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

**VOL. III.**

**HALIFAX, N. S., JULY, 1878.**

**No. 17.**

**PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.**

We hope our farmers and others interested in our agricultural pursuits are not, in the heat of approaching political contest, neglecting the necessary preparations for our Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition to be held at Truro on the 1st of October. These exhibitions have now become part of our great agricultural machinery that has been running so smoothly and so effectively for the last decade. We have reached that niche that to turn back at least would be immediate destruction. So we want to keep the subject of Provincial Exhibitions constantly before our farmers, and want them to become strongly impressed with the fact, that its successful issue is not alone in the management by the Committee immediately in charge, but that a responsibility rests upon all of us. A large exhibit implies a large attendance, and that means a financial and industrial success. We hope that our farmers are making every endeavor to be present at the Annual Show, and to take of their Stock, Dairy Produce, Roots and Vegetable, &c., &c., whatever they think will make a good exhibit and reflect credit upon our Province, and especially upon themselves as exhibitors.

The Committee in Colchester County are as active as we generally find Colchester agriculturists to be. The exhibition building of 1876 has been materially improved. The gallery has been completely floored over, thus giving double the quantity of room for Woollen exhibits,

and exhibits in the Fine Art Department. A Band and Speaker's Gallery have been arranged, which will add very materially to the improvement of the building and to the convenience of the crowds of visitors that will assemble. The office accommodation for the press and officials of the exhibition has been greatly enlarged. On the whole the building, though not architecturally a handsome building, is now as convenient as possible for holding such a great Fair as our Annual Exhibitions.

Outside, too, work has been going on with considerable energy. A large shed has been erected for Agricultural Implements. This is certainly a necessity in connection with Exhibition Buildings. The Sheep and Pig pens in the rear of the main building have been converted into Cattle Stalls, thus giving ample accommodation for hundreds of head of neat Stock. The Sheep and Pig pens, 200 in number, have been erected in front of the building along the eastern fence. A constant supply of running water is to be brought into the grounds by pipes from the main pipes that supply the water required for domestic use and for fire purposes throughout the town. This will be a great convenience and an advantage over any similar arrangements attempted at previous exhibitions out of Halifax. Since 1876 the commissioners of the building have enclosed a much larger extent of land, and the Exhibition Grounds in Colchester County now embrace eleven and three-quarters acres.

The Committee on Judges will at once

commence their work, and Agricultural Societies that have not forwarded a list of names for the different classes are requested to do so at once. The Committee are doing their best to carry out the suggestions of the Central Board relative to having one or more Judges on Thoroughbred Stock from without our own Province. One such has already been obtained. Any information relative to the arrangements and general outline of the work will be readily furnished on application to the Secretary.

We have received from the Rev James Rosborough, Musquodoboit Harbor, a few spring-flowering Shrubs, collected by him in that district, viz., two native Honeysuckles, *Lonicera ciliata* and *L. cærulea*, and the bake-apple plant of Nova Scotia, the Cloud Berry of old Scotland, *Rubus Chamæmorus*.

We regret that there is not room in this number for pedigrees of thoroughbred cattle recently registered.

A valuable paper by Dr. Reid on Scientific Agriculture is also unavoidably postponed.

Several other articles prepared for this number have to lie over.

Mr J. L. HEMON writes that the pure Ellesmere Sow purchased at Lucyfield Farm by the Liverpool Agricultural Society, has had a litter of eight pigs, six of which have been successfully reared.

## REPORTS ON THE PRESENT CONDITION OF CROPS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE.

Truro, June 26th, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your note, it is extremely gratifying to me to be able to report that the crops in this part of the Province look as promising as I have ever known them for the time of the year, and betoken more than an average harvest. The season having been very favorable for timely sowing and planting, enabled farmers to cultivate more ground than usual, a result which, to some extent no doubt, may be attributed to the fact that the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition will be held in Truro this Fall. One pleasing and very noticeable feature in the character of the crops, is the large percentage of wheat compared with the yield of late years, to say nothing about that of former times. Perhaps you are not aware that in the early history of this County, wheat was more plentiful than money, and instances have been known where bonds were drawn in the alternative, leaving it optional with the obliger to pay one hundred pounds, or other large sums, in coin or in wheat. Contrasting the successes of the old times farmer in wheat culture, with the poor results of the labours of their successors in the same directions, many Nova Scotian husbandmen have deplored their lot in the language of the poet:—

"Men are we; and must grieve when even the shade  
Of that which once was great has passed away."

However, thanks to the achievements of modern agriculture—a better acquaintance with soils, and more knowledge of manures—our farmers are beginning to realise that the great wheat days of Colchester have not passed away. Those who raised wheat last year were so much encouraged with their success that they sowed more this year, and their example has been followed by others. Last season David Lynds of North River, Onslow, from four and a half bushels sown, harvested fifty. This spring he committed ten bushels to five acres, and will doubtless get a return of one hundred bushels. Robert J. Pollock, Esq., of Lower Steviacke, also sowed a five acre field this spring, and there is hardly a farmer of note in any section of the County but has an acre or more under crop; and in the district of Tatamagouche—the mussel-mud region—the appearance of the fields is quite up to the idea of those who are desirous that our farmers should raise their own bread.

Haying will be on early, and a heavy crop may be expected. The late rains have done much to improve this crop. Potatoes, oats and barley are abundant in every direction, and present the finest appearance. Small seeds of all kinds look well this season, and the plants are getting ahead of the grubs, and it already appears pretty certain that a good crop of large roots is only a question of time, and, unless the remainder of the season is one of unusual drought, is assured. However our farmers have done their part, and must leave the rest to Him, who giveth the increase, and should

Never trouble trouble, till  
Trouble troubles them."

Yours, &c.,

I. L.

Shubenacadie, June 24th, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of the 19th inst., I would say that the prospect for a bountiful yield of all kinds of crop is very promising at present. The grass is very forward and will be a good crop; more wheat has been sown than for many years, and it generally looks well. Oats and barley, a full average crop, has been sown, which also looks well. About the same breadth of potatoes as last year has been planted, they also look well, although planted later than last year. In some places they have rotted in the ground owing to wet shortly after planting. Turnips, carrots and mangolds, about the usual quantity sown. It is too soon to say what this crop will be, we have had some very warm days lately, which has caused great growth, and now it is raining heavily

Yours, truly,

J. B. FRASER.

Mailand, June 24th, 1878.

PROFESSOR LAWSON,—The fine weather in April gave the grass an early start, and seasonable showers since have kept it growing so that we shall probably have a full crop. In May the wet weather prevented farmers, especially those on heavy and wet lands, from getting their crops in early. On dry and underdrained land, where sowing and planting were done early, the crops look well. A larger quantity of wheat has been sown than for many years, in fact almost every man with an available half acre has it in wheat, while larger farmers have proportionably larger fields; at present it has a good appearance.

Less oats and barley are sown than some other years. Potatoes, especially early planted ones, are looking finely, and give good promise for a bountiful crop. Mangolds, turnips, carrots, &c., a larger quantity than common has been sown, but with many have only been in the ground a short time, and the result is uncertain. Taken collectively the crops look well, and the prospect is bright of an abundant harvest.

Yours, truly,

STEPHEN PUTNAM.

Port Williams, 25th June, 1878.

A favourable growing season gives a fine appearance to our country and the promise of an abundant reward on the farmers labours. The busy time of seed planting is over, yet the farmer must work amongst and watch the growing plants. The hay crop is ahead of average years, both in time and quantity. On the dyked marshes clover was in bloom the first week in June, and timothy was headed the twentieth June. Winter grain came out well this Spring, both wheat and rye are now headed and promise a good crop. Spring wheat was much more sown than late years, the variety most sown being the Lost Nation. A new variety called the Golden Sheaf, introduced from Ontario, is having a trial. Barley was a good deal sown. Some enquiry was made about the Sicilian and Annat varieties of barley, for which prizes are offered in the Truro Exhibition prize list for 1878. Would some person give an account of these new sorts. Potatoes, the principal crop, are just growing above the ground, less breadth is planted than last year (some of last years crop did not pay the cost

of producing) the variety most planted is the Garnet Chili. A mark of improvement is the fine vegetable gardens now seen amongst us. The fruit trees are not all left in the fulness of their beauty, the Canker Worms in some orchards have stripped the trees as bare as winter, we might estimate about half the trees taken in this section. One of the remedies tried was Paris Green, the effects of which we do not yet know. The best time for fighting the little pest appears to be in the Autumn when the little millers are climbing the trees to deposit their many eggs.

EDWIN CHASE.

Paradise, June 22nd, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your enquiries of the 14th inst. respecting the state and prospects of the crops, I beg to say that the hay crop promises to be unusually good. Cereals of all kinds promise well, excepting Indian Corn, perhaps. Potatoes, mangolds, &c., also look well. The apple crop will probably be unusually good, despite the ravages of the Canker Worm in some places; pears, plums and cherries will be plentiful, I think, especially the latter.

The dairying business is being carried on extensively in this region, but the returns will not probably be correspondingly larger.

Speaking generally, the weather has been fine; the crops promise well, and the prospects for the farmer may be regarded as more than ordinarily cheering.

Yours truly,

A. LONGLEY.

Lower Canada, N. S., June 21st, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 19th is to hand and in reply, I beg to say, it is pretty early yet to venture an opinion upon the crops in this County, but so far as I can judge, the prospect looks favorable for the farmer in almost every respect. The hay crop will, without doubt, be very large, and will probably be harvested earlier than for many previous years.

Oats, more than average quantity have been sown, and are looking well. Winter wheat is not sown very extensively, but the crop is looking very finely indeed. Rye, barley and buckwheat look fairly, but not very much so."

Potatoes, the great staple of this County, have been planted quite as extensively as in other years, but it is yet rather soon to say much more of this crop. Garden vegetables look well.

Fruit.—The apple orchards in some parts of this County are looking well and promise a bountiful harvest. But in some districts they have been much injured by the Canker Worm, indeed some orchards are entirely stripped of their foliage. Various experiments were tried last autumn for their destruction, but apparently with but little success. This Spring some have tried dry (or powdered) Paris Green, mixed with water, at about the rate of a tablespoonful to a pail of water, and applied by means of a hand or force pump, this has, I think, done well, and with two or three applications in as many days, while the worms are small, will, I think, save the trees. But the crop this year will be very much lighter than it otherwise would have been on account of this pest. Pears are looking well. Plums, below an average. Other small fruits promise well generally.

On the whole the country is looking delightful, with the exception of a few blighted orchards, and, if any of our friends in town are troubled with that unpleasant feeling sometimes called the "blues," a drive through the King's and Annapolis valley would be the best prescription that I could offer for its cure.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours very truly,  
C. E. EATON.

Paradise, June 24th, 1878.

SIR,—Yours of the 19th inst. received, requesting information on the present state and prospects of the crops in this district.

**Wheat.**—Owing to last years success, both Winter and Spring wheat are more generally sown this year, which promise well, and we are looking forward to the time when our farmers may, by improved culture, and by the aid of Phosphates and other manures, be enabled to grow enough required for their own use.

Corn is not so extensively planted as in former years—this may be in part owing to the very low prices of corn meal. The present warm weather is giving it a good color and rapid growth. We cultivate no special varieties.

Barley and Oats are largely sown, and promise a heavy yield. We grow but little Rye.

Beans and Peas are much thought of, and are grown for feed for cattle as well as for family use.

Potatoes not so largely planted this year. Mangold Wurtzel and Turnips are more generally cultivated for dairy stock, and are consequently taking the place of potatoes, which we consider a step in the right direction, seeing that large returns are obtained.

The Hay crop promises to be an abundant one, and will require to be harvested at least ten days earlier than usual. The farmers are giving more attention to top-dressing their land for Grain and seeding down to grass.

Dairy husbandry is an important branch of business in this District. The Paradise Cheese Factory is receiving daily, about 7,000 lbs of milk, and which is being converted into first class cheeses by the skill and judgment of the foreman, Mr. C. Wiles.

Fruit culture is considered the most important, as also the most profitable of any of our resources, for the money invested. Where the Caterpillar and Canker Worm have not made a raid on the fruit trees, a very large crop is anticipated.

The fruit is abundantly set, and the prices received this Spring for good apples, viz., \$4 per barrel, being yet fresh in our minds—we are naturally looking forward for a continuance of the same, and which is also one of the cheerful outlooks of a farmer's life.

Yours very truly,  
W. E. STARRATT.

Round Hill, Annapolis, June 24, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 19th inst. was received. Hay and fruit, the most reliable and profitable crops in Annapolis, give promise of being above an average crop. In some orchards the apple trees have been stripped of foliage by Caterpillars and Canker Worms; but most orchards not injured by insects promise an abundant yield. Large

flocks of small birds (and strangers here) are destroying the insects, and it is thought will prevent further injury to the trees this season. More grain of all kinds has been sown this year than usual, and looks well. The prospect of crops generally is quite encouraging. If the farmers would raise more wheat we might save at least a portion of the money sent out of the county to purchase flour. With the agricultural resources of the county and a population of less than 20,000, to import nearly 30,000 barrels of flour at a cost of about six dollars per barrel, \$180,000—such things ought not to be.

Yours very truly,  
GEORGE WHITMAN.

Bridgetown, June, 24th, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 19th inst. was duly received, and by request I shall now give you a brief report of the prospects of the crops in this district of the county. Fruits of all kinds are promising an abundant yield, particularly apples, which must be above an average one, excepting in a very few orchards which have been destroyed by the Canker Worm. Root crops are all coming forward nicely, and promise a good yield. The Hay crop by appearance must be above an average one, and in some parts of the county having has already commenced. Grains of all kinds are looking very well, and on the whole, the farmer has, at the present, the promise of an abundant harvest.

Yours truly,  
CHARLES B. WHITMAN.

Mahone Bay, June 24th, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to yours of the 19th received yesterday, I am pleased to say that I do not remember a season that the prospects of the farmer were so favourable as this and so early. The grass in rich soil has been lodged three weeks ago, and it is quite likely that some farmers will have to cut it this week in some places. There is every prospect of an abundant hay crop. The grain and potatoes look equally well at present, but so early in the season we cannot say how they will yield. The winter rye is excellent. God has been pleased to send us a bountiful season so far. We had a very heavy thunder storm early this morning, accompanied by lightning and very heavy showers, rather too much for some of the crops.

We bought a very fine yearling Bull this Spring from Mr. John Allison. He is three quarters Durham and a dash of Jersey. He is very large, equal to any of the thorough bred Durhams I saw advertized.

Yours, truly,  
B. ZWICKER.

DEAR DR. LAWSON:—

In compliance with your request, I send you the following notes on the present state and future prospects of the crops in this Township.

Our remarkably mild winter appeared to usher in the Spring some three or four weeks earlier than usual, but the coldness and dampness of the whole month of May, as well as the greater portion of June, brought vegetation, at the middle of the latter month, to the same state of development as it has usually attained at that date in former years. It is my own conviction, formed after some attention to the subject, that instead of there being

earlier and later seasons, as is constantly supposed and affirmed, our vegetation, both as regards Flora and the various products of husbandry, there is not perhaps the difference of one week in one season over another.

The prediction of our Meteorologists as to a dry summer, has not, certainly up to the present, been verified, for as I write, 26th June, we are enjoying most copious and seasonable showers, the growing crops having been abundantly supplied with moisture. On the other hand, the prediction of a low temperature for the month of June has been fulfilled. In the Island of Cape Breton, and indeed in the eastern parts generally, the thermometer for three or four days in the second week of June fell to 31°, a lowness of temperature unparalleled for the season. But this low temperature having been unaccompanied by frost at night, something also unusual, the growing crops sustained no injury. Altogether the season has been most favourable to the growth of crops, and as a consequence the hay crops in this township of Tracadie, where the land is even in fair condition, is looking very well, and if it can be properly made must prove an extra one. It is true that the old meadows that have become impoverished never show their best until July, therefore it is rather early to judge of what may be produced from this quality of land. It is to be regretted that so many of our farmers will persist in spreading out their labours on large areas instead of concentrating their energies and applying their skill for the purpose of enriching lesser areas. This would give them better results with less labour. The absence this year of little winter-kill will increase the quantity of our hay crops. I am of opinion that the same remarks will apply to all sections of our county.

In considering our grain crops, I shall confine my remarks to two characteristics, viz., the area sown, and their prospects. When it is remembered that in this naturally fine Agricultural County, flour to the amount of \$80,000 worth is imported, it is satisfactory to know that our farmers are beginning—and it is only beginning—to sow more wheat, as well as to employ more intelligent means for securing better crops of that grain. I am, at the present, assisting my friend J. W. Macdonald, M.D., in obtaining statistics as to the quantity sown this season in this locality. They are not yet sufficiently complete to speak with certainty, but it is safe to set down the number five bushels, as the average sown by each farmer, while a fraction of less than one-third of the farmers do not sow a single grain. It is quite common to see farmers sowing from thirty to forty bushels of oats and other grains than wheat, and be contented with a return of five to one, but if a large return of wheat is not obtained they at once become discouraged. I cannot understand this, for I do not care to set down our farmers as too slothful to prepare the ground for this grain. They ought to remember that the success achieved, however highly laudable in raising other grain, is altogether out of proportion to the means employed. Wheat, it may be said, above all other grains, requires, from time to time, a change, and the carrying out with strictest exactness the principle of Scientists, propagation through the "survival of the fittest." Indeed, this is a necessary motto to be observed by farmers with regard to all seeds. From the present very promising appearance of all our grain crops, it is safe to predict an abundant har-

vest, particularly if the showery weather, with the usual warmth of the season, continues up to the second week in July.

One more department remains to be spoken of—the root crops. It is not denied anywhere. I believe, that the potatoe is considered as ranking very high among the edibles of the human race, civilized. It is, therefore, regarded a sad calamity to have a failure in this crop. Much as I myself prize this esculent, I cannot understand how, when the potatoe is subject to so many failures, we do not turn our attention more earnestly to the cultivation of other roots equally nutritious, and many of them perhaps more palatable, and without doubt superior for feeding stock? While we continue to cultivate the potatoe, let us not forget to cultivate also turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, onions, cabbages, &c. The potatoe, I may say at this early season, promises well, and altogether the prospect of our Merciful Father "crowning the year with plentiousness," is abundant on every side.—From Rev. A. C. Macdonald, Bayfield, Co. Antigonish.

Canard, June 28th, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR,—In answer to your note of the 19th inst. asking for some information relative to the present state and prospect of the crops in this district, I beg to say that as a whole, the farmers ought to be well satisfied.

The month of April was dry and warm, and favourable for farming operations, especially on dry and sandy lands. May and most of this month have been wet, and rather cold, which protracted the putting in of grain, potatoes, and other crops, especially on wet and late lands. There has been a larger breadth of land sown to wheat and oats than usual, and the crop is looking well. In consequence of the continued wet weather, I think a less number of acres has been planted with potatoes than usual. The early planted look vigorous and strong, and the later planted are coming up healthy. It has been rather cold and wet for corn, but, if the weather should come warm, the crop will be fair no doubt. I can scarcely say whether rye, buckwheat, and barley has been sown as freely as usual, I have noticed some fine fields of winter wheat and rye, more than is usually grown in this district.

Hay on our best dyke lands and rich uplands will be a heavy crop. Herds grass and clover are now in blossom, and unless the weather comes more dry, will injure at the roots, as it is lodging in many places. On poorer meadows and cold lands, the crop will be light. On the whole it will be a fair average.

That pest of insects, the Canker Worm, has done much damage to the apple orchards in the lower part of Cornwallis, especially in Belcher and Canard streets, Kentville and Wolfville and vicinities, many of the orchards looking as brown and as completely demurred of leaves as they would be in the middle of winter.

Paris Green, applied in solution, by a garden syringe, has been used by many persons, and I am fully convinced if done at the proper time, and applying twice with a very moderate solution, say, one teaspoonful of the powder to a pail of water, would be a very efficient remedy, a stronger solution would affect the foliage. I applied it to some of my trees, and I found in about twenty-four hours afterwards they became inactive and

left the trees, but clinging to their webs. It has been found a difficult matter with all the care and attention given, to prevent the moths from ascending the trees in the autumn and early spring. I expect this matter will be pretty fully discussed at the next meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association.

I am, your obedient,

C. C. HAMILTON.

Yarmouth, 26th June, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—Your circular of the 19th inst. duly received. After a winter of unprecedented average mildness, we have had, up to this date, cool and wet weather, with frequent fogs. Vegetation started early, there being good pasture for cattle fully three weeks earlier than in ordinary seasons, we had good June butter in May, and cattle are in blooming condition. The hay crop will be at least twenty-five per cent in excess of an average crop, in my own fields the crop is fully double, so far weather for curing has been unfavorable (began on the 20th) and the quality of the crop will be inferior unless we have more sun during the next month than we have had so far.

Potatoes and root crops generally were got in early and promise well, no appearance yet of blight, and early potatoes nearly ready for market. But little grain sown in this county, weather unfavorable, also for corn, beans, squash, &c., &c. Fruit trees of all kinds put forth an early and abundant bloom, and there seems promise of an unusual crop of fruit, the constant wet will probably have prevented the fertilizing of the bloom to a great extent.

Small fruit are bearing well, the currant worm made its appearance a month in advance, but after the first attack mostly disappeared, discouraged by the perpetual moisture. Gooseberries are nearly fully grown. Wild strawberries are in the market. Boston Pine gave a first picking for the table, on the 23rd inst., and Wilson's Albany are beginning to ripen now almost a week ahead of the usual season.

On the night of the 23rd inst. we had a heavy washing rain storm, with thunder and lightning, the damage to the newly sown turnip crop will be serious, a yoke of oxen killed by the lightning and some damage to buildings.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES E. BROWN.

Newport, June 25th, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—Your circular of the 19th inst. received. The hay crop started early is very thick and of fine quality, will be above the average. Grain looks well and will be good from appearance now. Potatoes looking well, rather late planted on account of wet season. Fruit looking fair, where it is not overrun with caterpillar and span worms.

Yours, &c.,

E. ALLESON.

Shubenacadie, N. S., June 27th, 1878.

SIR,—In reply to your favor of 19th inst., I beg to state that the hay crop promises to be much better and earlier than last year; that there has been more oats sown than usual, more wheat than any year for 15 years. Potatoes are looking well and nearly ready for hoeing. Other roots, such as turnips, mangolds and carrots, have been more sown than usual. Therefore, we may say that the

whole crop of the farmer looks remarkably well, a larger area of ground being cultivated than heretofore.

Further, I wish to state that our farmers, besides sending the milk of 150 cows per day to Halifax, supply a cheese factory which makes, on an average, 500 lbs of cheese per day. Farming and stock raising seem to be very much on the increase.

I shall feel most happy to answer any questions with regard to state of crops, etc., you may think proper to ask.

Yours truly,

F. R. PARKER, T. B. L.

Ashby, June 21, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your note, I may say that the crops all look promising, hay decidedly heavy, potatoes and grain of all kinds also. Wheat for the last two years has yielded a large return, and is now very generally sown by all farmers. Fruit trees, apples particularly, have shown sheets of blossoms.

The hay crop is, at least here, days in advance of former seasons, and cutting will begin by the middle of July.

Very truly yours,

H. DAVENPORT.

NOVA SCOTIA POULTRY AND FLORICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The announcement of special prizes by Mr. Vick, in the prize list published in the May number of the JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, was inserted on the faith of an announcement in his catalogue, authorizing provincial societies to offer them. He has since declined to grant them, on the ground of having already offered them to two other associations in Nova Scotia. The offer is therefore withdrawn from our prize list.

In the poultry prize list in the May number of the JOURNAL, "Chickens, in collections of not more than four," should read, chickens, in collections of not less than four.

J. B. FRASER, Esq., Shubenacadie, has sold his two year old Short Horn Bull, "Second Gwynne of the Forest," to the Bayfield Agricultural Society, County of Antigonishe, for \$200.

PROFESSOR LAWSON, Secretary of the Central Board of Agriculture, will lecture in the Townhall, Tatamagouche, Colchester Co., on Tuesday afternoon, 9th June. Three Agricultural Societies of the surrounding district are to meet together on the occasion. Israel Longworth, Esq., member of the Board, will be present.

MR. E. B. HYSON of Mahone Bay, writes that his Ellesmere Sow, purchased at Lucyfield Farm, has already served 14 Sows, that have yielded 84 pigs. We are glad to find such satisfactory evidence in the substantial improvement of stock in Lunenburg County. Mahone Bay is taking the lead in the matter of pork.

ADDITIONS TO NOVA SCOTIA STOCK REGISTER.

DEVON BULL.

CCVII.—GRAND MASTER. Calved June 5th 1878. Bred and owned by Colonel Laurie, Oakfield.

Sire Curly Prince 86 G. S. 183.  
Dam Tulip 117 by Havelock 106.  
g r d Maid of Miller Hill 104 by 160.

g g r d Lady Anne 101 by 148.

DEVON HEIFERS.

CCIII.—FUCHSIA. Calved May 23rd, 1878. Bred and owned by Colonel Laurie, Oakfield.

Sire President 120 g s Hartland 2nd  
Dam Primrose 102 by Wilmot 150  
g r d Lady Anne 101 by Lord Elgin 148.

g g r d Fancy 148 by Don Juan (347)

CCIV.—TRILIUM. Calved May 27th, 1878. Bred and owned by Colonel Laurie, Oakfield.

Sire President 120, g s Hartland 2nd  
Dam Lady Pink 103 by Wilmot 150  
g r d Lady Anne 101 by Lord Elgin 148.  
g g r d Fancy 148 by Don Juan (347)

CCV.—ACACIA. Calved June 11th, 1878. Bred and owned by Colonel Laurie, Oakfield.

Sire Prince Alexander 122 g s — 156  
Dam Margaret 119 by Wilmot 150  
g g r d Lady Anne 101 by Lord Elgin 149.

g g g r d Fancy by Don Juan  
g g g r d Roulette by the Duke  
g g g r d Adelaide, bred by Mr. E. Dundas.

CCVI.—PRINCESS LOUISE. Calved June 10th, 1878. Bred and owned by Colonel Laurie, Oakfield.

Sire Curly Prince 86 g s 183  
Dam Princess Victoria Adelaide 165 by Napier 156.

g g r d Violet 2nd 189 by Saracen  
g g g r d Snow Drop by Zouavo  
g g g r d Young Curly

NOTE, OF STOCK IN KING'S COUNTY.—Joseph Starratt, Esq., has sold the Short Horn Bull Benedict, to go to Newfoundland. The young Bull Colechester King is growing finely with Mr. Clark, and is serving a limited number of cows at five dollars each. The Bull Wetherby Star, owned by the Farmers' Agricultural Society, has done very well since the Kentville Exhibition; his Stock, while young, show the best of any yet raised. G. W. Margeson, Esq., has brought from New Brunswick a herd of eight Ayrshires.

At Oakfield there are two fine litters of pure Ellesmere Pigs.

THE NETTLE AS A TEXTILE PLANT.

TRANSLATION OF LETTER.

Much honoured Lieutenant-Major,

Your kind letter I have just received, and hasten to say in reply, that I have related my limited experience in the cultivation and treatment of the Nettle, in a short pamphlet, "The Nettle as a plant for weaving purposes," published by Gustavus Hoefler, in Leipzig, Thal. St. 32. In this little treatise your brother will find everything in detail stated, that is necessary to a rational cultivation of the Nettle. To my knowledge the Nettle occurs in, at least some parts, of America, for there were sent me from Prairieville some Nettles to determine if they were the right kind, and I was obliged to reply in the affirmative.

To sow Nettles is not advisable, for in that case, one has a harvest not until the second season, whilst by root-cuttings or slips one may have a crop the first year. This too is to be found in my short treatise.

I shall go some of these days to Wiesbaden, and as I have myself no seeds, will see to have some sent you, in order that you may have the right sort,

Enclosed a small specimen of the Nettles cultivated here, it may interest you. I shall be happy at any time to give you any further information in my power, and subscribe myself,

With distinguished esteem,

AUGUST VON ROETHLER-LADE.

Schwalbach Cure (Baths), }  
9/4/78.

NOTES FROM PAMPHLET.—PREFACE.

Complains that German industry suffers from the want of the raw material for manufacture, and in textile fabrics is there a loss to the country, for even the labour in this manufacture is largely done abroad, and thus the dependence upon foreign countries continues.

Hundreds of millions might be saved to country by cultivation in it of the materials now coming from abroad. Worth while endeavoring to ascertain whether some native products may not be in a position to take the place of the foreign. The study of the Nettle has given a few illustrations of the fruitfulness of this enquiry.

CONTENTS.

- Preface.
- Of the Nettle, (*Urtica urens*, *Urtica dioica*.)
- Stinging of Nettles.
- Character of Soil.
- Manuring of Soil.
- Enemies of the Nettle.
- Planting of the Nettle.

Setting out of the Nettle.  
Crop.

Crop for weaving purposes.

Crop for food.

Further treatment of the harvested Nettle stocks.

Strange that a plant so common should have so long fallen into neglect. Early mention of Nettle-yarn and Nettle-cloth. Nestorius relates in 9th Cent. of the fine, soft, silk-like stuff which the Nettle delivers, of the strength of the fibre, etc., applicable to cloth, stuffs, and to sailcloths and ropes.

In medicine too the Nettle played an important role at one time.

Until beginning of last century the Nettle enjoyed by side of hemp and flax an important position. Then came from East, brought by Englishmen, Cotton: the proud *foreigners* soon displaced the modest native plant.

Cotton was now, had much to recommend it, came in immense quantities; soon the Nettle fell into oblivion.

In any case in Germany, it is true "a prophet is always without honour in his own country."

Gradually remembrance of the Nettle revived, and to Garden Inspector Bouché, Professor Reulaux, Dr. Gothe, and others, the honour of reviving the memory of the Nettle is due; especially Herr Bouché has spared no trouble in studying characteristics and showing advantages of Nettle. To him authoress acknowledges indebtedness. Land in which he had tried experiments not especially favourable.

Nettle. Stinging Nettle. *Urtica*. French orties. Spread over Asia, Europe, America by different sorts.

Most valued, the Indian and Chinese, —*Urtica nivea*.—3 or 4 feet high, with oval leaves 4 in. long and ½ in. broad. Leaves serrate; above dark-green, below snow white. Leaf stalks long and thin. Flowers spring from axis of leaves in loose groups. Comes from China, and like Tea plant, occurs only where it is understood how to protect it by thick layers from cold, and even then only in warmer districts. It is said to have been formerly cultivated in the Palatinate. Fibres shiny and white. Malvezzi in Bologna treated it as flax, and obtained three substances which he named *Rameum* flax, *Rameum* (?), and *Rameum* a wool. Another advantage possessed by these fibres, that merely through washing, even in mid-winter, without due or special sunshine, they bleach.

In the harvest of this plant only the branches are broken off. Here it produces no seed, but, according to Bouché can propagate itself through shoots. Requires a light rich soil; even in loam and sand upon clayey bottom it remains short and stumpy.

In China, the *Urtica nivea* is since very many years a valued plant, and its fibres are known by us as China grass, and in England as *Grass Cloth*. This name dates from the time when the native country of the Nettle was unknown, since the earliest times, and spread over the whole of the tropical East in China, cultivated with greatest care.

In the fine and transparent products, the individual fibres are there, by a kind of gum, stuck together, instead of being woven. What labour! Authoress thanks Professor Reulaux for a sample of the dressed fibres of plant, which look like spun white glass; and the Yarn Factory of Selmar Heilbrun in Berlin, Frederick St., 56, had sent her a sample of coloured China grass, which was in no respect inferior to the finest silk and distinguished by softness, and notwithstanding this, toughness, which renders it almost superior to silk. Especially adapted to fine ladies handiwork is this Nettle fibre. Author is convinced that much of the silk from England is of this material made. Mentions other kinds likely to be cultivated in Germany.

*Urtica cannabina*, native to Siberia, and *Urtica Laportea Canadensis* from Canada. These suit German climate and have better fibre than the German. As yet, the cultivation of these too little experimented upon, to make any assertions respecting them. By next Fall this will be possible. If cultivation of Nettle be taken up again, these kinds of Nettle will be also planted. The chief ones with which Germany has at present to do are:

*Urtica urens*.

*Urtica dioica*.

#### URTICA URENS.

The little stinging Nettle,—a common weed,—overspread our fields, uncultivated gardens, etc. Has an angular stem, somewhat red sometimes, and about 1 foot high.

Most stinging of German Nettles, hence name.

Leaves oval, bright green, on the edge long pointed teeth, thin stems growing opposite.

Blossoms abundant, of greenish yellow colour. Whole stem covered with fine stings, observable through microscope. Offers fibres, which being short are not so valuable as fibre of others. In some districts in North, a food for fowls is made from this Nettle. This Nettle was the one most in use formerly for its medicinal qualities. As material for weaving it has no special worth.

#### URTICA DIOICA.

This is the one of especial value,—found in Europe, America, Asia, in every

climate,—one of most common, most hated of weeds, and most difficult to root out.

Two kinds in Europe,—one red brown stem, other a green. Both tall, sometimes even 7 ft., if soil well adapted. Grow wild along fences, compost heaps, ruins, walls, barns, hedges, gardens, open spaces, in woods, and on edges of woods, even on piles of rubbish. Stalk fourcornered. Leaves corlate, long, pointed, strongly serrate, opposite, on separate stalks.

The green blossoms hang in pairs of clusters around the leaf-stalk, and upon the one plant the male, and upon the other the female. Whole plant covered with very fine stinging nettles, which under the microscope appear as little tubes. Besides, there is a variety of this Nettle which does not sting.

Not certain which of the two above mentioned the best adapted for weaving purposes. Authoress gives preference from her own experiences to the greenstalked, rather than the red. Fibres appear finer and softer. The red has a harder fibre,—better adapted to rope making, etc.

To be noticed also that the Roman or Pillnettle, *Urtica pilulifera*, is found in Germany.

#### STINGING OF NETTLE.

Long a question whence the stinging sensation from touching Nettle, whether from the fact that fine needles or hairs remain embedded in the skin, or from some corrosive fluid they contain. Answer of microscope:—Every hair a cell which terminates above in a head. Below an enlargement—a sack filled with a corrosive liquid. Head of sting easily broken off; this sting penetrates, and in consequence of compression, liquid flows into wound,—hence the pain. So long as dew upon plants they may without danger be pulled, for the stings then pliable and not easily broken. Roughly grasped at any time there is little danger.

Ammonia or wood ashes laid upon wound alleviates immediately the pain, and proves that the fluid in sting not Ammonia nor Ammonium Carbonate as formerly supposed. According to recent investigations, the liquid seems same as that which causes itchiness on touching ants. Water not to be applied, as it only intensifies pain. In India—consequences of Nettle wounds so serious that pain lasts for years, and sometimes cause amputation. Dry, they lose their stinging power.

#### CHARACTER OF SOIL.

Nettle prospers in all soils. Wild, on heaths, in sandy and boggy soils, around houses, hedges, graves, edge of copse, compost heaps, rubbish heaps, etc., under most varied circumstances of heat and moisture. Bouché found Nettles two metres high upon a peat-moor, sur-

rounded by a pine forest,—soil of same was sand, covered with a quantity of humus 30 centimetres thick.

Not necessary to be very particular in selection of plot for planting Nettles. Best adapted to their growth is a soil not too dry and not too moist, not too much in shade, but also not too much exposed to sun. Soil may be a loam or sandy, stony, or rich with humus.

Deep ploughing of ground advantageous, because thus the manure and the soil, formerly exposed to atmosphere, comes into greater nearness to roots. Many plants thus able to withstand the drought. Advantageous to plant,—the wash-land on edge of highways,—with Nettles. Soon from a soil over a rocky spot, roots hold earth and prevent being washed away. Nettles growing on such soil, suitable to provide fodder to cattle.

#### MANURING OF THE SOIL.

Soil, before planting, had better be deeply ploughed and well manured, as the plants remain 10 to 12 years upon the same spot and start up every year afresh. Wherever the Nettle grows wild, and stems and leaves rot upon ground, it shoots up yearly stronger and higher. If harvested and leaves used for fodder, the soil must be aided by manure.

According to Encyclopedia of Krunitz, advantageous to manure with heaps of alder foliage in the Fall, so as to save the regular manure for the fields for other crops. When these not to be had, spruce and pine needles, or juniper or brushwood, or even straw may be used. But if this used, then in third year must apply the alder foliage. Wood ashes should be good, as the Nettle is found to grow luxuriantly in sides of old charcoal kilns. What the most advantageous manure, not yet experience enough to say. Probably Nettle not very fastidious in this respect as not in others. After two or three years growth however, is much advantaged by adding suids or some other manure.

#### ENEMIES OF NETTLE.

Nothing to fear from animal parasites. Only one vegetable of danger, the *Cuscuta Europaea*, *Clover-silk* or *Flax-silk*. This covers stalks of corn too, and wheat and others, besides clover and flax. This parasite regarded as very noxious one, and in some places legally enacted against. This plant covers a Nettle bed with its yellow-red stringlike stems in 24 hours, and twines itself around the Nettle. It may in 24 hours choke the plant entirely. This parasite annual, has no roots, got rid of by burning before goes to seed. If thrown merely to one side it requires only raw or moist weather to bring the plant again to full life. But means to destroy it is to strew salt upon the ground,

this destroys parasite and serves as manure to Nettle.

#### PLANTING OF NETTLE

Ground prepared in Fall; may be set out with slips in Spring.

*Shoots, Layers.*—To be set out in Fall in time enough to allow of gaining roots before Winter. Seed not practicable as means of propagating.

*Shoots or Layers.*—Roots of Nettle form a long string, on which bundles of rootlets, at distances of an inch, branch out. From these one may separate always three, and opposite to these on the stem root the young plant strikes out. These may be obtained by digging up the wild Nettles. If a tract is to be planted, rows are made with plough 35 centimetres apart—then 3 of these rootlets are placed together in one spot, then 30 centimetres further another three and so on. Planted in hills because it is a so-called gregarious plant. Earth to be pressed in closely around plant. Must not be planted too close, for they spread rapidly. With slips, the same procedure, only in this case take six little twigs, as the throwing out of roots more difficult. Bouché plants in rows at a distance of 1 metre and 3 metres, alternately. In intermediate space grows other plants, as willows for basket making, etc. Rows to run north and south, so that these willows and such like, protect the Nettle from sun. Recommend as willows suited, *Salix caspica*, *daphnoides*, and *calodendron*. Authoress thinks sunflowers a better plant to grow between Nettle rows. Willows take up too much moisture. Besides, sunflower affords material for weaving, but must, for this purpose, be collected before seeds ripe; besides has other valuable applications, seeds for oil, and food for fowl. When not much exposed to sun, ground need not be planted with anything as a protective to Nettle.

Authoress suggests setting out of orchards with Nettles,—trees would afford shade from sun, and Nettles would protect orchards from robbery. Corn and wheat, etc., do not prosper between trees, but Nettles will.

If seeds to be used, instead of layers or slips, recommended to cut at end of Sept, the Nettle stalks, allow them to lie some time and then they will be found to shell easily.

In first and second year, necessary to weed Nettle. If beds become too thick, to be thinned out.

#### NETTLE HARVEST.—HARVESTING OF NETTLE.

##### 1.—As textile plant.

As to best time for harvesting—yet uncertain. In last century, customary to harvest if stem below had begun to be brown or yellow and the leaves had begun to hang loosely from stem. Plant has by

this time attained greatest development, blooming is over, seed ripe, and stem begins to dry.

Bouché advises harvesting before seeds are ripe, because then the fibres more soft and pliable. A satisfactory experiment of this kind gave authoress a harvest in August,—by this time the growth of plant ended and fibres tender.

Nettle cut by a sickle, and best early in morning while dew upon plant and stings do not pierce hand. Better, in any case, to be provided with a glove or wrapper. Stems to be cut close to root, with care not to tear out root. Cut stems to lie 24 hours upon ground to dry,—to be spread out for drying with a rake. Dried Nettles then have lost stinging power. Their leaves stripped off,—which may serve for fodder, or left on nettle beds for manure. Stems not to be piled up too much, as they become heated and fibres impaired thereby.

##### 2.—Harvesting of Nettle as fodder.

For fodder, can be harvested two to three times in the first year, and in the following, four to five times,—as often as they have attained a height of one to one and a half feet, and while tender. Can be strown dry among fodder for cattle, or be boiled and given in this shape,—eaten generally greedily.

Boiled they give a brown coloured liquid with an odour agreeable to cattle. They give more milk after this fodder, and milk yields more butter, and butter receives, even in Winter, a fine yellow colour and an agreeable taste. Pigs devour the Nettle leaves also, greedily. For horses, advantageous given with oats, makes them plump and coat sleek.

#### FURTHER TREATMENT OF NETTLE.

Reaped Nettle to be treated like hemp. Krumitz recommends spreading them upon meadow, letting dry for two days, so that leaves separate easily from stem; thereafter treated like hemp, bound in bundles, and allowed to lie for six or seven days in clear river or pond water.

After this so-called retting, must be very carefully dried and allowed to lie in a dry place, in order to be ground or put through the brake; all the more necessary to dry carefully because otherwise after 24 hours they heat and the fibres become heated. Further treatment as in case of hemp, with stamp and comb.

Authoress had tried another plan. Spread them out for 14 days, then roasted and ground them. To allow lie in water advisable, as the fibres easier separated.

In grinding, especial care needed,—fibres tender and must not be stamped too hard,—more carefully to be treated even than hemp. Roasting same as by hemp. They look and smell during this process precisely as hemp. Hemp not boiled until in form of yarn. With

Nettles have found advantageous to boil before combing. Easier spun after this.

In England fibres prepared as follows: Laid in lye of water and Soap and Callipoli, or some other oil, then pressed with wringing machine and boiled in clear water; the process of washing repeated, thus perfectly cleansed and made tender; freed from knots, etc.

In England a combing machine invented, which won prize offered by Government. Excellent results in its use. Can be combined with ordinary hand machines.

Advantages of Nettle over hemp are—Hemp requires more care in planting and harvesting than Nettle.

Hemp requires very good soil, Nettle grows anywhere.

Storms of hail, etc., ruin hemp crops,—do no injury to Nettle.

Nettle far hardier and better suited to our climate.

Nettle flourishes in worst soil and under all circumstances of weather; not so, hemp, which fails from year to year.

Once planted, Nettle requires no further care for ten to fifteen years. Hemp, now planted every year.

The spun material from Nettle quite as good as from hemp, in fact more capable of being worked.

Yarn from Nettle (here spun by hand) stronger, softer and brighter than hemp.

If cultivation sometime carried on, the material will become so much improved as to be much purer and prettier.

As to yield, authoress has obtained from a perch of land 3 lbs. yarn. From these, can make 4 ells cloth, so that from an acre, on an average, 300 lbs. yarn and 400 ells cloth to be had. As every plant, through cultivation, improves, so will the yield of Nettle increase.

Authoress thinks the yarn fitted for domestic purposes, for linen, for beds, etc., for table linen, towels, etc.; the wild nettles for sacks and ropes, sail cloth, etc.

Soon possible to make finest materials from Nettle.

Nettle is easily bleached and coloured, and has thus every quality desirable.

Nettle, a plant destined by nature to play a grand rôle in domestic economy, and it will be able to do that *with credit to itself*. *May God grant it!*

ISRAEL LONGWORTH, Esq., of Truro, member of Board of Agriculture for the District of Hants, Colchester and Cumberland, and Professor Lawson, Secretary of the Board, have arranged to pay a visit to several of the Agricultural Societies of the District. Three Societies are to meet at Tatamagouche Town Hall on Tuesday, 9th July, at 4.30 p. m. A lecture on Scientific Agriculture will be delivered by Professor Lawson



The *Morning Herald* reports from Weymouth as follows:—

St. Clair Jones, this spring, imported several hundred bushels of seed wheat, which he sold at a small advance on cost, and which was readily bought by the farmers hereabouts, who, although they had never before sown wheat, have shown a commendable spirit in ably seconding the efforts of an enterprising citizen to advance the prosperity of the county. Mr. Jones has now in course of erection a mill, and he is neither sparing of labor nor expense in making it capable of doing all he claims for it, turn out as fine and as white flour as any mill in Ontario. If his venture is successful, it will be the greatest boon ever conferred on the country; and there is certainly no reason why it will not be successful, if the wheat comes to maturity during our short summer.

The weather this spring was all that could be wished by the most ardent lover of spring, and the farmers had their crops in at least two weeks earlier than they had last year; and Weymouth is now dressed in a garb that might well fascinate the denizen of the close city, for to the thorough countryman it has charms on every hand—in its beautiful river, its verdant fields, its hawthorn hedges, its fruit trees dressed in foliage, and in the air loaded with perfume of all.

**COL. FIOKLIN'S RECEIPT FOR CURING HAMS.**—Select well fattened pork, that has hung up to cool well one night. Round the hams short or lengthy according to size and wished for weight in hams; trim smooth, avoiding gashes in the flesh; take off the feet at the bottom joint below the knees with the heel of a knife, and the bone too, from each ham that connected them, and salt quite lightly one or two days to draw out what blood it may. To each one hundred pounds of ham, use eight to ten pounds salt, ten ounces saltpetre, two pounds brown sugar, one ounce red pepper, dissolved and mixed in tubs with of about four to five gallons water and poured over the hams, packed in a tight barrel or hog-head, intending just to cover the hams and chins and shoulders that there may be room for if desired. To be sure the brine is strong enough, and as a test, it should float a fresh egg. After four to six weeks in brine, hang by the skin at the end of the leg, and smoke gently several weeks with green hickory or other wood till dry and colored to suit the the fancy and of a light brown, and before any balmy days in March that flies may start, wrap each ham in a newspaper and have a bag for each made from any coarse bags, and deep and narrow enough to put each in, hock end downwards and erect, resting mainly on the ends, and the bags

and strings should last an ago. With twine some fifteen inches, and with the ends tied to form double, and thus a loop around the mouth of the bag, and hang the loop over a nail to wait to August and September to become *bacon*, and for a year more it should be all that may be wished; greater age is no improvement to arrive at. Hams cured in this way with care will bring several cents over common and Western cured, and will be sought for by epicures and judges of good *bacon*.—*Southern Planter and Farmer*.

**COL. E. H. HANCOCK'S RECIPE FOR CURING HAMS.**—I prefer pure Berkshire hogs from fifteen to eighteen months old, and believe the breed has much to do with the ham. I feed in a barn lot, about two acres, with plenty of running water, what corn the hogs will eat clean from four to six weeks. Kill the usual way, and use about one bushel of salt to a thousand pounds of pork. Trim the hams close, and let them lie in salt from four to six weeks; then spread them in the meat house a day or two to dry. Make a mixture of black pepper (ground) and common molasses made into a thick paste, and spread *thoroughly* over the hock and flesh part of the ham. Hang them up and smoke with hickory chips till dry.—Let them remain hanging till wanted for use.—*Southern Planter and Farmer*.

### IMPORTED STOCK.

**THE** thorough-bred registered BULLS, imported and owned by the County Agricultural Society, will be placed for the season as below:—

DARLING, Jersey, 1371. A. J. C. C. H. R., at Benjamin Goudey's, Brooklyn.

PLANTAGENET, Jersey, 2074. A. J. C. C. H. R., at Eleakm Killam's, west side of first pond

BARON OF LEE FARM, Short Horn, at Jefferson Corning's, Chegoggin.

PRINCE CHARLIE, Ayrshire, 1220, C. R., at A. Lovitt's, Fletcher Farm.

Fee \$1.00, payable at time of service. The above are all fine animals, in good condition, and will get valuable stock.

If those who wish to sell the calves next spring will leave their names with the several keepers, purchasers can in most cases be obtained at a fair price, say \$3.00 to \$15.00, according to age of calf.

THOMAS B. CROSBY,  
Sec'y Y. C. Ag. Society.

July 4i

### Fourt's Patent Hay Loader.

Warranted to load a ton of hay from the winrow in five minutes.

One of the Judges of Provincial Exhibition held in Truro, 1876, says "it is worthy the most careful attention of our farmers."

Prize Medal and honorable mention, Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Certificate of Merit, Provincial Exhibition, Truro, 1876.

Orders for delivery in June, 1877, solicited.

GEO. W. JONES,

30 Bedford Row,

General Agent for the Lower Provinces.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

nov 1-7m



### "DOMINION SPLENDOR."

INTENDING stock raisers will please take notice that this well-known STOCK HORSE may be found for the present at APPLE TREE HILL, Milton. This Horse has been long enough in the County to prove himself to be a FIRST CLASS HORSE for general use, and any one noticing the fine condition he is in at present, and looking at the work he has done for the past six months, cannot fail to say that he is just what is wanted for a STOCK HORSE. We don't claim that he ever trotted in 2:40 or less, although it might be done and come as near the truth as it does in some of the Stock Horse advertisements that may be seen; we do claim for him, however, that he is argued a Roadster as can be found.

Terms—Single service \$5, cash down; Season \$8, cash or note; insure a foal \$12, \$4 down at time of service, balance when mare proves with foal.

JAMES W. OLIVE,  
Or, Groom in charge.

July 4i

### Devon Cattle---Ellesmere Figs.

A FEW Thorough bred Devon Calves and Yearlings of high class pedigrees.

Thorough-bred Ellesmere Figs, direct from imported Stock. Five weeks old, \$10 each.

Ellesmere Sow "Queen of Beauties," imported by Central Board, will be disposed of.

Three-quarter bred Ellesmere Figs, five weeks old, \$5 each.

All Stock, sold as thorough-bred, warranted pure, and shipped by rail free of expense.

Apply by letter to  
COLONEL LAURIE,  
Oakfield.

July

### J. B. BOWSER,

GRAND PEE, KING'S COUNTY, N. S.

BREEDER of thorough-bred Short-horn stock, offers for sale a number of animals of the above breed, among which are the following, viz:—

"SIR GEORGE MOORE," No. 274, colored and white; age, 1 year and 7 months; 5 ft. 8 in. girth; Skiddaw his sire won first prize in his class at the late Provincial Exhibition.

"REFORMER," (344) red and white, 4 mos. old; dam Nellie York, sire Skiddaw.

Also Cows and Heifers, all of which are of full blood, as shown by reference to Stock Register.

Inspection invited.  
April 1st, 1876.

### W. E. STARRATT,

MAPLE GROVE,

Paradise, Annapolis County.

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

TERMS MADE TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

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