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NOVA SCOTIA

**JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE**

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

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

**VOL. IV.**

**HALIFAX, N. S., AUGUST, 1885.**

**No. 60.**

THE Dominion Exhibition will be held this year in London, Ontario, September 12th, and will be opened by His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne. The Dominion Government gives \$10,000,—in consequence of which a new edition of the Prize List is issued. Arrangements have been made for free transmission of Exhibits from Nova Scotia. Prize Lists and Entry Papers may be obtained at the office for Agriculture, Province Building, Halifax.

MEMBERS of the Halifax County Agricultural Society may obtain Entry Certificates for entering Exhibits at the Provincial Exhibition, Kentville, on application at the Office of Agriculture, Province Building.

WE have received, through the courtesy of A. McNeill, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, the Prize List of the approaching Exhibition, to be held at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The competition is open "to the whole Province":—

The Exhibition Building, (Drill Shed.) will be open to the public on Wednesday, October 7th, at 12 o'clock, noon, and remain open till 10 o'clock, p. m. A band of music will be in attendance.

The Cattle Show Grounds, (Governor's Field,) will also be open to the public same day, Wednesday, October 7th, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and remain open until 6 p. m.

The Exhibition Building and Show Grounds will also be open on the follow-

ing day, Thursday, October 8th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and remain open until 4 o'clock, p. m., at which hour the Exhibition will be closed. Admission fee, 25 cents each time of entering; children under 12 years of age, 10 cents.

Entrance fees to Cattle Show: Horses 50 cents each, Cattle 35 cents each, Sheep 15 cents each, pair sheep 25 cents, pigs 25 cents each, pair young pigs 25 cents, poultry 15 cents each coop. The fees as above must in all cases be forwarded with the entry. No entry will be accepted unless this is done.

Manufactured articles or works of art which were awarded prizes at exhibitions in previous years, shall not be entered for competition at this exhibition.

Horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, for exhibition, must be entered on the Secretary's books on or before Friday, October 3rd, at 6 o'clock, p. m., and will be received on Show Grounds on Tuesday, October 6th, at 2 o'clock, p. m., and up to Wednesday, October 7th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and no later, except in cases of unavoidable delay on trains and steamers. The judges of live stock will meet on the Cattle Show Grounds on Wednesday, October 7th, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

All articles for the exhibition, (excepting live stock,) will be received and entered on the Secretary's books up to Tuesday, October 6th, at 2 o'clock, p. m., and no later. The judges, on all classes but live stock, will commence to award the Prizes on Tuesday afternoon, October 6th, at 2 o'clock, with closed doors, after

which time nothing can be received or entered for exhibition.

Arrangements will be made with railways and steamers for the conveyance of passengers, minerals and articles to and from the exhibition at greatly reduced rates.

Any information not contained in the Prize List will be furnished on application, by post or otherwise, to the Secretary,

A. McNEILL,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

A CORRESPONDENT asks:

"Is there any truth in the statement that the migratory birds have generally departed, as stated in the papers?"

Any information or particulars on this subject will be acceptable, especially if the facts have a relation to sanitary conditions.

We have the authority of Mr Andrew Downs for stating that nothing irregular has been observed, this season, in the departure of the swallows. Each species has its time to leave, as the leaves have a time to fall, and their movements have, so far, been marked by military precision.

A FARMER in one of the western counties writes to us:

"The farmers in New Brunswick are just nicely into haymaking, and are having fine weather. I saw some good Jerseys at Mr. Fairweather's, Hathaway's, and Magee's—We hope to make a good show of them at the Provincial Exhibition, Kentville."

## CROP REPORTS.

FROM HENRY TOWNSEND, ESQ.,  
BROOKSIDE FARM, NEW GLASGOW.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your favor of the 3rd, allow me to say that we are not a fruit growing people here,—speaking of the immediate vicinity, nor do I think, after a fair trial, that this is a fruit growing spot. For the past 9 years I have been wrestling with an orchard, and now it is a poor sample of what my thoughts pictured to me when I began the venture. You may think I did not work the thing right, and that I did not have experience. Well, I had the advice of every apple tree man that visited New Glasgow for the past 8 years, and heard each one of them tell me what a cheat and blockhead the fruit tree man was that had been here before. Why did I not underdrain and cultivate about my trees, wash them with soap suds. I have done all that. Well then, the varieties were such that they did not suit our climate, they were either American or Canadian. Why did I not buy Nova Scotia trees? I did it all, and the upshot to day is, I have got something like one hundred and eighty trees, and I think they may be worth \$5 if worked up into cord wood. Now, instead of trying more apple trees, I have bought a gun and an immense English mastiff dog, and woe betide the fruit tree vendor that pays Brookside Farm a visit with an eye to business.

Still, as I write I can look out of my window and see one of the largest young orchards probably in eastern Nova Scotia, an orchard of some 1000 trees, that seem to be doing quite well, and owned by Mr. Adam C. Bell, M. P. P.; he has expended quite a large amount of labor and money in underdraining and otherwise preparing for and looking after the orchard I refer to. I hope it will be a success, I trust it will; but I cannot help thinking that our soil is not suitable for apple culture.

With us this has been an unusual dry summer, and, in consequence, our pastures have suffered very much, and, without hand feed, our milking stock would make but poor returns; our hay crop must be 25 per cent. short, but what there is of it is prime. Just now we are having rain, the good of which is incalculable. Grain crops will be short in straw, but again the return per bushel of grain will, I think, be fairly good. Our potatoes are looking very well, and, speaking for myself, our turnips sown on the 1st of July never looked better. Farming is looking up here with us. We are beginning to breed better stock, and take better care of them, by feeding better and keeping them warm and clean.

We have full herds of Ayrshires, Short Horns, Holsteins and Jerseys, thoroughbred Clydesdale and other highly bred stallions and mares. The first standard thoroughbred colt ever produced in Pictou County made his bow two months ago at Brookside Farm, and a beauty he is. During the past two years there have been sold and shipped from New Glasgow not less than twenty-four car loads of horses to the United States, buyers coming from there here and taking them away, and paying good prices for them. This we think very encouraging, and more, the better the horse is we have to offer the more eager the buyers are to get him, and for which they are quite willing to pay. Four hundred for pairs and as high as three hundred for single drivers has been paid for some. Since your visit here some four years ago, when you honored us with a lecture on Agriculture, much has been done hereabout in the improvement of farming and its belonging, and I am satisfied if you again felt disposed to honor us, you would meet a hearty welcome from the farmers of New Glasgow and its vicinity.

FROM W. V. VROOM, ESQ., SECRETARY,  
CLEMENTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

*Clementsport, Aug. 5th, 1885.*

DEAR SIR,—With pleasure I reply to your request of the 3rd inst. with regard to the crops of Western Annapolis. The orchard crops are almost a failure. Nonpareil, Baldwins, and Bishop Pippins, our most staple kinds, will yield comparatively nothing. Some of the early kinds promise better, but the crops on the whole will be much below the average. Pears and plums, of which there are but few grown, promise better. Our field crops in general will give a large remuneration. Hay very good, both upland and dyke. Our uplands have been harvested in an excellent condition. Hood crops of all kinds are looking well. A favorable spring for planting and sowing, a warm summer, with seasonable showers, have done their work in bringing forward and almost maturing these valuable products. Oats, largely sown; barley, spring and winter wheat, will give a good yield. Buckwheat and peas also promise well.

FROM A. B. PARKER, ESQ., SOUTH FARMINGTON.

*South Farmington, Aug. 5th, 1885.*

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 3rd at hand, and I beg to say that orchard prospects are not, in general, promising, by any means. I believe below an average even for a short year. General yield of crops good. Hay, above the average, and mostly gathered in prime condition. Yesterday's wind with to-day's rain and

wind, are very unfavorable for grain crops, they being quite stout in growth of straw and heavy headed; to-day mostly laying flat. Potatoes, splendid growth. If present wet and heat continues it must produce blight. Roots, small area, but look very promising.

FROM COLONEL W. M. BLAIR, M. P. P.  
*Truro, Aug. 4th, 1885.*

DEAR SIR,—In answer to yours of the 3rd inst, I beg to say that the fruit looks fairly well, but as you are aware, there is very little grown in this locality. Potatoes bid fair to be a heavy crop. Turnips are backward on account of the continued dry weather. The grain looks well but requires rain. Hay, below the average in quantity, but excellent in quality, as far as secured, but a large quantity yet to house. Taken altogether, there is a good crop, and farmers have no room for complaint, considering the manner in which many of our farms are cultivated.

FROM C. B. WHIDDEN, ESQ., M. P. P.  
*Antigonish, Aug. 7th, 1885.*

DEAR SIR,—The hay crop in this county, which is now largely housed is at least 25 per cent below a fair average crop. Grain crops look well. The very welcome rain of the last two days will add materially to the growth of straw, as well as the filling of the grain. It is to be hoped that dry weather, which has prevailed ever since the 1st of May, is now past, and, with seasonable showers, in addition to what has already fallen, the farmers can look forward to a good crop of grain, potatoes and roots.

FROM HON. A. C. BELL, M. P. P.  
*New Glasgow, Aug. 7th, 1885.*

DEAR SIR,—Small fruits have been abundant. Apples are a short crop. Other fruits not much grown here.

FROM HON. ISIDORE LEBLANC, M.E.C.  
*Arichat, 1st Aug., 1885.*

DEAR SIR,—We are just commencing hay making. In Arichat the crops are generally good. Potatoes and all kinds of vegetable are looking well.

FROM C. F. EATON, ESQ.  
*Lower Canard, Aug. 5th, 1885.*

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your favor of the 3rd inst, and in reply I beg to refer you to my letter of the 14th ult., to which I can add but little. The hay crop is now about harvested, and a very fine lot of hay has been secured. Grain harvest about commencing, and will be a good crop.

FROM HON. GEORGE WHITMAN.

*Round Hill, Annapolis,  
Aug. 8th, 1885.*

In answer to your letter of the 3rd inst., the warm weather and seasonable rains have been favourable to the growth of crops generally. The hay on the uplands and most of marshes has been got in in good condition, the quality is better than usual, and, although light in some districts, will be a fair average crop. Corn and late sown grain was in many places broken down and injured by the storm on the 4th inst. Potatoes and root crops generally are looking better than for some years past. Apples, one of our principal paying crops, will be short—in fact not more than half a crop—the quantity grown in this country last year has been estimated at 200,000 barrels, and this seasons crop not half that amount—the trees are making good growth and look healthy, except some few attacked by the Borer. Turning hogs into the orchard is found to be of great benefit in destroying insects in the ground and eating the wormy apples that fall from the trees, and, with proper management the hogs prove to be good tillers of the soil. The trees in most of our orchards are set too close in many places—not more than twenty feet apart—so that, where the trees are large, the thick foliage prevents the sun's rays required to color and ripen the fruit and thereby enrich the flavour. Where the soil is good the old trees do best when not less than forty feet apart. The treatment recommended in Scripture for the barren fig tree is good for the apple tree and it may be so treated yearly.

FROM R. W. STARR, ESQ.

*Starr's Point, Aug. 6th, 1885.*

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your request of the 3rd for information on condition of orchard crops in my vicinity, I have still to adhere to the opinion expressed by me last month, *i.e.*, that the crop will prove nearly up to the average in quantity, and, judging from present appearances, the quality will be much better than last year as the fruit is well grown for the season, and very little appearance of "black spot" or "mildew" which have been so prevalent for the past years. The hay crop is now about all secured and in first rate condition and has turned out full better than estimated. Early sown oats and barley are fast ripening and seem to be heavily filled, with a medium growth of straw. Potatoes never looked better and there is a prospect for a splendid crop if the rust does not strike before the tubers get fully grown. Pastures are still holding out, and aftermath starting well. Altogether the country was never looking better at the time of year.

FROM C. P. BLANCHARD, ESQ.

*Truro, Aug. 6th, 1885.*

DEAR SIR,—Yours of August 3rd, asking information with regard to orchard and field crops in this district, is to hand. There is very little fruit raised in this section of the county, but the trees that I have seen appear to be bearing more largely than usual. The hay crop has been largely secured and is of excellent quality but short in quantity, the marsh lands not having produced so well as was anticipated some few weeks ago. The potato crop will be above the average per acre. Turnips not likely to be more than half a crop, some fields having been largely eaten by the grub and others by the fly. All the grain crops look well—with some slight indications of rust in the oats.

FROM ALBERT BECKWITH, ESQ.

*Nictaux, Annapolis,  
Aug. 8th, 1885.*

DEAR SIR,—In answer to yours of the 3rd inst. respecting the crops in this district I have to report for fruit:—Nonpareils are almost an entire failure; Baldwins and other winter sorts will give a very small crop; some Gravenstein orchards are pretty well filled but there will not be more than half as many of these as last year. Of all kinds there will not be more than one quarter of a crop. Field crops of all kinds promise an unusually large yield. Hay was abundant and is now nearly all secured in fine condition. Potatoes, turnips and other roots never looked better. Grain will give a good yield.

FROM HENRY J. CHUTE, ESQ.

*Elm Bank, Somerset,  
Aug. 10th, 1885.*

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of the 3rd, in regard to the state of the orchard crop in this district, I would say that our apple crop will be below the average. Baldwins will be short as it is not the bearing year; Ribstons are looking fair, and most all other sorts are looking as well as could be expected after the heavy crops of last year. Our field crops are looking grand at present; oats are a heavy yield and are ripening well; potatoes are looking very promising, and, if the rust holds off, will, without doubt, turn out large. Other field crops are fully up to the average.

FROM JAMES PATTERSON, JR., ESQ.

*Aylesford, King's County,  
Aug. 11th, 1885.*

In answer to yours of the 3rd inst., asking for state of crops in this part of the country, would say that hay has been a considerable above the average and is now nearly all secured and in fine condi-

tion. The weather has been very favourable during the haying season, we have had frequent showers which kept the crops growing, but not heavy to flow our low lands like last year, grain of all kinds looks finely and quite a breadth of oats are now ready to harvest. Apples will fall far below an average and is thought will not exceed half of last year's crop. Plums a failure altogether. Potatoes and all root crops are looking finely and promise an abundant harvest.

FROM COLONEL W. E. STARRATT.

*Maple Grove, Paradise,  
Aug. 11th, 1885.*

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of the 4th inst., relative to the present prospects of the orchard crops in this district. I can only confirm my former report that the crop of fruit will be under an average one, but the quality never showed better at this season of the year—the fruit being of good size and free from blemishes. We had a very severe wind-storm on the 4th and 5th which damaged the trees in some localities. Having had one of the best of seasons for hay-making, this crop is secured in excellent condition. Our grain crops will be fully up to our expectations.

FROM L. W. ELLIOTT, ESQ.

*Clarence, Aug. 7th, 1885.*

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your request I have to report, *viz.*: The apple crop in this section will not reach an average. Orchards in grass not well mulched have a light crop. Those under good cultivation are either very well filled or making a good growth. Baldwins not bearing last year will give a fair crop; Bishop Pippins look well, large and smooth, free from spots; Nonpareils very light; other varieties more affected by the the circumstances above mentioned; pears and plums light; quinces were very much injured by the cold winter; haying is nearly finished—large crop well secured; grain promising a good yield; straw not as stout as last year; potatoes looking well; other roots good.

FROM W. E. SAUNDERS, ESQ.

*Tremont, Aug. 12th, 1885.*

DEAR SIR,—In answer to yours of 3rd inst. relative to fruit and other crops in the vicinity, I would submit the following:—So far as my knowledge extends, the apple crop is a partial failure; the prospects at present do not promise more than one-half an average crop. Grain and vegetables are looking well and promise a good yield. Hay above the average and gathered mostly in good condition.

FROM SAMUEL KELLEY, ESQ.  
Lower Stewiacke, Aug. 11th, 1885.

SIR,—In respect to the present condition and prospects of the orchard crop in this district, it may be described as scarcely more than half a usual crop.

In respect to the field crops, both grain and grass, now being gathered—these are rather above an average, and bear a healthy, bright appearance; and all the grain promises a full maturity in its season. Potatoes, perhaps, never looked so well as now, showing a healthy, full leaf and even growth, and so far the tubers turn out accordingly.

It is, perhaps, well to state here something about our fruit. Outside of the valley of Annapolis and Kings a very small proportion of the fruit grown, especially of the apples, is fit for any of the larger markets, being mostly small in size, rough and flavorless in taste, and mean in appearance. The apple and pear, especially, like the grape vine, seem exceeding sensitive to the mineral qualities of the soil in which they grow; and it therefore becomes a subject worth looking into by those capable of dealing with it, that, if possible, any practicable means may be devised for obviating the deficiency of qualities in the soil proper. Certainly, up to the present time we have only very partially succeeded in raising good fruit throughout the country.

FROM E. J. MORSE, ESQ.  
Paradise, Aug. 12th, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—The apple crop, speaking in general terms, will fall considerably below an average one. The fruit, however, promises to be large and fair. The prospect for the standard varieties may be set down somewhat as follows:—The Nonpareil, our best keepers, a very short crop; King of Tompkin County, quite abundant; Gravenstein and Baldwin, a fair yield; other varieties very light. Pears and plums are almost a failure. In regard to field crops: hay has been quite abundant and is stored in good condition. Grain of all kinds promises an abundant yield, although the heavy wind and rain storm of August 5th did it considerable damage by beating down and tangling it. Root crops of all kinds will be exceptionally fine, as far as can be judged at present.

Two Acts have been passed by the Dominion Government that have some interest for Agriculturists. One respects Fertilizers; the other Adulteration of Food and Fertilizers. Every manufacturer or importer is required, in January of each year, to send a sample, with analysis and affidavit, to be kept as a standard by the Minister of Inland Revenue. Officers of Inland Revenue,

Customs, and those of the Inspection Act of 1874, may be made Inspectors of Fertilizers by Governor-in-Council, for the purpose of obtaining samples from manufacturers or importers in their districts for transmission to Minister of Inland Revenue for submission to Chief Analyst,—results to be published if the Minister see fit, and fees to be paid Inspectors. Every package offered for sale must have the manufacturer's certificate of analysis, (as sent to Minister,) and be stamped or branded. Inspectors taking samples will attach tags to packages before the same are offered for sale, if requested by the manufacturer or importer. The Inspector shall not tag a package that is damaged, nor unless the manufacturer's certificate claims, in case of an ammoniated superphosphate, that it contains at least 5 per cent. of soluble phosphoric acid and 2 per cent. of ammonia; and, in case of any acid phosphate or dissolved bone, that it contains at least 8 per cent. of available phosphoric acid. The sale of a fertilizer that does not contain the percentage mentioned in the manufacturer's certificate entails a penalty of \$50 for first offence and \$100 for subsequent ones. A deficiency of 1 per cent. of ammonia or phosphoric acid shall not be considered fraudulent.

Every fertilizer shall be deemed adulterated if it shows a deficiency of more than 1 per cent. of any of its required chemical constituents. The council of any city, town, county, or village, may appoint inspectors, empowered to procure samples, obtain analyses, and prosecute within their bounds.

Milk is to be deemed adulterated if any valuable constituent has been abstracted, water added, or if the produce of a diseased animal, or of one fed upon unwholesome food. Skimmed milk may be sold only from cans and measures marked "skimmed" in large letters.

The penalties for adulteration are: (1), if injurious to health, \$10 to \$50 and costs; (2), if not injurious to health, \$30 and costs, and \$50 to \$100 and costs.

Private persons may still procure analyses and prosecute, but the burden of proof, and of the fact that the sample was not tampered with after purchase, rests upon the person so procuring or prosecuting.

SOME WEATHER FACTS.

R. H. Cogswell furnishes the *Herald* with the following facts regarding the heat of the past 14 years in June and July. This year there was very little rain; in July, 1884, there was twelve inches of rain. The hottest day of the period covered was June 29, 1879, when

the thermometer was 91°. On Aug. 7, 1876, it stood at 93°.

Number of days in June and July when the thermometer ranged over 80°:

	June.	July.
1885.....	11 days.	19 days.
1884.....	3 "	1 "
1883.....	1 "	1 "
1882.....	79° highest.	4 "
1881.....	82° highest.	6 "
1880.....	3 days.	7 "
1879.....	3 "	1 "
1878.....	4 "	6 "
1877.....	18 "	5 "
1876.....	1 "	7 "
1875.....	77° highest.	76° highest.
1874.....	70° highest.	7 days.
1873.....	3 days.	10 "
1872.....	2 "	3 "

Highest and lowest thermometer in June and July of the following years:

JUNE.		JULY.	
Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
1885—38, 7th.	84, 11th	45, 3rd.	85, 16th.
1884—37, 14th.	87, 29th	45, 25th.	80, 1st.
1883—47, 1st.	89, 30th	42, 27th.	80, 6th.
1882—40, 5th.	76, 23rd	47, 5th.	82, 24th.
1881—30, 7th.	72, 20th	42, 2nd.	83, 8th.
1880—41, 5th.	86, 30th	45, 13th.	85, 1st.
1879—35, 9th.	92, 29th	40, 7th.	12, 17th.
1878—41, 15th.	81, 30th	45, 16th.	87, 1st.
1877—43, 23rd.	96, 1st	48, 11th.	84, 16th.
1876—31, 1st.	81, 29th	51, 3rd.	81, 4th.
1875—36, 2nd.	77, 6th	48, 4th.	75, 20th.
1874—37, 3rd.	75, 28th	47, 2nd.	83, 15th.
1873—35, 4th.	81, 31st	40, 28th.	89, 24th.
1872—37, 3rd.	84, 9th	45, 15th.	90, 24th.

Mr. H. Crosskill has given, in the *Canadian Gazette* (London), a record of the weather in Nova Scotia, during the early Summer of 1885.

April—7 days of rainy weather,—not consecutive.

2 days foggy weather.

21 " very fine, bright weather, 18 consecutive.

May—3 days of rainy weather.

2 " foggy "

4 " cloudy " without rain.

22 days of fine, clear weather.

June—3 rainy days—1st, 2nd, and 30th. 3 cloudy days.

24 consecutive fine, bright days.

The *Amherst Gazette* of July 3rd, says:—

Messrs. J. E. Page & Son have just tested for butter the milk of their Holstein cow, Jacobs, 48 quarts of cream which produced 14½ lbs. of unsalted butter of a beautiful golden color—equal to 16 lbs. 14½ oz. a week. Considering that this cow has had three calves, and always milked up to calving time, this is a pretty good record. It is believed that this can be considerably exceeded when the cow is fed on afterfeed.

One of their Holstein heifer calves weighed May 30, at 4 months of age, 320 lbs., and a month later 420 lbs. A heifer grade Holstein, 3 months old, weighed 280 lbs.

AYRSHIRE COWS.

The following is a List of the Thorough-bred Ayrshire Cows registered in the New Nova Scotia Stock Register, up to August 12th, 1885.—

1 Miss Cuthbert	102 Mayflower
2 Josephine	103 Lady Windsor
3 Nora C. F.	104 Lillydale
4 Belle of Avondale	105 Minerva
5 Miss Strang	106 Galaxy
6 Daisy	107 Molly
7 Lilly 3rd	108 The Abbess
8 Lilly 4th	109 Louise
9 Lady Avon	110 Maple Leaf
10 Merry Duchess	111 Etta 2nd
11 Blyth	112 Etta 3rd
12 Pearl Drop	113 Flora Baker
13 Cherry	114 Nellie
14 Park 4th	115 Lady Blanche
15 Merry Gipsey	116 Lilly 2nd
16 Dewdrop 2nd	117 Lilly 5th
17 Sable	118 Lilly 6th
18 Crocus 2nd	119 Topsy
19 Daisy	120 Alice Oak
20 Crocus 3rd	121 Pocahontas
21 Blossom	122 Josie
22 Spot	123 Spot
23 Hoso	124 Lilla
24 Buttercup	125 Flora Gray
25 Fawn	126 Euterpe
26 Grace	127 Queen of Hearts
27 Cowslip	128 Jenny Lind
28 Lilly	129 Maria Theresa
29 Dorcas	130 May Gipsey
30 Belle of Paradise	131 Linden
31 Cuthbert Lassie	132 Camilla
32 Lady Beatrice	133 Cherry Blossom
33 Howena	134 Myrtle
34 Lady Cuthbert	135 Josephine
35 Primrose	136 Lilly 7th
36 Lady Mary	137 Katy Clyde
37 Braw Lass	138 Hoso
38 Gipsey	139 Chloë
39 Juliet	140 Lottie
40 Ruth	141 Clover
41 Nora	142 Alpheia
42 Minnie	143 Princess Louise
43 Zulu	144 Scottish Lass
44 Heiress	145 Gipsey Belle
45 Island Lass	146 May Queen
46 Buttercup	147 Lucy
47 Lady Clements	148 Daffodil
48 May Queen	149 Cleopatra 2nd
49 Flora	150 Buttercup
50 Neba	151 Blythe 2nd
51 Lady Halifax	152 Lady Franklin 2nd
52 Evangeline	153 Primrose 2nd
53 Blossom	154 Eugenie
54 Marie Bismarck	155 Heather Belle
55 Alice Carey	156 Priscy
56 Clarissa	157 Rose
57 Princess Alice	158 Helen
58 Ophelia	159 Blanche
59 Octavia	160 Pansy Duchess
60 Juliet	161 Cherry Duchess
61 Cleopatra	162 Myrtle
62 Primrose	163 Lady Joan
63 Leona	164 Lady Bismarck
64 Little Dorrit	165 Nellie
65 Queen of Ayr	166 Minnie
66 Stella	167 Mary Anderson
67 Dolly Yarden	168 Irene
68 Polly Perkins	169 Shoo Fly
69 Rosa	170 Molly Garfield
70 Lady Franklin	171 Samantha Allen
71 Bessie	172 Fanny Maud
72 Porta	173 Charlotte Lass 2nd
73 Fairfield Beauty	174 Empress
74 Miss Cecilia	175 Essie Bell
75 Miss Ida	176 Snow Flake
76 Hinafore	177 Scotch Lassie
77 Daisy	178 May Day
78 Myra	179 Dido
79 Daisy the second	180 Hebe 2nd
80 Cherry	181 Beauty
81 Flora	182 Alicea
82 Maid of Fern Hill	183 Buttercup 2nd
83 Hortense	184 Atholma
84 Elra	185 Belmont
85 Mary Gray	186 Matty
86 Alice Gray	187 Mayfair
87 Hortense	188 Flora
88 Lady Fairie	189 Lady Dulcic
89 Beauty	190 Evangeline
90 Lady Ballindaloch	191 Lady of the Lake
91 Belle of Bellahill	192 Judy
92 Rose of Bellahill	193 Viola
93 The Nun	194 Beauty of Plainfield
94 Olive	195 Alice Lyle
95 Spotted Lady	196 Lady Lansdowne
96 Rosebud	197 Kitty Clyde
97 Dairy Duchess	198 Nellie Bye
98 Daisy Duchess	199 Carrie Bismarck
99 Gipsey 9th	200 Dorcas
100 Shifty of Stanstead	201 Topsy
101 Belle of Brookside	202 Lady Blanchard

203 Spot of Leo Farm 2nd	211 Jenny
204 Lillian Gray	212 Belle of Canning
205 Spot of Leo	213 Dairy Duchess 2nd
206 Princess Mary	214 Acorn
207 Jessie Brown	215 Lilly 7th
208 Brookfield Belle	216 Maud
209 Nancy	217 Maud 8
210 Daisy Deano	

AYRSHIRE BULLS.

List of Thorough-bred Ayrshire Bulls registered in New Nova Scotia Stock Register, up to August 12th, 1885.—

1 Bruce	96 Pompey
2 Boulardale	97 Robin Hood
3 Sir George	98 Royal Charlie
4 Johnny	99 Lord Chelmsford
5 Prince of Wales	100 Daniel O'Connell
6 Young Prince of Wales	101 Dan
7 Reform	102 Gen. Garfield
8 Charlie	103 Ben
9 The Shah	104 Victor
10 Lord Clyde	105 Earl of Stair
11 Avon Water	106 Duke of Albany
12 Bismarck	107 Harry Moore
13 Prince Albert	108 Blake
14 Yakfb Kahl	109 Peter Archle
15 Sir George	110 Stranglely
16 Young Royalty	111 Ben Butler
17 King Humbert	112 Bruce
18 Turrit	113 Island Chief
19 Mars	114 Jumbo
20 Leopold	115 Digby Chief
21 Hero	116 Leon
22 Lord Canning	117 Nero
23 Prince Bismarck	118 Grit
24 Lord Clyde	119 Rhedive
25 Lord Raglan	120 Richard
26 Mucnao	121 Clydesdale
27 Kenelm	122 Prince Kaunitz
28 Nicholas	123 Wallace 4th
29 Wallace 3rd	124 Hero of Worcester
30 St. George	125 Lord Raglan, Jr
31 Oscar	126 Sir John
32 Albert	127 Excelator
33 Young Bismarck	128
34 Romeo	129 Starr
35 Sir Hugh	130 Billy Boy
36 Bellahill	131 Sam Slick
37 Royal Charlie	132 Lord Burleigh
38 Marquis of Lorne	133 Comet
39 Marston	134 Valentine
40 Nero	135 Comet
41 Mark Anthony	136 Syndicate
42 Robin Hood	137 Arabi
43 Julius Caesar	138 Hector
44 Ivanhoe	139 Arabi
45 Champion	140
46 Prince Imperial	141 Clyde
47 Francis	142 Farmer Boy
48 Mark Twain	143 Nero
49 Prince William	144 Franklin
50 Persian Prince	145 Montelith
51 Pompey	146 Dawn
52 Wokside	147 Daylight
53 Duke of Canning	148 Rambler
54 Talbot 3rd	149 Adam
55 Sir Albert	150 Jumbo
56 Peter	151 Royal Bismarck
57 Joseph	152 Clyde
58 Lord Cornwallis	153 Captain Beaty
59 Sir John	154 Victor
60 Sir Wallace	155 Ranger
61 Colchester	156 Indian Chief
62 Rob Roy	157 Duke of Weymouth
63 Wagantookook	158 Badenoch
64 Scott	159 Columbus
65 Charlie	160 Garfield
66 Von Moltke	161 Unicorn
67 Inverness	162 Dexter
68 Zulu	163 Comet
69 Bruce	164 Hastings
70 Dominion Champion	165 Baron Gorsebrook
71 Independence	166 Sir Tom
72 Chief Wantanoff	167 Second Lord Canning
73 Col. Fieldmore of Fieldmore Farm	168 Harry
74 Zulu Chief	169 Sam Slick
75 Lord Nelson	170 Arnold
76 Endymion	171 Bruce
77 Duke of Sussex	172 Hilda Hero
78 Hermit	173 Robin Adair
79 Beaconsfield	174 Clyde
80 Aberdeen	175 Royal Mars
81 Wallace	176 Conqueror
82 William	177 Lorne 2nd
83 Lord Dufferin	178 Marquis of Lansdowne
84 Prince Charlie	179 Sir Charles
85 Prince Leopold	180 Gabriel
86 Prince Napoleon	181 Kiburn
87 Captain Jinks	182 Jock
88 Lord Dufferin 2nd	183 Lord Clyde 2nd
89 Rob	184 Pride of the Hills
90 Lord Windsor	185 Lord Cloud
91 Uncle Tom	186 Richmond
92 Kilburn	187 Gladstone
93 Oakleaf	188 Inverness 2nd
94 Ranger	189 Don Brown
95 Montague	190 Brutus

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

One of the most popular of the many useful measures carried through the legislature by the local government at the last session, was the "Act to encourage agricultural education." It has been felt for some time that an effort should be made in the direction of technical education in Nova Scotia. The local government very properly took the view that in such a movement the agriculturists, who are the largest class of our population, had the first claim. There has been for some years a strong desire among the most intelligent farmers to see a well equipped agricultural college established in Nova Scotia, but it is generally admitted that, with the means now under their control, the provincial government could hardly support such an institution in addition to the many services that now have to be provided for. While admitting that the college was beyond their present means, the government thought that a step might be taken in the right direction by making provision for a special agricultural department in connection with the Provincial Normal School at Truro, and for this purpose they brought in the measure to which we have referred. The bill provided for the appointment of a lecturer on agriculture in the Normal school, whose duties were thus generally outlined:

- "(a) Instructing the pupil teachers in agricultural chemistry and the sciences bearing on agriculture, according to the Provincial standards of examination as announced from time to time.
- "(b) Conducting a regular course of lectures on agricultural science, with experiments and laboratory practice, for the benefit of young men generally who may wish to fit themselves for the successful prosecution of agriculture and with the view of training teachers for the special schools provided for in this act.
- "(c) Inspecting and reporting upon any schools receiving special grants under authority of this act, so far as the teaching of agriculture is concerned.
- "(d) Delivering public lectures on agriculture throughout the province, so far as his other duties will permit."

The idea was to afford agricultural instruction to young men generally who might be willing to enter upon the study, and besides to teach the teachers, so that they in turn could in some degree distribute throughout the province the information obtained in the agricultural department at Truro. To encourage the pupil teachers to apply themselves in the agricultural course, prizes were provided for the five passing the best examinations, and a further clause provided an extra grant of \$100 per annum to the holder of the agricultural diploma while engaged in teaching in any part of the province

under the rules to be framed by the government.

The measure was warmly received in the legislature and carried with the approval of both sides. The premier, in introducing it, frankly acknowledged that it was an experiment which possibly might not realize all that was looked for, but expressed confidence that if the right man could be secured for the place, the movement would be productive of much good to the farming interests of the province.

Since the passing of the act the government have been corresponding with parties in the Dominion and the United States with a view to obtaining the services of a gentleman possessing the special qualifications required in the new department, and we are glad to learn that they have been successful. Mr. Hermon H. Smith, B. Sc., of Ithaca, New York, has been chosen to fill the new chair. He is very highly recommended by the professors of Cornell university, under whom he studied. He graduated in the course of science, but took all the studies of the agricultural course as well. The son of a farmer, and himself a farmer, he determined, after completing his course at Cornell in 1883, to devote himself to agricultural teaching, and accordingly returned to the university and spent a year in post graduate study of chemistry and other sciences as specially related to agriculture. G. C. Caldwell, professor of agricultural and analytical chemistry in Cornell, certifies to Mr. Smith's enthusiasm for the work he has chosen for life, and to his qualifications for the position at Truro, being thoroughly acquainted with the practical details of farming, and especially dairy farming. In the university, he took all the lectures given by Dr. Law in veterinary science, and did some practical work besides, for which he gained a first prize. Prof. Caldwell adds: "In my own department of agricultural chemistry he is thoroughly proficient, having taken much extra work in it as a student, and besides having served as chemist for the Houghton farm experiment station for a period of nine months, till they were obliged to suspend the work for want of funds; in this capacity he made every variety of agricultural chemical analysis. He has laid a good foundation in botany, and I think also in entomology. He is irreproachable in character and a most industrious worker."

The very cordial manner in which the government's proposals were received in the legislature gives assurance that, in catering upon the duties of his new position, Mr. Smith will be warmly welcomed, and will have the best wishes of all for the success of his labors. Bringing, as he does, to the service an

ample knowledge of the practice and science of farming and great enthusiasm for his work, he seems to be admirably fitted for the important duties he has undertaken.

Mr. Smith is at present in the city. He will visit the Normal school at Truro to-day with Dr. Allison, superintendent of education, to make some preliminary arrangements, and will enter upon his duties on the 1st of October.—*Morning Chronicle*.

#### A CONTINENTAL POULTRY SHOW.

A most interesting show has recently been held in the Danish capital, opening on July 3rd and closing on July 6th; and, as it presents several novel features, which are different from anything I have seen before, I am sure that a description will be welcome. First, however, I must say something about the society under whose auspices the show was held. This is called "*Foreningen til Fjerkræavlens Fremme I Danmark*," or the society for the promotion of poultry-keeping in Denmark. It is under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen of Denmark, and, at the show just held, the queen not only gave a special prize, but, together with the king, crown prince and princess, visited the show, spending a couple of hours therein, and from what I saw took a very great interest in all its departments. The society named is a very influential one, not only in that there are many supporters of it who hold a high position in Denmark, but also because there are many members who are very nearly concerned in the poultry question. The Danes are nothing if they are not practical, and this society has for its defined object the encouragement and the promotion of poultry-keeping, not as a hobby, but for the profit which fowls can make. This object is kept in view, and so far as I have been able to learn, very great success has attended the work of the society. As is well known, Denmark is a country of small proprietors, by whom everything that will add to the earnings of the farm is developed. This has led to success in many ways, and the reports of the exports of eggs from Denmark are sufficient indication of the growth of the poultry interest. The society has some two thousand members, comprising all classes of the community, and the methods adopted for the dissemination of true knowledge upon this subject have been characterized by great judgment.

It has not been content with holding a show once a year, but more direct steps have been taken. Only one of these need here be dealt with. After a thorough examination of the various

breeds of poultry, not merely in Denmark but elsewhere, the society came to the conclusion that the Italian, or, as we call it, the Leghorn, was best suited to the climate, conditions and demands of the country. It is to be remembered that egg-production is the great object, and table qualities are regarded as of minor importance. This being so, the choice of the society was an eminently wise one, as the Leghorn is doubtless one of the best laying breeds we possess, though the Danes complain of the small size of the egg, which is really the only fault the breed has. Not content with this, which in itself would have been a very great service to the country, the society has taken steps to overcome the inertia or prejudices of the peasants, and has given to members of this class specimens of the breed, so as to enable them to improve their stocks. I was informed at the show that in consequence of these steps, there has been a very marked improvement in the quality of the fowls kept in Denmark.

The society has, I believe, only been in existence some six or seven years, but has every reason to be satisfied with what it has been enabled to do. Of course this could not have been done if it had not received support freely, and of a practical character. But it has deserved all the support received, which has not been merely from members of the society, but also from the Danish government, which contributed \$1,100 toward the show under notice, as well as granting the Rosenberg Castle Gardens for it. In fact the government has been as wise and enterprising, in proportion to the interests involved, with what it has done for poultry-keeping as for dairy farming, and in both these directions has set an example that might well be followed, and with benefit, by the governments of more powerful countries, who only too often forget, in their aspirations after spirited foreign policies and showy armaments, the real interests of the people. The fact already noted of the visit of the royal family to the show, indicates the way in which this branch of the farm economy is regarded, and presents an altogether different state of affairs to that existent in England. At the dinner which followed the show, the Danish Minister of War was present, and on one of the days on which the show was open, 20,000 persons visited it. All, it must be remembered, for a poultry show, for there was no other kind of farm stock on exhibition.

I have already stated that the show was held in the Rosenberg Castle Gardens, which are quite in the centre of the city, and which lent themselves to the purposes of the show in a very charming manner. The castle itself was

once a residence of the kings of Denmark, and now is a museum of curiosities and pictures in connection with these monarchs. The gardens are a resort of the citizens, being to Copenhagen what Hyde Park is to London, and Champs Elysees to Paris. A portion of these gardens were separated for the show, and the lofty avenues of trees gave delightful shelter to both the visitors and the exhibits. The arrangements of the show were altogether different to anything I have seen before. In our English shows we place the birds in wire pens, generally in some room, or, if in connection with an agricultural show, under a tent or marque. But at the Copenhagen exhibition every pen of fowls had to itself a house and run placed on the ground, so that the birds during the time they were at the show were under perfectly natural conditions. Each house was about thirty inches square, and attached to it was a run four feet square. As there were never more than four birds in each of these houses, except in the case of young chickens, there was no overcrowding, and they could have been kept a month quite easily without any injury to their health. The inmates seemed quite happy in the runs, which were well shaded from the sun by the trees overhead. To the visitor, there could be no pleasanter method adopted, and it was infinitely to be preferred to either a hot crowded room or tent. The dimensions of the show may be realized when it is stated that there were 568 pens exhibited, or nearly 2,000 birds. Among the exhibitors was the Princess of Wales, who sent over a pen of Ham burghs, and one of Japanese Bantams, for the former of which she received a silver medal.

A society named has held several shows before the present one, but this is the first that has been of an international character. Especial efforts had been made to secure foreign exhibits, and there were specimens from England, Germany, France, Austria, Holland, Norway and Sweden. There were not quite so many from the United Kingdom as I had expected. This was due partly to the long distance, but also to some unfavourable comments made in one of the poultry papers, which had no justification, but which evidently had a deterrent effect on the entries. The specimens sent were well attended to, and I can truly say that no effort was spared to minister to the well-being of the birds. Each pen, as it arrived, was examined by a veterinary expert, and those which seemed to require treatment were placed in special houses, and dealt with as they required. The houses were scrupulously clean, and fresh vegetables and clean sand supplied daily. To maintain the

international character of the show, several foreign judges were engaged, including two from England, two from France, one from Holland, four or five from Germany, and the Danish Consul at Chicago, U. S. (Mr. E. Dreier). As might be expected, having all these different nations represented did not facilitate the work of judging, for they acted three together, but so far as I could see, everything was done fairly and well. The system of judging was a somewhat peculiar one. Each Judge, in his own section, went round the classes and awarded the various pens, points in accordance with his judgment, numbering from 0 to 6. As soon as this was done, the three acting in that section met together and added their points, the birds finally having the highest points receiving the prizes in accordance with the position then held. In this way the personal predilections of an individual were balanced. The method has some good in it, and I should like to see it tried again. The judges were supplied with a catalogue with the names of the exhibitors omitted. These catalogues were well got up, containing a vocabulary in four languages, namely, Danish, German, French and English. There were many novel features in the exhibition, but which I must leave over to next week.—*Stephen Beale, in Country Gentleman.*

## THE CROPS IN MANITOBA.

### FALL WHEAT.

From opinions generally expressed by correspondents in June, 1884, it was inferred that quite a large acreage would be sown with fall wheat in the fall of that year, as many appeared disposed to try a certain amount. On the contrary very little has been reported. The following are the only reports that have been received of the crop viz. :—In township 6, range 3 east (Carillon), one acre sown; perished after the snow left in the spring. Township 1, range 12 west (Rock Lake), a few acres sown but not a success. Township 7, range 22 west (Brandon), two acres tried as an experiment; failure; killed before the snow came. Township 9, range 17 west (Brandon), three-quarters of an acre; all killed by frost. Township, 3 range 22 west, (Turtle Mountain), two acres; looks well, not injured. It will thus be seen that out of the several lots sown only one has survived. In township 6, range 5 west (Dufferin), two acres of Red Fyfe wheat were sown last fall as an experiment, but the grain did not come up. A great diversity of opinion prevailed last year among correspondents, as to the possibility of growing fall wheat successfully in the Province. A number thought

it doubtful, while others thought it could be made a success. All appeared to agree that the open prairie was not suitable, but where sheltered spots could be found it ought to grow successfully. In the eastern part of the Province, where the land is more wooded, fall wheat might be grown with success, but it is never likely to be a crop of importance in this essentially spring wheat zone.

### SPRING WHEAT.

Reports from all points have spoken in the most favorable terms of the prospects and condition of the spring wheat crop. The grain seems to have been sown almost entirely on ground prepared during the summer and fall of 1884, and as a result seeding was begun on a much earlier date than in 1884. Ample rain fell throughout seeding time to give the grain a good start and to keep up a continuous growth, and on June 1 the prospects of a large crop were most encouraging. The fact of so much ground being got ready during last season for crop this year has shown how thoroughly farmers have come to recognize the importance of early seeding. No time was lost in getting the grain put in the ground at as early a date as possible, and the wisdom of this course is visible in the condition of the crop. The number of correspondents that have replied to the circular issued on April 15th, asking for acreage, etc., is much larger than in 1883 and 1884, and in consequence the Province is more thoroughly and more satisfactorily represented in every respect than in the previous years. The table appended gives the acreage under crop in the Province this year and also that of 1884; the dates on which seeding began and ended in 1885; the average quantity sown per acre; the varieties of seed sown and the number of townships from which reported, and also the percentage of the 1884 crop still held in farmer's hands. The area shown as under crop is 357,013 acres, as compared with 208,674 acres in 1883 and 307,020 in 1884. Of the total area the eastern group has 64,716 acres; the central 157,956, and the western 134,331. As compared with 1884 a falling off in the area is shown in the eastern group, of 12,645, acres, while the central and western groups show a respective increase of 39,305 and 23,333 acres. The cause of the falling off in acreage, in the eastern group is attributed to the small acreage plowed last fall on account of wet weather and also to the quantity allowed to remain idle for fallowing. An increased acreage however, is shown in the counties of Carillon, D'Arville and Selkirk. In the central group the only falling off in acreage is in the county of Marquette. All the counties in the western group show an increased acreage under crop. The average dates of the beginning and



ending of seeding throughout the Province were April 14 and May 17 in 1884, and April 22 and May 19 in 1883. From this it will be seen that seeding began ten days earlier than in 1884, and eight days earlier than in 1883. The dates in the western and central groups vary very little, they being each about two weeks earlier than the eastern. In many townships the seeding began fully three weeks earlier than in 1884. The average quantity of seed sown per acre was 1.86 bushels as compared with 1.80 in 1884, and 1.87 in 1883. The seed has been sown rather thicker in the western and central groups than in the eastern. Of the varieties of wheat sown, Red Fyfe has been reported from 323 townships; White Fyfe from 55; Golden Drop from 9; White Russian from 13; Lost Nation from 4, and Red Chaff from 2. Red Fyfe appears to be growing in favor, as it was only reported from 242 townships in 1884. No doubt the varieties mentioned have been sown in more townships than those given, as many correspondents in giving the varieties said "Red Fyfe principally." Red Fyfe, being the principal variety, was reported from 53 townships in the eastern group; 120 in the central and 150 in the western. Last season a quantity of grain, more or less touched by frost, was used for seed, but nothing of that nature appears to have happened this season. The amount of the wheat crop of 1884 still in farmers hands on June 1, throughout the Province, was 13.96 per cent, as compared with 14.56 at a similar date in 1884, and 11.2 per cent. in 1883. In the eastern group the per centage on hand was 9.07 per cent.; in the central 12.8, and in the western 20. A large quantity of last year's crops being more or less damaged in several ways, and the distances from markets account for the large percentage held in the western group. A great many correspondents in different parts of the Province did not give any percentage, but simply said that a sufficiency for home use was kept on hand. Others, again, reported that none was held, and more said that the quantity held was scarcely worth mentioning. In order that an idea may be formed of what the product of the wheat crop in the Province is likely to be this season, it is quite safe to base the estimate on the average of the returns of yield received from threshers in 1884, which was 20.11 bushels per acre. This would show a total product for Manitoba this season of 7,179,531 bushels, or about 5,675,000 bushels for export.

#### OATS.

The oat crop has been very materially benefitted by the most favorable weather that prevailed during seeding time and up to June 1. Plowing having begun at an early date in the central and western

groups, a large part of the crops was got in the ground at an early date and was consequently well forward when the reports were sent in. Though seeding did not begin so early in the eastern group as in the others, still the grain was sufficiently far advanced to cause it to be favorably spoken of. It is found that oats require to be sown early as well as wheat, and, in many parts of the central and western groups, very little difference appears in the dates of seeding. A considerable amount has evidently been sown on fall plowing, but no doubt the great bulk has been sown on ground plowed during the spring. The information obtained as to the acreage under crop is much fuller than during the seasons of 1883 and 1884. The tables gives the area under crop this year in the Province, and also that of 1884; the dates on which seeding began and ended, respectively, in 1885; the average number of bushels sown per acre; the varieties of seed sown; and the number of townships from which each variety was reported, and also the percentage of the 1884 crop still held by farmers. The area shown to be under crop is 151,378 acres, as compared with 172,345 acres in 1883 and 133,004 in 1884. Of the total area the eastern group has 37,011 acres, the central 59,754, and the western 54,603. As compared with 1884, a falling off in area is shown in the eastern group of 2,043 acres, while an increased area is found in the central and western groups of 13,704 and 6,703 acres respectively. In the eastern group, however, an increased acreage is shown in the counties of Carillon, D'Iberville and Selkirk. In the central a slight falling off is shown in the county of Westbourne. In the western group a decrease is shown in the counties of Minnedosa, Russell and Souris River. The average dates of the beginning and ending of seeding throughout the Province were May 2 and May 24, as compared with May 2 and May 26 in 1884, and April 25 and May 23 in 1883. Of the several groups, seeding began and ended a week earlier in the western than in the central, and over two weeks earlier than in the eastern group. The heavy fall of rain on May 22 interfered with the work for a few days in the eastern group of counties. Seeding began nine days earlier in the western group than in 1884. In the central it was five days earlier than in 1885, while in the eastern the dates varied very little. The average quantity of seed sown per acre, throughout the Province, was 2.61 bushels, as compared with 2.55 in 1884 and 2.58 in 1883. The average quantity sown in the eastern and central groups was 2.63 bushels, and in the western 2.58 bushels. Of the varieties of seed sown, White has been reported from 104 townships; Yellow

Russian from 3; Black Tartarian from 46; Black from 132; Excelsior from 2; White Russian from 24; Black Champion from 2; White Australian from 5; Black Norway from 2, and Egyptian from 2. Black and White are the principal varieties sown, and have each been reported from many more townships than in 1884. The percentage of the 1884 crop held by farmers on June 1 was 11.7 per cent, as compared with 28.57 in 1884 and 16 in 1883. In the eastern group the percentage on hand was 7.33, in the central 11.7, and in the western 16.2. Like wheat the largest percentage is held in the western group, where a large quantity was more or less injured last fall. In very many townships none was left after seeding was completed. The product of what the present crop is likely to be may be safely calculated on the actual average yield given by threshers last year, which was 30.55 bushels per acre. This would give a total yield in the Province of 4,624,292 bushels, being an increase of over half a million bushels over last year.

### Advertisements.

Resolution of Provincial Board of Agriculture,  
3rd March, 1882.

"No advertisements, except official notices from recognized Agricultural Societies, shall be inserted in the JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE in future, unless PREPAID at rate of 50 cents each insertion for advertisements not exceeding ten lines, and five cents for each additional line."

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