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

VOL. II.

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER, 1876.

No. 129.

HALIFAX, December 1, 1876.

THE Agricultural Societies of the Province, taken as a whole, were never in a more efficient state than they are at this present moment, and we now look forward to the approaching Annual Meetings, as likely to afford evidences of still further increase in activity and vigour. The Meetings of Societies throughout the Province will be held simultaneously on Tuesday, the 5th December, when the Members assembled, of each Society, are required by the Act to elect a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and not more than five Directors.

The officers and directors shall hold meetings from time to time, and may alter and repeal bye-laws and rules of management subject to approval of the Central Board.

In addition to the ordinary duties of management, the officers and directors shall present at the Annual Meeting in December, a report of the proceedings of the Society during the year, in which shall be stated the names of all the members of the society, the amount paid by each, the names of all persons to whom premiums were awarded, with the name of the animal, article or thing in respect of which the same was granted, together with such remarks upon the agriculture

of the county as they may be enabled to offer, and a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the society during the year, which report and statement, if approved at the meeting, shall be entered in the journal of the society, and a true copy thereof, certified by the President and Secretary to be correct, shall be sent to the Central Board. By an amendment of the Act last session, it is further provided that an attested list of the members of the society whose annual subscriptions have been paid, together with a certified statement of the year's accounts and report as presented to the annual meeting, shall be forwarded by the President or Secretary of each Society to the Secretary of the Board not later than the *thirty-first day of December* in each year; and *societies failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit their claim to any share of the Provincial allowance to societies for the year then ended.*

The county society, where but one exists in a county, and the several societies, where more than one is established therein, shall be requested to hold an annual show, for the exhibition of agricultural and horticultural produce, farm stock, and articles of domestic manufactures, at which prizes shall be granted for the best

specimens produced of farm culture, and such shows shall be held at such time and place, and under such regulations, as the majority of the officers and directors of the several county societies may determine.

If the officers and directors of the agricultural society of any county, or part of a county, consider that any other system might advantageously be substituted for that of shows, and that the sum allotted to such societies might be better applied to the importation of stock, or to any other purpose for the improvement of agriculture,—in such case they may so apply the said sum, provided notice thereof has been given to the Board of Agriculture, and its approval of such appropriation obtained.

It may here be added that the Board regard the purchase and keeping of suitable thorough-bred registered stock as a very important function of these societies, and as, in many cases, the most desirable purpose to which their funds may be applied.

It is the duty of the officers of every Agricultural Society, immediately after their election at the annual meeting in December, to nominate a person suitable for appointment to the Central Board, and the secretary of every society shall

forthwith transmit to the Secretary of the Central Board the name and address of the person so nominated.

The Governor in Council shall select six from among the persons so nominated to be members of the Central Board, one being chosen from each of the districts specified in Schedule B, and the preference being given, for each district, to the person nominated by the greatest number of societies. In case of an equality of votes for any number of the persons so nominated for any district, the Governor in Council shall determine who of the number shall be the member.

In case the officers of the Agricultural Societies shall neglect or refuse to nominate any person for appointment to the Central Board, or if the Secretaries of the Societies shall transmit no such name and address, the Governor in Council shall appoint a member of such Central Board for such district.

All members of the Board shall retire annually on the thirty-first day of January, but shall be eligible for re-appointment.

When vacancies occur in the Board from other causes than the annual retirement of Members on the thirty-first day of January, the Governor in Council may at once appoint new members without reference to nominations by Societies.

#### SCHEDULE B AS AMENDED.

*District No. 1* shall include the Counties of Halifax and Lunenburg.

*District No. 2* shall include the Counties of King's, Annapolis and Queen's.

*District No. 3* shall include the Counties of Digby, Shelburne and Yarmouth.

*District No. 4* shall include the Counties of Hants, Colchester and Cumberland.

*District No. 5* shall include the Counties of Pictou, Antigonish, and Guysboro'.

*District No. 6* shall include the Counties of Cape Breton, Richmond, Inverness, and Victoria.

#### MEMBERS OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, 1876.

*District No. 1*, Colonel Laurie, *President*.

*District No. 2*, W. E. Starratt, Esq., Paradise.

*District No. 3*, Charles E. Brown, Esq., Yarmouth.

*District No. 4*, Israel Longworth, Esq., Truro.

*District No. 5*, David Matheson, Esq., Pictou.

*District No. 6*, John Ross, Esq., Boularderie.

*Government Member*, Hon. D. McDonald.

We have to thank some kind but unknown friend in Prince Edward Island for sending us a paper that bears internal evidence of having passed through the hands of the Hon. Judge Young. It contains an interesting account of the Government Stock Farm, of which our readers will no doubt be pleased to hear:—

"This farm is charmingly situated on the right bank of the Hillsborough River, which here takes a sudden bend in its odd course of twenty odd navigable miles from Mount Stewart Bridge to its confluence with the York and North rivers, at the "Three Tides" in Charlottetown harbor. It is three miles from the city by the road, and two by the river, upon which it has a frontage of three-fourths of a mile, contains 317 acres, well wooded, gently undulating, and locally known as "Falconwood." Even now may be seen upon it, embowered in trees, what must have been at one time a pleasant country seat, as, indeed, it was that of Sir John A. Macdonald during his stay on the Island some years ago, but now it is falling into decay, its bricks showing need of replacing.

The farm was started some 25 years ago, and has gone on increasing in usefulness and good reputation with results to back it, until to-day it can send stock to the county and inter provincial exhibitions that would carry the palm from all others. This result has not been reached without some delays, disappointments, and much hard work, but within the last few years new "blood" has been infused both in the management and in the stock; and the directors may well feel proud of their efforts, when one of their number was able to go to the World's Fair at Philadelphia, and draw the "Island Garden" into notice by the exhibit of the beautiful animal, Royal Harry, more than was done by all the other exhibits together, as accomplished by Dr. Jenkins not long ago.

The keeper seems to be the "right man in the right place," and courteous to visitors; and, please allow him to throw open the door of the building where the stock is kept this cold weather, and begin the sight seeing. The first is an English draught stallion, Brown Stout; a handsome chestnut weighing 1800 pounds, imported from England with two others in July, 1874, and said to be the best ever imported. The next is Challenger, a prize taker at three English shows; a cart stallion of a rich dark chestnut, sired by Cup-bearer, dam sire Mr. Cottingham's Talbot, of the best Suffolk blood, and truly a beauty, 4 years old, 16 hands high, and 1500 pounds weight. The next animal would delight the eye of many of our New

Brunswick and United States stock raisers, it is Abel, a very dark bay thoroughbred horse, standing 15 hands 3 inches high, weighing 1150 pounds, out of Slayer's Daughter by Spencer, Slayer's Daughter by Fain out of Daughter of St. Nicholas, Spencer by Hotherstone out of Polka and so on, until the sanguinary strain of the celebrated Saladin is found flowing in his veins arching the royal neck and lighting up the expressive eyes.

A most promising young animal next claims the attention, a dark brown Kentucky colt, three years old, imported last year, with some others, by Dr. Jenkins, who made a trip to the "Blue Glass" region for the purpose. This beautiful animal was taken right off the prairie, almost wild, but is now quite gentle with familiar faces, although the bright eyes light up like a deer's when a stranger draws nigh.

There are four brood draught mares, all raised on the farm from imported stock, and it must be remembered that all the stock is duly entered in the "stock" and "herd books," and some of it in those of England and Ontario and the United States. Then came two thoroughbred mares, each of which had a foal beside her; the Kentucky mare had one standing by her (sired by Almonte, the famous trotter, the service being \$125) six months old, very large and with splendid points, a rich chestnut. The other mare, imported from England in 1864, has raised a splendid lot of colts and has one now sired by Abel, the thoroughbred before spoken of.

About a month ago \$1000 worth of young stock was sold, and the opportunity is lost of seeing the result of the past two years' work in a great measure, but by the rules the stock cannot leave the island and the influence will be felt throughout its length and breadth.

Having seen all the horses, we must now proceed to view the bovine element and be introduced to His Grace the Duke of Abercorn. He is of a deep red color, mottled with white, and weighs 1,800 pounds. He has carried off the prizes from many a cattle show. He is a splendid Ayrshire, by far the best in the Province, if not in Canada, and good judges say he would be hard to beat in Scotland. His companion is a short-horn of good pedigree, purchased in Toronto two years ago, for \$175, being then a calf six months old. Then there are six Ayrshire cows and 12 short-horns, and two heifers of the same; and, independent of these, are two short-horn heifers imported from Canada, one at a cost of \$450, when two years old, and the other a calf 7 months old, costing \$325.

The cows have been principally raised upon the farm, from imported stock, and have much of the Graceful and Rose of Gwynne strains. Among the imported is a fine young Ayrshire bull, from H. C. McMonagle's, Sussex Vale, N. B., to take the place of the old bull Duke of Abercorn, and in the same pen are two late short-horn calves.

Of the sheep, there are of rams two Hampshire Downs, two Lincolns and a Leicester, imported this fall at a cost of about 15 guineas each; and forty-five ewes, Leicester and Cotswolds.

There are four breeding sows and four boars, all of Berks and York breeds, and they close the list of animals on the farm.

To feed this array of great eaters, and keep them in as good order as to-day, there have been taken off the grounds this year 50 tons hay, 1200 bushels oats, 40 bushels barley, 30 bushels peas, 500 bushels turnips, 1500 bushels potatoes, 250 bushels mangolds and 150 bushels carrots; about 20 tons hay being all that is required to be bought."

Among the additions to the Nova Scotia Stock Registers this month (in another column) will be found elaborated and corrected pedigrees of, and other information respecting, the Short-horn cattle recently imported and sold by the Board of Agriculture. The additional information we now supply has been furnished by Mr. Thornton, and may, for this reason, be regarded as thoroughly reliable; it certainly tends to enhance the value of the respective animals.

We hope that the purchasers of the various animals imported and sold by the Board will inform the public through the *Journal* how they have "turned out." It is for the advantage of the owners of good thorough-bred stock to keep them before the public eye, and our columns are always open for items of information.

The Agricultural Act and its Amendments have been printed, and copies sent to all the Secretaries of Agricultural Societies throughout the Province for use at the approaching Annual Meetings, to be held on Tuesday, 5th December.

ADDITIONS TO NOVA SCOTIA STOCK REGISTER.

SHORT-HORN BULLS.

CCLIII. — FIFTH DUKE OF LORN. Red. Calved August 1, 1875; sire Duke of Lorn 25985. Marked | on each horn. Bred by Mr. E. Hall, Shallcross, Whaley Bridge, Derbyshire. Imported by Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, October, 1876, and sold

to the Onslow Agricultural Society, Co. Colchester, Nova Scotia.

dam Lancaster 20th by Chilton Hero 17564,

gr d Lancaster 7th by Priam 15079,

g g r d Lady Lancaster by the Queen's Roan 7389.

g g g r d Lancaster by Will Honeycomb 5660,

g g g g r d Lancaster 9th by Spectator 2688,

g g g g g r d by Albion 1619,

g g g g g g r d by Lancaster 360,

g g g g g g g r d by Son of Windsor 698,

g g g g g g g g r d by Comet 155.

Duke of Lorn, bred by Sir Joseph Whitworth, was by Grand Duke 16th 24063, from Maid of Lorn by Sixth Duke of Ardrrie 19602; gr d Rose of Raby, the ancestress of the Duke of Devonshire's Oxford Roses, one of the handsomest tribes in the Holker Herd.

Chilton Hero was bred by Mr. Wilkinson of Lenton, by Lord George 13191; gr d Zeal 5th, of Lord Spencer's favorite Zeal tribe.

The Lancaster tribe was originally bred by Mr. Wilkinson of Lenton, Nottingham, who had it direct from Mr. Charles Colling. Comet 155, bred by Chas. Colling, was sold in 1870 for 1000 gs., and Lancaster 360, bred by Robert Colling, was sold in 1868 for 621 gs. Lancaster 20th was a very fine red cow, a great milker, and regular breeder, and one of the best cows in Mr. Hall's herd, which had been established for a quarter of a century.

Fifth Duke of Lorn, sold at the Shallcross Hall sale, 1876.

CCLIV. — LORD OF BRAEMAR. Red. Calved January 20, 1875; sire Third Duke of Hillhurst 30975. Marked || on each horn. Bred by the Earl of Dunmore, Dunmore, Stirling. Imported by Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, October, 1876, and sold to the Bridgetown Agricultural Society, Co. Annapolis, N. S.

dam Red Rose of Braemar by 11th D. Thorndale 31024,

gr d R. Rose of Breadalbane by D. Frederick 30910,

g g r d Grace by Airdrie 30365,

g g g r d Ophelia by John O'Gaunt 11621,

g g g g r d Duchess by Buena Vista 30623,

g g g g g r d Red Rose by Prince Charles 2nd 32113,

g g g g g g r d Thames by Shakespeare 1062,

g g g g g g g r d Lady of the Lake by Reformer 2505,

g g g g g g g g r d Rose by Sharon by Belvedere 1706,

g g g g g g g g r d Red Rose 5th by 2nd Hubback 1423, — Red Rose 2nd by His Grace 311, — Red Rose 1st by Yarborough 705, — American Cow by Favourite 252, — by Punch 531 — by Foljambé 263, — by Hubback 319.

Lord Braemar, bred by Lord Dunmore, was sold at his sale in 1875 to Mr. Busby for 109 gs., to go to Australia; but, in consequence of the close of Australian ports against English stock, he was resold at the Killow sale, 1876.

The Duke of Hillhurst, his sire, was bred by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, in Canada, imported to England in 1872 by Lord Dunmore, and sold at his sale, 1875, to M. Larking for 3000 gs. He was from Duchess 101 and bred by Col. Gunter, Wetherby, Yorkshire.

Red Rose of Braemar was bred by Lord Dunmore from the celebrated Rose of Sharon tribe, bred by Mr. A. Renick of Kentucky for over 30 years, and descended from Rose of Sharon, bred by Mr. Bates.

Lord of Braemar is own brother to Red Rose by Balmoral, bought by Lord Beehive at the Dunmore sale, 1875, for 1280 gs.

CCLV. — WETHERBY STAR. Roan. Calved May 11, 1875; sire 5th Duke of Wetherby 31033, Marked ||| on each horn. Bred by the Duke of Devonshire, Holker Hall, Lancashire. Imported by Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, October, 1876, and sold to the Farmers' Agricultural Society of East Cornwallis.

dam Evening Star by Baron Oxford 4th 25580,

gr d Bright Star by Red Duke 18676,

g g r d Bright Eyes by Third Duke of York 10166,

g g g r d Wild Eyes 23rd by 2nd Cleveland Lad 3408,

g g g g r d Wild Eyes 9th by D. of Northumberland 1940,

g g g g g r d Wild Eyes 3rd by Belvedere 1796,

g g g g g g r d Wild Eyes by Emperor 1975,

g g g g g g g r d by Wonderful 700,

g g g g g g g g r d by Cleveland 145,

g g g g g g g g g r d by Butterfly 104,

g g g g g g g g g g r d by Heilon's Bull 313,

g g g g g g g g g g g r d by Mowbray's Bull 2342,

g g g g g g g g g g g g r d by Masterman's Bull 422,

g g g g g g g g g g g g g r d descended from M. Dobison's stock.

Fifth Duke of Wetherby, bred by Col. Gunter, by the Duke of Wharfedale from Duchess 92nd, was bought by the Duke of Devonshire for 2000 gs.

Evening Star, bred by the Duke of Devonshire, from Bright Star, bred by

Mr. A. L. Maynard, who bought Wild Eyes 22nd at Mr. Bates' sale at Kirkclevington in 1850. At the Holker sale 1874, twelve animals of this tribe averaged £333 5s. 9d.

Baron Oxford 4th by Seventh Duke of York, from Oxford 5th, is considered one of the finest bulls and best sires bred at Holker; he was sold when an aged bull for 800 gs. to Lord Skelmersdale.

Wetherby Star sold at the Killhow sale, 1876.

CCLVI.—KINGSTON. Red. Calved September 11th, 1875. Bred by Mr. C. A. Barnes, Charleywood, Rickmansworth, Herts. Marked |||| on each horn. Imported by Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia and sold to the Onslow Agricultural Society, County Colchester; sire Barrington Duke (27985).

dam Khirkee 8th by Lord Wallace (24473),

gr d Red Hawthorn by Duke of Darlington (21586),

g g r d Pride of Bushey by Cock of the Walk (15782),

g g g r d Khirkee 5th by Master Butteny 2nd (14918),

g g g g r d Khirkee by Young 4th Duke (9037),

g g g g g r d Jenny Lind by Duke of Richmond (7996),

g g g g g g r d Brawith Bud by Sir Walter (2639),

g g g g g g g r d by Young Jerry (8177),

g g g g g g g g r d by Roseberry (567),

g g g g g g g g g r d by Roseberry (567),

g g g g g g g g g g r d by Constellation (163),

g g g g g g g g g g g r d by Hastings (293),

g g g g g g g g g g g g r d by Hastings (293),

g g g g g g g g g g g g g r d by Leopold (372).

Barrington Duke, bred by Mr. Tye, was by Second Duke of Tregunter 26022 (a Duke bull now in use in Lord Bective's herd at Underley) from Lady Bates 3rd by Fourth Duke of Oxford.

Lord Wallace was by Lord Chancellor 20160, of the Red Rose tribe, first prize bull at the Royal Show at Plymouth, 1865.

Khirkee 8th, a large fine red cow and of a very favorite tribe, is descended from Mr. Benkleon's Brawith Bud, sold at the Brawith sale, 1841, for 160 gs., to Mr. J. C. Grant Duff, of Eden, Banffshire.

SHORT-HORN COWS.

CCLVII.—CAMBRIDGE WITCH. Roan. Calved June 6, 1867; sire Royal Cambridge 25009. Marked | on each horn. Bred by Mr. George Moore, Whitehall, Wigton, Cumberland. Imported by Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, October, 1876, and sold to J. B. Fraser, Esq., Shubenacadie.

dam Oxford Witch by Imperial Oxford 18084,

gr d Lancashire Witch by John O'Gaunt 16322,

g g r d Lady Warden by Lord Warden 7167,

g g g r d Belinda 2nd by Lion 9299,

g g g g r d Belinda by Rebel 4882,

g g g g g r d Miss Foote by Coxcomb 928,

g g g g g g r d Miss O'Neil by Minor 441,

g g g g g g g r d by Son of Phenomenon 491,

g g g g g g g g r d by Traveller 655,

g g g g g g g g g r d by Colonel 152,

g g g g g g g g g g r d by R. Colling's Son of Broken Horn 95,—Son of Hubback 319.

Served May 22, 1876, by Baron Oxford 6th, red, calved August 22, 1872; bred by the Duke of Devonshire, Holker Hall; got by Eighth Duke of Geneva 28390; dam Lady Oxford 5th by Third Duke of Thorndale 17749; gr d Lady Oxford 4th by Second Grand Duke 12961; g g r d Maid of Oxford by The Lord of Eryholme 12205,—Oxford 13th by Third Duke of York 10166,—by Duke of Northumberland 1940,—by Short Tail 2621,—by Matchem 2281, by Young Wynyard 2859. Baron Oxford 6th was bought when a year old for 1200 gs. by Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart.

Royal Cambridge was bred by Mr. E. S. Betts, by Grand Duke 4th from Moss Rose of the Cambridge Rose tribe. He was used by Mr. Foster of Killhow, Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Lord Dummore, who sold him for 800 gs. to Mr. Coleman of Stoke Park.

Imperial Oxford was imported from America, and by Second Grand Duke (sold for 1000 gs.) from Oxford 13th, and used by Mr. Lawford and Mr. Hegan, who gave 300 gs. for him at the Southall sale, 1864.

Cambridge Witch sold at the Brayton sale, 1876.

CCLVIII.—FORTUNE TELLER. Red and a little white. Calved March 8, 1874; sire Wellington 32825. Marked || on each horn. Bred by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., Brayton, Cumberland. Imported by Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, October, 1876, and sold to Robert Putnam, Esq., of Onslow. dam Cambridge Witch by Royal Cambridge, 25009,

gr d Oxford Witch by Imperial Oxford 18084,

g g r d Lancashire Witch by John O'Gaunt 16322,

g g g r d Lady Warden by Lord Warden 7167,

g g g g r d Belinda 2nd by Lion 9299,

g g g g g r d Belinda by Rebel 4882,

g g g g g g r d Miss Foote by Coxcomb 928,

g g g g g g g r d Miss O'Neil by Minor 441,

g g g g g g g g r d by Son of Phenomenon 491,

g g g g g g g g g r d by Traveller 655,

g g g g g g g g g g r d by Colonel 152,

g g g g g g g g g g g by R. Colling's Son of Broken Horn 95,—by Son of Hubback 319.

Served May 2, 1876, by Baron Oxford 6th 3307, red, calved August 27, 1872; bred by the Duke of Devonshire, Holker Hall; got by 8th Duke of Geneva 28390; dam Lady Oxford 5th by Third Duke of Thorndale 17749; gr d Lady Oxford 4th by Second Grand Duke 12961, g g r d Maid of Oxford by The Lord of Eryholme 12205,—Oxford 13th by Third Duke of York 10166,—by Duke of Northumberland 1940,—by Short Tail 2621,—by Matchem 2281,—by Young Maynard 2859.

Wellington was bred by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, by Waterloo Boy; dam Waterloo 35th, so that he was bred on both sides from Mr. Bates' Waterloo tribe.

Miss O'Neil was bought by the Rt. Hon. C. Arbuthnot from Mr. Jobling, who bred the family for many years in Northumberland.

Fortune Teller, sold at the Brayton sale, 1876.

CCLIX.—MAID OF OXFORD 4TH. Roan. Calved July 26, 1870; sire Lord Waterloo 2nd 26755. Marked ||| on horn. Bred by T. G. Cutler, Esq., Revere House, Worcester. Imported by the Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, October, 1876, and sold to Israel Longworth, Esq., Truro.

dam Maid of Oxford 2nd by 7th Duke of York 17754,

gr d Maid of Oxford by Fourth Duke of Oxford 11387,

g g r d Fancy by Avalanche 12418,

g g g r d Caprice by Harold 10299,

g g g g r d Juliet by Sol 8608,

g g g g g r d Kate by Leo 4208,

g g g g g g r d Ada by Treasurer 5513,

g g g g g g g r d Lady Byron by Rupert 2580,

g g g g g g g g r d Lady Noel by North Star 460,

g g g g g g g g g r d by Cripple 173,

g g g g g g g g g g r d by Minor 441,

g g g g g g g g g g g g r d by Freeman 269,

g g g g g g g g g g g g g r d by Dandy 190.

Served May 17, 1876, by Ragman 35198, roan, calved April 19, 1873; bred by Lord Fitzhardinge, Berkeley Castle; got by Grand Duke of Waterloo 2876; dam Raspberry 4th by Earl of Gloucester 21644, gr d Raspberry 2nd

by Baron Westbury 19287, g gr d Raspberry by General Canrobert 12927, --- Nightshade by Earl of Derby 10177—bred from the stock of Mr. Nesum, Kirklovington.

Lord Waterloo 2nd bred by Mr. Hanvard of Winterfold, by Third Duke of Wharfedale (Col. Gunter's) from Waterloo Cherry, of the Waterloo tribe.

Seventh Duke of York, bred by Col. Gunter, of the Duchess tribe, was one of the most celebrated sires on record.

Fourth Duke of Oxford, bred by Earl Ducie, by Grand Duke from Oxford 6th, bred by Mr. Bates.

Maid of Oxford, bred by Mr. Bowly, of Siddington, Gloucestershire, from a tribe that had been many years in his possession.

Maid of Oxford sold at the Revere sale, 1876.

CCLX.—LADY MARY. Red and a little white. Calved November 11th, 1872; sire Grand Duke of Clarence 28750. Marked |||| on each horn. Bred by T. G. Curtler, Esq., Revere House, Worcester. Imported by Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, October, 1876, and sold to John Parker, Esq., Halifax.

dam Lovely by Wild Boy 23219, g r d Lady by Sir James 16980, g g r d Loyalty by the Corsair 15378, g g g r d Lucy Locket by Usurer 9763, g g g r d Lavender by Dan O'Connell 3557,

g g g g r d Lily by Brutus 1752, g g g g g r d Violet by Fred'k 1060, g g g g g g r d Vestris by Cato 1794, g g g g g g g r d Verbena by Son of Wellington 679,

g g g g g g g r d bred by Mr. Robertson of Ladykirk.

Served April 1, 1876, by Ragman 35198, roan, calved April 19, 1873; bred by Lord Fitzhardinge, Berkeley Castle; got by Grand Duke of Waterloo 28766, dam Raspberry 4th, bred by Mr. Thos. Pell, by Earl of Gloucester 21644, gr d Raspberry 2nd by Baron Westbury 19287, g gr d Raspberry by General Canrobert 12927, --- Nightshade by Earl of Derby 10177—bred from the stock of Mr. Nesum, Kirklovington.

Grand Duke of Clarence, bred by Mr. R. Pavin Davies, by Third Duke of Clarence (bred by Col. Gunter) from Kirklovington 9th by General Canrobert 12926, &c.

Wild Boy, bred by Mr. G. Graham, by Touchstone of Knightley-wood, from Lady Wild Eyes of Mr. Bates' Wild Eyes tribe.

Lavender was bred by Sir Charles Tempest, and at his sale in 1849 was purchased by Earl Ducie for 150 gs.

Lady Mary sold at the Revere sale, 1876.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

[Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant has addressed the following letter to the American Practical Farmer.]

The value of thoroughbred stock is usually admitted by the better class of farmers, but yet their belief is hardly of that character which leads them to patronise the thoroughbred for themselves. The statement is but an illustration of a fact, that farmers have too little confidence in their business, and distrust the accuracy of their own impressions at the time of action, but never at the time of argument.

At Waushakum Farm, our herd of Ayrshires attracts many visitors; and it is a frequent question whether we can furnish an animal which will be superior as a milch cow to the natives of any particular farm yard or neighbourhood. We usually reply, let any one keep accurate account of his yields for a year or series of years, and he will find the thoroughbred always in the van. "How much will your thoroughbreds yield?" is asked. We only reply, "How much do your natives yield?" "Don't know." "Then do you expect us to compete with your guess, by giving our absolute facts?" We all know what erroneous beliefs exist as to the average yields of herds. However, it has been our practice to furnish our yields, simply as a contribution towards agricultural knowledge, and we are satisfied to have them rest on their own merits, and care not whether they compare favourably or otherwise with assumed yields.

The practice of publishing exceptional yields only, and not herd averages for a year or a series of years, has much to do with the present exaggeration of belief in the yield of the average milch cow. A careful examination of the cheese and butter factory yields of New York State for a number of years lends countenance, and, in fact fully justifies the assertion that the average yield per cow for the dairy regions of the United States, is not in excess of 1200 quarts; and the average richness of this milk is as 23 lb. of milk for 1 lb of salted butter, or a butter yield per cow of 112 lb. In these figures, 1200 quarts and 112 lb., we have a constant reference which we can safely use as a standard for comparison.

Then, again, by collecting all the dairy returns in our power, we find another standard, and that is the average yield of superior dairies for a series of years. Let us place this at 1800 quarts yearly, or 168 $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. of butter, and we are not far from right.

A third result is, that the possible average of native herds for a series of years (at present) is not far from 2300 quarts of milk annually, or 215 lb. of butter. (See *Country Gentleman*, Oct.

30, Nov, 6, 13 and 20, 1873, for figures bearing out these statements.)

Now let it be understood that many accounts of individual cows are published, whose yield is far in excess of any figures I have thus far offered. It will be remembered, however, that the true discussion is with herds, and not with individuals; with a series of years, not a few months, or one year.

These figures we have given, and from their importance as a standard, we repeat below:—

ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR THE DAIRY REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Average yield, 1200 quarts milk, or 112 lb. butter, or 233 lb. case.
" " superior dairies, 300 quarts milk, or 168 lb. butter, or 395 lb. cheese.
" " possibilities, 2300 quarts milk, or 215 lb. butter, or 504 lb. cheese.

May be of service to each and every farmer who will keep an accurate account of his dairy products. Whoever can show average annual returns in excess of 1800 quarts of milk or its equivalent in butter or cheese, should rank high as a successful dairyman. Whoever reaches 2300 quarts may well call attention to his practices through the public press, and claim to be heard as one who knows his business.

In 1867-8-9, Waushakum Farm stock consisted of natives, which were selected with great care as of the best, and fed liberally, on the theory of forcing for milk, and sale of inferior animals to the butcher. Our yields were 2174 qts., 2248 qts., 1943 qts., or for the three years, 2122 qts. annually. This sum, it will be seen, is far in excess of the sum given for average superior dairies, and comes very near the possible limit for the native cow.

In 1870-1-2-3-4, our herd has been Ayrshire, and as a breeding herd has not been forced for milk, but has been kept in a thriving, growing condition. Yet their average yield during five years has been 2599 qts.—a result about 300 qts. larger than the figures which I have given as the largest possible average yield for native herds; and 425 qts. more than ever given by our natives under far more liberal feed.

After a most careful study of all the milk records that I could obtain, I published in 1873 the following result, as giving the practical advantage in milk yielding of the Ayrshire cow over the native. I divide the yields into three classes as below:—

	For Natives.	For Ayrshires.
Common average.....	1300	2000
Average of best dairies....	1800	2300
Possible average.....	2300	3000

These figures were deduced from the New York dairy regions, and the common average is placed higher, it will be perceived, than the figures that I have previously given.

The simple deduction from this statement that I wish to make is that the value of breed in this case is some 700 quarts of milk yearly: one advantage for the thoroughbred.

Now why will not farmers know just what their breeds are doing? If my statements are true, by introducing Ayrshire animals into this herd, the dairy farmer is largely increasing his profits, yet it would not be wise for any farmer to immediately change his stock for this would not be the reasonable of doing business. It is in the power of any farmer, however, by the purchase of an Ayrshire bull, and grading up his stock toward the thoroughbred to test the results, at a small expense, and thus by feeling his way, can, in a few years, test for himself, and to his profit, these statements of mine, which I know to be correct and true; or, by the purchase of a pair of Ayrshire animals, can convince himself of these same facts in a shorter time, provided he uses the same judgment in purchasing a milking stock of Ayrshires, as he does in his natives.

If I felt that it was desirable to publish accounts of yield of individual cows, I would do so; but it is detrimental to all parties interested, in my opinion, to publish exceptional yields, which cannot be averaged for whole herds, and even by a few animals of a breed. Whenever a purchaser is led to invest by such exceptional statements, disappointment in not equalling such statements of yields is apt to make the owner feel as if he had been deceived; but by guiding one's judgment therefrom always, disappointment is hardly possible. Moreover, when an animal is forced to an excessive yield during one year, through a providence of nature, the next year's yield is far inferior to the preceding one. This could be illustrated by numerous instances, but it is so far within the experience of all who are minutely familiar with dairy cattle, that it is useless to dwell on this point, and my communication has already occupied as much space as should be given to one contributor.

#### AMERICAN CROPS, 1876.

##### BUCKWHEAT.

The buckwheat crop is reported as full average or above in Rhode Island, Virginia, Arkansas, Kentucky, Ohio, Wisconsin, and California; in the other States, it is below average, the minimum, 50, being in Delaware. From other lo-

calities in Maine and Vermont come reports of serious injuries by blight. From some parts of the Middle States, complaints of excessive heat and drought, while in others, excessive rains at the ripening season, greatly injured the crop. In Kent, Delaware, it was prostrated by a storm, September 17. The yield was remarkably fine at several points in Virginia, Carroll County, in that State, and Haywood, North Carolina, reporting the best crop for many years. No returns of the growth of this crop have been received from the Gulf States, but the small crop of Arkansas was quite satisfactory. In Tennessee and West Virginia, the grain was injured by drought. North of the Ohio River it had a varied fortune, enjoying good conditions of growth in some of the more southern counties, while from Michigan come reports of blasting heat drying up the crop. West of the Mississippi it was greatly depleted by the ravages of the grasshoppers, which were reported as especially voracious in several counties of Dakota; in Yaukton "not a kernel was left."

##### CORN.

The condition of the corn crop on the 1st of October, on the whole, was nearly average. The Middle States, except Delaware, report a depressed condition. Drought during the growing season shortened the yield, while in many counties the grain standing in the shock was seriously injured by heavy rains, especially where the crop was not well ripened. In New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania heavy storms prevailing about the middle of September prostrated many fields. Grub worms are reported in a few cases as somewhat troublesome. This section, as a whole, is about 8 per cent. below average. The South Atlantic States, especially in counties near the coast, suffered serious injury to this crop from the September storms above noted, which prostrated fields left uncut, while the heavy rains that followed spoiled a large amount of both grain and fodder. Freshets swept the crops stacked upon the river bottoms, and frosts damaged late crops in one or two counties of North Carolina. Some complaint of damage to upland crops from drought have been received from South Carolina. Maryland and South Carolina are full average, and Georgia largely above, but the deficiencies of Virginia and North Carolina cut down the general condition of this section to 2 per cent. below average. The crop in the Gulf States, on the whole is about average, Texas reporting an especially fine condition. Conech, Alabama, reports the crop as selling at 50 cents per bushel, which is lower than at any time during the past ten years. Local prices show a considerable

reduction in this State. Reports of injuries from drought and storms have been received from Mississippi and Louisiana, but the tone of reports from Texas indicates a very superior yield and quality; in some counties prices have fallen to 25 cents per bushel. The southern inland States are all above average, and the promise of large yields had already depressed local prices, especially in districts remote from market. Giles, Tennessee, reports corn selling at 12 or 15 cents per bushel. Kentucky, especially, promises a large crop and a consequent depression of prices, though some counties complain of light crops, the result of drought.

North of the Ohio River there is a deficiency on the whole, the low condition in Illinois and Michigan overbalancing the extra promise in the other States. Ohio reports a superior crop, generally of good quality, though drought in some localities, and excessive rains in others, reduced local averages. Prices in some of the rural districts have fallen to 25 cents per bushel. In Michigan, crops on low, wet lands are reported very poor, and in some cases not worth gathering, indicating injuries from excessive rains, but no reports of injurious frosts have been received. Illinois is 6 per cent. below average, though several counties report the finest crop for years. September storms were destructive at a few points. The superiority of upland crops indicates an overplus of rain. Several reporters in Wisconsin mention, with satisfaction, that the crop was too far advanced to be much injured by either frosts or grasshoppers. West of the Mississippi the small deficiency in Missouri is more than repaired by the fine condition reported in all the other States. In Iowa crops were poor in low, wet lands, and the condition in several counties reduced greatly by grasshoppers. In Missouri local damage by storms is reported, but low prices indicate an abundant yield in the larger portion of the State. Kansas is full average, in spite of the grasshoppers and chinchies, and Nebraska is considerably above. Insect ravages were quite severe in several counties of Colorado and Dakota, while frosts were destructive in Utah. The later part of the season, in several trans-Mississippi districts, was quite favorable, repairing to a considerable extent the disasters that had preceded. The crop on the Pacific coast is somewhat below average, the superior condition of Oregon not being sufficient to meet the depression in California.

##### POTATOES.

Returns from Maine indicate a fair crop in yield and quality, with the prospect of very remunerative prices. In the other Eastern, and in the Middle States, the condition was largely reduced by a

general drought, beginning early in August and protracted into September. The beetle has injured the crop extensively in New York, and occasionally in all the other States of this section, except Maine. In Indiana, Pennsylvania, the crop is rotting badly in the ground; Elk had almost a failure in the yield, with excellent quality; Lycoming, a like deficiency in yield with very poor quality; Cambria, a large growth of vines, but not more than 75 or 80 bushels per acre; Sullivan, small and immature potatoes, the vines having died prematurely. In Armstrong, early potatoes were extra good, but late, few and small. In New York the average condition is reduced to 65. New Jersey returns 73; Pennsylvania 68; Vermont and Maryland, 83. In Frederick, Maryland, potatoes sold one year ago as low as 20 cents per bushel; now the price is 70 cents, and advancing. In Virginia the later crop was, to a considerable extent, killed in the germ by early drought. Dinwiddie reports that not 10 per cent. of the late planted came up; the condition in the State averages 88. In the remaining section south of the Potomac and the Ohio, in which the Irish potato is a minor crop, the average condition is not much, if any, below 100. Local extremes of high and low condition are included in this general average. In Beaufort, N. C., the late crop is almost a failure from rotting; in Arkansas, Garland reports a complete failure, but Izard an abundant crop. In Gibson, Tennessee the crop is almost a failure; and in Montgomery, "used up by drought and the bugs;" but the State averages 100.

North of the Ohio, returns confirm the indications in the September reports of a comparatively poor crop in both yield and quality. In addition to the reductions by unfavorable weather, and by the beetle, previously reported, damages from blight are noted in Franklin, Ohio, and Fond du Lac, Wis.; from rotting in Chippewa, Mich., and Grant, Brown, and Clark, Wis. In Henry, Ohio, the price is 70 cents per bushel, against 20 cents last year; in Delta, Mich., a first-rate crop sells at 50 cents per bushel, wholesale: in Noble, Indiana, a crop less than 25 per cent. of an average, at \$1.25 per bushel. The average condition in Michigan is 45; Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin, 83; Indiana, 89. West of the Mississippi the condition is higher, but the promise is somewhat below an average crop. In the latter part of the season grasshoppers have been the most general cause of reduction in the States and Territories between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. The lowest condition in this section is 81, in Kansas; the highest 96, in Minnesota. Rot is reported in Almakee, Marion, and Lee,

Iowa, and in Greene, Missouri, "the early potatoes are all rotting at one end."

On the Pacific slope, California reports a condition 7 per cent. above average, or higher than that of any other State in the Union. Oregon falls to 94. In Utah the crop has been extensively damaged by early frosts.

The entire returns, with their various local specifications concerning actual or prospective yield and quality, point to a short crop, with great variations in quality, and with high prices. The average of condition for the entire country is 77.

#### THE PEA CROP.

*Acreage.*—The States indicating an increase in acreage, compared with last year, are Oregon, 2 per cent.; Virginia, Arkansas, and Kentucky, 3; Florida, Texas, and California, 4; Michigan and Minnesota, 8; Nebraska, 16; Ohio reports a decrease of 14 per cent.; Mississippi and Louisiana, 10; Alabama, 9; Wisconsin and Iowa, 7. In the remaining States the variations from the acreage of the previous year are slight.

*Condition.*—In Connecticut, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Minnesota, and Nebraska, the condition averages 100; in California, 101; the remaining States, below 100. The lowest is in Louisiana, 81; the next in order of the ascent are Mississippi, 84; Alabama, 85; Georgia, 86; Florida, 89; Pennsylvania, 91; Illinois and Iowa, 93; New York, Texas, and Wisconsin, 95. A general and protracted drought was the main cause of reduction in the Gulf States.

#### BEANS.

The only States in which the condition does not fall below 100 are, New Jersey, Delaware, and Oregon, 100; California, 103; Vermont, 104; and South Carolina, 107. Grasshoppers were very destructive to the crop in the section visited by them. Rust is reported in Androscoggin, Maine, excessive wet weather in Guthrie and Marion, Iowa, and drought in some other localities. The States returning the lowest averages are Nebraska, 65; Alabama, 76; Iowa, 79; Minnesota, 81; Maryland and Illinois, 84; Rhode Island, 87; Connecticut, 90; New York, 91. The other States range between 92, in New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and 99 in Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

#### FATTENING CATTLE.

The numbers of fattening cattle are apparently somewhat less than last year, though the difference is small. Maine and Vermont, most of the Southern States, and especially the States of the Missouri Valley, return increasing numbers; while the returns from the Middle

and Central Western States are uniformly below 100. Their condition is very generally higher than the returns of condition last year, the principal exceptions being in New York, New Jersey and New England.

#### THE CHEESE FACTORY SYSTEM IN AMERICA.

When once the success of the system was asserted, the growth was quite rapid, and in 1866 there were more than 500 cheese "factories" in operation in the State of New York. Cheese-making, once monopolised by the rich counties of central New York, has since then spread to other parts of the State, and the factory system is now adopted in some degree in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, and other Western States; Pennsylvania, Vermont, Massachusetts, Maine, and Canada, and has even spread to England and Russia. In 1873 Canada manufactured 20,000,000 lb. of cheese by the American method. The scheme of Mr. Jesse Williams—whom our readers will remember as the founder of the system in 1851, to secure uniformity in the production of two dairies, has reproduced itself in several thousand factories, employing an estimated capital of 25,000,000 dollars, and producing each year 150,000,000 dollars' worth of the manufactured article. The receipts at New York from the interior amounted in 1863 to 281,318 boxes of cheese, in 1874 to 2,204,493 boxes. The exports from New York in 1853, were 38,577,357 lb., in 1874 they were 96,834,691 lb. This return will give some idea of the rapid growth of the industry, and of its great importance to the commerce of the country. A committee of the New York Butter and Cheese Exchange estimates the annual product of butter in the country at 1,440,000,000 lb., of which 53,333,333 lb. are exported. These statistics of the trade derive their chief interest from the fact that the enormous business they represent has grown up from the earnest efforts of a single man to make in large quantities a good article, which he was already making in small quantities. If he had resorted to trickery and deception, he might have achieved a temporary success, but he could never have laid the foundation of such a great industry with any other corner-stone than that of honesty. Prof. Wickson gives a very full and readable description of the process of making butter and cheese, but of these we can only say that they have been the subject of study by chemists and practical dairymen of the highest culture, and that, although the latter know how to make good cheese, neither they nor the chemists understand precisely how it is done.



One hundred parts of milk are made up of about 87½ parts of water, 3½ parts of butter, 3½ parts of caseine or pure curd, 5½ parts of sugar, and less than 1 part of mineral matter. In cheese-making the design is to harden the caseine or curd, and to do it in such a way as to imprison globules of butter oil in the curd. To coagulate the milk, the cheese-maker pours a solution of "rennet" into the milk, and then begins the operation he does not understand—the "digestion of the milk. The curing of the cheese is regarded as a further process of digestion. Cheese factories, as they are now built, are great buildings supplied with steam power and with steam heating apparatus, and are altogether unlike the dairies of a quarter of a century ago. The cheese-maker is an educated workman; his associates, the dairymen, are scarcely inferior in knowledge, and it is said that the treasurer of a "factory association," himself a dairyman, must attain such arithmetical accuracy as to be able to demonstrate that it took 9 746-1000 lb. of milk to make 1 lb. of cheese, and that he who delivered 1 lb. of milk to the factory is entitled therefor to 1 274-1000 cents, at the then ruling price of cheese.

**OLEOMARGARINE CHEESE.**—The well-known Secretary of the American Dairy men's Association, Mr. L. B. Arnold, gives the "American Rural Home" an extended article on oleomargarine cheese. He does not believe this cheese was or is intended to take the place of whole milk cheese, and that he has never seen one which could not be as readily distinguished from whole milk cheese as shoddy from long wool. He also says that oleomargarine as used is derived only from animals slaughtered for food, that great cleanliness is used in making, and that the eight factories in which this cheese is made are models of neatness. He further claims that the addition of oleomargarine to skim milk enables the manufacturer to produce a cheese as digestible and wholesome as the average whole milk cheese, falling short, however, in a peculiar flavor. He concludes as follows:—"After a careful and unprejudiced scrutiny into all its bearings, I am unable to find any well-grounded objection to the manufacture and sale of this kind of cheese, in the way I see it carried on; and, since I see in it a much better use of skim milk than we have ever been able to make before, I feel disposed to encourage rather than oppose it. I make the following points in regard to oleomargarine cheese: 1. That it is easily distinguished from whole milk cheese, and hence is in no danger of disturbing, to any considerable extent, the sale of whole milk cheese in any quarter.

2. That it is as clean as any other product of the dairy. 3. That the addition of oleomargarine fat to skim milk is capable of making cheese rich, palatable, and nutritious, which would not be so with out such addition. 4. That it enables dairymen to make a better use of skim milk than they have ever been able to make before. 5. That the chief merit in the use of oleomargarine in cheese making, lies in improving skim milk cheese, for which it is designed to be, and is, a legitimate substitute.—*Harper's Monthly.*

### HALIFAX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

HON. SIR WILLIAM YOUNG, PRESIDENT.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING** of Members will be held in the Legislative Library, Old Province Building, on Tuesday, 5th December, at 12 o'clock, noon, when Reports for the past year will be presented by the Committees of Management, the Treasurer's Accounts will be submitted, office bearers will be elected for the ensuing year, and a member nominated to the Central Board.

GEORGE LAWSON, Secretary.

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