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VOL. II.

HALIFAX, N. S., OCTOBER, 1873.

No. 94.

CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

PROVINCIAL LIBRARY,

8th October, 1873.

*Present*—Joseph J. Northup, Esq., President, in the Chair; David Matheson, Esq., V. P.; C. B. Whitman, Esq., Annapolis; John Dakin, Esq., Digby; J. J. O'Brien, Esq., Noel; Hiram Black, Esq., Amherst; C. N. Sprott, Esq., Musquodoboit; Geo. Cameron, Esq., Guysborough; David Archibald, Esq., Musquodoboit; Colin Chisholm, Esq., Antigonish; Professor Lawson, Secretary.

Minutes of last half yearly meeting were read, and, on motion of Mr. Black, seconded by Mr. Dakin, were approved of.

Mr. Matheson introduced a deputation from Truro, consisting of J. B. Calkin, Esq., and William Blair, Esq., in reference to the proposed Provincial Exhibition; but as several members of the Board had not yet arrived, the consideration of the matter was deferred.

The following letter from I. Longworth, Esq., a member of the Board, was presented, but its full consideration referred until the deputation from Truro should again attend at the Board:

TRURO, Oct. 7th, 1873.

GEORGE LAWSON, Esq., Secretary, Board of Agriculture.

SIR,—

Owing to the opening of the Supreme Court here to-day, I exceedingly regret it will not be in my power to attend the meeting of Board of Agriculture to-morrow. Please ask the Board to consider my absence as unavoidable. The Board may rest assured I will take a deep interest in their proceedings, and more particularly so, in what relates to the Provincial Exhibition of 1874.

Colchester has lately had a very successful County Agricultural Exhibition, held here on the second instant, at which time and place the Eastern Counties of Nova Scotia held their first Fruit Exhibition. At the Agricultural Exhibition some \$700 in prizes were awarded. Should the Board take steps to make the show for all the counties in the Province eighteen times better than our local affair, as I hope they will, they may rely on my hearty co-operation in all they do.

Without offering any particular suggestions about arrangements for proposed Exhibition, I enclose our prize list, as well as that of the Charlottetown Exhibition (to take place next week) from which the Board may possibly gather some hints as to rules and regulations, and articles to which prizes might be awarded for superior excellence. I only hope the Board will not commit the grave mistake of attempting to cover too much ground with the money at their disposal for prizes to be given at the Exhibition, and thereby unwittingly frustrate the object we all should have in holding the Exhibition—making it the most successful Provincial Show ever held in Nova Scotia. Unless the individual premiums are generally large and good for the articles set down for competition, it cannot be expected that there will be a first class exhibit in every department, and for a Provincial Show, I think our great aim should be to make it highly creditable throughout; and I firmly believe this can only be accomplished by making the premiums so good that farmers and mechanics, &c., in all parts of the Province will be induced to compete for them.

While writing on this subject I may say that at a public meeting held here last week, John B. Dickie, Esq., Custos of the County, John B. Calkin, Esq., Vice-President of the Eastern Fruit Growers' Association, and Wm. Blair, Esq., President of the Onslow Agricultural Society, were appointed a Committee from this County to confer with the Board of Agriculture, to see what arrangements could be made to have the exhibition of 1874 held in Truro. I therefore have most respectfully to request that the Board will not decide where the Exhibition shall be held without

giving these gentlemen a hearing, and in case the Board determines to have the Exhibition here, as I trust they will, I shall be only too glad. Please ask them to receive my vote as favorable.

Before closing, it affords me pleasure to add that a growing interest in agriculture is taking place in many parts of this county. Brookfield is waking up, and farmers there will either organize themselves into a society or become a branch of Onslow, and from what I have gathered of the strong desire for improvement manifested in other parts—and looking upon this desire for improvement as an index of what is taking place in other counties,—I cannot close my eyes to the fact that the Province is ready for a good importation of cattle, &c., &c., and hope that the Board may soon be able to meet the requirements of the Province in that direction. I trust the Exhibition will not interfere with a stock importation next Fall. It should not, as there is no doubt that a judicious selection of stock brought into the Province at that time, and sold at the Exhibition, would not only help the Exhibition, but prove a financial success, so far as relates to cost of importation, and it appears to me that it is not at all necessary, because there is going to be a Provincial Exhibition, that a year should be lost in the importation of full-blooded stock, now very much required in many parts of the Province.

I have the honor to be, &c.,  
ISRAEL LONGWORTH.

The Secretary presented Books for the Registration and issuing of Certificates of thorough-bred stock, as directed by the Board at last meeting. There are three separate registers, viz: for (1) Short Horns, (2) Devons, (3) Ayrshire.

The Secretary read the following letter:

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Halifax, N. S., Aug. 14, 1873.

SIR.—I am instructed to inform you that the Government have decided that an Agricultural Exhibition shall be held at Halifax during the first week in October, 1874.

The amount of the Provincial grant is not to exceed four thousand dollars. The Rules, Regulations and Prize List to be drawn up by Central Board of Agriculture and to be submitted to the Government for approval.

You will have the goodness to take the necessary steps to advertize and otherwise carry out the above decision of the Government.

Your obt. servt.,

W. B. VAIL.

George Lawson, Esq., LL. D., Halifax.

The President stated that public notice of the Exhibition had been given by advertisement in the newspapers, as requested by the Hon. Prov. Secretary, and as required by the Act.

The Board then proceeded to the consideration of the general arrangements necessary for the proposed Exhibition. After calculating the probable expenses and receipts from various sources, it was found that the Prize Fund that could be safely calculated upon by present arrangements was \$4000. However, six thousand dollars would be necessary to secure a fair representation of the agricultural industry of the Province. Should the weather prove fine, and no untoward accidents occur, the receipts will probably enable the Board to offer \$6,000; but, so near the approaching termination of their office, the members of the present Board felt that they could not take the responsibility of drawing up a prize list for that amount without consulting Government, with whom their successors on the new Board would have to deal in carrying out the Exhibition.

It was accordingly moved by Mr. Matheson, seconded by Mr. Dakin, and passed, that a committee be named to wait upon the members of Government—such Committee to consist of Messrs. Matheson, Dakin, Whitman and Lawson.

At one o'clock the Board adjourned.

#### SECOND MEETING, 2 o'clock.

At two o'clock the Board resumed business.

Mr. Matheson reported that the Committee had waited upon the Provincial Secretary, that the results were very satisfactory, that a distinct understanding had been arrived at in reference to the present Board drawing up the prize list, which was agreed to be done in as careful a manner as possible, and that the amount proposed to be offered by the Board—viz., \$6,000—would be sanctioned, subject to the approval of the prize list by the Government, when completed.

A complaint from Mr. James Graham, having been brought under notice of the Board, in which he alleges irregularities in the financial and other affairs of the Hardwoodland or Nine Mile River Society, in the County of Hants—it was moved by Mr. Archibald, seconded by Mr. Whitman, and

*Resolved*, That Mr. O'Brien be requested

to enquire into the matter, to obtain such evidence from Mr. Graham as he is able to furnish, to examine the Books and Accounts of the Society, and report to the Board.

The Board then devoted some time to the examination of the Prize List of 1868, and the results of that Exhibition, and on motion of Mr. Black, seconded by Mr. Cameron, proceeded to consider in detail the best mode of so distributing the available prize fund for 1874, as to give fair and equitable encouragement to the various departments of Agricultural industry.

Mr. Matheson moved that a Committee be appointed for the purpose of drawing up the Prize List, that members of the Board not on the Committee be requested to send in their suggestions to the Committee with as little delay as possible, and that the Committee be directed to report to the Government so soon as they shall have completed their labours.

Mr. Dakin seconded the motion, which passed. Committee: The President, (Chairman); Messrs. I. Leitch, Truro; D. Matheson, Pictou; C. B. Whitman, Bridgetown, Annapolis; H. Black, Amherst, and the Secretary.

The Secretary then read applications from several newly-formed Agricultural Societies, and laid their returns on the table.

On motion of Mr. Matheson, seconded by Mr. O'Brien, the Richmond County Agricultural Society was recognized as duly constituted under the Statute.

On motion of Mr. O'Brien, seconded by Mr. Whitman, the Upper Nine Mile River Society, in Hants County, was recognized as duly constituted under the Statute.

On motion of Mr. Dakin, seconded by Mr. Whitman, the Clementsdales Agricultural Society, in Annapolis County, was recognized as duly constituted under the Statute.

On motion of Mr. Black, seconded by Mr. Spratt, the Secretary was directed to regard the Oxford Society, County of Cumberland, as duly constituted under the Act, so soon as the Society complies with the requirements of the Statute.

The Secretary read the following communications:

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,  
Fredericton, March 29th, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a Resolution passed by the Board on the 11th inst., and have respectfully to request that you will lay the same before the Agricultural Board of Nova Scotia, at your earliest convenience.

I am, &c.,

CHARLES S. LUGRIN, Secy.

To the Secretary, Board of Agriculture,  
Nova Scotia.

Whereas, In the opinion of this Board, an Inter-Colonial Exhibition of the Arts, Manufactures and Agricultural Productions, would be promotive of the best interests of Agricul-

ture, and greatly stimulate the Manufacturing and Industrial Interests of the several Provinces; therefore

*Resolved*, That this Board invite the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, and the Agricultural Department of Prince Edward Island to take the subject of an Inter-Colonial Exhibition into consideration, with a view to effect so desirable an object, at such time during the next or following years, as may be determined upon by Delegates to be appointed by such Boards respectively,—such Delegates to meet at a time and place to be agreed upon, and make such preliminary arrangements as may be deemed necessary; and further

*Resolved*, That a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Boards of Agriculture above mentioned.

HALIFAX, 3rd April, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed letter of the 29th March, and accompanying resolutions of the Provincial Board of Agriculture of New Brunswick, in which proposals are made for an Inter-Colonial Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Agricultural Productions.

I shall not fail to lay these Documents before the Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia as soon as this can be done. But as our Statutory Meetings are held only twice a year,—in March and October—it may be some time before an opportunity occurs. In the meantime, I shall adopt means whereby the Members of the Board may be informed of the contents of your letter.

Permit me to assure you that your present communication, and any others that may be received from your Board, will meet with the most careful and respectful consideration.

I have, &c.

GEORGE LAWSON,

Secy, Central Board of Agri. of N. S.

To Charles S. Lugin, Esq., Secretary Provincial Board of Agriculture of N. B.

Moved by Mr. Matheson, seconded by Mr. Black, and resolved, that the Secretary be directed to convey to the Board of Agriculture of New Brunswick, the thanks of this Board for their communication, and to express to them the satisfaction that it would afford this Board to join in an Intercolonial Exhibition such as that contemplated; but, as the present Board of Nova Scotia is about to be changed, in accordance with an Act passed last session, they feel that they cannot do more than recommend the subject to the favourable consideration of the Provincial Government and Legislature, and of the gentlemen who may be selected as their successors to constitute the new Board. After some detail business the Board then adjourned.

EVENING MEETING, 8 o'clock.

The Board resumed business in the evening. Present: D. Matheson, Esq., V. P., in the chair. Messrs. Black, O'Brien, Cameron, Whitman, Archibald, Chisholm, Dakin, Spratt, and the Secretary.

The following gentlemen were introduced as a deputation from Truro:—J. B. Dickie, Esq., Custos of the County; J. Calkin, Esq., Vice-President of the Eastern Fruit Growers' Association; and Wm. Blair, Esq., President of the Onslow Agricultural Society.

The Secretary was then called upon to read Mr. Longworth's communication, previously referred to.

Mr. Dickie addressed the Board. He stated that a public meeting was held last week in Truro, at which it was decided to request the Board to hold the forthcoming Provincial Agricultural Exhibition in Truro. He pointed out how desirable it is to hold such exhibitions in agricultural districts, in the midst of agriculturists; that Truro is now connected by rail so as to form in more ways than one the central town of the Province; that it would be more convenient, especially for the Eastern farmers, to come to Truro; and that the inhabitants of Truro and surrounding country would cheerfully do everything in their power to promote the success of the exhibition.

Mr. Calkin followed, taking up in order the objections that might be made to holding the exhibition in Truro. The accommodation for visitors in Truro was ample, as the inhabitants generally would open their houses to visitors, whilst in Halifax the accommodation was confined to hotels, and the Halifax Hotels are sufficient only for their ordinary number of guests. Truro was prepared to make a handsome offer in the way of defraying the expense of the exhibition. Directions could be put up cheaper in Truro than in Halifax. Above all, exhibitions should have an educational object, and the beneficial effect, he thought, would be greater upon the inhabitants of an agricultural district than upon city people.

Mr. Blair then spoke. He thought he could not add much to what had been said by his colleagues; but was clearly of opinion that such exhibitions should not be held in the capital of the province. It was true, he said, that more people would attend the Exhibition in Halifax, for there was a larger population in the city, but, if held in the country, the right kind of people would have a better opportunity of being present. They could drive in their own wagons distances of 30, 40 or 50 miles, whilst city people might not care to go 60 or 80 miles by rail. At the recent Exhibition at Truro, \$175 had been collected in ten cent admissions in three hours. There was a great disadvantage in taking animals into the city, and at last Exhibition (1868), most of the animals exhibited were fancy stock owned by gentlemen in Halifax, who had very little intercourse with agriculturists. In New Brunswick and Ontario, the principle of rotation in regard to locality is

followed, and should also be adopted here if Provincial Exhibitions are to be successful.

The Vice-President invited an expression of the opinions of members of the Board.

Mr. Dakin said the Board had no power to alter the place, the Government had definitely fixed on Halifax. Mr. Matheson pointed out that if the Board really thought the place fixed unsuitable, they might express their opinion to the Government, and request reconsideration. Mr. O'Brien referred to the spirited action of the Truro people, but feared the time was past to make a change.

Mr. Cameron said that other parts of the Province had to be considered, especially the East, where there was no rail communication. If there was to be any change of place, he thought New Glasgow the true geographical centre, for Antigonish and Cape Breton had good right to be considered on account of their agricultural importance. But he doubted the wisdom of a change. Eastern farmers generally would like to have the Exhibition in Halifax, as stock and produce brought to Halifax would have a market, after being exhibited, that could not be looked for in Truro or New Glasgow.

Other members spoke of the necessity of persons in various parts of the Province visiting Halifax once a year at least, on business, and the Exhibition would be a convenient time for their doing so; besides many persons, especially young people, who had never been to Halifax, would rather go there to an Exhibition than to Truro.

The deputation then withdrew.

Moved by Mr. Sprott, that in the opinion of this Board the Provincial Exhibition of 1874 should be held in Halifax.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Whitman and passed unanimously.

The Secretary was instructed to insert a notice in the *Agricultural Journal*, to the effect that societies desiring Orchard Grass Seed may obtain a limited supply on presenting to Mr. Saunders a written order from the Member of the Board representing their County.

The Board then adjourned.

After the adjournment of the Board, the committee appointed to prepare the Prize list met, and made arrangements for dividing the labour, so as to promote the speedy completion of their work. In consequence of the recent wind and rain storms, John Ross, Esq., M. P. P., and B. Zwicker, Esq., Lunenburg, did not reach the city until after the business was nearly closed. Having gone over the Minutes with the President and Secretary, they approve generally of the proceedings.

GEORGE LAWSON, Secretary.

Mr. East's evidence before the Lords' Committee on the subject of the alleged scarcity of horses in England is very instructive, and a brief condensation of some of its leading points may not be without interest to our readers. Mr. East is a man of great experience as a horse dealer, a contractor, and a job-master, having regularly a thousand geldings at work. He buys young horses, breaks them at three years, but does not work them till four and a half. By sparing them for a year or a year and a half, two or three more years' work is got out of them. Horses in England are very much worse than they were, although there are still some as good as ever. Formerly it paid farmers to breed horses, now although prices have risen it does not pay them, for beef and mutton pay better. Fewer horses are kept on the farms; the Germans and French have of late years been buying up all the best mares they could obtain, consequently the English farmers have fewer animals to breed from, and these of an inferior description. Yorkshire used to supply large numbers, but now two cannot be got there where twenty were offered before. The farmers have sold their good mares at good prices to the foreigner, and now they have nothing left worth breeding from. Two very useful stallions that were put into the Beverley and Haulderness country had to be withdrawn from the stud because "there were no mares to put them to." Sucking colts that used to be worth eight pounds now sell for twenty-four. English contractors and dealers began to go to Ireland for horses. Mr. East went to Germany, but the horses although well broken and showy did not stand wear. Irish horses are now brought over to England in large numbers. The price of horses has been rising for the last ten years, but it is within the last two years that the greatest difference is observable. As the scarcity is due to decrease in breeding, it must continue to increase. All the horses of the London Omnibus Company are foreign, because they cannot get English. The remedy suggested for all this is that "the exportation of mares should be stopped;" but it seems rather late to lock the stable door now, and other suggestions are therefore made. Encourage breeding by taking taxes off working and breeding animals on a farm. Assist the farmers by stallions, as is done in Scotland, where at the Agricultural Show a premium of £50—two hundred and fifty dollars—is given for a horse with one condition, that he remain in the district to cover for a year. Then a noble Lord asks: Do you think £50 would make it worth the while of the owner of a stallion to keep him in the country and let him cover at an under price? Whereupon the business man replies: There

is nothing to prevent the premium being £100, or anything you like. To be sure settle the principle first, and the details will suggest their own adjustment.

THE Hop Crop in England and France is poor, very inferior to last year's; but Germany promises a fair yield. The American crop is also very short. The old stock of hops is very small. The increase in brewing and beer drinking is spoken of as "immense." All these facts point to high prices for hops.

SOME splendid awards have been made to British Colonies at the Vienna Exhibition. The Australian Colonies have received 139 medals besides diplomas for wines, woods, meats, fibres, minerals, fruits. Cape of Good Hope, 16 medals, besides other awards for diamonds and wool. Ceylon, 6 medals and as many diplomas. Mauritius, 11 medals, 6 diplomas, for sugars, woods, fibres. Jamaica has the cigar medal. Banner Brothers have a medal for Ashantee Implements, cloth, palm oil, nuts. Trinidad, medal for woods. Bahama, diplomas for sponges, fibres, shell work. As faithful reporters we should like to add the Canada Medal (which is omitted from the Jurors' Report.) The nearest guess we can make is: Leather Medal for scandals and slanders.

THE Belgian horticulturists have obtained a new plum, not yet known in England, which we advise our Nova Scotian fruit growers to look after. It is called the St. Aubert Plum. Outwardly it resembles the Golden Drop, in flavour and color of flesh the Greengage, but it is stated to ripen earlier and to be more productive than either. A figure, copied from the *Bulletin d'Arboriculture* is given in the *London Gardener's Chronicle* of 6th September.

THE Tomato Disease is worse this year than usual. It is very similar to, if not identical with the Potato Disease, and a moist Autumn is consequently ruinous to to es.

WE doubt whether the riches of our forests have as yet been fully realized. Wood Engravers are at their wits' end to find material to engrave upon, and here is an opinion expressed the other day respecting our native Amelanchier, which grows in almost every wood in Nova Scotia, and has not hitherto, so far as we know, been used even for firewood:—"Upon examining with a sharp instrument the species of various southern woods, deposited in the Museum of the Elliot Society, I was struck with the singular weight, density and fineness of Amelanchier Canadensis. I think I can

confidently recommend it as one of the best to be experimented on by the wood engraver."

THE September International Fruit Show held at Manchester was the best that has ever been seen in the north of England, and it is stated that the Society would profit to the extent of a thousand pounds sterling. The Earl of Derby presided in a "downpouring" rain. One bunch of Black Hamburg grapes weighed thirteen pounds and two ounces! The first prize three bunches were taken from a sixty year old Vine that annually yields four hundred pounds weight of grapes. The Duke of Buccleuch was the sort chosen this year for the prize for best seedling. The heaviest bunch in the show was a cluster of Syrian grape from Langholm, which weighed 16 lb. 6 oz. A Queen Pine apple from the Earl of Bective weighed 8 lb. 4 oz. The staging of fruit was all completed on the previous evening, and "finishing up" by seven o'clock in the morning, so that judges had time to make their decisions before the appearance of "the public." Cannot things be managed in this prompt way at our own small Exhibitions? In addition to Fruit, there were Flowers and Vegetables. Among the latter, there was the greatest gathering that has ever been seen out of Ireland, or in it, of varieties of potato,—

"The blessed fruit that grows at the root." King of the Flukes was decided to be the perfection of a potato. Veitch's Giant Autumn Cauliflower was shown in beautiful compact white froth-like heads of 15 inches across; the eatable part of one of these cauliflowers is said to fill a hat box. It appears that the Savoy is not genteel enough for a gentleman's table in England. The Cesarean Cow Cabbage is spoken of by the reporter of the exhibition as having been sold in Regent Quadrant at one shilling per seed; the flower stems were reputed to form avenues to shelter exposed farms. Amid such triumphs of skill, is it to be wondered at that several gentlemen offered on the spot a hundred guineas apiece to pay off the debt on the Manchester Society's garden.

THE fifth National Cat Show was held in the Crystal Palace, London, from 20th to 23rd September.

THE Sheep sales in England have brought very high prices this season. A lot of 34 Shropshire Downs, sold singly at the Hattons, averaged £33 14s. 6d. each. At Panton a yearling Lincoln Ram was sold for a thousand dollars to Thomas Russell, Esq., of Auckland, New Zealand. The same gentleman paid \$500 for another sheep and his nine Lincolns cost \$2380. One Lincoln Ram was hired for

the season for \$325. At Biscuthorpe, Mr. Russell bought 13 more rams for \$1788.

MR. McLENNAN has sent in the Annual Return of members' payments of the Middle River (Victoria) Agricultural Society, showing a membership of eighty-eight fully paid up at 8th September.

THE end of August gale, although so destructive to shipping and sea side property in Cape Breton, does not appear to have been so disastrous to farm crops as was anticipated. Mr. McLennan, of Middle River informs us that in his locality the grain crops have not suffered much, although quite a number of barns were blown down, causing considerable loss and inconvenience to the owners. Hay was an average crop and was saved in good condition by all except those who suffered from the gale. The potato crop is not so abundant as last year, not being so numerous in the ground, but of excellent quality. Oats, Barley and Wheat, at the time of writing, (8th Sept.) all promised to yield good crops.

MR. DICKSON, President of the Parrsborough Agricultural Society, has sent in the Annual Return, showing an attested membership of exactly 100. The Society is desirous of obtaining one of Dick's patent Potato Diggers, "with shovel plow and cultivator, price \$15.00." We have ordered the Digger from Mr. Badgely of St. Catherine's, but fear it will not reach Parrsborough in time to be of service this season. Mr. Dickson suggests as a good plan, that the Board of Agriculture should order a lot of them,—say one or two dozen to be distributed among those societies that will accept of them at cost and charges. By this plan they would probably be supplied cheaper than by ordering a single one, as the advertisement says: "A liberal discount from the above prices will be made to the trade." Mr. Dickson's suggestion is a very good one, and we have no doubt that the Board of Agriculture will be prepared to do their part, if a sufficient number of Agricultural Societies express their willingness to benefit by it. Mr. Dickson states that in the Parrsborough district the potato crop is good this year.

THE season for gardening is now reaching its close, yet there is much work to be done, chiefly with a view to results that may be realized during the following summer. We therefore condense from the *Gardeners' Monthly* some seasonable "Hints":—

In most of the countries of Europe, summer gardening is the most attractive, and most that is done there is with that view. With us the spring and

autumn is more enjoyable, and if American gardening is ever to have a distinctive feature of its own, it will be efforts specially directed to both of these. Our summers are usually hot and dry, and people are either "away," or very much indisposed for out-door enjoyment, except such as may be found in shady woods, or on some heights where the cool breezes blow. At any rate we shall not go wrong by doing our best for good effects with spring flowers, and it is time to think of these things now. There is scarcely anything more beautiful in spring than a bed of Hyacinths and Tulips well intermixed. The Hyacinths go out of flower just as the Tulips come in. In the spring, Gladiolus and Tuberoses can be placed between these; or if desirable, some flowering bedding plants, and in this way the gaiety and interest can be preserved from spring to fall. Crown Imperials are capital things for the centre of small beds, and the regular bedding plants can go round them. Narcissuses keep their foliage too long after flowering, as does the Snowdrop. These can hardly be made available where regular bedding is desirable for summer. They are best in odd patches by themselves. Crocus does well anywhere. It may even be set in the grass about the lawn, as it is generally over before the first mowing takes place. But it would not be admitted into our best kept lawns. The vast tribe of lilies come in rather late for spring gardening, but few will care to be without them. Besides these there are many little items which are noted in almost all bulb catalogues from which many interesting spring blooms can be had. No one will go amiss in looking well to this class of plants. The best time to plant is from now to frost. Mice and vermin are very liable to attack these roots. Poisoning is the best remedy.

In travelling through Canada or the United States, one cannot but be struck with the fact that there is a growing taste for gardening as a fine art; but that very little knowledge exists as to what should or can be done. It is, indeed surprising, with so much attempted gardening, there should be so little true taste; and yet not more so perhaps that there should be so many buildings and so few specimens of fair architecture. Yet it is not that our people are slow to learn, but that they have nothing to learn from. The great want of the time is a better knowledge of landscape gardening, and true taste among our nurserymen and florists. In some places it is easy to see there is some one about. At Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland and St. Louis, it is easy to see, by the not uncommon specimens of good taste, that there is one somewhere near who has been sowing the

good seed, and in other places we see, once in a while, a specimen of what good gardening should be; but generally this is the result of missionary work from the places before mentioned, and not from regular residents on the spot. Good landscape gardeners are wanted all over the country; not men whose ideas run into the higher and more expensive channels of art, although these are by no means so numerous as they ought to be; but good men who have the capacity to regulate their recommendations to what those who employ them can understand and afford. As we have said, nurserymen and florists can do more by example. It is very rare that we see any place with any more taste than a common fruit garden or farm, where a single eye is kept to the immediate return of every dollar spent and nothing else. We know that nothing pays a florist better than to lead off in these matters of taste. He creates a custom which it is very profitable for him to supply. We know one who takes a pleasure in doing a little every year. He cannot do much, but every year he does something which every one admires. Last year he moved a few large arborvites of which he had an over stock, very carefully so as to make a background to a small curved border. Adopting our hint about the beauty of hollyhocks when seen against a background of evergreens, he has a row of most beautiful varieties forming a line in front of these. Then he has a row of Coleus in front of these, again, before these is a row of Chrysanthemums, and in front of them a row of bedding Geraniums of many shades of color. So pretty is the effect of even this simple arrangement, which may be so easily improved on, that it is admired by so many as to get him many orders for similar material next season.

Another matter we saw which pleased us. There were on the lawn belts and borders of shrubbery; but in front of these belts were Geraniums, Petunias and Verbenas, besides other gay colored bedding plants. Now beds of these plants are very common in flower gardens, but this combination of shrubbery and flowers is very unusual, and is capable of very varied application. It is just these little things which cost nothing much but a few minutes study, which every nurseryman and florist might have, and which would go a long way to develop the taste for beautiful grounds, which everywhere exists, but remains dormant for want of encouragement of the kind.

Shrubs for this kind of gardening we have alluded to, should of course be of a free flowering character. Of those which can be made very effective, the following may be used: *Pyrus japonica*, the red and the white; *Spiraea prunifolia*, *S. Reevesii*; *S. Billardii*; *Deutzia gracilis*, sea-

bra, and *crenata pleno*; *Weigelia rosea* and *W. amabilis*, *Philadelphus coronarius*, and *P. Gordonianus*; Persian and even the common Lilacs; Tartarian and Fly Honeysuckles; Hawthorns, Double Almonds and perhaps some others. But all these are common in most nurseries; are very easy to grow, and very pretty effects may be had at a small outlay.

Many people who have got but a few of these plants, will like to raise some more. This a good time to take off cuttings. Of those we have named all but the *Pyrus* will grow by cuttings; it grows by pieces of roots. Cuttings should be made about four or six inches long, and planted out in rows and set two or three inches below the surface of the ground. In spring planting we put them right level with the surface.

In many parts the leaves will have changed color previous to the incoming of winter, and the planting of trees and shrubs will commence as soon as the first fall showers shall have cooled the atmosphere and moistened the soil. What leaves remain should be stripped off, and the main shoots shortened. They will then do better than if planted very late. In fact, if planting cannot be finished by the beginning of November, in the Northern and Middle States, it is better as a rule, deferred till spring. In those States where little frost occurs, this rule will not apply. The roots of plants grow all winter, and a plant set out in the fall has the advantage over spring set trees, that its roots in spring are in a position to supply the tree at once with food. This is, indeed, the theory fall planters rely on; but in practice it is found that severe cold dries up the wood, and the frosts draw out the roots, and thus more than counterbalance any advantage from the pushing of new roots. Very small plants are, therefore, best left till spring for their final planting. It is, however, an excellent plan to get young things on hand in fall and bury them *entirely with earth*, until wanted in spring. Such things make a stronger growth the next season, than if just dug before transplanting.

At this season of the year, people think of making cuttings of bedding and other plants, in order for another year. The best way to propagate all the common kinds of bedding plants is to take a frame or hand-glass and set it on a bed of very sandy soil in the open air. The sand should be fine and sharp, and there is perhaps, nothing better than river sand for this purpose. The glass may be white-washed on the inside, so as to afford additional security against injury from the sun's rays. Into this bed of sand, cuttings of half ripened wood of the desirable plants may be set, and after putting in, slightly watered. Even very rare plants often do better this way than when under



treatment in a regular propagating house. In making cuttings it is best to cut the shoots just under a bud—they root better, and are not so likely to rot off and decay. A cutting of about three eyes is long enough for most strong growing things, such as Geraniums, Fuchsias, &c.

It is very strange that people will continue to grow trees year after year without any fruit, and yet praise their system as the best possible one against any thing else that can be done. We have contended for years that fruit culture will never be successful until some very different system than that usually praised shall be adopted. The ground must be so dry to grow good fruit that water will not lie 24 hours in summer (in winter it is of no consequence) without passing away; the fibrous roots must be kept as near the surface as possible and kept shaded from the intense heat of summer. Then they must be kept highly fed by occasional dressings of surface manure. These are the principles without which, depend on it, American fruit culture will with occasional exceptions always be a failure.

The planting of the Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry will soon be in season. Choose a dry piece of ground. If not naturally dry, it is best to throw the earth up into banks or ridges and plant on them. This is cheaper and better than underdraining. In planting, if the roots appear deep, cut away some of the deeper ones and shorten some of the top of the tree at the same time. This is particularly true of dwarf Pears which are often grafted on rather long Quince stocks. Cut all away of the quince root but about six inches, and if this should be found to leave few roots, cut away the top correspondingly. Most of the failures with dwarf Pears comes from bad quince roots, so deep in the ground that the lower parts decay, and this decay gradually communicates upwards until the whole system becomes diseased. The more tenacious the subsoil the more necessary is it to attend to this matter. We spoke of pruning in proportion to injury. It will be found that all trees are a little injured by removal, therefore all trees should be a little pruned at transplanting.

Trees that have long stems exposed to hot suns or drying winds, become what gardeners call "hide-bound," that is, the old bark becomes indurated—cannot expand and the tree suffers much in consequence. Such an evil is usually indicated by grey lichens which feed on the decaying bark. In these cases a washing of weak lye or of lime water is very useful; indeed where the bark is healthy, it is beneficial thus to wash the trees, as many eggs of insects are thereby destroyed.

Whitewash is frequently resorted to by farmers; but the great objection is its un-

sightly appearance—the result is otherwise good. The great opposition to washes formerly was, that the pores of the bark were closed by them—this was on the supposition that the bark was alive, but the external bark of most trees has been dead years before the time of application; and the "breathing," if so the operations of the pores can be called, is through the crevices formed in the old bark by the expansion of the growing tree, by which the living bark below has a chance of contact with the air. No matter what kind of coating is applied to the bark of a tree, it will soon crack sufficiently by the expansion of the trunk to permit all the "breathing," necessary.

A Carleton, Yarmouth, correspondent sends his Nova Scotian Fruit experiences to the *American Fruit Recorder*, which we see quoted in the *Canada Farmer*. Although the information comes to us in a roundabout way, after being sifted through Yankee and Ontarian printing presses, yet our readers may like to hear something of what Carleton has to say. He has little trouble with fruit trees and vines in the way of winter killing. Grape vines grow finely without winter protection, but have never been known to ripen fruit in Yarmouth County. An intelligent neighbour gets one pound of butter from every ten quarts of milk, and from his best cows one pound for every eight quarts of milk, which he thinks would be considered good even in New York. Of apples that do very well in Yarmouth, are enumerated Red Astrachan, Duchess of Oldenburg, Gravenstein, Ribston Pippin, Northern Spy, Nonpareil, Vandevore, Wagener and Talman Sweet; the yield is fair and the quality remarkably good. The Baldwin does not seem to do well. Borers and Codlin moths are unknown. Happy Yarmouth! Vicar of Winkfield does well as a dwarf pear. Agriculturist Strawberry has failed. Wilson's Albany has succeeded, but the fruit is too sour. Blueberries and Huckleberries sell for four or five cents per quart. Halifax is a better market.

Last month we gave a pretty full account of the Agricultural uprising in the West. Our *Home Journal*, of New Orleans, comes to us with farther details as to the progress of the movement in the South. St. Helena Grange has installed as its officers a Master, an Overseer, a Lecturer, a Steward and Assistant Steward, a Chaplain, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and a Gatekeeper. All these are gentlemen-farmers. The Lady Officers are a Ceres and a Pomona, both married ladies, and a Flora and an Assistant Steward, whose names are preceded by Miss. Five Granges were installed in the Parish in

four days. It is believed that the Granges will accomplish everything proposed; that ere long every parish in Louisiana will be thoroughly organized; and that "the corrupt elements disgracing the national government will be speedily cleaned out."

The Clements Agricultural Society in Annapolis County is losing no time in making purchases of improved Stock for the use of members.

In reference to the Potato Digger ordered from Messrs. Badgley, Mr. T. D. Dickson, of Parrsborough, writes: "If it should prove satisfactory no doubt there will be a large demand for them in future years. The digging of potatoes as now practised is a tedious backbreaking operation. It takes a man five to ten days to dig one acre. I hope therefore that our Digger will be received here safely and in good time to try it this Fall, and, on trial, that it will respond unmistakably to the numerous recommendations of it from those who have used it." Three of these Diggers, imported by the Board, were purchased last Fall by Societies in Cape Breton. We hope the secretaries of these Societies will not think we are putting them to an unreasonable amount of trouble in asking them to let us hear how the implements are liked by the Cape Breton farmers.

Mr. J. S. M. Jones writes to us that the Weymouth Society is in very good working order. The members have paid up their fees without being called upon, and appear to be well satisfied. They imported from Jarline & Co. considerable quantities of superphosphate, (Cumberland) and so far, find it a cheap and good fertilizer. The Alderney bull, purchased from Charles Cahon, of Yarmouth, has produced fine working stock, and so far the members appear to be well satisfied with him. Crops about Weymouth, excepting Apples, are more than an average, particularly the potatoes. The quality is fine, and there is very little rot among them.

The Vienna Exhibition is not without its lessons to the Agriculturist. The following notes on some of the Implements and Machinery exhibited, we extract from the *European Mail*, a very useful "Monthly Summary of North American News," published in London:—

POTATO RAISING PLOUGH.—We have from time to time drawn attention to several agricultural implements, made by the leading manufacturers, on the ground that colonists cannot be too well informed upon all matters which have a tendency to improve farming and to economise labour. The implement under notice, which is manufactured by J. and F. Howard, has attracted considerable

notico at Vienna, as also at the Royal Irish Agricultural Show just held. Its labour-saving power may be realised when we say that a man with a pair of hands can raise from three to four acres of potatoes in a day. It leaves fewer in the ground than when dug by hand, and raises the roots without scratching the skins. Then for earthing-up potatoes, it will be found to be of greater use than the ordinary ridging plough, as it throws the earth lightly on to the plants, and the draught is easier. Another advantage is that it can be readily converted into a ridging plough by the addition of a pair of breasts, which are manufactured for the purpose. These ploughs are made with one or two wheels, and of various sizes—the average weight of a plough being 1½ cwt. From inquiries we made we found there had been a great demand for them in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, Austria, and Hungary.

**THE NEW UNION DOUBLE PLOUGH**—manufactured by J. & F. Howard—has been made perfect by a combination of patents; one of the leading features of this plough is that the lifting out of work at "land's end" is done entirely by the horses. The ploughman has merely to release a lever handle, when, by the onward motion of the horses, the shares are lifted out of the ground—a process which greatly facilitates the "turning." We noticed that some of the ploughs on view were made with bodies entirely of wrought iron. While this reduces the weight, it adds to the strength and durability of the plough. They are made from 2½ to 3½ cwt. While we were at the stand there were some Bohemian farmers present. They had perhaps never before seen anything so complete in the shape of a plough. Indeed its mechanism seemed to puzzle them not a little. One of the party who it was easy to see had been used to the old wooden appliance which necessitates the raising of the handles to get it to work, remarked upon the weight of the plough under notice, as he lifted in the primæval fashion. The gentleman in attendance, however, soon set him right by explaining that the handles did not require elevating, because the coulter worked of its own action. "This, it appears, was no new experience to the attendant, who had to give similar explanations every day. It is satisfactory to note that these explanations generally resulted in an order, and that the plough is likely to be generally used in the countries where wider furrows are ploughed than in England; they have been much in demand since they have been shown at Vienna—several having been sold for the estate of Prince Liechtenstein, in Bohemia. They weigh from 1½ to 3 cwt., and they can be had for something like a five pound note apiece. These ploughs also attracted much attention at the recent Royal Irish Agricultural Show. We should add that during our stay in Vienna we learnt the "Howard's Besserabian Plough" was in great demand in Southern Russia, where they were being sent by the hundred. It is a strong implement of the simplest design and construction, made of wrought iron and steel, and with wrought iron wheels. It is intended for deep ploughing, and will stand a deal of rough usage.

**THE Steam Thrashing Machine** is a very useful machine, and specially adapted for countries where straw is used as feed for horses; for while it thrashes the corn, it chops the stalks into chaff, which is stacked by means of an elevator that blows it into position.

This machine which is manufactured by Ransomes, Sims & Head is much used in South America. When the machine is at work, the wheat, barley, or oats to be thrashed, are placed in at the top of the machine in the ordinary manner, and the grain comes out at one end of the machine, perfectly clean and ready for market; whilst the straw passes out of the other end into the straw chopper, which reduces it into small pieces perfectly separated and softened, in the same way as when trodden out by cattle; in addition to which the straw thus chopped up is entirely free from dirt, dust, or dung. The results obtained by these machine in practice have shown that they are much more economical than the old system of treading out the grain. The farmer is enabled to thrash a large quantity of grain in a short space of time, and without the immense loss which has always attended the method hitherto employed; in addition to which he obtains a better price for his grain, owing to its being perfectly clean and of a uniform sample; and the cattle also thrive better on the straw chopped by the machine, on account of its freedom from dirt. The chopped straw may be raised to a stack of almost any height by means of a blast elevator, consisting of a fan, revolving in a sheet-iron box fixed to the front of the thrashing machine. This fan draws all the chopped straw away from the rollers, and blows it through the square wooden tube, which can be raised or lowered to any height by means of a common winch. This apparatus will effect a saving of at least four men, besides preventing the chopped straw from being blown away between the machine and the stack.

**THE Machines for washing, scouring and drying wool** occupy a prominent place in the machinery department of the Vienna Exhibition. They are manufactured at Rochdale by John & William McNaught, and will wash equally well either the longest or shortest of wools, and will deliver them in a beautifully free and open condition—such as is seldom otherwise obtained. When only a moderate or small quantity of wool is required to be washed, a single machine may be used, the wool being passed twice through the machine—the first time to scour it, the second time to wash or rinse it. When a considerable quantity of wool is to be washed, it is the custom to arrange two, three, or four machines connected in the same manner as the two machines (double machine) the wool being scoured and washed at one operation. The greatest portion of the grease and sand or dirt from the wool accumulates in the trough of the first machine. When requisite, the trough of this machine is emptied and refilled with the liquor that has been used in the second machine; which in the case of three machines (a triple machine) may be refilled by the liquor that has been used in the third machine. If there be four machines (a quadruple machine) the liquor used in the fourth machine runs in a similar manner be transmitted to the third machine. The last trough in a double, triple, or quadruple machine may, if required, be used for rinsing in clear cold water, a volume of which may be kept constantly flowing through it. It is a specialty in these machines that the liquor is emptied out of one machine into another by means of a patent steam jet transmitter. This consists of a steam jet introduced in the pipes connecting the troughs, and, when required,

causes the liquor to flow from one trough to the other very rapidly and also allows of the machines or troughs standing all on the same level, instead of at different levels. It also dispenses with the objectionable inclined endless apron or feeder, hitherto used to convey the wool from the squeezers of the first or preceding machines up into the machines that follow. In dispensing with the endless apron, the space that was occupied by it, say about three feet for each machine, is saved. The quantity of steam required to transmit the liquid contents of one trough into another is very small and is all utilised in warming up the liquor in its passage. Another speciality consists in a wool washing machine, which is used in rooms where there is not sufficient length for the requisite number of ordinary straight machines. The trough instead of being straight forms an elbow, thus the feeding part is at right angles with the delivering part. By this method a number of machines may be arranged on three sides of a small room, and still deliver one to another continuously. By the lifting apparatus, the wool after passing through the scouring or washing trough is conveyed to the squeezers with the greatest regularity and certainty. This is the most important feature of a wool washing machine, and it is in this feature that this machine particularly excels. The swing rakes are balanced and fitted with adjustable radius motion. The perforated false bottom plates are all drilled and cleanly countersunk, and the squeezer rollers are fitted with an improved lift whereby they can be relieved from the pressure of the weights when not in work. The machine requires very little power, as all its motions are smooth, simple, and perfectly balanced. Once washed, it is necessary to dry the wool, and this is accomplished by another of Messrs. McNaught's ingenious machines. The agent employed is warm or hot air dispensed by two longitudinal fans. The heat may be varied from cool to hot by regulating the supply of steam to the pipes, or the machine may even be worked entirely by cold air if required. When the wool is wanted to be quickly dried, however, hot air is indispensable. The wool is placed upon wire-works at the top of the machine, the air being blown through by the fans which work beneath. Six passages in the feet and four openings in the ends of the machine supply the latter with air, a very large volume of which passes in contact with the steam pipes, and is distributed evenly through the entire surface of the wool. Both of these machines were tested in our presence, and worked most admirably. They rank among the curiosities of the hall, and crowds of people stand around and examine them, being struck with amazement when, after forty minutes' manipulation, they see the dirty, grimy merino fleeces thrown out perfectly spotless.

**THE annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association** was held at London, Ontario, on 26th September, Rev. Robert Burnett, President, in the chair. The membership has reached nearly 3000. At the recent exhibition at Boston they carried off 6 medals.

**The Guelph Central Fair**, just finished, is less imposing, but in some of its de-



partments not less important than the Provincial Exhibition of Ontario. The Draught and Agricultural horses were greatly in excess and partly in real excellence superior to the blood horses and roadsters. Altogether the display was a very fine one.

The sheep pens formed an attraction to a large number of visitors, and it may be said of this department, as of the horse and cattle, that it exceeds all previous shows. In C. tswolds the principal exhibitors were J. C. Craig, Edmonton; J. C. Smith, of the same place; F. W. Stone, Mr. Miller, of Pickering, and Mr. James Russell, of Markham, who wrested prizes from even the magnificent imported stock that was on the ground. There were one pen of ewes that took the gold medal at the World's Fair at Vienna, a few weeks ago, and another pen that won lately at Plymouth and Bristol, England. Mr. Wm. William Whitelow, of Guelph, and Mr. Joseph Parkinson of Eramosa, are large exhibitors in Leicesters; also Mr. Adam Oliver, of Downey. Mr. Stone is also a large exhibitor of South-downs.

The hencoops were visited early, almost before the matutinal heroics of the roosters had subsided. There is a large collection. A lot of white Leghorn are fine-looking birds. Cochins, buff and black, are in great variety, while the Brahmas are in still greater force. Spangled Hamburgs and Spanish fowls, crested Polands and Bantams, are here in great numbers. Mr. Thomas, of Brooklin, shows a couple of French hares and a brace of English pheasants, which formed quite an attraction.

In grains the display was not large, but the quality was very fair, superior, it is thought, to that of last year. The samples of white and red winter wheat were very good. The spring wheat was a fine berry, but not so bright as we have seen. The barley (the present price of which gives it a consequence equal to that of wheat), was of good quality. Other grains, peas and oats were also of fine quality. The smaller seeds, tares, flax, and clover on exhibition were good samples. This part of the the show was quite up to, if it did not surpass that of last year.

The roots were not particularly noticeable either in quantity or quality, and no doubt far inferior to what may be seen any day on the Halifax peninsula, where we can grow roots. Of course there were good articles in turnips, bigas, carrots, mangolds, and some particularly fine potatoes, but there was nothing that arrested the attention. The exhibitors, however, had no reason to be ashamed of their productions.

The flowers formed a fine, decorative display, placed on a tier above and ex-

tending the entire length of the stands occupied by the fruit. These details we have gleaned from a full report in the *Globe*.

We desire to call the attention of officers of Agricultural Societies to Mr. Newcombe's advertisement of Durham Bull in the present number.

We have received from the Hon. Geo. Brown a supply of Catalogues of his great sale of thorough-bred Short Horns, which is to take place at Bow Park, three miles from Brantford, Ontario, on Thursday, October 16, 1873. Sixty-five lots of Short Horns are offered, besides a number of Berkshire Pigs. Copies of the catalogue may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Halifax, or to Mr. Venables at the Legislative Library, Province Building.

We hope that every Agricultural Society in the Province is ready to give a liberal response to the application about to be made by the Board of Agriculture for a subscription to aid the Prize List of the forthcoming Exhibition.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture is now prepared to receive Pedigrees of thorough-bred animals for registration, of the following classes, viz.: (1.) Short Horns. (2.) Devons. (3.) Ayrshires. The fee for each registration, which will entitle the person registering to a certificate, is 30 cents.

THE recent remarkable sale at New York Mills, in the State of New York, of the Short Horn Herd of Hon. Samuel Campbell, has excited much interest, and, as conflicting accounts of the prices paid have appeared in some of the papers, we have much satisfaction in furnishing our readers with the following accurate and carefully corrected report, for which we are indebted to the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington:—

#### DUCHESSES.

1st Duchess of Onecida, \$30,600; 7th Duchess of Onecida, \$19,000; 10th Duchess of Geneva, \$35,000; 6th Duchess of Onecida, calved November, 1872, \$15,300; 13th Duchess of Thorndale, \$15,000; 4th Duchess of Onecida, 25,000; 8th Duchess of Geneva, \$40,600; 10th Duchess of Onecida, \$27,000; 9th Duchess of Onecida, \$3,000; 12th Duchess of Thorndale, \$5,700; 3rd Duchess of Onecida, \$15,600; 8th Duchess of Thorndale, \$450; 15th Duchess of Geneva, (withdrawn); 5th Duchess of Onecida (died).

#### OXFORDS.

3rd Countess of Oxford, \$9,100; 2nd Countess of Oxford, \$2,100; 12th Maid of Oxford, \$6,000; 2d Maid of Oxford, \$6,000; 3rd Maid of Oxford, \$1,000; 7th Lady of Oxford, \$400; 12th Lady of Oxford, \$7,000.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Lady Knightley 2nd, \$3,100; Lady Knightley 3rd, \$5,000; Lady Knightley 4th, \$4,000; Rosamond 7th, \$700; Rosamond 5th, \$700; Rosamond 4th, \$550; Lady Newham 4th, \$250; Lady Newham 5th, \$450; Lady Newham 6th, \$775; Lady Newham 8th, \$1,100; Lady Newham 10th, \$525; Rosamond 10th, \$2,050; Rosamond, 12th, \$525; Lady Newham 9th, \$400; Lady Newham 2nd, \$205; Lady Newham 11th, \$105; Lady Newham 12th, \$305; Brenda, \$2500; Berlanda, \$2,300; Berlina, \$325; Bloom 2nd, \$800; Bloom 4th, \$1,000; Bloom 5th, \$900; Mazurka 9th, \$600; Moselle, \$1,425; Moselle, 6th, \$800; Magnolia, \$225; Peri 5th, \$1,300; Peri 4th, \$1,700; Lady Bates 1st, \$3,250; Lady Bates 5th, \$1,100; Lady Bates 6th, \$2,300; Lady Bates 7th, \$1,600; Lady Bates, \$305; Wild Flower, \$400; Wilda, \$950; Vacuna, \$475; Victoria 7th, \$1,525; Victoria 9th, \$800; Victoria 10th, \$500; Alpha, \$500; Alpha, \$300; Adalina, \$500; Arabella, \$425; Armentine, \$500; Araminta (1867), \$500; Aleyone, \$700; Araminta (1871), \$425; Adeliza, \$400; Atlantic Gwynne, \$2,000; Miss Gwynne, \$1,700; Roan Duchess 3rd, \$1,025; Butterfly Belle, \$875; Butterfly Beauty, \$270; Butterfly Bland, \$825; Baron Oxford's Beauty, \$1,500; Her Heifer Calf, \$500; Beautys' Pride, \$1,725; May Lass 2nd, \$800; Lady Worcester 4th, \$3,000; Lady Worcester 5th, \$3,100; Sidonia 2nd, \$800; Sidonia 4th, \$530; Cherry Constance, \$1,100; Cherry Constance 2nd, \$1,725; Empress of Acomb, \$525; White Empress, \$1,000; Fidessa, \$555; War Trophy, \$250; Water Lily, \$1,125; Mistress Ford, \$500; Lady Valentine, \$525; Rose of Summer (out of health.)

#### BULLS.

2nd Duke of Onecida, \$12,000; 4th Duke of Onecida, \$7,600; Alderman, \$250; Advance, 1871, \$180; Wild Oats, \$160; 7th Duke of Onecida, \$4,000; Waterman, \$325; Fidalgo, \$275; Mill Coy, \$300; Prince Alfred, \$660; 10th Earl of Oxford, \$2,500; Roderigo, \$200; 6th Lord Oxford, \$1,300; Rufus, \$350; Baron Bates 5th, \$525; Bright Butterfly, \$200; Bull Calf of Lady Worcester, \$450.

#### FOR SALE.

A superior DURHAM BULL, colour red with a few white spots, three years old in July last past. He will weigh between seventeen and eighteen hundred. He was sired by "Sir William," a full bred Durham Bull, imported from Canada by the Board of Agriculture of N. S. Dam by "Sir Gaspar," also a full bred Durham Bull, bred in Windsor from a Cow and Bull, imported from England by the Government of N. S., at the time Sir Gaspar LeMarchant was Governor. Grand Dam by "Peter the Great," a cross of Durham and Hereford; Great Grand-Dam by "White Star," a thorough-bred Durham Bull bred by Samuel Chipman of Cornwallis. Great-Great-Grand-Dam by "Young Favourite," also Great-Great-Grand-Dam by "Young Favourite," which Bull was imported by the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, in the year 1839 or 1840, and selected by the late G. R. Young. Terms on application to the subscriber. Reference to Dr. C. C. Hamilton and R. W. Starr, the latter having bred the above Bull.

D. H. NEWCOMBE,  
Pero, Cornwallis.

October 4th, 1873.

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