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

VOL. IV.

HALIFAX, N. S., JUNE, 1880.

No. 6.

CAPE BRETON EXHIBITION.

At a meeting of delegates representing the Agricultural Societies of the Island of Cape Breton, convened in the Court House, Baddeck, this 14th day of May, 1880, at 2 o'clock, p. m., Wm. McCurdy, Esq., was called to the chair, and J. H. Hearn, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting as being for the purpose of selecting a suitable place for holding an Island Exhibition, under the auspices of the Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, in pursuance with notice given for the purpose. The following gentlemen then reported themselves as delegates from the Societies below named, viz:—

W. F. McCurdy, Esq.,	for Baddeck Socy.
J. H. Hearn, Esq.,	" Isle Madame "
David McKae, Esq.,	" N. E. Margaree "
Geo. C. Laurence, Esq.,	" Strait of Causo "
John Vooght, Esq.,	" Bouvardais "
Henry M. Lawlor, Esq.,	" Sydney Mines "
W. H. Moore, Esq.,	" North Sydney "
Jacob Hart, Esq.,	" River Dennis "
Hon. H. F. McDougall,	" Christmas Isl'd "
J. T. Burchell, Esq.,	" Sydney "
John Morrison, Esq.,	" St. Ann's "
John McLellan, Esq.,	" Middle River "

The following Societies were not represented, viz:—Mabou, Broad Cove and St. Peter's.

John Ross, Esq., the Cape Breton representative to the Central Board, being present, was called upon, and addressed the delegates upon the nature and object of the grant made by the Local Government to encourage an Island Exhibition of our products, and recommended that the Societies take advantage of the liberal offer, during the coming autumn.

The meeting was also addressed upon the subject of the Exhibition and the importance of the Societies and people throughout the Island uniting to make it a success, by Messrs. J. Morrison, G. C. Laurence, J. H. Hearn and Hon. H. F. McDougall, when it was unanimously resolved to hold a Cape Breton Exhibition in the most suitable town upon the Island.

It was then moved by J. Vooght, Esq., seconded by J. H. Hearn, Esq., "That, in view of the superior advantages presented by the Town of North Sydney, in the County of Cape Breton, over all other localities on the Island, and the liberal grants offered by the people of North Sydney, and the Municipal Council Board of the County, aggregating twelve hundred dollars to supplement the prize list, if held in that town, the agricultural interests of this Island would be best subserved by holding such exhibition in the town of North Sydney." Messrs. Vooght, Hearn and Moore strongly advocated the adoption of this resolution, urging with much force the claims and advantages of North Sydney above other localities, and showing that the sum of one thousand dollars had already been subscribed by the people of that town, which, together with the two hundred dollars voted by the Municipal Council of Cape Breton County, and the donation expected from the Agricultural Societies of the Island, would enable them to offer a prize list of three thousand dollars. They also guaranteed the erection of large and commodious buildings for the exhibits, with superior hotel accommodation for all

the visitors that would attend the exhibition.

It was then moved by George C. Laurence, Esq., seconded by David McKae, Esq., "That Baddeck, being the most central town in the agricultural districts of the Island, and possessing unrivalled facilities of access, both by land and water, and having guaranteed the sum of five hundred dollars cash (besides the amounts to be subscribed) in addition to the prize list, and also providing all the necessary buildings, grounds, &c., as well as sufficient accommodation for all visitors, is therefore decidedly the most suitable town in the Island of Cape Breton, in which to hold an Island Exhibition." Messrs. Laurence, Hart, Morrison and McLellan spoke strongly in favour of Baddeck, claiming that its central position would be an inducement for the farmers of Inverness and Victoria to exhibit their stock and products with more advantage and less expense. The chairman also urged the claims of Baddeck, stating that the people had subscribed the sum of five hundred dollars, and he expected this sum would be increased by liberal donations from the societies in the Island.

After considerable discussion upon the subject of the locality, in which the gentlemen before-named warmly participated, a vote was taken upon the amendment, which was carried by a majority of two, including the chairman, who wished to have his vote recorded. The vote stood as follows:—For the amendment, Messrs. W. F. McCurdy, (Chairman); G. C. Laurence, D. McKae, J. T. Burchell, J.

Hart, J. Morrison, and J. McLellan, 7. For the resolution, Messrs. J. Vooght, J. H. Hearn, W. H. Moore, H. M. Lawlor, and Hon. H. F. McDougall, 5.

It was resolved that a copy of the minutes of the meeting be forwarded to the Central Board of Agriculture for approval.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. F. McCURDY, *Chairman.*
J. H. HEARN, *Secretary.*

MR. BLACKWOOD sends us the following:—

A NEW GRAIN.

According to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, says the *New York Shipping List*, a new cereal, represented to be more nutritious than corn, rye or oats, has recently been discovered in Kansas and New Mexico. This new cereal is variously called "pampas rice," "rico corn" and "Egyptian corn," and is supposed to have sprung from seed brought to the United States by the Mennonites, who came from Southern Russia. The kernels grow in a tuft like that on the top of sorghum. Each one is somewhat smaller and rounder than a grain of wheat, and is inclosed in a "shuck" or independent capsule. The berry can be eaten ground into flour or cracked like wheat, or whole like rice, or used generally like any other cereal. The meal resembles that of Indian corn, and, in color, is intermediate between the yellow and white varieties. A chemical analysis shows that its percentage of starch, fat, dextrine and sugar, which produce heat and fat in the animal organization, compares favorably with that of Indian corn, wheat, rye and oats; and in its contents of flesh-forming albuminoids, it surpasses all Indian corns, and ranks with wheat, rye and oats. The small percentage of cellulose, or non-nutritious woody fibre, is remarkable. The stalk makes as good fodder as corn does, and a few acres will furnish a family with fuel for a winter—a consideration of first importance in that nearly treeless country. All this signifies little in comparison with its power to resist drouth, and as to that, an example, one of a great many, attested by the signatures of practical, well-known farmers, may be given: Forty acres of turned-over sod, which had not been wet with rain for eight months, were planted with two or three grains, deposited with a seed-planter, something more than a foot apart. There was no rain for five weeks after planting, yet the corn germinated. After it was fairly started, the hot blasts from the Llano Estacado blew over it, but it grew right along, although grass and garden-truck beside it were fairly burned up. It stood the rains equally as well, and finally it yielded sixty 60-pound bushels to the acre. It is, moreover, worm and

grasshopper proof. The Board of Agriculture prints a mass of letters, which place these facts beyond question, and their significance is of the first importance. From New Mexico to the British lines there are tens of thousands of square miles—500,000,000 acres, according to a reliable estimate—which, it was thought, nothing but an expensive system of artesian wells, could reclaim to any better use than pasturage, and now comes this African plant to furnish food and fuel to this vast country, besides crops for export, whose value it may yet be impossible to estimate.

EPIGÆA REPENS LAURIE

The woods of Oakfield seem to vie with the Conservatory in furnishing rare and beautiful plants. It is not long since we recorded the finding of an elegant foliage plant in the form of a terrestrial orchid, *Goodyeria*. This Spring has ushered in a very beautiful double-flowered variety of our Nova Scotian emblem, the Mayflower, which was found by Mrs. Laurie, and to her we are indebted for the opportunity of examining it. Our readers will naturally like to know what it is like, and we shall endeavour to gratify their wishes. It would not be polite to explain the ordinary structure of the Mayflower to Nova Scotians, but, lest this page should fall under the eye of an ignorant stranger, we note, for comparison, that the Mayflower has a salver-shaped gamopetalous corolla, composed of five petals, which are united below into a tube. In the *Epigæa Laurie* the structure is more complex, for, in addition to the ordinary gamopetalous corolla, there is inside of it, a second row of five extra petals, which rise from the base of the tube, on stalks (as it were), and are not united, but perfectly distinct. They are very like, in shape, to teaspoons, and obviously consist of transformed stamens. The double flowers thus formed are remarkably neat, all the petals being quite regular, the inner row alternating with those of the gamopetalous corolla, or with its free lobes, in strict accordance with the law of alternation usually observed in the contiguous verticils of floral organs.

In a morphological point of view this transformation is of great interest to the botanist. We understand that means have been taken to preserve and perpetuate this new variety of our emblematical flower, for which loyal Nova Scotians will owe a debt of gratitude to the estimable lady of Oakland.

It is stated that the number of infected cattle imported into England from the United States last year largely exceeded that imported in the same period from European countries.

A CORRESPONDENT calls our attention to an extract from a U. S. sporting paper that appeared lately in the *Halifax Herald*, about horses imported into the United States, the writer of which asserts that "Diomed," an ancestor of "Rice Mambrino," now in service at Windsor, was the best stallion ever imported into the United States.

MONTREAL VETERINARY COLLEGE,
Nos 6 & 8 UNION AVENUE;

Montreal, May 14, 1880.

COL. LAURIE:

Dear Sir,—Knowing the interest you take in all matters relating to agricultural progress, I take the liberty of introducing Mr. William Jakeman, Veterinary Surgeon, who has finished his course of study here in March last, and who has removed to Halifax to commence the practice of his profession. During a pupilage of three winters, I have had every opportunity of knowing Mr. Jakeman, and I have much pleasure in giving him a most unqualified recommendation for being skilful and painstaking. His moral character is irreproachable, and I have no doubt but the value of his services in Halifax will soon be appreciated.

Whatever you can do for him, I will esteem as a personal favor, and I have every reason to believe you will find him worthy of encouragement.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,
D. McEACHRAN.

P. S.—Mr. Jakeman gained the prize, (a valuable case of instruments,) as the best practitioner of his year.

In another column we copy from the *Plain Dealer*, a new New Glasgow weekly paper of much promise, an article on the Restoration of Exhausted Soils. It will increase the interest of the article to our readers when we mention that it was written by the father of Mr. Wm. D. Stewart the Editor, shortly before his death, which occurred on the 4th May. For many years the late Mr. Stewart was a scientific and practical farmer, and a thorough agricultural enthusiast. He always liked the culture of the soil, and did much in his day (in connection with the New Glasgow Agricultural Society, of which he was Secretary and otherwise), to promote improvement. He left a number of works on Scientific Agriculture, Chemistry, &c. "Being dead he yet speaketh."

The fall Wheat in the Hastings section of Ontario has been badly winter-killed, and will not yield on the average more than half a crop. Rye has also been slightly injured.

IMPROVEMENT OF EXHAUSTED SOIL.

In the *Plain Dealer*, you propose to treat largely and plainly of Agriculture, considering it as "the true basis of a nation's wealth," and you invite contributions from practical agriculturists on the various branches of that art. And as example is before precept in effect, I send you an account of the experience of a practical farmer in the restoration to fertility of a farm that had been reduced by cropping to perfect poverty, and to describe the process by which he had effected that object. First, he divided so much of the farm as he intended to cultivate into five divisions, occupying the whole breadth of his farm, each division to consist of seven acres, as he conceived that that portion would be as much as he could bring into thorough order for the first year, or perhaps as much as he could in any one year bring into a state of fertility. His first work was to dig an open ditch along his line of fence, 2½ feet deep, so sloped at the sides that the bottom would only be eight and nine inches wide, throwing the earth dug on the inside of the ditch to form a bank two or three feet high, along the top of which he put sawed hemlock posts three feet long, sunk one foot in the bank, with two thin rails nailed on them, which would prove a fence against cattle or sheep for twenty years. His neighbor would have to share in the labor, and pay half the expense of such a fence. A similar open ditch he dug at the top to the breadth of fourteen acres, or two divisions of the five, the water from which to run into the line fence drain; and as he found some hollows or springy ground about the middle of the two first divisions, he dug a drain or drains two feet deep, filling the same with small stones, (or better, burnt tiles,) to the depth of nine or ten inches with some small spruce boughs laid over them; so that two divisions of the farm were so drained as to prevent surface water from lodging on the top of the ground. These cross drains were intended, of course, to empty into the open line fence drains.

The next work of our farmer was to prepare the first division of seven acres for crop, taking such crops out of the rest of his exhausted soil as he could get. He ploughed these seven acres seven inches deep, harrowed well, and cross ploughed in the fall to the depth of nine inches, harrowing and clearing the ground of stones, rotten stumps, etc., leaving it in that state till the fall. His next work was the making of a compost heap of forty or fifty cart loads to the acre. This compost consisted of bog mud, unctuous earth, slacked lime, coal and wood ashes, with vegetable leaves of cabbage, bur-

dock, etc., in the proportion of one load of stable and barn manure to every three loads of mud, ashes, etc. With such a compost prepared and mixed together in the fall, and turned twice in Spring, until fermentation took place, and a moderate heat pervaded the mass, he spread on the ground as much of his compost one day as he could plough down next day, until the whole compost was put on the seven acres. He sowed these seven acres with wheat, clean red clover, and timothy, (free of that pest to soil—the ox-eye daisy); rolled the ground with a heavy roller, which completed his work on this first division. He was rewarded in harvest with the finest crop of wheat ever seen in this part of the Province; he threshed from straw upwards of three feet long, 159 bushels of splendid wheat; and next year with the product of the finest hay grown in this or any other country, to the extent of sixteen tons.

—*Plain Dealer.*

HUMUS.

The value of coal is known to every one, the accumulations of countless ages of vegetable growth are stored up in a form which can be used in the production of light, heat, motion, or electricity, as we require their various forces. If coal did not exist, the world would be in a very different state from what it now is, and Great Britain would probably be still occupied by a population small in numbers, and with but very little wealth at its disposal. There is, however, another substance of similar origin, whose value is not recognized to the same extent as coal, though its use is equally important: I refer to the residue of vegetation, left near the surface of the soil since the last great geographical disturbance, a substance which is generally known as "Humus."

Probably one reason why the value of humus has not been sufficiently recognized, may be found in the fact that Liebig ridiculed the idea of its being an important element in the growth of crops, and since his time scarcely any one has had the courage to question the opinion which he had expressed on the subject. Humus is, however, not to be so readily disposed of, and, if I mistake not, it must occupy a somewhat prominent position in all discussions relating to the fertility and exhaustion of soils. Writers upon agriculture before the time of Liebig, considered that plants derived much of their carbon from humus. Liebig, however, asserted, and with much truth, that the atmosphere was the great source of the carbon in plants, but although perfectly aware of the fact that humus contained nitrogen as well as carbon, Liebig never thoroughly realized the importance of a soil supply of nitrogen to vegetation.

As far as we judge at present, there does not appear to be any permanent source of nitrogen in the soil but that which is in combination with humus. If we apply nitrates to the land, that portion which is not taken up by vegetation is washed out of the soil. If we apply ammonia, although it enters into combination with the soil, it is before long converted into nitric acid, and, in this form, is either taken up by vegetation or washed away.

Our main stock of nitrogen, therefore, consists of that which has been stored up by a vegetation which we never planted. Humus then, like coal, is so much accumulated wealth; the one we convert into starch and sugar by means of vegetation; the other we use for the purpose of heat and motion. By growing wheat every year upon my farm, on unmanured land, and upon land supplied with abundance of all the necessary food except nitrogen, we obtain in both cases a declining crop, and in both the plots the land is considerably poorer in nitrogen and carbon than it was at the commencement of the experiments. In the produce there is but a very small difference between the unmanured land, and that supplied with all the minerals. This may be accounted for by assuming that the soil supplies, from its own resources, just sufficient nitrogen for such amount of minerals as are likewise available in the soil, and that beyond this, any additional supply of minerals produces no appreciable effect. What fertility there is in the soil we may, I think, be fairly justified in attributing to the nitrogen stored up, which had its origin in a former vegetation.

J. B. LAWEL.

—*From Land and Home.*

We are pleased to know that Breeders of Thorough-bred Stock are increasing rapidly in numbers in this Province. We have now to add to the Roll the name of Allen McDonell, Esq., of St. Andrew's, Co. Antigonish, who has bought at Guelph, Ontario, two Thorough-bred Short Horn Durham Heifers and three Calves, all of which he intends to keep for raising Stock on his farm. He has also bought two very fine Bulls for the Agricultural Society.

GLUCOSE MANUFACTURE.—There appears to be quite a furor in the West in connection with the manufacture of glucose from corn. A large number of factories are being set up; one at Chicago, it is said, will have a capacity of 20,000 bushels a day. A bushel of corn produces 30 pounds of glucose (grape sugar) or 3 gallons of sirup. The sugar costs 2 cents a pound, the corn selling at 40 cents a bushel.

NOVA SCOTIA REGISTER OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

(Sanctioned by, and published under authority of, the Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia.)

BULLS.

1.—PRINCE.

Calved 1863. Bred by R. L. Dennison, Ontario. Purchased from Edward Fawcett, Scarborough, Ont., by Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, 1866, and sold to Paradise Agricultural Society. Sire Carrick Farmer, imported from Scotland by Beattie. Dam Beauty.

2.—BOULARDARIE.

Calved 1864. Purchased from Mr. James Lawrie, Scarborough, Ont., by Central Board of Agriculture, and sold to J. J. Northup, for Boulardarie Agricultural Society, County Cape Breton. Sire Carrick Farmer, imported from Scotland by Beattie. Dam Agnes, also imported.

3.—SIR GEORGE.

Red-and-white. Calved 1868. Bred by J. P. Wheeler, Scarborough, York, Ont. Purchased from him by Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, 1870. Sire Prince of Wales. Dam Daisy Maid.

4.—JOHNNY.

Red with white spots. Calved May 1st, 1869. Bred by Thomas Thompson, Williamsburg, County Dundas, Ont., and purchased from him by the Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, October, 1870. Sire Heathen Jock, 51 Ont. Dam Spotted Beauty, 136 Ont., by Billy. G. d. Emilie, 55 Ont., by Geordie, 52 Ont. G. g. d. Ayrshire by imp. Bauldie, 50 Ont.

5.—PRINCE OF WALES.

Calved Spring of 1870. Bred by Thomas Thompson, Williamsburg, Ont., and purchased from him by Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, October, 1870, and sold to Yarmouth County Agricultural Society, N. S. Sire Carrick Farmer, imp. from Scotland by Beattie. Dam Minnie by Rob Roy, imported by Mountfeal Agricultural Society.

6.—YOUNG PRINCE OF WALES.

Red-and-white. Calved 2nd March, 1868. Bred by James Dickson, Elma, Ont.; purchased from him by Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, and sold to Lower Siewiacke Agricultural Society, Co. Colchester, N. S. Sire Prince of Wales, imported, owned by W. Wheeler, Scarborough, Ont. Dam Hinc-eir, out of Blackeye by Milton, both imported by J. R. Torrence, Scarborough, Ont.

7.—REFORM.

Bred by Mr. McKay, Ayrshire, Scotland. Imported in 1872 by Alexander Anderson, Halifax; subsequently owned by Captain Cox, and by Jonathan Blanchard and others, Truro.

8.—CHARLIE.

White-and-red. Calved May, 1874. Bred by Messrs. Cochran, Cleughbarn, East Kilbride. Purchased from John Fleming, Strathaven, Scotland, 1875, by the Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia. Imported in S. S. "Nova Scotian," and sold to Pictou Agricultural Society. Sire Conqueror. Dam Alice.

9.—THE SHAIL.

Red-and-white. Calved May, 1874. Bred by Mr. Hamilton, Cotcastle, Scotland. Purchased from Mr. Fleming, Strathaven. Imported by Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, 1876, and sold to Millbrook Agricultural Society. Sire Jolly Boy. Dam Queen.

10.—LORD OLYDE.

White-and-brown. Calved April, 1876. Bred by William Donald, Haresham, Strathaven, Scotland. Purchased from Mr. Fleming by Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, 1878, and sold to Colonel W. E. Starratt, Paradise, Co. Annapolis. Sire Mountaineer. Dam Blooming Belle.

11.—AVON WATER.

Red-and-white. Calved April, 1877. Bred by Robert Fleming, Gallowhill, Strathaven, Scotland. Purchased from John Fleming by Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, 1878, and sold to John A. McCurdy, Onslow, Co. Colchester, N. S. Sire Royal Charlie. Dam Goodsburn.

12.—BISMARCK.

White-and-red. Calved July 21, 1871. Bred by Zina B. Bridges, Ogdensburg, N. Y. Imported to Nova Scotia by C. P. Blanchard, Truro, and by him sold to John A. McCurdy, Onslow, the present owner. Sire Lanark, 670 Am. by Eclipse 539 Am. 103 Ca. Dam Nancy, imp. 1642 Am. Sanctioned by Central Board of Agriculture, 14th August, 1879. For engraved portrait of this bull see JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE for March-April, 1877, volume III., page 272.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

1.—MISS CUTHBERT.

Bred by Mrs. Cuthbert, Montreal from stock imported from Scotland. Purchased from Hon. Senator Cochran, Compton, by Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, 1867, and sold to Joseph J. Northup, Halifax; now owned by John McDonald, Middle River.

2.—JOSEPHINE.

Red with a few white spots. Calved 1868. Bred by Jos. J. Northup, Halifax; subsequently owned by Professor Lawson, Lucyfield, and sold, September, 1869, to Jonathan Blanchard, Truro; now the property of H. Townsend, New Glasgow. Sire an Ayrshire Bull belonging to Senator Cochran, Compton. Dam Miss Cuthbert 1.

3.—NORA C. F.

Red with white mark on face, also on side of each shoulder and thigh. Calved March 25, 1871. Bred by Hugh McKenzie, Ne Brunswick; subsequently owned by Colonel Laurie, Oakfield, Co. Halifax; now owned by John A. McCurdy, Onslow, Colchester. Sire Cobourg Farmer. Dam Nora 674 Am. Sanctioned by Central Board of Agriculture, 14th August, 1879.

4.—BELLE OF AVONDALE.

Red-and-white. Calved April, 1873. Bred by John Fleming, Meadowbank Cottage, Strathaven, Scotland; from him purchased September, 1876, by the Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia. Imported in S. S. "Nova Scotian," and sold to Peter Jack, Esq., Bellahill, Halifax County; by him sold in 1878 to Professor Lawson, Lucyfield, who sold to her present owner, John A. McCurdy, Onslow. Sire Prince. Dam Maggie.

5.—MISS STRANG.

Red-and-white. Calved May, 1873. Bred by John Strang, Esq., Crenburn, Avondale, Scotland. Purchased from John Fleming, Strathaven, 1875, by Central Board of Agriculture, and sold to Colonel W. E. Starnutt, Maple Grove, Paradise, Co. Annapolis. Sire Browncastle Lad. Dam Betsy.

6.—DAISY.

White-and-red. Calved May, 1873. Bred by John Strang, Esq., Crenburn, Avondale, Scotland. Purchased, September, 1875, from Mr. John Fleming, Strathaven, by Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, imported per S. S. "Nova Scotian," and sold to Reuben Hart, Esq., Halifax; now owned by Mr. Styles Hart, Manchester, Co. Guysborough, N. S. Sire Browncastle Lad. Dam Pink.

7.—LILLY 3RD.

Red-and-white. Calved July 5th, 1874. Bred by Henry Burrell, Yarmouth, N. S.; now owned by John A. McCurdy, Onslow, Co. Colchester. Sire Lord Dufferin. G. s. Lord Lisgar 683 Am. Dam Lilly 2nd by Eclipse 137 Am. G. d. Scotch Lassie by Prince of Wales 515 Am. G. g. d. Spot by Rob Roy, imp. 135 Am.—White Lilly by Dundee 3rd,—Quebec, imported by Mr. Simpson, Quebec. Sanctioned by Central Board of Agriculture, 14th August, 1879.

8.—LILLY 4TH.

Red-and-white. Calved June 3rd, 1875. Bred by Henry Burrell, Yarmouth, N. S. Owned by John A. McCurdy, Onslow, Co. Colchester. Sire Lord Dufferin. G. s. Lord Lisgar, 693 Am. Dam Lilly 2nd by Eclipse 137 Am. G. d. Scotch Lassie by Prince of Wales 315 Am. G. g. d. Spot by Rob Roy imp. 135 Am.—White Lilly by Dundee 3rd,—Quebec, imported by Mr. Simpson, Quebec. Sanctioned by Central Board of Agriculture 14th August, 1879.

9.—LADY AVON.

Red-and-white. Calved March 11, 1866. Bred by George Wiggins, Esq., Windsor. Subsequently owned by Professor Lawson, Laceyfield, and by C. P. Blanchard, Hillside Farm, Truro, now by John A. McCurdy, Onslow, Co. Colchester. Sire Lord Raglan. Dam Flora. Sanctioned by Central Board of Agriculture 14th August, 1879.

10.—MERRY DUCHESS.

Red-and-white. Calved April, 1872. Bred by Mr. Lambie, Scotland. Purchased, October, 1876, from Mr. Fleming, Strathaven, by Central Board of Agriculture, and sold to C. P. Blanchard, Hillside Farm, Truro. Sire Garibaldi. Dam Tina.

11.—BLYTH.

Brown-and-white. Calved April, 1872. Bred by Mr. Fleming, Carmuir, Falkirk. Imported by Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, 1876; since owned by C. P. Blanchard, Truro. Sire Kelso. Dam Tosh.

12.—PEARL DROP.

Brown-and-white. Calved April, 1875. Bred by Mr. Fleming, Gallowhill, Scotland. Imported by Central Board of Agriculture, and sold to John A. McCurdy, Onslow. Sire Yardabout. Dam Rosy.

13.—CHERRY.

Red. Calved May, 1873. Bred by Mr. Vallance, Great Hill. Imported by Central Board of Agriculture, 1876, and sold to William Sutherland, Truro. Sire Royalty. Dam Brown Lady.

HUNTER'S TURNIP TOPPING AND TAILING MACHINE is now on view at Messrs. G. W. Borden & Co.'s Produce Agency, 209 Barrington Street Extension, Halifax, H. P. Barton, Agent.

The following is reprinted from a notice by *The British Trade Journal* of the Implements and Machines exhibited at the Royal Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Show, September, 1879:—

"The collection of agricultural implements from Mr. Thomas Hunter's establishment, Maybole, Ayrshire, reflected credit on the manufacturer, who had journeyed so far south to exhibit those implements so well known and appreciated throughout the Kingdom. Although the stand contained about a dozen appliances of considerable value to the farmer, we propose to notice only two, the principal exhibit being Hunter's "New Patent Single-drill Self-acting Turnip Topping and Tailing Machine," for which Mr. Hunter was awarded the gold medal by the Highland Society after trial. The following is a representation of the implement.

The principle of this ingenious machine is simple in construction, and a vast improvement upon a former patent of the inventor. Perfection in any appliance is rarely attained, but this speciality as nearly as possible approaches the great desideratum. The workmanship is substantial, and the finish all that can be required or desired, while the draught is so light that a pony can supply the motive-power with ease. A couple of serrated saws with the action of scissors are hinged at their fore-part to a light frame which rides the drill, while the latter part is suspended by a chain. The height of the turnip regulates the saws and lifts them to its green top; the forward motion of the instrument draws the bulb into its narrowest parts, and the leaves fall off. A shovel plough follows and cuts off the top, without the objectionable process of bleeding the turnip so inseparable from hand labour. After a trial of the machine, the following remarks were made in a report:—The turnips, operated upon were of all sizes, very large ones being not infrequently alongside of equally diminutive ones, and in every instance the shaws were cut off at the most desirable part of the neck. Four long furrows were done, and not one single bulb was cut in the process of shawing. The practical adjustment of the knives to the various sizes of the turnips is accomplished in two ways; the one consisting of the manner in which the knives are fastened or rather hung to the framework, and the other being a sort of a shoulder which runs along the under side of each knife a little from the edge, so that this shoulder strikes the bulb and raises the edge of the knife to the neck of the turnip. The main roots were almost all cut off without anything being cut or sliced from the bulb, but in the nature of the case the side fibres were partly left on. If chain harrows were drawn over them on a dry day they would be in capital condition; they might not in every case be so entirely freed of small fibres as to be in the most desirable state to be at once sliced or pulped for stock without being hand-dressed to some small extent. But in this condition they are better for being stored for spring use than when topped and tailed with the hand, for by the latter method the skin is frequently broken by the knife, and a bulb so broken is more likely to come out from a pit in spring in a partially decayed state than one whose skin is quite whole. Moreover, all careful feeders have their turnips turned over and cleaned with a hand-knife before they are given to either cattle or sheep in spring, so that the presence of the fibres occasions no additional work then. The globe and intermediate varieties of the mangold wurtzel crops can also be taken safely up by this implement. By using the double machine eight acres per day, and with the single three acres, can be raised, effecting a very great saving of labour; and as the question of labour is at the present time one of vital importance, the great advantages derived from the use of this implement cannot be too highly estimated. Another most important advantage is gained—viz, despatch in cutting off the leaves or tops from growing turnips

before folding with sheep. Doubtless this machine will command increased attention on the part of agriculturists, now that its advantages are being widely promulgated; and we consider it to be very suitable for export to the colonies and various foreign parts where particular attention is directed to the cultivation of the soil. Mr. Hunter also exhibited another excellent implement—a Turnip-singler—constructed with great ingenuity. This machine has special merits on account of its qualities as a labor-saving appliance, and it is invaluable on heavy soils where the labour by hand or hoe is excessive. In recognition of the worth of this invention Mr. Hunter has been awarded medals by the Highland Society, the East Lothian Society, and other agricultural associations. There were also exhibited by this firm Turnip-thinning Machines, Ploughs, Grabbers, and Harrows of all descriptions."

Windsor, N. S., June 5, 1880.

DEAR SIR,—An Act was introduced, and read, I believe, for the first time, at the last Session of the Dominion Parliament, entitled, "An Act to prevent fraud in the manufacture and sale of agricultural fertilizers;" its object being to compel all fertilizers to be analyzed. Such an Act as this is much needed. The use of these fertilizers is largely increasing among our farmers, but at present they have no protection against worthless articles. I hope this Act will not be lost sight of. Complete commercial fertilizers have been found to pay.

Yours truly,
FARMER.

BEET CULTURE IN GERMANY.

Editors Country Gentleman.—During an absence of over a year and a half from the United States, spent partly on two large farms in North Germany, and at present here at the University of Göttingen, I have taken great interest in the progress of American farming, and especially in the growth of the beet sugar industry, and I would willingly add my mite to give your subscribers (of whom I am one) an idea of how the sugar beet is cultivated in the neighborhood of Hildesheim, where it probably receives the most attention. I only offer here the results of a year spent in practical farming as overseer (*verwalter*) on a large *gut* (estate), and trust they may prove of some value to a few of your many subscribers.

The soil preferred is a black alluvial one, well drained, although rotation often demands the cultivation of the sugar beet on clay and gravelly soils. A very important factor is a good working and thorough pulverization of the soil. The preparation, if possible, begins in the fall. The land is plowed to a depth of

7 to 14 inches. Some advocate deep, others shallow ploughing; and personally I consider a depth of 8 to 10 inches sufficient. The subsoil turned up is then allowed to be acted upon by heat and moisture through winter and early spring. About May 10 a heavy prong-toothed harrow serves to loosen up the soil, which is then worked with a lighter harrow, and rolled, alternately, until very well pulverized (often three times with each). After the last rolling it is again loosened up (but only the very surface) with a very light harrow, when the land is ready for the drill machine. Immediately after the drilling the land is again lightly rolled. This finishes the description of the preparation of the land, with the exception of the manure. The German farmer always, if possible, precedes sugar beets with a grain crop, to which he applies a good quantity (eight or ten two-horse loads per acre) of stable manure. The direct application of manure to beets, as well as of Chili sulphate, is not allowed by the beet sugar factories. To the beets directly the farmer applies about 150 pounds per acre of phosphate of potash just before the spring working of the soil, which thus becomes thoroughly mixed with the land. Of course the quantity of fertilizer must depend upon the general fertility; but, as a rule, the above-mentioned quantity is applied.

An ordinary grain drill serves for putting the seed into the ground. Care should be taken not to sow too deep; only just so that it is covered. The quantity per acre is 25 to 40 pounds; some preferring more plants with the consequent better chance of retaining good ones. The seed is drilled in rows ten inches apart. Two weeks generally brings the young plants above the surface, and from that time until the beet leaves are large enough to shade the ground, it is a continual fight against weeds. A special hoeing machine is kept at work while the plants are not too large, clearing the weeds from between and close to the rows. In order to really assist the young beet plants, hand hoeing is necessary, and for this purpose the German farmer hires a troop of girls. These are obtained from the Harz mountain region, Eiksfield, here near Göttingen, from the Polish province or from any other place where the poverty is great and the girls are willing to work, receiving generally 1 mark, (25 cents) a day, with room, bedding, and two meals and coffee. When the plants are about 2 or 3 inches high, the hoe is passed through the rows so as to leave little clusters of plants about 10 inches apart. When these have had time to grow a little more to show out the healthiest, these clusters are thinned down to one plant. During this time the hoe is kept busy as well as the hoeing machine (drawn by one ox) fighting the weeds. About

the beginning of July the beet leaves throw enough shade to kill the weeds, and now the hoeing machine comes on again, and with a special attachment throws the earth up against the beets (the bulb proper) ridging the field and finishing the cultivation. From this time the beets are left alone, and no care is needed until harvest time.

Towards the month of September the beets are ripe and ready for taking out of the ground, the leaves then being partly turned yellow. The beet sugar factories begin at this time, and many deliver their beets immediately upon harvesting. The digging up and entire gathering of the beet crop is very interesting. The work is generally divided; some digging up the beets with a narrow (6 inches broad) spade, and laying them in rows, tops all one way, while others follow separating beets and leaves with a single cut, leaving the tops of the beets, with the green and comparatively sugarless part connected with the leaves. The beets are now either loaded immediately, to be brought to the factory, or are built up into a regular long heap and covered with earth; if for delivery before heavy frost, 6 inches deep, and if for keeping during the winter, 2 feet more of earth are added when it becomes colder. The tops are usually fed to milch cows and increase the yield of milk considerably.

YIELD AND PROFIT OF THE CROP.

A good yield is 250 hundred weights to an acre. A very good yield is 300 cwt. The factory pays generally, in October 1 mark (nearly 25 cents) per cwt.; in November 11 groschen (a trifle over 27 cents); in December 12 groschen (about 30 cents), and in January generally a trifle less, as by that time the beets have already lost on the sugar percentage.

The factories now, as a rule, receive no beets with less than 10 per cent. sugar, so that the German farmer is necessitated to a very careful and good cultivation to escape the alternative of getting his beets back to feed his cattle. In the factory the beets are cut up in long, thin strips, and the sugar is extracted by means of heat, moisture and pressure. These cut up beets are, after a good pressing out, returned to the farmers at about 12 cents per cwt, and are then packed into silos and fed through the winter, generally after the common feeding beets have all been fed out. Here the sugar beet is found a very profitable crop. There are some large domains which have their own factory, and work up the beets they raise. The crop rotation on such a domain is, every third year beets, with grain and potatoes, beans, peas, etc., in the other two years.

It is certain that in Germany agriculture has risen greatly since the more

extensive growing of sugar beets, which require a very thorough working of the soil.

I have heard and read quite a good deal about the processes of beet culture in America; yet I fear that our farming class is very conservative, and dare I add, somewhat backward in many respects? Here in Germany, and especially in the districts of Hanover, Brunswick, Anhalt-Saxony and kingdom of Saxony, every farmer, large and small, raises sugar beets, and expects from the crop a greater income than from any other. Since this crop pays upon high-priced land, and under many smaller disadvantages, this should be ample proof to our American farmers that "there's millions in it," aside from the benefit and consequent increase in value of the land, through the better tillage necessary.

S. T. D.

—From the Country Gentleman.

A CORRESPONDENT, in forwarding Pedigrees for registration, writes:—"Parties purchasing stock seem to want the Pedigree to accompany the animal. I hope the Board will consider them at their earliest convenience, as delay does not help the sales, for the reason given above."

[In the past there has unfortunately been unavoidable delay, but for the future breeders should send in their applications the moment the calves are dropped, and the board will then have had time to consider them before the calves are grown into saleable animals. We are just getting into the right system. Safe registration cannot be done in a hurry.]

A WINDSOR FARMER calls our attention in strong terms to the following from Dawson's Agriculture:—"A distinction should be made between amateur farmers and farmers who live by the business. The former should have only medals and honorary tickets as prizes. Money prizes should be reserved for the latter. Without this distinction practical farmers often think it useless to compete, and the prizes are all carried off by a few wealthy men, and no good done."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says that as prominent Liberals objected to the course adopted by the Privy Council at the time the restrictive cattle orders were issued, and as the present Vice-President of the Council is one of the most outspoken opponents of the Acts on which the orders are based, it seems highly probable that a reconsideration of the prevailing policy will not be long delayed.

NEARLY the whole of the cheese made in the vicinity of Belleville, Ontario, during April has been shipped. It amounted to 2,000 boxes, and the price paid averaged 12½ cents. The rate is now lower.

THE NEW YORK EXHIBITION OF 1883.

A bill to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the treaty of peace and the recognition of American independence by holding an International Exhibition of arts, manufactures, etc., in New York, in 1883, passed the Senate March 31. It incorporates the United States International Exhibition, composed of well-known New York gentlemen, whose official functions are to continue until the close of the Exhibition. It will be their duty to fix the date of the Exhibition, make the needed preparations for it on a site within the corporate limits of the city of New York, and to superintend the Exhibition during its progress. The bill provides further that the corporation shall cease to exist on or before January 1, 1885. Congress may at any time alter or repeal the act, and the United States are not to be liable for any of the acts or representations of the promoters of the enterprise. Not less than \$1,000,000 must be subscribed, and not less than 10 per centum thereof must be paid in before the corporation may do any corporate act other than organize, and no part of the capital stock or assets is to be withdrawn, refunded, or divided among the shareholders until all the debts are fully discharged.—*Scientific American*.

THE *Practical Farmer* relates an instance of a nice boy from the country, who, having come into possession of a few thousand dollars, visited an uncle in the city, an old merchant, to get his advice about investing his capital in business. "Go back to the country, young man," said the merchant, "and invest your money in land. Buy a farm, settle down on it, and do a safe business. I have been in business nearly forty years, and have accumulated a fortune, but it has been done by fearful risks, heavy responsibility, constant toil, and worrying anxieties. A dozen times I have been on the verge of bankruptcy, and twice I have been sorely tempted to take my own life. Of ten men who commenced business here when I did, only one besides myself succeeded. The rest all failed, one after another, some dragging their families to poverty and disgrace. Take my advice, Keep away from the city and its delusive business avenues. Quiet contentment on a moderate competency in the country is the best fortune I could wish you."

JUNE is a turnip month, and we wish this crop were more generally cultivated, as, in suitable soils, the yield is enormous. The soil requires to be made very fine by ploughings, rolling, harrowing, &c., and the manure applied should be well-rotted. The best of all manure for turnips is bone dust or superphosphate of lime; even half-inch bones have a wonderful effect upon this crop,

where farm yard manure has been ploughed in. Swedish Turnips are best adapted to the circumstances of Nova Scotia: they may be sown earlier than the other kinds, they may be transplanted like cabbages, they are not so liable to suffer from frost as the softer sorts, and they keep much better during the winter. They are besides much more nutritious for stock, and give a larger supply of winter food for the same extent of storage, which is here a considerable item.

MR. GEORGE FLETCHER, Queen St., Truro, advertises his first Auction Sale of Horses, Carriages, Harness, for June 8th, at the Horse Repository, Truro. Entries of Horses with particulars of age, height, colour, reserve if any, are to be sent early to enable Catalogues to be published.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED FLORAL GUIDE,

A BEAUTIFUL work of 100 Pages, One Colored Flower Plate, and 500 Illustrations, with descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, with price of seeds, and how to grow them. All for a five cent stamp. In English or German. VICK'S SEEDS are the best in the world. Five cents for postage will buy the FLORAL GUIDE, telling how to get them.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Palm-nut Meal and Cake,

Kent Street Oil Mills, Liverpool, England.

THE above valuable and economical foods for Cattle, Sheep and Pigs can be obtained from

ALFRED SHORTT, Agent for Nova Scotia.

Office: 154 Hollis Street.

Sample bags containing 2 cwt. each at \$3.50 per bag can be had for purposes of trial. juel

BONES! BONES! PURE GROUND BONES.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to furnish the

Farmers of Nova Scotia

with this Valuable Manure, at the following prices, delivered at the Railway Station:

Half in. Bones.....	\$28.00 per ton.
" " " " " " " "	1.75 per cwt.
Fine Ground Bones.....	35.00 per ton.
" " " " " " " "	2.00 per cwt.

The half inch bones are very suitable for mixing with sulphuric acid and making

PURE AND RELIABLE SUPERPHOSPHATE.

As the supply of the raw material is very limited, farmers desirous of obtaining a supply of concentrated manure for their Spring seeding should make early application to—

THE MANAGER,

Wellington Tannery, Oakfield, N. S.

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SHORT HORN DURHAM BULLS.

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3	Sir William,	do.	do.	do.
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5	Nobleman,	do.	do.	do.
6	Orion,	do.	do.	do.
7	Bell Duke Markham	do.	do.	do.
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9	Duke of Cardwell,	do.	do.	do.
10	Sir Halbert,	do.	do.	do.
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12	Ontario Farmer,	do.	Vol. IV,	p. 37
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12	Pearl Drop,	do.	do.	do.
13	Cherry,	do.	do.	do.

A CARD!

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Halifax and neighbourhood that he has opened an office, for the practice of his profession, at No. 6 ROTTERBURG STREET—three doors West of Queen—and trusts, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of their patronage.

WILLIAM JAKEMAN,
Veterinary Surgeon.

June 1

Light Brahma Fowls.

THE ADVERTISER HAS

EGGS FOR HATCHING,

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Price—\$3.00 per 13, or \$5.00 per 25 eggs.

Cash must accompany order.

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IMPROVED STOCK.

The Thorough Bred Jersey Bull,

"THE SULTAN,"

NO. 3392 A. J. C. C. Herd Register. No. 170 Nova Scotia Register. Sire "Prince Milan" No. 2318 A. J. C. C. Herd Register. Dam "Bertha" 490 A. J. C. C. Herd Register. Calved May 14th, 1877. Color, Mulberry Fawn, Black and Grey Points. The above pure bred Bull will stand for service during the ensuing season, until October next, at Bedford and at the stable of Mr. R. DeBlais Fultz, New Windsor Road, 3½ miles from Bedford, and 2 miles from Beaver Bank.

TERMS—Two dollars for the Season, payable at time of service. A heifer calf after this Bull may be seen on the premises of the subscriber.

GEORGE W. BOGGS.

Bedford, N. S., 15th May 1880. incl



The High-Bred Trotting Stallion RICE MAMBRINO

WILL stand for this season at the stable of the undersigned, beside the Parish Church, Windsor.

COPY OF BREEDER'S CERTIFICATE:

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"GEORGE T. ALLMAN."

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The above pedigree includes some of the best trotting and thorough-bred blood in America.

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Windsor, April, 1880. may

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apl PROFESSOR LAWSON, Halifax.

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