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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Halifax, 8th July, 1867.

Farmers of long experience in Nova Scotia have spoken of the spring-times of the last few years as unusually cold and wet. The spring of 1867 was no exception to what they say is becoming a rule. Spring work was much retarded by unfavorable weather, especially in stiff, undrained soils. We hear that Mr. Thomas, of Windsor, who is adopting a system of thorough tile draining over his farm, was this year able to work his land to advantage several weeks earlier than his neighbours. If any farmer feels inclined to grumble about the weather, let him go and do as Mr. Thomas has done, and we promise him plenty of time for his spring ploughing and sowing in the worst of seasons.

The backwardness of the spring months has been amply compensated by the genial "growing" weather which we have enjoyed throughout the greater part of June, and thus far of July. Reports from vari-

ous parts of the country speak of the Field Crops as giving great promise.—The GRASS FIELDS never looked better at this time of year, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant; WHEAT and OATS, and other grain crops, are making vigorous growth; POTATOES show a daily increasing expanse of foliage, and are already nearly meeting in the drills; and in GARDENS there is a luxuriance of vegetation sufficient to satisfy the most impatient gardener. All this is true, not of Nova Scotia alone, but, so far as we can learn, of the whole length and breadth of our great DOMINION!

As regards our ORCHARDS, the information that has reached us, although imperfect, is, so far, quite satisfactory. Apples and other fruits are abundant in Hants; in the northern part of Halifax county the trees are growing more luxuriantly than we have ever seen them before, but many of them are perfectly fruitless. Cherries are doing well. We hope some of our correspondents in Annapolis and Kings will favor us with more

ample details of the condition of the Orchards in the Fruit Districts in time for our next issue.

We conclude this month, the Report by Prof. Wilson, of Edinburgh, on the Improved System of Dairy Management in Denmark. It is satisfactory to know that some of the Dairywomen of Nova Scotia are beginning to copy the Danish System on a small scale. We commend the articles to the careful reading of our Dairy farmers and especially of their wives, who will, in many cases, be better able than themselves to appreciate the labour-saving improvements and conveniences of the new method.

Our Correspondent 'Super Phosphate,' concludes the Bone Contention in his usual graphic style. He tells a blunt story, but it has a sharp point. In the name of Agriculture, he appealed to the patriotism of his fellow-citizens. The patriotism came not from his plain but from his coloured neighbours.

Prof. How of Windsor, has sent for our columns, an interesting account, by

Dr. Farish, of a so-called Sulphur Shower. We had prepared some remarks on this subject which must be deferred till next month.

The Reports of Agricultural Societies will be found to contain instructive information as to the efforts now being made to improve the breeds of Stock in the Province.

DANISH DAIRY MANAGEMENT.

Continued.

The following results of experiments carried out at Lillerup show practically the bearing that attention to temperature has upon the produce obtained.

INFLUENCE OF TEMPERATURE ON CHURNING (LILLERUP).

Sets of Double Experiments.	Temp. in Deg. Fahr. at		Quantity Churned in Pounds.		For 1 lb. of Butter there was required		Time occupied in Churning.	Therefore, 1 lb. of Cream gave the same results as 5 1/2 lbs. of Sw't milk.*	
	Commencement.	End.	Milk.	Cream.	Milk.	Cream.		Sweet milk used to 1 lb. Butter.	Per Cent. profit of Butter obt'd.
1	55	60	284.90	35.10	22.95	1.60	105	21	75
	60	63	306.72	37.28	22.13	1.69	43	23	24
2	56	60	333.36	31.37	24.13	2.01	105	20.24	100
	60	63	321.59	31.18	23.13	1.33	39	21.00	96.4
3	56	60	343.17	22.36	16.15	1.05	104	21.92	100
	60	63	347.32	22.63	16.54	1.08	68	22.48	97.5
4	56	60	340.94	22.53	16.43	1.09	113	22.42	100
	60	63	340.56	22.47	17.03	1.12	45	23.19	96.7

The results of each of these four double trials showed that a less proportion of butter was produced from the milk or cream when the temperature at the end of the churning was 63° than when it was 60½°; thus the difference of a single degree (Réaumur)† was sufficient to affect the butter yield to the amount of 4 to 5 per cent.

The average produce of butter obtained may be taken at about 1 lb. of butter to about 30 lbs. milk. In dairies such as those of Lillerup, Gjeddesdals, and Ourupgaard, and others under like management, the proportion is more satisfactory.

The importance of duly registering the daily produce of the dairy, and thus establishing a system of comparison and checks in each department, was too obvious to need much persuasion to ensure its adoption as soon as a form of register was devised that should comprise all the points on which information was desired.

The dairy working arrangements are

* This proportion is the mean of a series of trials that were undertaken at the same time as the churning experiments.

† The temperatures are all registered in Denmark according to the Réaumur scale, which bears the proportion of 4 to 9 to Fahrenheit, between the freezing and boiling points.

generally good. The churns are necessarily of large capacities, generally in wood, and worked either by horse or steam power. At Valbygaard, near Slagelse, a new dairy has recently been erected, in which the shallow rectangular pans or trays in enamelled iron that received so much notice at the exhibition of 1862, are used to contain the milk. There were 48 of these pans, each 9 x 3 feet, arranged in six rows of eight each. The cream was readily and rapidly removed from the surface by means of a light wooden rake carried upon two small wheels, which travelling on the parallel side edges of the pans or trays, enabled the rake to sweep over their entire surface. The dip of the rake into the pan was regulated by a simple mode of adjustment. When the cream was all removed the end of the trays was slightly tilted, so as to discharge the skimmed milk into an open trough at the other end, which conveyed it direct to the cheese tubs, whence it passed out in the shape of whey to the piggeries. The dairy herd on the farm consisted of 170 cows.

A comparison between the dairy management and produce of our own country with that of Denmark would be valuable to both countries, if the data of both were equally reliable. But unfortunately this could not be ensured, as, with a few exceptions, we are not in possession of any dairy statistics that we could offer for comparison, and those even are too limited in their details to justify a verdict on either side. The following returns from our own dairy records, however, may interest the Danish farmers, and perhaps induce a more general attention to selection and care in breeding, as adopted by Mr. Tesdorpf, and perhaps also the introduction of foreign blood, possessing milking properties, to cross with the best of their own. These returns are, no doubt, to be relied upon, as far as they go,—still they must be only taken for what they are worth,—the milk produce of certain dairies on a comparative limited scale.

Our principal dairy breeds are the Ayrshire, the Channel Islands, the Short-horn, the Suffolk, and the Kerry. Some published returns of two dairies of Ayrshire cows give the annual milk produce per cow at 650 and 632 gallons respectively. Three returns of dairies, consisting wholly of Short-horn, show a produce of 540 gallons, 650 gallons, and 765 gallons respectively, or an average of 625 gallons per annum for each cow. In two dairies where half-bred Short-horns were kept, the yield was 810 and 806 gallons respectively for each cow. In four dairies in Ireland, where pure Kerrys and crosses with Short-horns and Ayrshires were kept, the annual produce per cow was returned at 500 gallons, 600 gallons, 675 gallons, and 740 gallons res-

pectively; or an average on the four dairies of 630 gallons per annum for each cow. A dairy of "pure Kerrys" * gave an average of 488 gallons per cow, and another of the larger Irish breed gave an average of 583 gallons per head per annum. In the great London dairies, now well-nigh extinguished by the ravages of the cattle disease, these returns are greatly exceeded. The cows kept are large framed Short-horns and Yorkshire crosses, which by good feeding, bring the returns to nearly 1000 gallons per annum for each cow kept. The custom in these establishments is to dispose of a cow directly her milk falls below two gallons a-day, and buy another in her place.

The following milk return of one of our best managed dairy farms (Frocester Court) shows the relative produce of cows in the successive years of their milking. The first lot were brought in at two-years old; all the others at three years.

No. of Cows.	Year of Milk.	Produce per head
8	1st	317 gals.
15	1st	472 "
14	2nd	535 "
15	3rd	616 "
20	4th	665 "
18	5th	635 "
9	6th	708 "
15	Old	651 "

The maximum reliable milk produce that we have recorded was that of a single cow belonging to the keeper of the gaol at Lewer, the details of which were authenticated by the Board of Agriculture. In eight consecutive years she gave 9720 gallons, or at the rate of more than 1210 gallons per annum. In one year she milked 328 days, and gave 1230 gallons, which yielded 540 lb. of butter, or at the rate of 1 lb. of butter to 22 3/4 lb. of milk. In the early part of the present year (1866) a return was published of the produce of a cow in a Vermont (U. S.) dairy, which was stated to have given, in the previous year, a butter yield of 50 1/2 lb., at the rate of 1 lb. of butter to 20 lb. of milk.

Quite recently, too, our agricultural journals have recorded the butter produce of an Ayrshire cow at 399 1/2 lb. in the 10 months between calving (March 10, 1866, and January 10, 1867), besides supplying the family with milk and cream; and of another cow of the same breed which has supplied the owner's family with milk and cream, and given for the past three years, 1864, 5, and 6, respectively, 269 lb., 282 1/2 lb., and 274 1/2 lb. of butter.

The proportion of butter varies with the season and with the breed of the dairy cows; the milk of the Ayrshire cow is generally richer in butter than that of the Short-horn or Suffolk; but this again is not so rich as that of the Kerry or Chan-

* A remarkably small native Irish breed.

nel Islands breed. As a rule, it has been found that the best returns have been obtained in the latter summer or early autumn months, when we have results of 1 lb. of butter to 20 lb. of milk (Ayrshire breed); 1 to 19 (breed not stated); 1 to 19½ (Irish breed); 1 to 18½ (Ayrshire); 1 to 17½ (Ayrshire); 1 to 16½ (pure Kerry); and even 1 to 16 (Short-horn). This latter, no doubt, was under exceptional conditions. In all probability the average butter yield of our dairies is about 1 in 30, ranging between 25 to 35 lb. of milk to 1 lb. of butter.—*Professor John Wilson's Official Report of the Agricultural Exhibition at Aarhus.*

HARVESTING HOPS.

As soon as they show the seed fully formed and the pollen plentiful at the base of the leaves, and the seed begins to assume a grayish-blue color, hops are fit to harvest.

The picking is done by girls or women, attended by boys or men, who cut the vines about eighteen inches from the ground, and raise the poles, laying them in a convenient position over or near the boxes to receive the hops. The boys also collect the hops when picked, and carry them to the kiln. Many plans are used in picking. One great object is to jar and shake the hops as little as possible before they are laid on the kiln. This is best attained by using small boxes, four feet long, twenty inches high, and the same depth, and having handles at each end. Each picker then has her own box, and the boxes being numbered, careless picking may be detected, and the hops may be carried to the kiln without being handled or disturbed. A box of this size will hold hops that, when dried, will weigh about ten pounds. The pickers are paid by the box, and a good picker, under favourable circumstances, will fill two boxes a day. Few will do more, and only good pickers can do that. If many children are in the yard the average will not exceed one box per day per hand. The poles are stacked as fast as unloaded, and the boxes, as fast as filled, carried to the kiln.

The size of the kiln will depend on the number of hands employed. The hops should be dried as soon as possible. For a ten-acre yard, employing fifty pickers, a kiln twenty-five feet square is small—thirty feet would be better. The drying floor, made of slats, on which a hempen cloth made for the purpose is stretched, should be nine feet at least, (better twelve,) from the floor on which the stove stands, and a hopper-shaped casing should be made between, thus confining the heat, and leaving the stove room (outside the hopper) cool. The stove may be enclosed with brick walls, each wall ten inches or so from the sides of the stove, except at

the stove door, and rising three and a half feet high. From each upper corner of this furnace chamber, a timber (like a rafter) may be set against the corner of the drying floor, and timbers between, which may be boarded over, and plastered over the boards. The stove-pipe, long enough, and turned enough, for economy of heat, should enter the chimney below the drying floor, inside the hopper (accessible by a trap door,) and the chimney be securely built against one side of the kiln. Such a kiln, twenty-five feet square, with a stove burning four-foot wood, using hemlock, will dry from twenty-five to forty boxes at a time in twelve hours.—Of course the kiln is going night and day, but for convenience it is better to have, if possible, two kilns.

The kiln must be well ventilated.—Cold air admitted under or near the stove and ample openings in the roof and sides above. These are to be left open, unless on the windward side, until most of the steam has passed off. The side openings above may then be closed, and when the hops, unturned and undisturbed, are so dry that the stems and leaves are crisp, (or break short,) they are dried enough and may be taken to the storage loft, where they lie spread until cool, and are then shoved into a heap to lie some days or weeks, before pressing. It should be noted that "clean picking" is of the highest importance. No leaves, or stems, or dead hops should go in. No one can prevent pickers putting in some, but constant watchfulness should be exercised and all careless pickers at once admonished, and if necessary, dismissed. The best crop of hops may bring an inferior price on account of careless picking.

The screw press is now in general use, to the exclusion of the old-fashioned lever and pulleys. Its construction is simple. There is a box with movable sides, (on hinges) the size and shape of the bale. Into this the hops are tramped, and then they are compressed as tightly as possible by forcing down the movable top of the box with a powerful screw. A very heavy frame is required, and some little contrivances are needed which there is not time to describe here. The beginner had better copy the simplest and most effective press to which he can get access, and add such improvements as his mechanical talent may suggest. The tighter the hops are pressed, generally speaking, the better they will look, and the better they will keep. The bales, too, should be neat in appearance, with good straight lines and square corners.

The hops being then ready for market, the grower will find it a very difficult part of the business to dispose of them properly. The market is very uncertain, very changeable, and most of the dealers are as "uncertain" as the market. Every producer will have to learn for himself

when and how to sell. When a fair price is offered at home it is generally best to take it. If not offered a fair price at home, the grower had best find some honest commission merchant, not specially a hop dealer, to whom to consign his crop. As a general rule more is lost, however, by holding too long, than by selling too soon.—*Rural Annual.*

BRAINS? OR HANDS? BOTH ARE BEST.

"Farmers have brains as well as muscles, and the exercise of the former is quite as necessary to success in their profession as the latter. Many, perhaps the mass, of our farmers exert their muscles at the expense of their brains. Now who is the most successful? Is it the intelligent, wide-awake man, who keeps posted up with the times, or is it the hard-working, manual labor man? The man who makes it his business to be constantly delving on his farm, is likely to lose much more than he will gain." To corroborate the above it is only necessary to look around and see who are the prosperous men of the day. Notice who wins the premiums at the Fairs, and find if they are men who work with their laborers from light till dark. The best farmers in England rent land from the aristocracy, paying more for it per annum than would buy the same quantity and quality here. Do they labor with their hands? They oftener ride on horseback than walk round to their workmen, and attend all the weekly grain markets and monthly cattle fairs, even when they may not want to buy or sell, for the sake of keeping a clear knowledge of what prices are being obtained. They also indulge in field sports. The tenant joining in the chase is frequently seen to pass his landlord, and go by every lord, earl and duke in the field, his horse, perhaps of his own raising, taking leaps which daunts the courage of some of the nobles, mounted on three or four thousand dollar hunters. He will take more premiums at the Great Agricultural Exhibitions than the land-holders, and rise after dinner and argue for liberal leases and the justice of the landlords assisting to make permanent improvements, &c. Compare the pale faced, spare fleshed American farmer with the rubicund countenance and jolly bearing of the English one. Do here, as there—employ more capital, keep more live stock, crop the land continually, for with sheep and turnip husbandry, and a systematic course of cultivation and rotation cropping, no fallows, no idle land, and none exhausted will exist, as with plenty of animals to consume and make dung, the more the land is cropped the more there is to go back on it again, the larger and heavier the produce is, and consequently the richer the soil becomes.

Communications.

WHAT IS OUR DUTY TO THE FARMER?

BY SUPER PHOSPHATE.

THIRD LETTER.

To the Editor of the Journal of Agriculture.

SIR,—In my second letter to you on this subject, I proposed to make out a case for our upland farmers. On considering this subject, my sympathy for those brave but rash individuals who so nobly devote themselves to the destruction of our forests and the impoverishing of the soil on which they grew, became so intensely excited that in imitation and emulation of our greatest public men, I determined to stump a section of the country, in order to stimulate and encourage them, i.e. the farmers, by pointing out to them the utter hopelessness of their condition, and the sheer folly of persisting in preserving their stoical equanimity under such palpably disheartening circumstances—in a word to make them happy by proving to them that they ought to be thoroughly miserable. With this laudable motive in view, I provided myself with a suitable supply of cambrie pocket handkerchiefs, to be handed round to my audience whenever a climax in my eloquence had brought on the time for the tears to come in. I like decorum, and I could not think of such fine fellows screwing out tears with their bare knuckles—but to proceed—I had selected the right spot and collected the right crowd. I had opened up the subject with my usual eloquence and ability, I pourtrayed the desolating scene of devastation they had been engaged in from the felling of the first tree to the last scramble among the bare hills for the last poor crop of brown top at the rate of five cwt. to the acre. When, just when they were in the melting mood and I was feeling for the cambries, I was brought to a stand still by an individual squeaking out, with just enough of a nasal twang in his voice to excite my intense disgust,—“I say, skipper, how do you sell your bone-dust?” By some confusion of ideas this person had identified me with the manufacturer of bones. Now I think, Mr. Editor, that when individuals ask such absurd questions—in fact when parties want to know, you know, indeed if parties are tolerated in putting such preposterous questions to an orator, no matter at what elevation his eloquence is soaring with him, they will bring him down as dead as Icarus. When I want to make a speech, I want to be let alone, but here is a party as good as says to me, what is the use of all this jaw? that wont raise turnips, but bone-dust will. “Skipper” he said, methinks I see him now, “how do you sell your bone-dust?” he is

not a bad looking party and yet if they are all to ask such questions, I am into a pretty hornets' nest. I have it, I am off, these are some of the backwoodsmen that my Hon. friend Anand sung so sweetly about all last winter.

Bone dust indeed! And this to me Super Phosphate. Why, only the other day, in town I was accosted by two old darkie women, just too when I was feeling grand in company with two Hons. from the country; one said “Massa Super Possom, does you buy bones?”—well I said a friend of mine buys them, indeed I have a little to do with bones myself, the fact is I am just full of patriotism, bursting, “Lor massa Super I knows thats suffin good to eat,” I said no, its a fashionable complaint that is going about these days, a great many folks have it in various ways without knowing it, I think patriotism means buying bones, grinding them into powder and also into half-inch pieces, selling them to the farmers and thereby putting money into my pocket, yes that's patriotism, you feel it most in your pocket, that makes people feel grand—makes me feel like raising big turnips and causing the valleys to smile and the little hills to hop for joy. “Why, how nice Massa Super, I s'pose it makes you feels like giving us a shilling a hundred more for bones now.” Just then another darkie sung out “Massa Super does you buy old iron and broken glass, and cow's hoofs and sheep's trotters,” and I moved on musing on patriotism as connected with the bone trade—my hon. friends had also moved on. Now I dont just see what all this has to do with the meeting I had convened, so as hunters say I will hark back in the country. I thought over the matter of my defeat by that upland farmer, and after giving myself sun-dry pats on the back, I came to the conclusion that I had placed pearls before ———, I will add the wanting word in capitals when I return to town, and I will dismiss the subject of that meeting when I have recorded my respect for the very substantial cow-hide boots worn by my brave and heroic fellow countrymen on that occasion.

Bone dust indeed. But my mission to the country has not ended, I have still a duty to perform. In my second letter to you I left the gentlemen farmers of Nova Scotia sticking in their own mud. I believe with my native delicacy, I said, I will leave them firmly planted in their alluvial soil until I approach them on their weak sides. I would fain recall the two last words; I was rash when I wrote them—it would take me fourteen days hard writing to approach them on their weak sides. I thought their weakness consisted in their admiration of fine animals, but I have learned better. However on an intimation that I wished to address them on that subject, about six

of the finest bovine specimens of bipeds assembled over a beef steak and a dozen or so of port, to hear what I had to say in relation to their weak sides,—the weakest side at that board was at least three inches on the rib, and I opened the subject by complimenting them on the strength of their understandings and the vigorous growth of their calves, eighteen inches at least. I then said, gentlemen I want you to see my improved breed of cattle, contrast my ox with the almost indigenous ox of Nova Scotia, look at the small horns and head, the fine neck, the round barrel, the strait broad back, the deep shoulders, the well spread dew lap, and the large development of twist with just enough bone to sustain all these good qualities. Now look on that picture and on this, the large horns with head to match, the hollow back, the deep narrow shoulders, the heavy fore quarters, the slab sides, with a development of bone interesting to the maker of super phosphates and disgusting to Pater familias, whose money has paid for it; and look at his hind quarters, why there is no more development of twist there, than there is in the hind quarters of a rabbit. The same general rules will apply to sheep and swine, the same conformation that gives a good rib of beef, gives a good mutton chop, the same form that gives a good round of beef gives a good leg of mutton. Why, a leg of your old racing, fence clearing sheep resembles a giant's club with an attenuated handle much more than it resembles a leg of mutton taken from a well shaped animal, but, what is more to the purpose, my animals weigh more in proportion to the food they consume, and sell more readily at a higher price—this is because science has been at work, she has culled the desirable qualities of various animals and by judiciously blending them, by crossing she has produced the “mulum in parvo,” the most muscle and fat on the least food.

Indeed, examples are not wanting amongst bipeds as well as quadrupeds of gaunt long legged narrow chested specimens, that no feeding will fatten and on which, if weight carries value, good food is thrown away.—I was getting on swimmingly when I was interrupted by one of the party singing out, “why, Mr. Super, this is all piper's news you are giving us.” I could only get out something about hoping that it would soon be piper's news over the whole length and breadth of the land. However, with great good feeling and after a complacent survey of their waistcoats they good naturedly admitted there was something in it, they then began to enlighten me with my own ideas and subsequently they crammed me with my own words, after which they began to chaff me immoderately—“pass the wine, Mr. Super, its with you—how did your experiments with dry earth succeed? were

you able to preserve the aroma of the article intact? How about that bone mill, Super, have the capitalists taken hold yet? it was to be going about the first of May and now its the first of July. Bah! another year gone." Ha! ha! ha! I liked their wine better than their jokes,—and I opened on them in my most expressive manner as follows: gentlemen, draw it mild, that bone mill *was* going about the first of May, it was going from Cumberland to Halifax, where it arrived at the end of May, a little necessary sparing brought the first week in June to an end, it then became the property of a friend of mine for whom I am sometimes mistaken, who placed it in first rate running order by the 25th of June, when some fifty barrels of bones were ground as fine as the mill would grind them. As was foreseen by my friend, they were not fine enough to suit the market; but a suitable mill left New York on the 25th of June to flour the bones, which will remove that difficulty; that mill my friend believes will be in operation to-morrow 3rd July, when he hopes floured bones in large quantities will be required for late turnips—and they can be furnished. My friend laughed at me for having written three long rigmarole letters, with a view of getting up an excitement about a bone mill. The excitement said he, "began with you and will end with you;" as for exciting patriotism in the breasts of citizens on such a subject it is all hosh. "Look here," said he, taking a handful of small change from his pocket, "this is patriotism, and those." pointing to a cloud of darkies, "are the bone patriots, with their hair ready curled and their mouths wide open for another dose," shaking his pockets. "And those" said he, pointing to a train of no less than ten empty carts, "are theirs, and the horses that look as if they were fed on empty barrels and have brought their bones to be ground, are their's too. And now let the bones go, and leave off stumping and spouting, and mind your own business, or some of those brave and heroic countrymen of yours may give you a rise that will lift you as high as a kite, and then you will have enough of it." I said, thanks my friend, I can dispense with the elevating process you refer to. I have already had enough of it, and I believe I have made a few converts who also have had enough of it.

Yours,
SUPER PHOSPHATE.

THE CROPS AND THE SEASON.

The season was rather late, a cold spring; but since the latter part of May and June so far was every thing that could be desired, for the growth of every kind of crops; the grass I think never was so good so early in the season, and vege-

tables of every kind are most luxuriant the hay promises to be an abundant crop, in fact the crops of every kind are very promising. The fruit trees are also very much loaded with blossoms and no storms or heavy frost to injure them. We had a few frosty mornings the 10th and 11th inst., but nothing to injure much. The spring has been very handy for poor people. Hay was very scarce and seed also, but a kind Providence has changed the face of the country. B. Z.

MAHONE BAY, June 18, 1867.

BIRCH TREE, FORTY YEARS OLD AND ONE FOOT HIGH.

BY PROFESSOR HOW, D.C.L.

A birch tree was shown me, July 1st, 1860, at Mr. C. Anderson's, on the bank of the River Musquodoboit, N. S., growing from a chink in a granite boulder, which Mr. A. assured me was at least 40 (forty) years old, though it was but about a foot in height, as he had noticed it during that period. Of course it may have been considerably older, as it probably did not attract attention till it had grown large enough to look like a mature tree. The chink was on the top of the boulder, which was some five or six feet high, and the roots of the tree had penetrated the chink. Many large trees were seen close at hand growing on boulders, but their roots embraced the boulders and ran over them on all sides to the ground, providing abundant food from that source.

SULPHUR SHOWER.

Liverpool, N. S., May 31.

PROFESSOR HOW:
Dear Sir,—Knowing that you have always taken a lively interest in meteorological phenomena, since you have been in this Province. I take the liberty of enclosing to you a small sample of a substance which I collected on the roads in our county. Yesterday morning after the heavy rain of the previous day, in driving around to visit my patients, I observed a yellow substance on the sides of the ruts, which I supposed as I sat in my carriage was the leakage of corn meal from the cracks of a barrel as it was being carried on a truck, but having occasion in the afternoon to travel on a by-road, I perceived the same substance, and curiosity led me to examine it more closely. I noticed that it was to be seen most plentifully on the sides of the ruts, where it seemed as if it had been washed by the rain, and remained in these little pools and as the rain gradually soaked into the ground, it has deposited itself on the edges as if, being of lower specific gravity than the water, it had floated on the surface, drifted to the edge and there remained. I saw the same substance in

the rain water hogshhead, where it was deposited on the inside edges as the water gradually leaked away. On making enquiry, the men who were working on the bogs told me that on Monday morning when they commenced operations, they perceived the same substance on them, which they pronounced sulphur. But how it happened there they could not divine.

I must confess that I am curious to know the cause of this deposition in our midst, and what the substance is.

Yours obediently,
HENRY G. FARISH.

Reports of Agri. Societies.

RIVER PHILIP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Sir.—Accompanying are the papers (Constitution and Bye-Laws) of the River Philip Agricultural Society, organized Dec. 4th, 1866, together with a list of members who have paid in their yearly subscriptions of one dollar each.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
OTIS B. DAVISON,
Secretary R. P. Agri. Society.

Constitution and Bye-Laws of the River Philip Agricultural Society.

- 1 It shall be called the "River Philip Agricultural Socy."
 - 2 It shall be governed by a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and five Directors.
 - 3 The annual meeting shall be held on the first Tuesday in December in each year, when the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and five Directors shall be appointed, and shall nominate one person to be a member of the Central Board, as required by section 6 of chapter 16 of the statute, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Agriculture."
 - 4 The Society shall hold special meetings pursuant to adjournment, or on a written notice from the Secretary, which shall be given one week before the day appointed for such meeting, and at any such meeting five shall form a quorum.
 - 5 Any person subscribing to these rules, and paying one dollar annually, shall be a member, and entitled to all the privileges of the Society.
 - 6 The business of the Society shall be conducted by the officers and directors duly appointed, of whom five shall form a quorum.
- The foregoing copy of rules, unanimously adopted at its organization, December 4th, 1866.
OTIS B. DAVISON, Sec'y.

WEYMOUTH AGRICULTURAL SOC'Y.

We held a meeting of the Weymouth Agricultural Society on the evening of the first Tuesday in December, 1867; it was adjourned for one week on account of sickness of the Treasurer.—The account of the Society was handed in by the Secretary, which stood thus:—

To Avery, Brown & Co., for seed.....	\$64 67
" S. Tupper, for oats.....	13 50
" Freight from Halifax.....	1 67 1/2
	\$79 74 1/2
By subscription fees.....	61 00

" Amount due Society.....\$18 74 1/2
The officers for the ensuing year were appointed as follows.—Pres., William Dhelgreen; Vice Pres., James Dousett; Sec'y., Fred. Sorenson; Treas., George Johnson; Directors, Stern Jones Edward Hagen and George Hoyt.
FRED. SORENSON, Sec'y.

MEETING OF WESTERN HALIFAX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Society met on the 11th June, in the Christian Association Rooms, H. Ycomans, Esq., V. P., in the chair. Among those present were Joseph J. Northup, Esq., John Parker, Esq., J. Geldert, Esq., Prof. How, E. A. Mitchell, Esq., Prof. Lawson, — Stewart, Esq., Jas. Stanford, Esq., &c.

Prof. Lawson, the Secretary, called attention to a Circular from the Board of Agriculture, requiring the Agricultural Societies of the Province to aid in the contemplated Provincial Exhibition of 1868. Several of the members expressed their desire that the Western Halifax Society should not fail to do its part in contributing to the success of the Exhibition.

On motion of Joseph J. Northup, Esq., it was agreed that the Society should contribute towards the Exhibition Fund a sum not exceeding \$100, being one half of the Society's grant for 1867 and one half of that for 1868.

It was arranged that the Society's Thoroughbred Short Horn Bull, Lobo Lad, should stand at Mr. Harvey's, the Dingle, Kempt Road, during the month of June and part of July.

W. C. Silver, Esq., Treasurer, presented an abstract of the Society's accounts, showing a balance in hand of \$137.30. The Treasurer was requested to have the current year's subscriptions collected without delay.

CALEDONIA AND KEMPT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In presenting their report for the past year, the Officers and Directors of the Caledonia and Kempt Agricultural Society have to regret the little that has been done by our Society for the improvement of our agricultural affairs in this section of Queen's County, where almost every resident is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and where it might reasonably be supposed that a good degree of interest would be manifested in its improvement. There has been great difficulty in obtaining the required number of subscribers to entitle us to draw the Legislative Grant for the present year; and indeed the required number was not made up until the 20th November, whereas the Board of Agriculture directed that Societies wish to participate in the Grant should send in their returns by the 1st September. The Secretary, as directed, forwarded a list of the subscribers as soon as made up, but we have not yet learned whether we shall be allowed any portion of the Grant for the present year.

At a meeting of the Society, held on the 25th April, it was resolved not to hold an exhibition or show the present year, and that the funds of the Society be appropriated for the purchase of rams, seeds, &c.; that the sum of eighty dollars be expended in the purchasing of rams; that fifty-five dollars, or one dollar for each dollar subscribed, be allowed to the several members to purchase stock, seeds or implements, as they may direct; and that the further sum of twenty dollars be expended for premiums on the best samples of seeds raised within the limits of the Society, as an inducement to raise the seeds we require for our own use.

Mr. James Douglas and Mr. E. P. Freeman were appointed to attend the exhibition of stock to be held in Bridgetown, and make such selection and purchase of rams as meet the wants of the Society; but being misinformed respecting the time of holding the said exhibition, failed to arrive there in time for such purpose; they, however, succeeded in purchasing four rams, cost and charges amounting to \$67.32½, which were distributed through the district convenient for members to have the benefit of them.

Owing to the opposition expressed by a large number of the subscribers to the Society, to the granting of premiums on articles exhibited, the Committee have thought prudent to withhold

the premiums on seed until a more favourable opportunity.

Respecting the crops the past season, we beg leave to report as follows:—Hay on uplands about an average crop, but owing to the prevalence of wet weather during the making considerable was secured in a damaged state; the low lands and meadows adjacent to the lakes and rivers in this vicinity have been overflowed during most of the season, consequently much of the grass uncut will be lost.

Wheat—A good crop, both winter and spring varieties, but owing to repeated failures is not largely sown.

Rye—A good crop.

Oats—A small yield and light in weight.

Barley—Good, and the cultivation of it increasing; this is a pretty certain crop, and has largely taken the place of wheat.

Potatoes—Nearly an average yield, in some fields good, in others light, where the largest yield the greatest amount of rotten exist, where the crop is light not much rotten.

Turnips—In most places a light crop.

Carrots—Very good.

Flax Seed—The flax seed purchased from the Board of Agriculture grew very luxuriantly, said by persons used to the cultivation of flax to be very good; the seed not coming to hand until late in the season was not all sown.

EDWARD P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

Caledonia, Dec. 5th, 1866.

The officers for the ensuing year are,—Pres., B. L. Telfer; Vice Pres., George Middlemas; Sec'y., E. P. Freeman; Treas., George Freeman; Directors, James Douglas, Samuel Cushing, Charles Cushing, junr., Michael Scott.

EDWARD P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

Caledonia, March 26th, 1867.

N. B.—The officers above named were not appointed until the 26th, '67. We could not get together a sufficient number of members to form a meeting earlier.

E. P. F.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

1865.	CR.	
Dec. 4th.	By balance in Treasurer's hands,	\$159 00
1866.	" Subscriptions of members...	40 00
		\$199 00
1866.	DR.	
To stock, seed and implements to members,	\$29 00	
" Cost of rams purchased.....	67 82½	
" Secretary's salary.....	8 00	
		\$104 82½
" Balance on hand.....	94 67½	
		\$199 00
Dec. 5.	To balance in hand.....	\$94 67½
	" Prov. Grant since received....	80 00
		\$174 67½

MIDDLE RIVER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Annual Report for the year ending Decr., 1866.

This Society has now completed the twenty-first year of its existence, and the second year under the recent Act of the Province, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of Agriculture." This Society would express their gratitude to the Board of Agriculture for the deep interest they have manifested in the general agricultural interests of this Province, by the importation of improved breeds of horses, cattle and sheep. Last year this Society having imported two Cotswold rams and one Berkshire boar pig, the introduction of said stock has made a decided change in the breed of sheep and pigs. This last season this Society having correspondence with two of the best cattle breeders in New Brunswick for the purpose of procuring two bulls

of the short horn Durhams, was unfortunately disappointed, thereby rendering it impossible to attend the sale of stock at Richmond in November last; consequently what funds now remain in the Treasurer's hands is intended for the purchase of stock at the opening of spring.

This Society, like many others in newly settled districts, have heretofore devoted a considerable amount, yearly, of their funds in the purchase of improved implements, &c., and while this was allowed to continue a great number of subscribers could be always ready, but since the Societies having been newly organized under the present act, a great number of the back settlers, who were subscribers, having withdrawn, as they did not consider that the purchase of live stock would benefit them, as much as the purchase of implements, seeds, &c. However, our Society now is in good standing, and is composed of staunch members, who will take a lively interest in the cause of agriculture. We now give the state of the crops for the last season, and begin with—

Hay—This crop was a good average crop, but owing to the continual rain during most part of August, a great part of this crop was saved in a very inferior condition.

Oats—This crop has turned out well, and the greater part saved in good condition, notwithstanding the rainy weather during the most part of harvest.

Barley—This crop was far below the average of last year, both in straw and quality of grain; this is partly owing to the coldness of the spring.

Wheat—In consequence of the ravages of the weevil, this crop is altogether abandoned.

Potatoes—This crop exceeded the average of many years, and at the lowest calculation yielded ten bushels to the one planted, and keeps well since housed.

STATE OF THE SOCIETY'S FUNDS.

To balance in Treasurer's hands in 1865.	\$214 85
" Subscription of members for 1866.....	47 00
" Government bounty for 1866.....	69 00
	\$320 85
By cash paid Donald McRae and William Finlayson, bounty paid for two bears killed.....	\$4 00
" Incidental expenses.....	13 00
" Paid for 18 copies Journal of Agriculture	9 00
	\$26 00
	\$320 85
" Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	\$234 85

OFFICE BEARERS.

Pres., John McDonald; Vice Pres., Hector Campbell; Sec'y., John McLennan; Treas., Kenneth McDonald; Directors, Edward McLeod, John McDonald, John G. McLeod, William Cain.

J. McLENNAN, Sec'y.

GLENELG AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following is a statement of the Treasurer's account:—

1865.	CR.	
Dec. In hand at annual meeting.....	\$87 45	
1866.		
Jan'y.	By Provincial allowance	80 00
Oct. 16	" Proceeds of sale of lambs	29 50
	" Amount subscription for 1866....	40 00
		\$236 25
1866.	DR.	
Oct. 4.	To paid for lambs and expenses....	\$48 00
16.	" " premiums.....	51 90
	" " Agricultural Journals.	4 50
	" " keeping bull.....	30 00
Dec.	" salary of Sec'y. and Treas.	10 00
		\$144 45
		236 95
By balance in hand at annual meeting 1866,	\$92 50	

SAMUEL ARCHIBALD, Pres.
J. A. KIRK, Sec'y.

CLARE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand from last year.....	\$318 00
Subscription.....	64 00
Grant from Government.....	89 00
From other sources.....	150 20
	<hr/>
	\$620 20

EXPENDITURE.

For farming implements and grass seed.....	\$235 37
Freight, \$3.70; Duty, \$34.78.....	38 48
One bull (18 mon.bs).....	20 00
Three bull calves, \$10 each.....	30 00
One ram.....	7 00
Expense on the above cattle.....	9 75
Postage, 60 cts.; Secretary's salary, \$4.....	4 60
Cash on hand.....	275 00
	<hr/>
	\$620 20

The crops in this district have been good in general. There was an abundance of hay, oats and barley. Wheat, what little was sown, was good. An immense quantity of flax was raised. Corn (them that could save it from the crow) was very good. Root crops, turnips, beets, carrots good. Potatoes were good in quantity and quality; in some places, what is surprising, is that two neighbours, only the line fence between them, the same soil, the potatoes of one will be nearly all rotten, and those of the other not touched at all. What come under my own observation—I saw a fine patch of potatoes looking well, two days after I passed the same place, saw a small spot turn black, not over eighteen feet in circumference, and in two days after the whole field was black. What is remarkable, this black rust invariably attacks the elder first.

ANSLEM M. COMEAU, Sec'y.

FENWICK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NOEL AND MAITLAND.

This Society held its first annual meeting Dec. 4th, 1866.

The president, Wm. Ferguson, in the chair. Among those present were George Smith, Esq., Stephen Putnam and Edward Densmore from Maitland District.

After the report was read and adopted, it was unanimously agreed that the Society should be extended to Selmah and Maitland, and that it should hereafter be called the "Fenwick Agricultural Society of Noel and Maitland."

Officers and directors for the ensuing year were then elected,—Pres., George Densmore, Esq.; Vice Pres., George Smith, Esq.; Sec'y., J. J. O'Brien; Treas., Thomas Hunter; Directors, Stephen Putnam, Edward Densmore, Alex. Densmore, Robert Faulkner and William Ferguson.

The report, after stating some of the steps taken at organizing the Society, says, "We then turned attention to the procuring of bulls for the Society, and after a good deal of inquiry our president purchased two,—one, three years old, from Mr. Flemming of Londonderry, and one, two years old, from Mr. Hennessy of Newport; the latter a calf of a full blood Alderney cow, kept by Admiral Milne, and a short horned Durham bull." The accounts follow, which are in substance:—

Bull from Londonderry, costs, &c., driving, \$34 50	
" Newport, and driving.....	52 00
Expense of keeping and attention.....	33 00
	<hr/>
	\$119 50
Credit by subscription.....	\$54 00
Government Grant.....	57 00
Service of bulls.....	33 00
	<hr/>
	\$144 00

The report goes on to say that "several persons residing in the Districts of Selmah and

Maitland have expressed their desire to join us, and thereby extend our Society; and your committee, after consulting with a good many members, have cordially consented to this, believing that by so doing we would be not only doing, but receiving a benefit."

We beg further to state that the crops in this District have not been an average one—not deficient so much in quantity as in quality, on account of the heavy rains about haying and harvest time. The crop of straw was heavy, but nearly all broke down by the rain storm. But little wheat was sown. The potatoes on wet land were very poor, but on dry land pretty good. Turnips on wet land could not be weeded, and but few were raised. The soil in our District is heavy. We cut a large quantity of salt hay, very good for raising cattle, but not suitable for feeding. We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the warrant to draw the Government allowance.

GEO. DENSMORE, Pres.
J. J. O'BRIEN, Sec'y.

UPPER LONDONDERRY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Upper Londonderry Agricultural Society was held on the second Tuesday of December, when the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—Pres., James Campbell, Esq.; Vice Pres., Henry Urquhart; Sec'y., D. F. Layton; Treas., Thomas Faulkner; Directors, Hugh Peppard, Thomas Morrison, Robert McCully, Thomas Fletcher, J. H. Morrison.

The following accounts were then presented to the Society, examined by the auditing committee, and reported correct:—

1368.	CR.	
By balance on hand.....	\$16 85	
" Subscriptions from last year.....	8 25	
" " for 1867.....	43 00	
" Amount borrowed for purchase of stock.....	12 00	
" Cash from stock sold.....	65 00	
" Government allowance.....	57 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$202 10	

1366.	DR.	
Paid for wintering stock.....	\$46 00	
" Balance on purchase of stock in 1365.....	11 50	
" For one bull.....	36 00	
" Cash borrowed with interest.....	12 36	
" For one Cotswold ram.....	49 00	
" Expenses on ram from Richmond.....	1 00	
" Stationary, postage, &c.....	0 50	
	<hr/>	
	\$150 56	

Balance on hand.....\$45 74

JAMES CAMPBELL, Pres.
D. F. LAYTON, Sec'y.

Upper Londonderry, Jan'y. 4th, 1867.

PICTOU AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The directors of your Society, at the close of their term of office, beg leave to submit this, their annual report.

This Society has now completed the thirtieth year of its existence, and the second year under the regulations of the recent act of the Legislature.

Your directors have to report that the operations of the Society have been somewhat restricted, during the past year, from the fact of their funds, for the past year, having been to a large extent forestalled by the purchase of stock spoken of in the last annual report.

The Society numbers sixty-five members. Your directors regret to have to report the loss of two of the sheep purchased by them in November 1865; one ewe, the Leicester, which cost \$60, having died in February last—and one of the yearling rams, Leicester, which died in October.

They have also to express their disappointment in nearly all the sheep purchased by the

Society; of those imported from Canada in 1865 they have failed to fulfil the expectations of the Society.

Your directors, however, have pleasure in reporting that the Central Board of Agriculture kindly gave the use of the imported short horned Durham bull to the Society for the past season, which we take as an evidence of their desire to repair, as far as their regulations will permit, the losses of the Society. Arrangements were made by which a large number of the members of the Society were enabled to avail themselves of the services of the bull, and from present appearances he will prove of great benefit within the limits of the Society, on account of the eagerness with which his services were sought after by the community generally. Your directors were induced to make an offer to purchase the bull, and we are happy to state that the offer has been accepted, and the bull is now the property of the Society at a cost of \$80. This may be looked upon as somewhat imprudent, considering the low state of our funds; but it is considered that the advantages which the Society will derive from the purchase, by increase in numbers and otherwise, will fully warrant even a greater outlay to attain them.

Your directors have pleasure in reporting, that so far as they can learn, the samples of potatoes imported by the Central Board, and presented to this Society, have given very good returns during the past season both in quality and quantity; they promise to be a valuable addition to that important esculent.

Your directors have also to report that the crops within the limits of the Society, with the exception of hay, have been no more than an average, while the potatoes have been a very light crop, and in many instances serious loss from rotting has been sustained, even after the crop has been stored in the cellars.

Your directors would impress upon the attention of the members of this Society the fact that a Provincial Exhibition may be expected to be held either in 1867 or 1868, and they would urge the propriety of preparing articles of agricultural produce, as well as stock for exhibition on that occasion.

The following is a list of office-bearers for the ensuing year:—Pres., David Matheson, Esq.; Vice Pres., Donald Fraser, M.P.P.; Sec'y., John McKenzie; Treas., James Ives, Esq.; Directors, John Hogg, Esq., Robert McLean, John Brown, James Hogg and Adam McKenna.

DAVID MATHESON, Pres.
JOHN MCKENZIE, Sec'y.

Pictou, Dec. 4th, 1866.

1865.	DR.	
Dec. 5.	To balance due per account.....	\$48 92
1866.	" John D. McDonald.....	2 00
Feb. 1.	" Note on Bank.....	100 00
July	" Taking bull from Fraser's to Robby's.....	0 50
	" One bushel oats.....	0 60
Aug. 17.	" Robby taking care of bull.....	3 00
Oct. 20.	" John J. Matheson.....	8 00
30.	" A. McKeen, for amount borrowed on note.....	70 00
	" Interest on same.....	3 15
Dec. 4.	" Colonial Standard.....	3 00
	" John Hogg, Esq., keeping sheep.....	1 00
	<hr/>	
		\$240 17

1865.	CR.	
Dec. 5.	By Provincial Grant.....	\$62 09
	" Arrears from D. McKay and H. McDonald.....	2 00
1866.	" Amount borrowed from A. McKeen.....	70 00
Dec. 4.	" Dues from 65 members.....	65 00
	<hr/>	
		\$199 00
		240 17
	<hr/>	
	Balance on hand.....	\$41 17

ADVERTISEMENTS!

Western Halifax Agricultural Society.

The Society's Celebrated Thorough-bred Durham Bull, "LOBO LAD" is stationed at Mr. THOMAS HARVEY'S, THE DINGLE, KEMPT ROAD. Fee to Members of the Society 60c. To others \$1.00.

LOBO LAD was imported from Canada last year. PEDIGREE.—Lobo Lad, red and white, calved 9th Nov., 1865; bred by Thomas Douglas, Lobo, Co. Middlesex, C. W., entered in Up. Canada Stock Register, No. [2008], got by Baron Renfrew, [1227] Dam Miss Maude, [353], by Belted Will the 6th, 63, bought from John Snell.

g. d. Red Rose, 265, by Young Briton, 275.
g. g. d. Lady Jane, (imported) by Sir Walter, (2639)
g. g. g. d.—by a son of W. Booth's Jerry, (4097).
g. g. g. g. d. by Young Star, (5319).
g. g. g. g. d. by Roseberry, (567).
g. g. g. g. g. d. by a son of Comet. (155), &c.

Churning made Easy & Butter Good.

TOMLINSON & CO.'S BUTTER POWDER.

BY the use of this inexpensive Powder the churning of hours is reduced to minutes, and is applicable to the making of Butter at all seasons of the year; a small quantity added to the Milk or Cream at the time of churning will produce Butter in much less time, in larger quantity, and of a superior quality, flavour, and consistency, so much so that it increases its value from 1d. to 2d. per lb. In winter it removes the unpleasant flavour caused by the cows feeding on turnips, cake, mangolds, weeds, &c.; and in summer the rancidity peculiar to some Butter, also makes it firmer and sweeter even in the hottest weather.

Butter made with this Powder invariably takes the prizes at the Agricultural Shows throughout the Kingdom.

Sold by the principal Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the Colonies, in boxes at 3d. 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. each, and wholesale of the Manufacturers,

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD,
Chemists, Lincoln, England.
AVERY, BROWN & CO.,
Halifax, N. S.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

A Fair and Cattle Show

Will be held at WALLACE,

On the 3rd day of OCTOBER next, at which the following premiums will be given by the Wallace Agricultural Society.

Best Colt \$4 00	Best 4 bush. Oats. \$1 50
2 do. 3 00	2 do do 1 00
3 do. 2 00	Best 3 bush. Barley 1 50
Best Bull Calf. 4 00	" 3 " Bkwh't 1 00
2 do. 3 00	" 1 " Peas... 1 00
3 do. 2 00	" 1 " Herds
Best Heifer Calf. 4 00	Grass 1 00
2 do. 3 00	" 25 lbs. Butter. 1 50
3 do do 2 00	2 do do 1 00
Best 2 Ram Lambs. 2 00	Best 20 yds. Wool'n
2 do. 1 50	Cloth (Men's)... 1 50
3 do. 1 00	2 do do 1 00
Best 2 Ewe Lambs. 2 00	Best 10 yds. Wool'n
2 do. 1 50	Cloth (Women's) 1 50
3 do. 1 00	2 do do 1 00
Best Spring Boar	Best Straw or Grass
Pig 2 00	Hat 0 50
2 do. 1 50	2 do do 0 40
3 do. 1 00	Best Hearth Rug. ... 1 50
Best 3 bush. Wheat. 2 00	2 do do 1 00
2 do. 1 50	

Ploughing Match!

Prizes \$3, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50, and \$1.

DONALD McKAY,
Secretary.

Wallace, July, 1867.

LASSITUDE!



THIS celebrated Thorough Bred English Chestnut Horse, will stand for the Season at the following places:—

Windsor, 1st July.	Truro, 11th July.
Halifax, 2nd	Shubenacadie, 12th
" 3rd	" 13th
" 4th	Halifax, 15th
Shubenacadie, 5th	" 16th
" 6th	Windsor, 17th
Truro, 8th	" 18th
" 9th	" 19th
" 10th	" 20th

Lassitude was imported by the Government, in 1865, from England; he is a Chestnut Horse bred by Mr. Blen'iron. Dam, Ennui; Sire, Horror; Foaled in 1863. General Stud Book, vol. x. page 105.

Ennui (the dam of Lassitude) was bred by Lord G. Bentick, in 1843, was got by Bay Middleton, her dam Bluedevils by Velocipede out of Clare by Wolf, (Ennui is dam of Saunterer, Lotterer, &c.)

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

During the season of 1865 Lassitude ran in the Hichingbroke Stakes at Hurlingham of fifteen sovereigns each, and had engagements as follows:

Levant Stakes, at Goodwood, of fifty sovereigns each; in the Priory Stakes at Lewes of fifteen sovereigns each; in the St. James' Palace Stakes of one hundred sovereigns each; in the Cleveland Stakes at Stockton of 5 sovereigns; in the Hardwicke Stakes at Stockton of 10 sovereigns; in the Lambton plate at Stockton of 25 sovereigns each; and in the Leger at Stockton of 10 sovereigns each. He was further engaged for 1866 in the Derby, at Epsom, of 50 sovereigns each; in the Prince of Wales Stakes of 60 sovereigns each; in the St. Leger of Doncaster of 25 sovereigns each. He had also several engagements in England for 1867.

TERMS FOR THE SEASON (without warranty and to be paid strictly in advance) \$10.

The number of Mares is limited. No one person to have the privilege of sending more than one mare. The Groom is now prepared to receive entries. By order of the Board of Agriculture,

May, 1867. WILLIAM MAXNER, Groom.

Stock Wanted

BY AN

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

- 1 Durham BULL, 3 or 4 years old.
- 6 full Bred SHEEP.
- 1 pair Brahma POOTRAS.

Send prices to Secretary of Board of Agriculture.

ALFRED SAUNDERS, SEEDSMAN, &c.

Importer of Seeds and Agricultural Requisites,

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