have been very freely discussed, and upon the whole a very favorable opinion of their make and merits had been formed by the best judges of horses before any information was received of their history or pedigrees. We now see that they are come from some of the best stock in England.

There are in all, four entire horses and four mares, viz: "Lassitude," "Aracan," "Somersault," "Annfield," "Lurline," "Overcast," "Attraction," and a Trotting Mare "Duchess."

I. LASSITUDE.

A chestnut horse bred by Mr. Blenkins. Dam, *Ennui*; Sire, *Horror*; Foaled in 1863. General Stud Book, vol. x, page 105.

Ennui (the dam of *Lassitude*) was bred by Lord G. Bentinck, in 1843, was got by Bay Middleton, her dam *Blue Devils* by *Velocipede* out of *Care* by *Woful*, (*Ennui* is dam of *Saunterer*, *Loiterer*, &c.).

Horror (*Lassitude's* sire) was bred by Mr. J. Eyke, got by *Wild Dayrell* (1857), his dam *Sally* by *Ithuriel*, her dam by *Partisan* out of *Pomona* by *Vespasian*.

During the present season *Lassitude* ran in the Hinchinbroke Stakes at Huntingdon of fifteen sovereigns each, and had engagements as follows:—

Lavant Stakes, at Goodwood, of fifty sovereigns each; in the Priory Stakes, at Lewes of fifteen sovereigns each; in the St. James' Palace Stakes of one hundred sovereigns each; in the Cleveland Stakes at Stockton of 5 sovereigns; in the Hardwicke Stakes at Stockton of 10 sovereigns; in the Lambton plate at Stockton of 25 sovereigns each; and in the Leger at Stockton, of 10 sovereigns each. He was further engaged for next year (1866) in the Derby, at Epsom, of 50 sovereigns each; in the Prince of Wales Stakes of 50 sovereigns each; and

in the St. Leger of Doncaster, of 25 sovs. each. He had likewise several engagements in England for 1867.

2. ARACAN.

A brown Horse bred by Lord Eaton. Dam *Ava*; Sire, *Ambrose*; Foaled in 1860. General Stud Book, vol. x, page 21.

Ava (the dam of *Aracan*) was bred by Lord Exeter, in 1851 got by *Lanercost*, her dam *Mecca* by *Sultan*, out of *Miss Catley* by *Stamford*. Was the property of Lord Stamford and ran several times.

3. SOMERSAULT.

A brown Horse bred by Mr. Milne, in 1858. Dam *Golconda*; Sire *Voltigeur*. General Stud Book, vol. x, page 136.

Golconda (the dam of *Somersault*) was bred by Lord Zetland, in 1819, got by Irish Birdcatcher, her dam Co-heiress by *Inheriter*, out of *Hygeia* by *Physician*.

4. ANNFIELD.

A brown Horse bred by Mr. M. Hewetson, in 1860. Dam, *Eugenie*; Sire, *The Confessor*. General Stud Book, vol. x, page 407.

Eugenie (*Annfield's* dam) was bred by Lord Waterford, in 1856, got by *Barbarian*, her dam *Allegretti*, by *St. Luke* out of *Alba*, by *Daudy*.

Annfield is described in *Tattersall's list* as "likely to make a good stallion."

Annfield ran at Goodwood Stakes two years ago, and was beat by *Blackdown*, a short head; he won at Newmarket, where he ran four or five times.

5. LURLINE.

A brown Mare bred by Sir J. Newman, England, in 1860. Dam, *Repartee*, Sire, *Gemma di Vergy*. General Stud Book, vol. x, page 431.

Repartee (dam of *Lurline*) was foaled in 1842, got by *Pantaloon*, out of *Retort*.

6. OVERCAST.

A bay Mare, bred by Mr. Farrow, in 1861. Dam, *Falstaff*; Sire, *Tadmor*. General Stud Book, vol. x, page 112.

Falstaff mare (*Overcast's* dam) is dam of *Merry Sunshine*, and was bred by Mr. Thompson, in 1849, her dam, sister to *Pompey*, (foaled in 1848) by *Emilius*, out of *Variation*.

Overcast has won at Lewes, twice at Reiding, Berks, and several times elsewhere.

7. ATTRACTION.

A bay Mare bred by Mr. J. Johnstone in 1861. Dam, *Helen Faucit*, sire *Newminster*.

8. DUCHESS.

A Trotting Mare.

The Mares *Lurline*, *Overcast*, and *Attraction*, are all in foal to *Diophantus*, a chestnut horse bred by her majesty the Queen in 1858, got by *Orlando*, his

dam, *Equation* by *Emilius* out of *Maria*.—General Stud Book, vol. x., page 105. *Diophantus* gained the second prize of £50 stg., among thorough bred stallions at the great horse show at Agricultural Hall, London, in July 1865.

THE SHEEP.

The Sheep are of the "Improved Leicester" breed, and consist of five yearling Rams, five yearling Ewes, five ram lambs and five Ewe Lambs.

They were purchased from Mr. R. W. Creswell, Ravenstone, Ashby de la Zouch, one of the most successful breeders in England.

They are nearly all after a ram for which Mr. Creswell paid 62 guineas which this year won a first prize at the great annual Exhibition at Plymouth, of the the Royal Agricultural Society of England. And he is let this season for fifty pounds.—Not only is Mr. Creswell's flock one of the most highly prized in England at the present time. We are informed that the Sheep farm of Mr. Creswell has been celebrated for Leicester sheep since the time of his grand-father, as far back as 1790, who hired Rams for three successive seasons of John Stone for 300 guineas, T. Stone 200 guineas, and Stubbins 300 guineas, also one of Mr. White for 100 guineas.

Mr. Creswell was one of the two successful exhibitors of Leicester Sheep at the Royal Agricultural Exhibition, the present year.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN ENGLAND.

The latest papers received from England by the *St. Lawrence*, inform us that the cattle disease is increasing in virulence, and making lamentable havoc among the herds of the farmers in various parts of the agricultural districts of the mother country. A disease of a similar nature has, it seems, broken out amongst the sheep in England, whereby many flocks have been sadly decimated, and this fact has aroused a fear among some here, that the Sheep just imported by the Agricultural Society, may be infected with this distemper. But we are pleased to find that there is not the slightest ground for apprehending that these sheep are in any respect diseased or unsound. We see it stated in an English paper, that sheep rarely live one week after they are attacked by the distemper, while in some cases, they do not survive more than three or four days. Now, the steamship *St. Lawrence*, which brought the stock for the association, sailed from London on the 23rd ult., and arrived here on Tuesday, the 5th, having been nearly thirteen days out. It is evident, therefore, that, had these sheep been

infected with this fatal disease, they would have died some days before the arrival of the steamship conveying them to this part. We, yesterday, published a letter from Prof. Lawson, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, on the subject, which ought to be sufficient to remove any doubts or misgivings that may exist in the minds of the farmers, or others, on the subject. We do not think there is the least cause for any alarm. The Secretary, in his letter, tells the public that, after the fullest inquiry, he ascertained that there was not the least ground for the statement put forth in some quarters, that the sheep were infected. It appears that five of the animals died on the passage across the Atlantic; but these losses are attributed by Mr. Plumb, who brought out the stock, to the confinement on board, and the nature of the fodder that was supplied, and not to any kind of distemper, whatever. Although the officers of the society entertain no apprehension about the matter, they have adopted the very judicious course of keeping these animals apart from all others for some time to come, thereby preventing all possibility of contagion, even if these sheep be infected.

We observe that the authorities in Great Britain have given special instructions to the collectors at the various outports to exert the greatest possible care in the examination of all cattle which may be brought into the country, and in the event of any disease being discovered, to adopt all necessary measures to prevent its introduction and diffusion. In London all persons having possession of cattle laboring under any infectious disorder are required to give notice thereof under a penalty of £20. At first the disease was considered incurable, but we see it stated in a London paper of the 23rd ult., that many cases of the distemper have been cured, and it is thought that a remedy may be found which will effectually eradicate the disease.—*M. Chronicle, 7th Sep.*

The symptoms and course of the disease are described by the *Medical Times* as follows:—"The cow, previously quite healthy, is suddenly seized with trembling or rigors; in an hour or two purging of thin fecal matter occurs, soon followed by purging of a thin, watery, brown, serous fluid, sometimes accompanied with a little blood. Of course, the milk is at once suppressed. Soon after a serous discharge takes place from the nose, and the mucous membrane of the nose and vagina are observed to become denuded of epithelium. Sometimes there is tympanitis. Prostration and collapse follow, the extremities become cold, and subcutaneous emphysema is observed in the loins. Death usually results in a period of from twelve hours to seven days."

THE GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.*

We watch with interest the progress of Agriculture in other countries, and we should strive to profit by the hints thereby afforded. Naturally the great agricultural movements in our fatherland have for us a peculiar interest. It is seldom, however, that Agricultural Journals on this side of the Atlantic take much trouble to record the sayings and doings of English and Scotch and Irish farmers, whence so many of our agriculturists would be willing to draw information. We, therefore, devote this month, as much of our space as can be spared to a report of the Great Annual Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which was held this year at PLYMOUTH, during the second and third weeks of July. Our report is a selection as comprehensive as possible, from the *Agricultural Gazette* and other English Journals.

IMPLEMENTS.

The meeting commenced on Wednesday 12th July, with a preliminary trial of Reaping Machines, on the grounds at Woodford Farm, Plympton St. Mary, about four miles from Plymouth.—There are here some 80 acres of land in four large fields, made ready with crops of Rye and Winter Oats, Clover and Rye-Grass, and bare fallow respectively for reapers, mowers, horse-rakes, hay tedders, drills, manure distributors, carriages, and horse-hoes, the classes of tools which this year come under the inspection of the Society's judges.

The collection of Agricultural Machinery, as of Implements of more strictly domestic use, which has latterly been so large a feature in the Society's shows, is extensive. There are upwards of 4000 entries on 275 stands, arranged in two divisions, one of which comprises the machinery in motion.

It appears that a bad choice of fields had been made for the operation of the mowers; the work of the combined mowers and reapers was better than of mowers alone.

THE SHOW YARDS:

The show-yards are very conveniently situated, occupying 35 acres of upland near the Saltash Road—the summit of which, as seen from the higher part of the town, appears as if covered with a cloud of canvass. The show is as extensive, and will be as instructive and useful, as ever, though it was not to be expected it would attract so large a number of spectators as during a time of less public excitement it would have done. [The election, were going on in England.] No

* This Article was crowded out last month.

less than 3000 yard in length of shedding are provided for machinery, and about a mile in length for live stock. And the strictly agricultural show, which is thus good and large, has the advantage of being this year held in a place full of unusual local attractions. There has never yet been a show-yard which has commanded so magnificent a landscape, one fuller of points of national interest.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Exhibition, and on that occasion there was an immense influx of visitors.

It is remarked that there was this year a much fairer interchange of agricultural advantage between visitors and natives than at some previous meetings. On the whole, whether successful financially or not the Plymouth meeting has been a great success in all that ought to enter into our estimate of the achievements of the Society. It has successfully brought all the agricultural energies of the country to bear upon a new district.

THE CATTLE YARD.

Short Horns were generally short in point of numbers. Of old bulls, Lord Chancellor, bred by Jonas Webb, stood first. 2nd Prize, Mr. Bolitho, for a roan, just over three years, somewhat light in his hind-quarters and coarse in front, but better in the middle than at either end. 3rd Prize, Mr. Covyton, with a roan of beautiful quality, but of light hind-quarters and somewhat flat sided.

The Younger Class of bulls includes half a dozen, among which there was no difficulty in selecting the 1st place for Mr Ford's red and white Duke of Devonshire, a very evenly covered and well-formed beast, and first-rate forwards; the surface smooth over a very symmetrical frame; the early morning sun casting no shadow from hummock or patch, as it did more or less over all the others.—Mr. Charlesworth's (Dewsbury) white Lull, of great length, and particularly good over the loin, but with rather short hind quarters, took the 2nd place; and Mr. Claydon's roan Knight of North Essex, hardly of full size, with good twist, and barring a lump on her back, very good and, even throughout, takes the 3rd prize.

The Yearling Bulls are a larger and better class than their pre-decessors. The 1st prize goes to a massive roan bull by Mr. Fawkes, of Otley, with quite as much beef on him as, coming from such a herd, he ought to have. He has a long symmetrical barrel of great depth, and particularly good over the loin. Beside him stands Lord Walsingham's white bull of great width forward, crested neck, and masculine appearance, which is somewhat lacking in the 2d prize animal shown by Mr. Booth. This is a light roan, rather slightly built animal, of beau-

tiful quality, with a head perfect in profile, but somewhat slender and effeminate as seen in front.

Among the bull calves there was less difficulty in separating the few best from the ruck. The 1st prize has gone easily to a large massive and symmetrical calf, as large as a yearling, belonging to Mr. Fawkes, of Otley, and own brother to the 1st prize bull in the older class.—The 2d prize was taken by Sir A. De Rothschild, with a remarkably straight somewhat small dark roan of great merit; and the reserved number is won by Mr. G. Garue, of Sarsden, with his Plymouth Candidate, a dark roan of great substance and first-rate quality.

The Cows are a class of extraordinary merit, of great size, massive and symmetrical; all of them deserving prizes, but most of them are fat. Mr. Stratton's *Diadem* and Mr. Sharpe's *Elegant*, which were 1st and 2d in the extraordinary cow class at Hereford, are here 2d and 3rd respectively, being both beaten by a cow of wonderfully perfect form, *Corinne*, shown by Mr. Wood, of Stanwick Park, Durham. Lady Pigot shows a white cow bred by Col. Towneley, rather light in her hind-quarters, and somewhat tucked up in the middle. Mr. Stratton shows two cows—*Maid of Honor*, a very deep and well made roan cow, with massive hind-quarters, and *Diadem*, just calved, but in extraordinary condition, which is the better formed of the two. Then there is Mr. Logan's extraordinarily heavy and fat cow, out of all reason fat and heavy for a breeding animal.

A small but very beautiful class of Heifers contended in the younger class. Mr. Booth, Mr. Stratton, Lady Pigot, Earl St. Germans, Mr. Logan, and Mr. Sharpe showed good specimens. Mr. Booth stands 1st easily with a remarkably massive, deep, and wide Heifer, Garland, of great length, plenty of hair, and every sign of health and vigor. The dam, Lady Blyth, is just eight years old, and has already dropped six heifers and a bull, all alive and doing well now, and all except the first by Lord of the Valley. She had three calves in 1864, and will calve again before the end of the year. The 2d prize goes to Mr. Logan's *Charlotte 4th*, another large and massive roan, hardly so straight or so long, or so deep and massive in the hind quarters. The 3rd prize goes to a red roan heifer shown by Lady Pigot, smaller than some of the others, hardly so good, at either end as those placed above it.

In the Calf class, 1st prize goes to Mr. Pawlett for Charmer 8th, a thick and wide and deep calf, of beautiful symmetry, and Sir A. Rothschild takes the 2d prize with Little Cherry, showing admirable quality, perfect straightness of back, in this respect somewhat the

superior of Charmer, and first-rate hind-quarters.

The Hereford Classes are good, both as regards quality and number, considering their distance from home. Among the old bulls, Mr. Baldwin's Buttersea, has lost the rank which he has hitherto held. He is a remarkably long well-made animal, getting rather thin in his thigh and loose in his flesh; but as grand all along his back and as thickly covered on rib and loin as ever. It has no doubt been against him that he has been constantly shown at five or six meetings every year, ever since his first success at Buttersea three years ago. He is thus beaten now by Mr. Marsh Read's Peremptory, a more massive, and perhaps more masculine looking and grander animal, with firmer touch; but not so evenly covered, or presenting so true a surface over back and side. And also by Mr. Holling's Chieftain 2nd, which was 1st in his class at Hereford, but is getting somewhat coarse and patchy.

The Cows are a rather uneven class. Mr. Baldwin's 1st prize, Duchess of Bedford, 2d, is rather small, but of good quality; she girths 7 ft., 4 in.—a pretty little cow.

The Heifers are a good class. Mr. Baldwin's 1st prize, Miss Hastings 2d, somewhat coarse over the hip, has a beautifully sprung rib, and wonderfully fine bosom. General Hood here shows a good heifer of light red color, and good over loin and flank. The 2d prize goes to Mr. G. Pitt, for a very large and well made cow with calf at her foot.

The Yearling Heifer Class is numerous and good.

The Devons are of course both numerous and good. Taking the classes which compete for the local as well as the national prizes together, a better illustration of the breed was never before given. We have its capabilities both as to size and quality sufficiently displayed. The class of Older Bulls includes nine animals. The 1st is shown by Lord Clinton, a great massive beast with drooping rump. Mr. Clark's Conqueror (Mavagissey) is a straight and even-backed well-made bull, Major-General Hood's Crown Prince is of great length, and very evenly covered. Mr. A. Smith's Constitution, with good back and evenly covered symmetrical frame and masculine look, is 3rd in his class.

The younger bulls are a nobler class. The first prize goes to Viscount Fulmouth for Sunflower, a dark red bull, true and even from end to end, true and straight both above and below, and well covered everywhere.

The Yearling Bulls are another first rate class, including about a dozen animals. Mr. Turner, of Beacon Downes,

Exeter, is 1st and 2nd with two young bulls of admirable quality, straight and true everywhere, with remarkably good hind quarters.

We come now to the Female Classes. Mr. Davy takes the 1st prize in cows with a somewhat patchy but large cow, deep and heavy in her hind quarters.—Mr. W. Taylor, of Harpree Court, Somerset, is 2 with a great beauty, perhaps somewhat defective in the depth of quarters which a good cow should exhibit.

Among the Heifers in Calf or in Milk General Hood is again 1st with a remarkably straight, round, long-bodied heifer; and Mr. Quartly takes the 2d prize with a straight deep heifer, especially good forwards.

The Yearling Heifer Class is remarkably good and strong. Mr. Davy is 1st with a thick and fleshy well topped heifer, coming very near the alleged model of perfection as regards her body, viz: a brick with the corners rounded.

The SUSSEX CLASSES are very scantily filled.

THE CHANNEL ISLAND breed is uncommonly well represented. The very dark and somewhat small Guernsey seems to be preferred.

The SOUTH HAMs cattle, for which prizes were offered by the local committee, are large and coarse red beasts, not unlike the Sussex.

THE HORSES.

Excepting one or two of the agricultural classes, the horses are the poorest show the Society has ever witnessed.—There is but one in the class of thorough bred stallions for getting thorough-bred stock, for which £125 are offered in prizes—MOTLEY, by Touchstone, out of Lauercost mare, a dark brown handsome 14-year old. Of stallions for getting hunters there are five—not a good class—with seven brood mares. There are only three shown as hackneys, and the pony classes are very poorly filled.

Then come the agricultural classes. Stallions over 2½ years old, 16 very fair animals. The Duke of Beaufort takes the 1st prize with a Clydesdale of extraordinary power and substance, which has been often successful before.

We have prizes offered for classes of agricultural horses not Clydesdales or Suffolks, adapted for a hilly district; and Mr. Henderson, of South Shields, takes the 1st prize with a short stocky bay horse in a very pretty class.

SHEEP.

The SHEEP classes are the best filled of any in the yard.

LEICESTERS.—Colonel Inges' 8 shearlings occupy the first place. They are of first rate quality, carrying finer wool than their neighbors, standing in the corners of a rectangle with hind and fore

set wide apart, and carrying a model carcass.

The **COTSWOLDS** are a good show, the grandest of all the British broods of sheep." The prizes are taken by Walker and Gillet and by Gillet and Beale. Some were disqualified on the ground of "excessive wool." By unfair shearing the flock-masters try to pull the wool over the peoples' eyes.

The **OXFORD DOWNS**, of which there are twenty entries, are a thick and massive sort, covered with a fleece of close long wool.

The **SOUTH DOWNS** exhibit no sign whatever of falling off in quality or numbers, notwithstanding the demand for larger wools.

The **SHROPSHIRE** are a first rate breed; more flocks of Shropshires are represented than of any other breed in the yard.

THE PIG CLASSES

Are most of them very fairly filled, and many of them have never been excelled. There are an unusual number of disqualifications by Prof. Simmonds, owing to the dentition not corresponding with the alleged age. There is no restriction as to age in the different classes, but as the age guides the judgment of merit, of course it is necessary that it be correctly stated. Perhaps as time passes we may learn that our breeds are getting more and more precocious, and our veterinary authorities may require to stretch their rules so as to admit at once, and "in spite of their teeth," the growth of the specimens, and the honesty of the exhibitors, in a greater degree than they have. The 124 entries among pigs are spread over no fewer than 17 classes.

Of **BOARDS OF A LARGE WHITE BREED** only three are shown, the 1st and 2d prizes going to Mr. Wainman, of Carrhead, for a large specimen of the breed with plenty of hair, in which the others are deficient.

The **BOARDS OF A SMALL BLACK** breed are a very good class. The skin and hair of these animals is perfect.

The **BERKSHIRE** boars are not a good class, very mixed as regards age and size and otherwise various, so that they by no means give the impression of the first class breed they are.

THE PUBLIC DINNER.

The Public Dinner is a great institution at an English Agricultural meeting. At Plymouth, this year, a Public Dinner, presided over by Sir E. Kerrison, Bart., the President, took place in a marquee on the Hoe on Tuesday evening 18th July, when, after the usual loyal toasts, and one especially to the foreign visitors, several of the French naval officers present in the bay being among the guests, the Duke of Somerset responded to the toast of the Navy. He said:—

"I have seen your exhibition, and I see the progress that is making in machinery and in steam engines. Well, we—the Navy—sympathise with you, for we also are anxious to make progress in steam machinery. You are anxious that the breed of animals should be improved as much as you can. Well, in one respect, you must sympathise with us—for we also have, of late, taken to some steam rams, (loud laughter). I am afraid, however, that our breed is extensive. The coats are very thick. Now there is my friend Captain Debris, who has brought over two rams from France. They are very fine rams, although they are not above two years old, and it will be very interesting for you to go out and see them, for you will find there is really very great progress in them. In that way, therefore, the Agricultural Society and the Navy sympathise together, and I am sure of this, that you will rejoice if you see foreigners come here and endeavour to compete in every way with us in this country."

HIGH PRICE OF MEAT.

The following remarks of Sir Edward Kerrison will serve to explain, in some measure, the present high price of meat in England:—

"There was one point in the agricultural ground which he must allude to. They could not but say that this country had increased in prosperity, and he was glad to see that the artisan and labourer and other people were beginning, much more than they used, to consume meat. This was a difficulty which the skill of the breeders must avert, and place it at the disposal of the working man. Unfortunately, statistics in this country were not very accurately known, but he might tell them that in the Metropolitan market only two or three years ago, whilst the cattle had increased some 144 per cent., the sheep had increased just 12½ per cent., a very small amount. The importations at the present time were much larger than heretofore, there being 80,000 more cattle, and 50,000 more sheep, but even with this enormous increase it was difficult to find food for the people. It was not, as he believed, that the stock of this country had decreased. On the contrary, it had increased, but he was very glad to say that in the smaller towns the consumption of beef was becoming more general."

THE IMPERIAL STUD OF FRANCE—ENCOURAGEMENT OF HALF-BRED HORSES.

General Fleury, Director of the Imperial Breeding Studs, has addressed a letter to the prefects recommending to their notice the society recently established at Caen for the encouragement of half-bred horses, by means of competitive shows, or trotting and hurdle races, and expressing the desire to see the

Council-Generals vote credits in support of the enterprise. The General calls attention to the fact that 18,000 horses are annually imported for the service of the Army, and hopes that, through the efforts of the Society France will at no distant period be not only able to provide for her own requirements, but also become one of the great horse markets of Europe.

GRASSHOPPERS AT WORK—We have been informed by Henry Pryor, Esq., D.C.L. that immense armies of grasshoppers have, during the past month, been eating up everything in the fields and gardens at the North West Arm. They have not only attacked grass and grain, but devoured the potatoes, garden flowers, &c.

ALDERNEY COW AND CALF FOR BADDECK—R. A. Jones, Esq., Secretary of the Baddeck Agricultural Society, informs us that the Society obtained an Alderney Cow and Calf from Truro, at a cost (including expenses) of about \$60.

BULL PURCHASED FOR THE UPPER STEWIACKE SOCIETY—James S. Tupper, Esq., writes to us that the Upper Stewiacke Society has purchased two Bulls this summer, one of which was Mr. Hill's thorough bred Durham, from the purest strain in England, three years old in May next.

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE—A fine Ayrshiro Bull and Heifer, yearlings, may be had for £15. The address of the present owner will be sent to any one wishing to buy, on application to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

DEATH OF THE CELEBRATED HORSE "FISHERMAN"—The celebrated stud horse "Fisherian," purchased in England three or four years ago by an Australian sportsman, who had died of a disease, which is described by the Melbourne correspondent of the *Illustrated News*, as "similar to what would be called diphtheria in the human species." He died on the 14th of June, the day before the Ascot Cup, which he won in 1858-9. He was owned in West Australia. Mr. Fisher, his owner, has unfortunately lost five or six valuable blood Mares, two of them by Stockwell.

IMPORTATION OF BEEF TO ENGLAND—It is stated that over 6000 barrels of beef and a large amount of butter and cheese have been purchased in New York for shipment to England. Beef is likewise being sent from Canada, and an extensive trade is expected to arise.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN IRELAND—The Annual Show of this Society opened on the 16th August, under very favorable auspices in Clonmel. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was present.

THE FRENCH VINTAGE OF 1865—Every chance of a deficient crop of wine is gradually disappearing, and although it is admitted that the produce in some vine-yards will be less than was expected, the deficiency will be made good in other districts, so that a reduction in the price of wine is not only probable but almost certain.

Communications.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

STATE OF THE CROPS—AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT—WHAT IS NEEDED—MEANS EMPLOYED.

A very perceptible change in the appearance of the fields has taken place since last month. The then waving fields of grain and grass are changed to the stubble of the early harvest and stems of grass. And the barns now are well-filled with the products of the newly shorn fields. The weather has been propitious. Haying and harvest have been very little retarded by rain. The grass crop must average about 25 per cent. above that of last year, and we might safely say the same of all crops of grain. The expression almost every where meets us,—“we never had such large crops.” My field of grass averaged fully 3½ tons to the acre, and other fields near by have yielded nearly, if not quite, as much. My success is attributable to the large quantity of salt mud and decomposed drift spread directly and profusely on it last Autumn from the sea shore; although many at the time conjectured that it would destroy the grass, but the experiment has proved quite otherwise.

The root crop in all its varieties promises well, with exception of potatoes. Since the beginning of this month a great change has taken place in their appearance. The vines have a luxuriant growth, but the leaves are shrivelled and edged with black. The tubers have as yet suffered very little, though in passing fields a smell is noticeable, which is very indicative of what is likely again to be the result of this infection. I was in great hopes that the new variety—Goodrich Scellings—would escape, but a visit to them this morning has somewhat diminished the hope. They do not appear to be as tender as other kinds, and look fresh, with the exception of edges of leaves which are slightly tinged with black.

I am glad to report an increase in the quantity of wheat sown this year. Insect depredations had almost induced our farmers to entirely abandon the sowing of it. The prospects of a successful return are good.

There is also a gratifying change in the quantity and quality of stock raised. The value of beef sold out of the county within the last three years is reported as aggregating a sum greater than that of any 10 years previous; and yet the quantity of stock now in the county has not diminished.

For fruit, it is now quite certain that in all its varieties it will be under an average harvest.

We need a greater diffusion of agricultural knowledge among the people.

We want to know how to make farming profitable, and how to bring back to productiveness the worn out land.

Every occupation to which the energies of man are devoted, requires, and has always received a particular and special education. Farming seems to have been an exception. For this pursuit, there seems to be an idea that every body has been born fully armed, drawing all his powers of usefulness from nature, and capable at once of scattering plenty over the smiling land. In fact that it requires no special education to be a farmer. The question is often put.—Why need we more information than our forefathers who raised good crops in a rough way with rude implements? This may be answered that they had a virgin soil, rich and fertile when first cultivated, capable for a time of producing in abundance all crops suitable to the climate. The soil has now become at least partially exhausted by over production; and not returning the necessary quantity and kinds of manure, we begin to raise larger crops than the ordinary manures will justify. We must increase our amount of manure. How is this to be done? What ingredients are necessary to replenish and revive the sick land? What proportions would be profitable? What kinds are best adapted to each particular case and locality? The manner and extent of applying it? The science of agriculture will give this very important information, and much more of which the larger portion of our farmers are ignorant.

In this age of progression and free schools, when farmers with all others can educate their sons for the highest fields of usefulness, every friend of enlightened agriculture feels that care should be used, and the prosperity of the country requires that proper steps should be taken to educate the young men *to live on the farm*, as well as *to leave it*.

That the agricultural interests are becoming one of the leading objects of public regard is manifest by the active and efficient measures taken by our Legislature within the last two years to do something towards the advancement of this calling, which is so congenial to the natural tastes of man, as every days experience shows us. For we find men of the highest professional standing, together with those engaged in literature, retiring. And their thoughts and efforts devoted to this attractive, truly intelligent and noblest of all occupations.

The establishment of a Board of Agriculture by our Government with means at its disposal to induce the formation of County and District Agricultural Societies.—The importation of stock, the diffusion of information and education through the Journal of Agriculture,—The holding of Provincial and County ex-

hibitions and Fairs, all show a disposition to do everything that can be done at present. Very much depends upon the manner in which the Board discharges its duties, and the information and suggestions it may bring before the Legislature, to induce it to further advancement. A model or experimental farm should be well and carefully considered. But on that and other matters I must reserve a few remarks for a future day.

H. A. N. K.

Lunenburg, 18th Aug.

AGRICULTURE AND POMOLOGY IN CORNWALLIS.

BY DR. C. C. HAMILTON, M. P. F.

August 24th, 1865.

Yours of the 14th is at hand, and in reply I beg to say that it would afford me much pleasure to furnish you with any information in my power relative to the crops in our county, and especially the fruits, but there is but little to add to what I have already written you, so I must be content with a remark or two at this time.

Haying is over with us except the salt grass, which is now being cut; on the whole the hay crop is quite an average and never was secured in better order.

The early grain is gathered, and the oats and winter rye are very fine.

Wheat is much damaged with the weevil, and in many cases will scarcely be worth cutting.

Late oats are filling very well and this fine weather is ripening them very fast.

Potatoes continue to look well, but a few fields early planted are beginning to show signs of maturity. I have not seen any signs of the potato disease as yet, neither have I heard of any person noticing it. The early planted I should think too far advanced to be much affected, and the late planted, with warm, moist weather, might suffer. On the whole the potato crop promises well.

Corn promises to be a good crop. My early planted (the Canada) is now quite ripe, and the late kind is quite too hard for us to use green.

Garden vegetables, peas, beans, &c. are looking well.

The fruit crops seems to be maturing very early.

The Early Harvest, and an earlier kind a small red apple, are quite ripe, and of a fair size. The Bough, one of the finest of early apples, is fast coming to maturity and I think I have seldom had them so large and fine at this season of the year. Last year I kept them until the middle of October, (Exhibition at Bridgetown), but I fear I shall not be able to do so this year. They are a fair bear with us every year.

It is astonishing that persons in sel-

ing apple trees do not more generally obtain some of the earlier sorts. They make a family so comfortable at this season of the year.

Some sorts of apples are remarkably forward and fine. The kinds I have mentioned, together with the Ribston Pippin, Baldwin, Greening, Gravenstein, and Emperor, are large and handsome, and I think will be earlier than usual. The Nonpariel and Iron apples are yet small, but they often swell out very much in the early part of October. The Belfleur, or Bishop's Pippin is very indifferent this year. This was the case two years ago, when the Exhibition took place at Kentville. There was not a good specimen of this apple to be had that season, but I must say they promise better this year. The apple crop will undoubtedly be a short one; but with myself and some other orchards in this vicinity, I never saw certain kinds bearing much better, I have actually had to support the limbs of some of my Gravenstein trees they are so loaded.

Warm weather, with occasional showers, will improve the fruit crop very much.

The plum crop seems very uneven. In some localities the trees are bearing abundantly, and in others there is a total failure. I think this is owing to the frost being much more severe in some localities than others.

With me the trees are bearing very well.

I have some very fine Nectarines, the earliest variety of plums cultivated by us, which were fit for use a week ago.

The Washingtons and Gages are fast coming to maturity, the former generally proving to be a shy bearer, but in some instances quite the reverse, soil and locality being the cause.

I have from twelve to fifteen varieties of plums, but none can exceed the old French Gage in richness, &c., but I am sorry to say that they are very liable to the black knot.

Pears are so little cultivated generally that I can scarcely say anything about them.

There are many old standard trees in this section of the county which continue to bear pretty well, and until within a few years, but few persons have gone into the cultivation of the pear to any extent. Many are now setting out dwarfs which I find are doing very well. They suit our light soils better than the standard.

Out door grapes are being cultivated by many persons, and this year I think are doing very well. The Isabella is the kind most generally cultivated, but within a few years past some persons are introducing new sorts from the U. S., viz.: Hartford, Prolific, Concord, Rebecca, &c., which so far have succeeded very well. My Sweet Water and B. Cluster

are bearing very well, both English sorts. I am trying a Hamburg in the open air, but it will not fruit for a year or two yet. The only known vine of this sort bearing fruit in the open air is, I believe, in a garden at Windsor, and why not fruit in Cornwallis?

Our weather is now fine, and is fast bringing every kind of crop to maturity, and on the whole, I think the farmer has no cause for complaint this season, for in cases where the crops are not abundant they are well matured, and so far secured in good order.

I hope we will be able to have a good Exhibition of fruit, vegetables, &c., at our show at Wolfville, the 11th October next, and that the people generally will evince sufficient interest to come and see for themselves.

It is contemplated to hold a County Cattle Show at the same time, when it may be expected that there will be a fair show of Cattle, Horses, &c.

A RIVAL HAY FIELD TO MR. WRIGHT'S.

Clare, August 26th, 1865.

I notice in the August number of the Agricultural Journal that Mr. Wright's Hay-field at Sackville, was very good, that the timothy ears reached nearly to the top of the fence. I do not know how high the fences are in Sackville, but last season was here an extraordinary season for timothy and red clover; it was quite common in my father's field to pull timothy by the ears out of the swath, that measured five to five and a half feet long.

ANSLEM M. COMEAU.

PASTURE MANAGEMENT.

MR. EDITOR:—

Observing in your paper a request that some of your readers would give the views respecting the necessity and propriety of ploughing and re-seeding pasture lands, the writer gives it as his opinion that in order to keep pastures in a good state for dairy purposes, and fattening cattle, it is necessary to plough and manure the land every five or six years. The grass is much sweeter and more nutritive on land that has been recently ploughed than on that which has been a long time without ploughing; it becomes sour on old land and neither horned cattle nor sheep will eat it, unless pinched with hunger. It has been the practice of the writer, frequently to plough up and put under crop, several acres of his pasture land, and to turn another piece out, keeping the land sometimes three years under the plough, and giving it one coat of manure, and sometimes four years, and giving it two coats. When land is intended for mowing, we sow with timothy and clover, but seldom put grass seed on land intended

for pasture. If the land is made rich, as it ought to be, the seed that is in the manure, together with the white clover seed which is in the land, and the couch grass which is so common to most of our fields, will form a coat of grass which will generally by the second year cover the ground well, and give good pasture for cattle.

A HANTS CO. FARMER.

To the Editor of the Journal of Agriculture.

ON MANURE.

NO. VI.

While on this stale old subject, I should like to ask those who feel interested in the matter, whether it ever occurred to them that under the surface of some soils, there is, as it were, a natural manure, or refresher of the worn out surface, only waiting to be brought into use.

Many will perhaps remember reading of the old plan of shallow farming, or as it was sometimes called—"Skinning the surface," how soon lands so cultivated became run out and barren, and how, when such poor worn out farms, fell into the hands of more intelligent men, and the shallow system, was superseded by deeper, and still deeper, ploughing, what a wonderful difference was soon seen in the crops, and how astonished the old inhabitants were at such apparent necromancy.

Now the secret of all this lay chiefly in the fact, that the lime, and other natural food of plants was exhausted out of the thin coat of soil cultivated by the shallow farmer, and this want being supplied by the turning up of a portion of the lime-bearing sub-soil, again made the surface to smile and bring forth abundantly.

The same law of exhaustion is at work here, and the same remedy can be applied. If the surface of old ploughed lands lacks lime, and the sub-soil has it, bring a little sub-soil up to the surface, and an improvement is sure to follow.

The same with pastures, which, as a general rule, get so completely run out of lime after a few years grazing. If you cannot turn them up, the sub-soil may be dug out, where nearest and richest in lime, and carted and spread out for the winter to mellow, and make it fit to be brush harrowed in the spring. There is hardly anything better adapted as a cheap top-dressing for old, dry, or gravelly pastures, than the clay which is sometimes so much in the way after digging a well, or cellar, or deep drain. This is generally rich in lime; but as a test to ascertain, whether clay, or any sub-soil has a sufficiency of lime in it to make it good enough for a top-dressing, try it with vinegar. Take a cup, and put a small portion of the loose soil into it, then pour,

on good vinegar enough to allow of the clay being mixed up to somewhat the consistency of cream, or buttermilk. In the act of stirring, it will effervesce if lime is present in any sufficient quantity. Such soil, if put on, and well spread during the fall, to the extent of 40 or 50 loads per acre, and brush harrowed in the spring, will greatly benefit any poor grass land, that is naturally dry, or well-drained.

It is a curious fact, that some clays are naturally so rich in red clover, and some the same in white clover. At this place, we have two hills almost running into one another. The one through which the railway is cut, produces along the slopes of the embankment a splendid crop of red clover,—while the clay of the adjoining hill, when brought to the surface, produces spontaneously a thick coat of white clover. The question as to where the clover seed comes from, has often been asked: but I do not know, nor have I ever heard a satisfactory answer. The fact, however, is patent to all, and as a general rule, a top-dressing of clay will produce clover on even the most barren soil.

Yours, &c.

BEDFORD.

September, 1865.

To the Editor of the Journal of Agriculture.

That the interest manifested in the improvement of Agriculture by the Government and Legislature in passing a New Agricultural Act to encourage the formation of Agricultural Societies in different parts of the country, and the importation of improved breeds of stock is approved of by farmers generally, is evinced in the increasing number of members uniting with the Agricultural Societies generally.

The Society in this town formerly consisted of about twelve members now we number something over forty, including several from the adjoining townships. This year the Society resolved to hold an Exhibition of horses, horned cattle, sheep, grain, cloth, &c. The show took on the 20th inst., at Mantua. The day was all that could be wished, bringing out a large number of spectators from the surrounding country.

In horses a goodly number were exhibited, some rather superior Mares were brought forward, still there is room for improvement, and it is hoped that a cross with the recent importation will have the desired results. There was a large number of horned cattle on the ground, and some very superior fat oxen were shewn; working oxen and cows were just middling, with here and there an exception, and so with the young stock. In Sheep there was a marked improvement on former exhibitions, samples from three or four flocks. A cross between the Leicester and natives shewed a good size and shape, with a thick heavy fleece and an aptitude to fatten.

The number of bags of Grain entered, shewed the deep interest taken by the farmers in this branch of farm produce, and considering the unfavorable seed time, proved equal to an average in quality, winter wheat weighing 64 lbs to the bushel; oats 48 do.; barley

55 do. In Indian Corn some very superior heads were shewn, measuring twelve inches in length, well ripened and filled out. There were also several webs of well made Cloth, which spoke well for the skill of the manufacturers. The show as a whole was superior to any hitherto held in this place, and will stimulate farmers to greater exertions for the future. Exhibitions of this kind are well calculated to improve all descriptions of Stock, and farm produce generally. Our Sister Provinces are fully alive to this, and Nova Scotia ought not to be behind in this matter.

Trusting that your Journal will be well sustained, and prove a benefit to the Country, I remain, yours, &c.

A.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1865.

THE CHESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—A CHEAP DURHAM BULL—IMPROVEMENT OF SHEEP—COTSWOLDS.

Chester, Sept. 15, 1865.

We now number 54 members, paying \$1 each annually. We had a meeting of the society to day, and considered it not well to have a fair or show this season, as no preparations had been made, but to devote the funds chiefly to the introduction of improved stock. The Society's threshing mill and horse power is to be repaired, and be used in the district, as has been customary. The Bull, a very good one, is to be sold, and his place supplied again next spring, probably by two younger ones, one an Alderney, the other of larger breed for stock. The present Bull is 4 years old, a fine, well made creature, Durham I think, and is not to be sold under £6—should bring more—is breachy for fences, but gentle when up—would be useful in places where they are always kept in. We passed a motion to obtain one each Cotswold Ram and Ewe, (young), price not to exceed \$50. The vote passed in the spring to expend \$20 in young boars and sows of improved breed, was again renewed, the Provincial grant not being obtained as then expected. A much better feeling than formerly is now exhibited, and the desire appears more to be for general benefit than personal profit, as was hitherto prevalent: and I think much good may result from the Society's re-organization. We shall always be pleased to have suggestions and information from head quarters. Perhaps you would inform us where best pigs and sheep can be obtained, distance and hardiness considered. Halifax is our nearest spot. I am writing Mr. Decie, Bridgetown, in reference to both, but more particularly the sheep. By the way, I also got liberty to expend \$4 to \$6 in Agricultural periodicals for the Society, and think of taking our own journal, "The American Agriculturist," "The Canadian Farmer," (I think), and "The Country Gentleman." Is the se-

lection good? I Nova Scotian, I Canadian, I American, and I English, or can you suggest a better? [It is as good a selection as you can make for the money. Ed.] For about ten years I have thought the Cotswold sheep to be the best breed to introduce for many parts of this Province, and am pleased now to see they are being brought in. I may write you a piece on them from information picked up concerning them, and possibly on other subjects, during the winter. [We shall be glad to hear from you.—Ed.] I suggested at our meeting, and shall endeavor to introduce here, the practice of holding monthly Agricultural meetings alternately in the several districts and towns, each meeting for the discussion of some one Agricultural subject. Our Hay crop in general was a large one, especially on lands in decent order, and the grain crop is good; but potatoes on the coast are badly affected with the blight. The chief remedy here is to plant early, and then pull or mow off the stalks as soon as affected, and this saves the tubers and secures a crop of sound ones as far as matured. I have often noticed that where surrounded by tall weeds or grass, the blight does not injure the stalk; and I have an idea that at time of planting, or after early hoeing, to plant oats or grain between the rows will give a sound crop, free of taint, the overtopping grain warding off the blight, keeping the air pure, or in some way shielding the potato from the evil influence. I think also that the culture of flax should be more encouraged, and the attempt be made to introduce flax mills. Beans also are a very sure and paying crop, much neglected. Root crops also should be more cultivated. But I must close, and subscribe myself, yours, &c.

H. B. MITCHELL,

Sec. of C. A. S.

[The name of the Chester Society has been placed on the list of those organized under the new Act, and will receive its share of the Grant after next meeting of the Board, in October next.]

EXHIBITION OF THE BRIDGETOWN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Society will hold its Exhibition for the current year at the Sessions' House, on Saturday October 7th. The Exhibition will embrace Fruits, Roots, Grains, Seeds, Dairy Produce, and certain Domestic Manufactures, &c., and will be open to visitors at eleven o'clock, A. M., of the day appointed.

The Grain Exhibition will be held on the first Saturday after New Years day, at 10 o'clock. The quantity of turnips, together with the clover and timothy seed, will then be handed in, certified by two persons.

Rules of Competition.—1. Fruit must be the produce of Trees owned or managed by the Competitor.

2. Seeds of all descriptions, must be the produce of the present season and raised on the land owned or managed by the Competitor. Grain is subject to the same restrictions.

3. Dairy produce must be from the Competitor's Dairy.

4. Domestic Manufactures must be the handiwork of some member of the Competitor's family.

5. Should any article exhibited be of inferior merit or quality, the Judges may exercise the power of refusing a Premium.

Any member violating any of the Rules of Competition will forfeit his premium.

There will be a public agricultural dinner in connection with the Exhibition to take place at 2 o'clock of the same day.

JAMES E. FELLOWS, *Secy.*
Bridgetown, June 13th, 1865.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Exhibition of the Fruit Growers' Association, and International Show Society, will be held this year at Wolfville, on Wednesday, the 11th of October.

There is in the possession of the Association a Silver Medal of the Royal Horticultural Society, London, awarded to this Association for the Collection of Fruits sent from the Exhibition held at Kentville in October, 1863, which will be open to Competition, by the members of the Association only, for the best lot of the following six sorts of Apples, twelve of each sort, viz: Gravenstein, Yellow Bellefleur or Bishop's Pippin, Ribston Pippin, Baldwin, Nonpareil, and Rhode Island Greening.

The Silver Medal must be taken three years in succession before it will become the property of the successful competitor.

Prizes varying in amount from six dollars to fifty cents, will be awarded as follows:—

Best dozen of each of the following Apples, separate prizes, viz.:—Gravenstein, Yellow Bellefleur, Ribston Pippin, Baldwin, Nonpareil, Rhode Island Greening, Flushing Spitzenberg or Vandevere, Cesopus Spitzenberg, Pomme Grise, Northern Spy, Early Bough, Summer Bellefleur or Porter, Blenheim Pippin, Pound Sweet, Broadwell, Iron Apple or Eastern Pippin, Early Strawberry, Emperor Alexander, King of Tompkins County, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Gloria Mundi or Baltimore Pippin, Yellow Newton Pippin, Roxbury Russet, Monster or Mammoth Russet, Herefordshire Pear-

ram Sweet Russet, English Golden Pippin, York and Lancaster, Drap d'or, Golden Russet, Pound Gullflower, Delaware Harvey, Snow Apple, Fall Pippin, King of the Pippins, New York Pippin, Bellevue, Mother.

Best half peck Crab Apples.
The sum of Twenty Dollars has been placed in the hands of the Council of the Association, to be awarded at their discretion, to new or other approved sorts, not named in the foregoing list.

Pears.—Largest and best Collection grown on Standard Trees, six of each sort.

Largest and Best Collection grown on Dwarf trees or Quince stocks, six of each sort.

Best Dozen Autumn on Standards.
do do Quince.
Best Dozen Winter on Standard.
do do Quince.

Largest and Best Collection made by any individual, same conditions as for general collection of apples.

Quinces.—Best half dozen.
Peaches.—Best half dozen grown in the open air.

Plums.—Largest and Best Collection, six of each sort.

Grapes.—Best dish, four bunches, grown in open air; Best three bunches, European; Best three bunches, American; Best three bunches grown under glass.

Beets.—Best six Long Blood; Best six Turnip Blood; Best six any other sort.
Mangold Wurtzel.—Best six Long Red; Best six Yellow Turnip.

Carrots.—Best Dozen Long Orange; Best Dozen Early Horn; Best Dozen Altringham or White.

Onions.—Best Dozen raised from seed; Best Dozen Potato.

Tomatoes.—Best half dozen.
Parsnips.—Best half dozen.

Cauliflowers.—Best three.
Cabbages.—Best three Drumhead; Best three Early York; Best three Savoy.

Cucumbers.—Best Brace Seed.
Pumpkins.—Best Two; Largest One.

Squash.—Best Table; Largest.
Melons.—Best Water; Best Musk; Best Citron.

Honey.—Best 5lbs. Strained; Best 10lbs. in Comb; Best 2lbs. Native Wax.
Apple Barrels.—Best Two.

Competition will be open to persons from all parts of the Province, on the following terms:—Every person (not a member of the Association) must pay One Dollar on each collection of Apples; Fifty Cents on each collection of Pears and Plums; and Five Cents on each dozen or half dozen of Apples, &c., also a small fee will be demanded, at the

discretion of the Council, on entries of Vegetables, &c.; such fees to be paid when the articles are delivered on the ground.

All articles intended for exhibition must be entered on or before the 4th day of October, with one of the following persons: D. HENRY STARR, Halifax; P. S. BERNHAM, Windsor; DR. HAMILTON, Canard; J. M. PARKER, Berwick; DR. ROBERTSON, Wilmot; JARED TROOP, Bridgetown; THOS. W. CHESLEY, Granville; or Dr. J. R. HEA, Wolfville.

All articles for Exhibition should be on the ground before 3 o'clock, p. m., on the day previous to the day of Exhibition, and positively no article will be received after 8 o'clock a. m. on the day of Exhibition.

J. R. HEA, *Secretary.*

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN HALIFAX.

The Autumn Fruit and Vegetable Exhibition will be held in the Gardens of the Nova Scotia Horticultural Society in Halifax, on Wednesday, the 18th of October, 1865, and will be open to competition from all parts of the Province.

The Prizes to be distributed from the Funds voted by the Legislature, are as follows:—

FRUITS:	
APPLES—Nine best sorts, twelve of each sort	\$16 00
Six best sorts, 12 of each sort	10 00
Best 24 of any sort or sorts	6 00
Best barrel of Apples	3 00
PEARS—Six sorts, 6 of each sort	8 00
Three sorts, 6 of each sort	6 00
Best 12 of any sort or sorts	
QUINCES—Best two dozen	4 00
PLUMS—Best twelve sorts, 12 of each sort	10 00
Best six sorts, 12 of each sort	6 00
Best dish of any sort or sorts	4 00
GRAPES—Best dish, of not less than three bunches grown in the open air	6 00
Best dish of not less than three bunches grown under glass	5 00
PEACHES—Best 12 grown in the open air	6 00
Best 12 grown in hot house or under glass	5 00
APRICOTS—Best dozen	4 00
NECTARINES—Best dozen	4 00
MELONS—Best two of any kind	3 00
VEGETABLES:	
SQUASH—Best Table	1 50
Largest	1 50
PUMPKINS—Largest two	2 00
CUCUMBERS—Best Brace	1 00
Second best Brace	0 50
CABBAGE—Best six Drumhead	1 50
Best six Savoy	1 50
Best three Cauliflower	1 50
Best six heads Brocoli	1 50
KOHL RABT—Best six sorts	2 00
TURNIPS—Best twelve, Swedish	2 00
Best twelve, Aberdeen Yellow	2 00
PARSNIPS—Best twelve	
CARROTS—Best bunch of 12 roots, Early Horn	2 00
Best bunch of 12 roots, Long Altringham or White Belgian	1 50
Best bunch of 12 roots, long Orange	1 50
CELERY—Best six heads	2 00
BEETS—Blood, best six	1 50
MANGEL WURTZEL—Best twelve roots	2 00

POTATOES—Peck of best early	2 00
Peck of best late	2 00
Peck of best Kidney	2 00
TOMATOES—Best dozen	2 00
ONIONS—Best twelve	1 50
Second best twelve	1 00
CERIALS:	
WHEAT—Best half bushel	8 00
Second best half bushel	6 00
INDIAN CORN—Best twelve heads	6 00
Second best twelve heads	4 00
Best half bushel	4 00
BARLEY—Best half bushel	5 00
Second best half bushel	3 00
OATS—White, best half bushel	5 00
Black, best half bushel	5 00
BUCKWHEAT—Best half bushel	4 00
RYE—Best half bushel	1 00

All Fruits, Vegetables, or Cereals, must be guaranteed to be the growth of the Exhibitor. Any deviation from this rule, or any attempt to deceive, will disqualify a competitor from receiving a prize, or ever competing again.

All articles for competition are to be in the Gardens by 5 o'clock on Tuesday, the 17th day of October.

JOHN R. WILLIS, *Secretary*.
Halifax, Sep. 8, 1865.

THE MIDDLE RIVER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Co. VICTORIA, C.B.

Middle River, 28th August, 1865.

Our Society are about purchasing two of the Rams of the Cotswold Sheep, and four Berkshire Pigs, imported by H. E. Decie, Esq., of Annapolis County, and expect to have them on or before the 1st of October. Our Society is in good standing, and one of the oldest in Cape Breton. In my next Report I shall give you a full account of the state of the crops in general.

JOHN McLENNAN.

WINDSOR AGRICULTURAL FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW.

These will be held at Windsor on Tuesday the 10th day of October, when the following premiums will be awarded to the owners of the best Specimens of Live Stock, Gram, Roots, &c., exhibited on the ground:

Best Breeding Mare, \$5.00; Second best Mare, \$3.00. Best Bull, \$5.00; Second best Bull, \$1.00. Best Cow, \$4.00; Second best Cow, \$3.00; Third best Cow, \$2.00. Best pair Oxen, \$5.00; Second best pair Oxen, \$4.00. Best two year old Heifer, \$3; Second best two year old Heifer, \$2.50; best yearling Heifer, \$2.50; Second best Heifer, \$2. Best Ram, \$3.00; Second best Ram, \$2.50; best Ram Lamb, \$2.00; best Ewe, 2.00, Second best Ewe, \$2.00; best Ewe Lamb, \$1.50. Best Boar, \$4.00; Second best Boar, \$3.00, best Sow, \$3.00, Second best Sow, \$2. Best 2 bushels Wheat, \$2.00; Second best do., \$1.50. Best 2 bushels Oats, \$1.00; Second do., \$0.75. Best 2 bushels barley, \$1.50; Second do., \$1.00. Best 2 bushels Buckwheat, \$1.00; Second do., \$0.75. Best 3 bushels Timothy Seed, \$3.00.

Best Dozen Swedish Turnips, \$1.50; best dozen Mangel Wurtzels, \$1.50; best dozen Yellow Carrots, \$1.00; best dozen White Carrots, \$1.00; best dozen Parsnips, \$1.00; best Peck Peas, \$1.00; best Peck Beans, \$1.00; best Peck Onions, \$1.50, best dozen Ears Indian Corn, \$1.00, best dozen Beets, \$1.00.

Best 30lbs. Butter; best 20lbs. Cheese.
Best 10 yards Woollen Homespun Cloth, Men's Wear, \$1.50; Second best do. do., \$1.00.
Best 10 yards Woollen Homespun Cloth, Women's Wear, \$1.50; Second best, do. do., \$1.00.

An entrance fee is required from persons not members of the Society.

Under the impression that the Establishment of a regular Fair would be an advantage to the farming interest, the Society respectfully informs those interested in the matter that accommodation will be provided separate from the Show Grounds, for live Stock and other agricultural products brought for Sale, and solicits the encouragement of Farmers and others in giving it a trial.

S. PALMER,
Secretary, W. A. S.

EXHIBITION OF THE HORTON AND CORNWALLIS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The Horton and Cornwallis Agricultural Societies have combined to hold an Exhibition of stock, viz.: horses, bulls, oxen, cows, heifers, sheep and swine, at Wolfville, on the 11th day of Oct., the same day of the fruit exhibition. The prize list and other arrangements have been made, and as soon as I can get the handbills from the printer I will send one to you.

The two societies combined now have over one hundred members, and will claim the \$50 offered by the Board at the annual meeting, for "two or more societies having one hundred members holding an exhibition."

C. C. HAMILTON, M. P. P.

THE MIDGE PROOF WHEAT.

The President of one of our Agricultural Societies writes as follows:—"While I am writing I would just say that I have heard of a new kind of wheat, called Midge Proof Wheat, which has been tried in Canada and the Western States, and the thought has occurred to me that it would be well for the Central Board to make enquiry respecting it, and if it really is proof against the Fly, and in other respects a good kind of Wheat, it would be well to import some of it and have it tried next season."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret very much that our limited space does not enable us to overtake the many favors of our Contributors, so speedily as we could wish. Several Communications, Prize Lists, and other contributions are necessarily deferred till next month.

Gentlemen who received samples of the Goodrich Seedling Potatoes or of the other Seeds distributed by the Board of Agriculture in the Spring, are requested to send in their Reports of the results, prior to 15th October.

Many Correspondents have made enquiries as to what is to be done with the Stock imported for the Agricultural Board.

Nothing can be determined till the October meeting, the proceedings of which will be published in our next number.

Communications for insertion in the *Journal of Agriculture* are to be addressed to Professor Lawson, Dalhousie College, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. Subscribers names and payments should be sent to Messrs. A. & W. Mackinlay, Publishers, Granville Street, Halifax.

ADVERTISEMENTS!

FOR SALE! COTSWOLD SHEEP.

Ewe and Ram Lambs, price \$20 each.

Shearling Ewes and Rams do. \$30 do.

BERKSHIRE PIGS Four Weeks Old, price \$5 each, One Year Old and upwards, price \$30 each. Boxed and delivered at Express Office.

The above stock are bred from the most celebrated breeders in England, and are well worthy the attention of Agricultural Society's wanting improved stock.

H. E. DECIE, Bellisle Farm.
Bridgetown, An. Co., July, 1865.

1865. FRESH SEEDS. 1865.

(Received per Steamer Canada from England.)

A New Supply of GARDEN SEEDS,—comprising all the most approved early sorts.

—ALSO:—

A Good Assortment of FLOWER SEEDS from the same source as those which last year gave entire satisfaction. Catalogues will shortly be ready and may be had on application to

G. L. MORTON, & Co.

Halifax, April, 1865.

N. B.—Removed from Granville Street to No. 185 Hollis Street, next the UNION BANK.

SEEDS! FRESH SEEDS!

AVERY, BROWN & Co.,

Have Received by the Steamer Africa,—

22 Sacks, 1 Cask, and 4 Cases of

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

Hampers POTATO ONIONS and SHALLOTS.

These Seeds comprise 800lbs of Swedish and other Turnips, as well as every approved kind and variety of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, which are warranted of the best quality.

—ALSO:—

AMERICAN and WHITE DUTCH CLOVER and TIMOTHY. All of which they offer wholesale at the lowest market prices.

Ag. Agricultural Societies supplied on the most favorable terms.
Halifax, April, 1865.

The Journal of Agriculture

—is published monthly by—

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