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

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

VOL. IV.

HALIFAX, N. S., JULY, 1885.

No. 59.

CROP REPORTS, JULY, 1885.

FROM C. B. WHIDDEN ESQ., M. P. P.
Antigonish, July 14th, 1885.

DEAR SIR.—In reply to yours of the 7th inst., I beg to say that, at the present date, it is almost impossible to forecast the crops of this season, much depending upon the weather of the next few weeks. Occasional showers will add much to the growth of hay and grain of all kinds, whereas should the weather continue dry as at present, we can scarcely expect an average crop. The spring opened early; May was dry, enabling the farmers in this county to complete their seeding at least ten days earlier than usual. The first half of June was dry and cold, the remainder of the month very warm; vegetation for a time stood at a standstill. The very welcome showers of the first few days of July caused a marked improvement in the appearance of the country, vegetation being very rapid; potatoes look exceptionally well; turnips and mangels not promising as last year. Haymaking will commence next week, if the weather favourable.

FROM HON. GEO. WHITMAN, M. L. C.
*Round Hill, Annapolis,
13th July, 1885.*

Hay and fruit are the principal paying crops grown here; and this season, where the land has been properly drained, the yield of hay promises to be above average.

Fruit.—The late frost in June did much damage, especially to plums and pears; and the continued dry weather in June has so injured the crop in light soils that the yield of apples will be far short of an average.

Grain.—Not so great breadth sown as last year, looks well. Potatoes, more planted, and give promise of a yield above the average. Turnips and mangolds and other root crops, where not injured by the dry weather, have, since the late rains, grown rapidly, and throughout "the beautiful and fertile" valley of the Annapolis, crops as a general whole give promise of a fair yield.

FROM COLONEL W. E. STARRATT.
*Maple Grove, Paradise,
July 13th, 1885.*

In answer to your request, I submit the following relative to the crops in this district. The hay and grain up to June 20th did not give promise of being an average crop, but the frequent rains, with continued warm weather since, have infused new life into vegetation, and caused a very rapid growth, and I am able now to report hay the heaviest crop for five years, and of good quality.

All kinds of grain look promising—the oats especially. Wheat not much sown. We had a favorable spring for potato planting, and a large area is under cultivation.

Our farmers are beginning to realize the value of Mangel-Wurtzel for winter feed for dairy stock; hence increased attention is given to the growing of

them. Indian corn not extensively cultivated, but is shewing good color from the warm weather of the last two weeks.

The products of the dairy have fallen off the last few years, owing in part to low prices obtained for cheese and butter in our local markets, but we hope by adopting a better system of manufacture, by a knowledge to be obtained through the organization of the Nova Scotia Dairymen's Association, to bring this important industry up to a standard equal to that existing in other parts of the Dominion, as well as receive corresponding financial benefits.

Fruit culture is rapidly increasing, and fruit is considered one of our most valuable crops; but I cannot report favorably of the apple crop this year, as it will be much below an average one. The Nonpareil, the King of the Apples as a long-keeper, and a variety that has no equal in the English market in the late spring shipments, will prove a failure.

FROM C. P. BLANCHARD, ESQ.
Truro, July 15th, 1885.

In answer to yours of the 7th inst., asking for report on state of crops in this county, I am pleased to say that all our crops, with the exception perhaps of turnips, are looking well. Haying has about commenced, and there is promise of a good average crop, having improved vastly within the last ten days; potatoes are looking very fine, although the acreage is somewhat below the average, owing to the state of the market last

spring. Barley, oats and peas look well, with fully as many sown as usual. No wheat sown in this district, and less than usual in other parts of the county. Fodder-corn looking fine with this hot weather.

FROM SAMUEL KELLY, ESQ.

Lower Stewiacke, July 13th, 1885.

All field crops about here will be abundant. In the grass, which is itself somewhat short, there is a good amount of clover. Grain, full and strong, though not with the heavy straw of last year. Potatoes, growing well, and a very good season for cultivating. This foregoing applies, I believe, to the whole of South Colchester. Fruit hereabout is short. Pasturage has kept up well all the season. Good growth of strawberries, etc., and of garden stuff.

FROM HON. HIRAM BLACK, M. L. C.

Amherst, July 11th, 1885.

In respect to the crops, I have to say that new laid upland is very heavy; old laid and English marsh less than an average, though growing rapidly now. Broadleaf and later grasses will be heavy. The timothy seems to have been killed out of considerable low lying English grass lands by last summer's extreme wet. Owing to the very fine spring, both grain and roots were got in in good time, have grown fast, and are looking extremely well; an occasional field of grain is weedy. All crops, excepting English marsh grass and old laid, growing rapidly and promise abundant returns. Cherries promise better than last year, but our fruit does not amount to much.

FROM STEPHEN PUTNAM, ESQ.

Maitland, July 15th, 1885.

The grass started earlier than usual this spring and has come along very well. A dry spell during the last half of June was against it, but late rains have been favorable so that it will be fully an average crop. Owing to wet weather the oats were a little late in being sown but are looking well, also barley; of wheat but little is sown, the rust and weevil having nearly destroyed it in the past seasons. Some early fields of potatoes are looking splendid, the larger part are late but are coming along very fast. Bugs are plentiful; gardens are fair, and small fruits goods; the general appearance is fully average.

FROM R. W. STARR, ESQ.

Star Point, July 11th, 1885.

Yours of the 8th duly received and noted as follows: General prospects of crops are good, the country looking splendidly since the rains.

Grass.—Pastures are very good, especially on improved, well-seeded lands, where White and Alsike clover have been sown. Good uplands newly seeded are looking well, but old meadows are light. Dyked marsh will give an average crop in quantity, but will be hard to cure unless we have fine weather, as it is very largely white clover and other fine succulent grasses; salt marshes looking very promising.

Grain.—Wheat not largely sown but looking well. Barley, greater breadth sown than usual and looking very promising. Oats looking well, more than usual sown. Potatoes came strong and are growing finely. Turnips have generally come well, with but little damage from the fly. Other vegetables looking fairly well when sown early; but there is a great deal of complaint that late sown carrots, &c., have failed to grow.

Fruit—which is fast becoming our great staple, and usurping the place long held by potatoes, will, I think, prove a full average crop.—Strawberries are turning out well, the seasonable showers having saved the crop at the last moment. Cherries plentiful. Currants, goosberries, raspberries, promising full crops. Plums not quite so good, but, if the curculio will leave them alone, there is enough to make a fair crop. Pears hardly up to the average.

Apples will give a fair crop for most sorts. Baldwins will be short, as it is not their year; but most other sorts are looking as well as we could expect them after the heavy crops of last year.

Taking it altogether the outlook is hopeful, and, if the demand for our surplus will give us a fair market, we may feel confident that we shall be enabled to make up for some of the losses of the past season.

FROM CHAS. F. EATON, ESQ.

Lower Canard, July 14th, 1885.

I am in receipt of your favor of the 10th inst., making enquiry about the state of the crops in this district. The month of June was unusually dry, but the seasonable rains during this month have greatly revived the growing crops, and at present the country is looking well, with appearance of an abundant harvest. The hay crop, which is now being harvested, is a good average yield.

Oats, the principal grain crop, is looking well. Other cereals, though but little sown, are promising fairly. Potatoes as usual form the principal crop grown in this district, and look as well as for many years.

Apples I do not think will be an average crop, although some orchards look well. Pears and plums only medium, perhaps below an average in quantity.

Cherries plentiful, strawberries abundant and very fine. Other small fruits look well. A number of our farmers are engaging in this department of horticulture quite extensively. Five years ago I mentioned that the potato bug had made its appearance among us. Last year we heard but little about it, and we felt strongly in hope that it had left the country not to return again very soon, but the last few days reports from different parts are to the effect that they have again appeared in large numbers. From the fact, however, that they did not trouble last year so much as the previous one, I think we may reasonably hope that our climate is not so well adapted to this unwelcome visitor as that of the far west.

FROM DAVID ARCHIBALD, ESQ.

*Upper Musquodoboit,
July 15th, 1885.*

In answer to your request I would be leave to state that in consequence of the extreme drought during the month of June, the hay crop on uplands will be poor. The beautiful showers that have fallen since the present month came in will largely contribute in bringing up the crop on lowlands to an average.

In consequence of losses sustained by farmers in former years in consequence of weevils, but little wheat is sown, yet where it has been sown appearances indicate a good yield. Barley looks only middling fair, and is behind as a crop for this season of the year. Oats very good, and, with favourable weather up to and through the harvest season, fully an average crop may be expected. Buckwheat.—The crop looks very promising and largely ahead of last year. Potatoes good, the indications respecting the crop never better, and, if the fell blight don't interfere, the farmer's hope will be fully realized. Turnips.—The appearance for crop only middling fair. Mangels good, promising a large yield, but, unfortunately with us, the crop is not extensively cultivated, farmers don't seem to be alive to the great importance of this as a root crop, its production lays at the very foundation of butter and beef-making; the successful production of this crop may with care generally be made certain, phosphate is an important helper in the early stages of this crop. If the farmer would be certain of a good hay crop every year he has only to drain manure and lime his lands.

FROM C. N. SPROTT, ESQ.

*Middle Musquodoboit,
July 14th, 1885.*

The month of May was very favorable both grain and potatoes were put in the ground in the best condition. The

month of June was exceedingly dry, scarcely a shower during the whole month. July has brought fine growing showers. Hay on dry land is light, but on damp meadows it is good, I think we will have an average crop. Oats and barley are short for the time of year; with a few more showers there is a prospect of a fair crop. We take no stock in wheat in this part of the country. Mangolds look well and more sown than formerly. Turnips are just making their appearance; they are not sown here before the first of July, and some as late as the middle, to escape the turnip beetle. Buckwheat is looking well and is now covering the ground. Potatoes never had a better appearance, they are looking splendid. Farmers are turning their attention more every year to stock-raising, I have never seen larger flocks of calves than this year, nor larger fields of potatoes and roots, and fields of oats barley and peas, all for raising stock. We have had no storms to injure the crops, and, with a few weeks of favorable weather, the prospect upon the whole is good.

FROM JOHN ROSS, ESQ.

New Glasgow, July 14th, 1885.

Your note received, and in reply I may say that the country as a whole looks well. The month of May was favourable for putting in the crops, and they got an early start, but June being very dry retarded their progress somewhat; the hay crop especially suffered greatly for want of rain, and will be twenty-five per cent less than last year. There was not much wheat sown in this district but what was sown looks promising. Oats look very well. Potatoes also are good. Other root crops were not largely sown and cannot yet be reported on. The crops, except hay, will be as good as the average and would be fine but for the scarcity of rain.

FROM T. R. BLACK, ESQ., M. P. P.

Amherst July 11th, 1885.

Your favor of yesterday duly received, and in answer to your questions in regard to the present condition and prospects of crops in our districts, may say that it is with pleasure we contrast our present prospects with those of the past year. The month of May was very fine and most favourable for putting in large crops, and the planting and sowing earlier than usual. The month of June cold with high winds, thereby retarding vegetation to some extent, so that at the close of the month the prospects on the worn out uplands and badly drained marsh lands indicated very short crops, indeed the late sown grain, especially buckwheat, was suffering from drought

to some extent; most so, where sown late.

But from the first of this month to the present, a marvelous change has been wrought, and it appears as if the powers of nature were combined to produce wonderful results, the frequent showers combined with the extreme heat, the thermometer sometimes near 90° in the shade, the effect of this has been so marked that I cannot better convey to you the facts than to add that crops of all kinds are looking excellent.

The potato bugs in some places are committing slight depredations, but a few doses of well diluted paris green, carefully applied, will terminate most of them, at any rate prevent severe loss.

FROM CHARLES E. BROWN, ESQ.

Yarmouth 10th July, 1885.

Yours of 8th inst. received. The unusual snow fall of the past winter insured us an early release from frost, and in many parts of the county, a soil dry enough for planting towards the end of April. Abundant rains in May gave promise of a good grass crop, but the first half of June was cold and dry, so that the general estimate at the end of June through this county, was a light crop. The heavy rains of last week may improve it somewhat. On the 15th June, I saw a dense growth of orchard grass, from four to five feet high, being mowed in a neighbor's place. This grass is coming into favor here, especially as a forage grass, for which its quick and luxuriant growth, and the preference given to it by all kinds of stock, eminently adapt it.

Grain fields look well, so far as I have observed, also potato and other root crops, the area of which, chiefly Swedes and Mangolds, is annually extending to the exclusion of Siloes, of which we have not a single instance. Home grown peas in the market \$1.50 per bushel.

The fruit crop promises to be a large one, with favorable conditions through the season; among my own trees, since the last ten days of wet weather, I observe a good deal of dropping of the apples, but possibly only from a too abundant setting.

Strawberry plots came through the winter in fine condition, even those entirely unprotected, and the market is well supplied now at 10 to 15 cent per quart, with Wilson, Crescent, Sharpless and other varieties.

Gooseberries also show a large crop and are in the market for early use; but little trouble this season so far from the worm. About my own bushes, I applied last season a liberal dressing of sifted ashes (wood, hard and soft coal) say two or three bushels to a large bush; wherever the ashes were used, I have not

since seen any worms, there is also a stronger wood growth and more fruit. Both gooseberries and currants find a ready sale in the home market at 10 to 12 cents per quart.

Raspberry canes in many instances were winter killed as to the buds, the canes remaining green. A late growth from prolonged mild weather in the fall, whence partially ripened buds, may explain it; where shaded from the sun, buds are all right.

THE Secretary for Agriculture has undertaken to send to Dr. Masters, F. R. S., London, for publication in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, the leading Horticultural publication in England, a weekly report upon the progress of the orchards in Nova Scotia, for the information of fruit salesman and others interested in the fruit trade. Fruit growers will confer a favor, and assist in promoting the interests of fruit growing and marketing, by furnishing information as to the condition of their orchards, the prospects of the crop, as regards quantity and quality, of the several varieties of fruit known in the market, and any other matters likely to be of interest to persons engaged in the sale, culture or consumption of Fruit in England or elsewhere.

WE are informed that some of the enterprising stock men of Cumberland have formed themselves into a company called the Cumberland Stock Improving company, and have delegated two of the company to purchase a superior Percheron stallion, who are now on their way to New York State, U. S., for that purpose. The president of the company is M. A. Logan, Esq., the secretary and treasurer, Mr. Chas. C. Black, son, we believe, of T. R. Black, Esq., M. P. P., a young gentleman whose Agricultural tastes have been fostered by his intercourse with stockmen and the effective teaching of the professors and tutors at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

A PRIMULA CONFERENCE will be held at South Kensington, London, at the end of April 1886, in conjunction with an exhibition of the National Auricula Society. It is hoped to bring together as complete a collection as possible of wild and cultivated species of the genus *Primula* and its allies. Papers will be read, and discussion invited on the conformation, mode of growth, and cultivation of Primulaceous plants. Dr. Masters, F. R. S., is secretary.

SAMPLES from the Annapolis Valley of winter rye, winter wheat, black oats and potatoes, have been received at the Canadian Court of the Antwerp Exhibition, from Mrs Spain of Wilnot.

CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

FINAL SESSIONS—TRANSFERENCE OF AFFAIRS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Halifax, June 30.—Present: Israel Longworth, V. P., chairman; Hon. Isidore LeBlanc, Arichat; David Matheson, Pictou; John McKeon, Mabou; Colonel W. E. Starratt, Paradise; Professor Lawson, secretary.

The chairman explained that, in absence of Major-General Laurie, the president of the board, who was now engaged in military service in the North-West territory, he had called the board together, but at a later period than was previously arranged, hoping that the president would be able to be present. Unfortunately he could not be here in time to preside over the board at their final deliberations, which could not be prolonged beyond the 30th of June, when the organization would cease to exist in virtue of the act recently passed for its abolition. Mr. Longworth thought of preparing a few notes on the work that had been done by the board in the past, but, whilst this might be a fitting time to review the board's work, yet there was the possibility of any reference to it now being misapprehended, and on second thoughts he felt more inclined to adopt the safe historical method of allowing facts to ripen; the board's work so far is matter of history, and he knew that there was but one sentiment in the board—that it will gratify them if what they have done in the past can be utilized either as a basis or a guide for the more advanced work that may be expected in the future.

A letter was read from Mr. Charles E. Brown, Yarmouth, apologizing for his absence from the meeting, on the ground that the attendance of distant members was not necessary to wind up the affairs of the board and hand over their property and work to their successors.

Prof. Lawson, the secretary, read a letter from Major-General Laurie, the president, dated Moose Jaw, June 17th, in which he says:

"Express my kindly farewell, in an official capacity, to my fellow members of the central board. I have never met, in Canada, a public body more earnest in its endeavors to resist abuses and jobbery and more thoroughly clean in its record; and I trust that the organization which succeeds will, in the future, point to as good results, obtained for the same outlay, and to equal progress attained through its efforts and by its encouragement. The members of the board and the province at large owe you very much for the valuable attainments you have not failed to utilize for the advancement of our agriculture, as well as the zeal and real interest you have at all times shown in any local or provincial efforts to

further agricultural progress. I trust your successor will be as single minded. I do not dare to hope that he will be as well qualified for the position."

The board directed the president's letter to be engrossed in the minutes.

The treasurer submitted his accounts from March, when they were balanced for submission to the house of assembly, to the present date. On motion of Hon. Isidore LeBlanc, seconded by Mr. Matheson, Colonel Starratt and Mr. McKeen were appointed a committee to audit the accounts and report.

Application, correspondence and bye-laws of the Enfield Agricultural society were submitted by the secretary, and read. Moved by Colonel Starratt, seconded by Mr. Matheson and passed, that the Enfield Agricultural society, in the county of Hants, be recognized as organized in terms of the act. The bye-laws were considered in detail, and approved of and sanctioned, with certain alterations.

The chairman read the report of the agricultural committee of the house of assembly. In reference to their recommendation that ten per cent. be paid on the first cost of importation of horses, sheep, and Holstein and Hereford cattle, on applications to be approved by the board, the board think it proper to leave this matter to their successors, as the board's functions would likely cease before proper arrangements for inspection could be made or necessary guarantees secured preparatory to paying the ten per cent grants. As apparent, but unavoidable, delay has already occurred, the board hope that no time will be lost now in making necessary arrangements, so that the premiums may be paid.

On motion of Mr. Matheson, seconded by Colonel Starratt, the bye-laws of the New Town Agricultural Society were amended by changing the number for a quorum to eleven instead of twenty-one.

A correspondence was read in reference to the grant to this society for 1884. It appears that the society sent in two separate lists of subscriptions without specifying which one was intended to qualify for the grant for the year, and the grant was given upon the one showing the smaller amount of subscriptions. Moved by Mr. Matheson, seconded by Colonel Starratt, and resolved, that the society be recommended to furnish any required explanations to the government, and that the board recommend their application to favourable consideration with a view to remedy in distribution of next annual grant in Guysborough county.

On a point submitted by said society, the board expressed the opinion that a society cannot hold meetings or carry on operations out of its own county.

July 1.—Present: Same members, I. Longworth, V. P., in the chair.

Colonel Starratt presented the auditors' report on the treasurer's accounts, which were found to be correct and properly vouched. Balance due to treasurer, \$126.57; liabilities to be met at bank, by warrants issued to societies and not yet drawn, \$253.05. Deposit receipt for stock farm fund, with interest to date, \$1,921.70. On motion of Hon. Mr. LeBlanc, seconded by Mr. Matheson, the report of the auditors was approved of and adopted.

At 3 p. m. the board met with Hon. W. S. Fielding, provincial secretary, and made arrangements for carrying out the provision of the fourth section of chapter twelve of the acts of 1885, which requires the board to hand over to the secretary for agriculture, or such other person as shall be appointed by his honor the governor-in-council for that purpose, all "moneys, books, papers and other property belonging to the central board." For this purpose the property of the board was deposited in the speaker's room, and consists as follows:

1. Deposit receipt in People's bank, Halifax, dated March, 1st, 1883, for \$1,769.91, at 4 per cent. interest, being amount of stock farm fund. The accrued interest amounts to \$158.79, so that the total value of the deposit at date is \$1,921.70.
2. Treasurer's accounts and vouchers to date, as audited by the board, showing a final balance due to treasurer of \$126.57, and amount of grants to societies for 1884 not yet drawn, but for which warrants have been issued, of \$253.05; this has to be met at the bank.
3. A box containing the following herd registers of Nova Scotia cattle. New register of Jersey cows, vol. I., nos. 1 to 126; new register of Jersey bulls, vol. I., Nos. 1 to 90; new register of Ayrshire cows, vol. I., Nos. 1 to 214; new register of Ayrshire bulls, vol. I., Nos. 1 to 188; new register of Polled-Angus bulls, vol. I., Nos. 1 to 10; new register of Polled-Angus cows, vol. I., Nos. 1 to 16; new register of Short Horn cows, vol. I., Nos. 1 to 212; new register of Short Horn bulls, vol. I., Nos. 1 to 245; new register of Guernsey bulls, vol. I., Nos. 1 to 6; new register of Guernsey cows, vol. I.; new register of Devon bulls, vol. I.; new register of Devon cows, vol. I.
4. Old Devon register of Nova Scotia, 1 vol.
5. Old Ayrshire register of Nova Scotia, 1 vol.
6. Old Jersey register of Nova Scotia, 1 vol.
7. Old Short Horn register of Nova Scotia, 1 vol.
8. Original Nova Scotia stock register and stud book, 1 vol.
9. American Short Horn herd book, consolidated, vol. I.
10. Canada herd book, vol. II.
11. Jersey herd register of American Jersey Cattle club, vols. I to XVIII., bound in 6 vols.
12. New Brunswick herd books, 1882 and 1883.

- 13. Tin box, containing minutes, correspondence, &c.
- 14. Wooden box, containing miscellaneous papers, blanks, accounts, &c.
- 15. Past numbers of *Journal of Agriculture*.
- 16. Thirty-five copies of annual report of Board of Agriculture for 1884.

Mr. Longworth, the chairman, in presenting the keys, money and property of the board to Hon. Mr. Fielding, for the provincial government, stated that, in all the discussions of the board, not a single word had been uttered by any member in criticism of the action of the legislature in its abolition; that the board desired in every practicable way to promote the successful working of the new organization, and had instructed their secretary to facilitate the same by furnishing such information and assistance as might be required.

Hon. provincial secretary acknowledged the courteous remarks of the chairman and was glad to know that the members of the board were desirous of making the new system successful. He knew that the board had rendered very valuable service to the agricultural interests of the province. It was not to be expected that the members of the government could bring to the management of the work that intimate knowledge of agricultural affairs which the members of the board possessed. But it was thought that, with an efficient secretary to aid them, the government could probably give more prompt attention to pressing matters than could be given under the old system, in some other respects advantageous, when representatives had to be called from distant parts of the province. He hoped that under the new system, which had been organized in obedience to an obvious demand for direct government control, the farming interests would prosper not less than they had done in the past.

The board then adjourned and the members shook hands and took farewell of each other in their official capacity.

The board was first organized in August, 1864, under the act for encouragement of agriculture, passed in that year.

An interesting addition to the Flora of Truro is sent to us by Israel Longworth Esq., of Lornedale, who found it in an uncultivated ten-acre field on his farm. It is the *Trifolium procumbens*, Linn., an European plant, not uncommon in England, but only known in America as a partially naturalized alien. It grows in some abundance on a portion of the track of the Windsor and Annapolis railway, about half a mile above the junction, where the line is ballasted by gravel apparently from Cornwallis.

The Cole Harbour dyke is expected to yield 400 tons of hay this season.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR LOCAL VISITS OF THE PROVINCIAL VETERINARY SURGEON FOR 1885.

W. Jakeman, Provincial Veterinary Surgeon, will visit the several localities arranged for, and will be prepared to treat cases of Domestic Animals suffering from disease or accident, or requiring operations performed.

Scale of fees (modified under arrangement):

Visits, and prescription, \$1 for first, and 50 cents for each succeeding visit. Medicines extra at reasonable rates.

Operations from \$1 up to \$5, according to nature and circumstances.

When called specially to a distance at places and times not advertised, the charge will be \$5 per full day, and actual necessary travelling expenses.

Mr. Jakeman will visit the several places mentioned in the following list at the dates noted:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
TRURO—			
Victoria Hotel.....	4	1	1
ANTIGONISH—			
Cunnighan's Hotel....	11	..	6
NEW GLASGOW—			
Norfolk House.....	12	8	7
PICTOU—			
Revere House.....	13	9	8
WINDSOR—			
Doran's Hotel.....	..	15	15
KENTVILLE—			
Lyons' Hotel.....	18	22	..
BRIDGE TOWN—			
Grand Central Hotel..	19	22	..
ANNAPOLIS—			
American Hotel.....	20	23	..
DIGBY—			
Daley's Hotel.....	20	23	..
YARBOOTH—			
American House....	21	24	..

"TRANSACTIONS and Reports of the Fruit Growers' Association and International Show Society of Nova Scotia for 1885." This publication contains much useful information, and should be in the hands of every fruit grower: List of officers for 1885. Annual members for 1884. Financial statement, from which it appears that the association is in a very satisfactory condition, the expenditure during the year having been \$338.97; receipts \$403.79; balance in hand at 31st December \$682.43. Constitution as amended Feb. 10, 1885. By-laws. Rules of the American Pomological Society. Minutes of meetings, April and July 1884, and stenographic report, by Mr. W. H. Frye, of proceedings at Annual Meeting at Kentville, 11th Feb. 1885. The following concise account of STRAWBERRY CULTURE may be useful to some of our readers:—

MR. PARKER EARLE, of Cobden, Illinois, who has, at this writing, a strawberry field of eighty acres, and who has grown into this immense business from a small beginning, favors us with the follow hints to beginners:—

Strawberry growers are to be considered

in three classes: 1st, those who grow the fruit simply for the pleasure of it and for home use; 2nd, those who grow for a very near market; 3rd, those who grow berries for distant shipment. Any advice given to a beginner should be based upon a knowledge of these facts, and of the soil to be used.

Pretty fair crops of strawberries can be grown upon almost or quite every kind of soil which produces common farm crops. But on some soils the berries, though looking and tasting well, will not keep well and cannot be marketed at a distance. I will not undertake to say what soils will develop this fault. I have grown berries on a poor, sandy soil, which would not endure shipment a hundred miles, whilst on land looking no better, crops have been grown possessing great endurance and shipping capabilities. The variety in both cases was the Wilson. I cannot say what element was lacking in the one case which was present in the other. My impression is that good clay loams will generally produce better berries for eating or marketing than sandy or black prairie lands. Yet it is probably a fact that more strawberries are grown on sandy soils, in the United States, for market, than on all other kinds of land. It would be well always to experiment carefully before planting largely for distant shipment. So far then as the soil and the management are concerned, the first two classes may be considered as one. But the grower for market must consider the taste and the whims of the market, as to varieties. The grower for home use will be more particular to have varieties good to eat than those simply big or handsome; while the market grower will soon learn that fine appearances count for more than good eating qualities. People who buy fruit of any kind or in any market, so far as I can learn—I speak of the majority of buyers—pay more for beauty than for flavour. Hence, the Monarch of the West, a very high flavoured berry, which colors very poorly, will generally be rejected, while the Wilson or Captain Jack, both very sour, but coloring well, will sell promptly.

It will be best for the beginner to plant those kinds known to succeed well in his neighborhood, if he can learn this fact, and known to be popular in his market, if he grows for sale. Plant two or three varieties, if for market, but experiment moderately with others. If Pistillate varieties are selected, they must be set in alternate rows or narrow beds, with perfect flowering kinds. But different sorts must not be allowed to run together, and they should be kept entirely separate in the picking.

The grower for a distant market, or when the fruit is to be kept for a day or two in the ordinary temperature of sum-

mer, is limited by those conditions in his choice of kinds. He must have sorts which endure well, and which are comparatively firm. The list of these sorts is a short one. For this purpose the Wilson stands first, the Captain Jack next, I can almost say last. I speak of kinds generally introduced. Other and larger kinds endure shipment pretty well, while the weather is quite cool, but very few of them bear long transportation in hot weather.

Now, to begin with the beginner at the beginning of a strawberry plantation. First, take good land, if you can get it, if not, select then the best soil you can command—such as would grow good potatoes or corn. Plough it well in the fall, plough it well in the spring; good, common ploughing will do. Don't fool away money in trenching or deep subsoiling, unless you like to plant in the spring, not in the fall, not in the summer. In setting plants don't follow any aristocratic direction. Don't dig a hole, then make a mound in the hole, then spread the roots equally all around that mound, and then sift in the earth through a sieve, as some good people say; that will do for a dozen plants, but it is too slow for large quantities, and a fast, easy way is just as good.

Your ground being well prepared, ploughed, harrowed and rolled, mark off carefully for the rows. Your plants being well trimmed, should be dipped in water and placed in a pail. An active boy should take the pail of plants and place them deftly in openings which you make with a spade. Thrust the spade in before you at an angle of forty five degrees; the boy puts in the plant, while you withdraw the spade and press the earth firmly over the roots of the plants with your foot. If not clearly described this is easy to do, and a man and a boy can set four or five thousand plants in a day in good shape.

Your field planted, cultivate carefully and thoroughly, but very shallow next the plants. Do this all summer, let no weeds grow. Let as many runners grow as will make a narrow matted row; cut the balance; keep the middle clear all the time; mulch in the fall heavily between the rows, lightly over the plants. Don't disturb them in the spring.

If you pick for market, pick every day; put no poor ones in the boxes. If you eat these berries you will be glad you planted them; if you sell them, I hope you will get well paid for it.

We have received general regulations and Prize List for the Stawiacke Exhibition, to be held at Upper Stawiacke village on Wednesday, October 7th, under auspices of Valley and Lorne Cranges, Patrons of Husbandry; the competition

to be open to Polling Districts, nos. 20, 6 and 5. The committee of management consists of well-known names: Hugh Dunlap, Esq., chairman, H Graham Gammoll, treasurer; Geo. Campbell, D. McG. Johnson, Esq., and Rupert Fulton, R Cox, secretary. The prizes are not large, but are well selected, embracing horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, grain, roots and vegetables, fruit, dairy produce, woollen goods, ornamental plants and flowers, writing and spelling. Several gentlemen have expressed their intention of offering special prizes, which will be made known later in the Truro papers Professor Lawson is expected to deliver a short opening address.

WILLOUGHBY C. ANDERSON, Esq., who has lately made some interesting purchases of thoroughbred American Jersey Cattle Club Jerseys, has called our attention to the report of the recent official test of Jersey cow Princess 2nd, —which we gladly reprint for the information of readers of the *Journal of Agriculture*:—Having been appointed by you to act as committee of the American Jersey Cattle Club in witnessing the test of the Jersey cow Princess 2nd 8046, owned by Mrs. S. M. Shoemaker, of Burnside Park, near Baltimore, Md., I respectively submit the following report:

The test began at 6.05 p. m., Sunday evening, Feb. 22, when the cow was milked dry in my presence. The first milking included in the test was that at 3 a. m., Monday Feb. 23, after which the cow was milked at intervals of eight hours, viz:—at 3 a. m., 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., of each day until the last Sunday evening, March 1, when she was milked at 6.06 p. m., to correspond with the time of the preliminary milking. The duration of the test was thus seven days to the minute.

The cow was milked three times a day at periods of eight hours, because her udder would not hold the milk she made in twelve hours.

I was present at each of the twenty-one milkings, and did not lose sight of the milk until after it had been placed in a nine-can Mosely Cabinet creamer. The lid of this creamer, the doors and ventilators, were carefully secured each time by tape and seals firmly affixed to the wood and each stamped with my private seal.

The cream on being removed from the creamer, was placed in large buckets in a wooden box made at my suggestion, and this box was likewise sealed and stamped. These various seals remained intact, except when broken by me to admit the milk of each milking or to draw off cream. I was also present when the cream was placed in the churn, remained while it was being churned and weighed

the unsalted butter, the salt to be added (one ounce per pound), and finally the salted butter. The butter, was worked to my entire satisfaction, exceedingly dry, as will be seen in the fact that the salt when added made almost a clear gain.

So, that from the time of milking until the salted butter had been finally weighed, the milk, cream and butter were either within my sight or securely sealed in the creamer or box described above.

The scales on which the butter was weighed, were bought of Fairbanks & Co., for this special purpose, after having been tested and guaranteed by them to be accurate by U. S. standard. Inclosed is a letter from Fairbanks & Co. to that effect. The cow was fed at the discretion of Mr. O. Ricklefsen, manager of the Burnside Park Herd, the daily ration being: 22 quarts ground oats, 15 quarts pea meal, 2 quarts linseed oil cake, 1 quart wheat bran; total, 40 quarts, besides carrots, beets and good clover hay.

Her appetite was constantly good; in fact, she seemed always ready to eat more.

The weather during the test was disagreeable, cold and snowy, and interfered somewhat with her daily exercise.

In the following table are given the details of the test, which resulted in a total yield in seven days of 209½ lbs. of milk, from which were churned 44 lbs. 1½ oz. of unsalted butter, which, when salted at the rate of one ounce to the pound, gave 46 lbs. 12½ oz. of salted butter ready for market. The great gain by salting it is due to the fact that the unsalted butter was worked so very dry that when the salt was afterwards worked in, no water or buttermilk appeared in the bowl. It should have been said above that the butter was twice washed in the churn when in granular form, removing every trace of buttermilk.

FEBRUARY.		
22	6.05 p.m.—Milked dry.	
23	3.00 a.m.—18½ lbs.	44½ lbs.
	7.00 p.m.—11 " "	
24	3.00 a.m.—17½ " "	41½ lbs.
	7.00 p.m.—12 " "	
25	3.00 a.m.—13½ " "	40 lbs.
	7.00 p.m.—14 " "	
26	3.00 a.m.—16½ " "	43½ lbs.
	7.00 p.m.—14½ " "	
27	3.00 a.m.—16½ " "	44½ lbs.
	7.00 p.m.—12 " "	
28	3.00 a.m.—13 " "	42 lbs.
	7.00 p.m.—13½ " "	
MARCH.		
1	3.20 a.m.—11½ " "	43½ lbs.
	6.05 p.m.—16½ " "	

Churned March 2nd and 3rd. Butter unsalted, 44 lbs. 1½ oz. Salted, 46 lbs. 12½ oz.

Churned March 4th; buttermilk, 20 lbs. 14 oz. Salted, 21 lbs. 7 oz.

Seven days' milk.....299½ lbs.

Princess 2nd 8046 was dropped Feb. 22nd, 1877, and was, therefore, exactly

eight years old when this test began. She is by Khedive, P. S. 103, out of Princess, F. S. 1294,* being a Coomassie-Welcome cow. She is in color light fawn, with white on belly; white switch, very yellow skin, has a large selvage escutcheon, a large, perfectly-formed and very symmetrical udder, with large teats; large and very prominent tortuous milk veins. Her weight, Mr. Ricklefsen informs me, is 1,125 lbs., and she carries no superfluous flesh, being fine in bone and muscle.

Her last calf was dropped Dec. 31, 1884, seven and a half weeks before the beginning of this test, for which she was prepared by six weeks of high feeding, which so enriched her milk that during the test only 6 2-5 pounds of milk were required to make a pound of butter.

Respectfully,
J. HENRY GEST.

BALTIMORE, March 5th, 1885.

MR. HENRY GEST:

DEAR SIR,—We desire to say that the scale and weights sold to Mrs. S. M. Shoemaker for the purpose of weighing butter in the test of Princess 2nd were sealed to the United States standard, and are guaranteed perfectly accurate in every particular.

Yours very truly,
FAIRBANKS & Co.
J. G. DOON.

THE following excellent hints on *Cheese Making* are from the *Country Gentleman*:

—To establish one set of rules for making cheese from all conditions of milk, would be like recommending one remedy for all diseases of the human system. The quality of milk is very easily influenced by surrounding circumstances, both natural and unnatural; therefore the rule that would be beneficial to one kind of milk, would be detrimental to another.

I have adopted a few rules that I use in nearly all cases for making full cream cheese.

First, warm the milk gradually to 83° in warm weather, and 85 or 86° in cold, using enough of sweet, water-soaked rennet to coagulate in 35 or 40 minutes, then cutting lengthwise and crosswise, letting it settle until the curd has entirely disappeared, after which stir and cut carefully to the desired fineness, stirring and warming to 98° or 100°, being governed by the keeping quality of the milk as to the length of time for heating. If the milk is sweet and the curd cooks slowly, then heat slowly, but if it cooks fast, then heat fast.

The one year old cheese that took the prize at the New-York State fair last fall

* Mr. Gest is in error in regard to the dam of Princess 2nd. Her dam, according to the club records, is Princess, F. S. 452.

THOS. J. HAND, Secretary.

was made from full cream milk, and in the usual way, with the exception that it was salted 3 1/4 lbs. of salt to 1000 lbs. of milk, instead of 2 1/2; the curd was very fine flavored, well cooked and about half inch acid, and was not cheddared.

Where the curds are well cooked, are free and not inclined to settle together, and sweet flavored, I do not always consider it necessary to cheddar.

It is sometimes difficult to know just when to salt and press the curd. We have to be governed by the condition of the curd, and whether it is intended for home trade or for shipping.

A great deal depends on having good milk to make good cheese. Too much pains cannot be taken by patrons in the care of milk.

I find from personal experience and observation that there is a great difference in localities as to the quantity of milk.

Where cows feed on wet, swampy lands, producing wild grasses, and have poor water to drink, the milk when made into cheese will be spongy and difficult to cook, of an offensive flavor, and when aggravated by tainted milk the curd will float on the surface of the whey.

I know of no better way to manage such curds than to heat them in the usual way, and as soon as the acid begins to develop, draw the whey, pack the curd, keep it warm, and if it turns spongy and full of pin holes, then let it lie until a sufficient amount of acid has developed, so that when ground and pressed the pin holes will have entirely disappeared.

I have let such curds string from the hot iron five inches without any injury to the cheese.

Such cheese when cured will be firm, meaty, of good texture and fine flavored.

Where cows fed on uplands have tame grasses to eat, and running water to drink, the milk will be of better quality, and when heated will cook easier and be better flavored. Such curds do not require as much acid as the lowland milk.

I am very much in favor of cheddaring cheese, especially in warm weather, for in our factory system, where we get a mixture of all kinds of milk, I consider it safer to draw the whey and let the acid develop on the dry curd. It takes the cheese a little longer to cure, but when cured the flavor is more durable.

One mistake some of our factorymen are making, is to make their cheese to cure too quickly. The object is to get the cheese on the market as soon as possible, so as to save care and shrinkage, and that the patrons may get the proceeds sooner. These are good arguments in favor of quick curing. Such cheese soon get sharp and off flavor, and depreciate in value, bringing a loss to the dealers, dissatisfaction to the con-

sumer and a loss of our reputation abroad for the production of good cheese. Cheese buyers are discriminating more closely now than in times past between good and poor cheese. This, we hope, may be an inducement to produce a better article, for good cheese always finds ready sales at good prices.

C. E. Brown, Esq., Yarmouth, has sent as specimens of the Holy Grass, *Hierochloa borealis*, collected by himself at Yarmouth. This is a beautiful ornamental grass, early flowering, and very sweet scented. It is used for strewing the churches at Easter in the north of Europe. It is one of our best grasses for winter bouquets. In Europe it is very rare, except in the far northern countries

A correspondent of the *Colchester Sun* does well to call attention to the value of Guernsey cattle as butter and beef producers. This breed has not received in this Province, nor anywhere in Canada, the attention to which their merits entitle them.—“Having noticed several articles in the *Sun* on various breeds of cattle, will you allow me space to say a few words about the Guernseys? Your readers are aware that there are two breeds of Channel Island cattle, the Guernseys and the Jerseys. The former differ from the Jerseys, which are more widely known in this County and often called Alderney, in being larger and better beef animals.

“Their color is usually a rich fawn with much white, the muzzle and eyelids are buff, in fact all the points are light, being in strong contrast to the black points of the Jersey. The Guernsey is a deep milker, producing the yellowest of butter, of superior quality. The cows on the average are one-fourth heavier than the Jersey and give proportionately more milk, consequently make more butter, but perhaps not equal in flavor to that made by the best Jerseys. One point in their favor, beside quality and quantity of milk, is that after their usefulness in the dairy is over they will readily take on fat, thus making them a desirable animal for the farmer, as well as for family use. One or two of these animals in a herd of cows would enhance largely the value of their product. It has generally been supposed that a good milch cow would necessarily make poor beef, but this is not sustained by facts. The Durhams are often good milkers. The Dutch and Devon cows also fatten well, and the Dutch are known as very large milk producers. The Guernseys have been bred for milk, butter and beef points, and the color of the skin has also been cultivated; this shows largely when the hair is white that yellow yolk

so valued by Guernsey breeders and more particularly noticeable within the ears. The Guernsey represents an animal worthy of the careful consideration of all interested in the keeping and breeding of cattle."

An old horseman says: If you want to buy a horse, don't believe your own brother. Take no man's word for it. Your eye is your market. Don't buy a horse in harness. Unhitch him and take everything off but his halter, and lead him around. If he has a corn, or is stiff, or any other failing, you can see it. Let him go by himself a way, and if he staves right into anything you know he is blind. No matter how clear and bright his eyes are, he can't see any more than a bat. Back him, too. Some horses show their weakness at tricks in that way when they don't in any other. But, be as smart as you can, you'll get caught sometimes. Even an expert gets stuck. A horse may look ever so nice and go at a great pace, and yet have fits. There isn't a man could tell it till something happens. Or he may have a weak back. Give him the whip and off he goes for a mile or two, then all of a sudden he stops in the road. After a rest he starts again, but soon stops for good, and nothing but a derrick could move him.

The weak points of a horse can be better discovered while standing than while moving. If he is sound he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs without moving any of them, the feet flatly upon the ground, with legs plump and naturally poised; or, if the foot is lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease may be suspected, or at least tenderness, which is a precursor of disease. If the horse stands with his feet spread apart, or straddles with his hind legs, there is a weakness in the loins, and the kidneys are disordered. Heavy pulling bends the knees. Bluish milky cast eyes in horses indicate moon blindness or something else. A bad tempered horse keeps his ears thrown back. A kicking horse is apt to have scarred legs. A stumbling horse has blemished knees. When the skin is rough and harsh, and does not move easily to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater, and digestion is bad. Never buy a horse whose breathing organs are at all

impaired. Place your ear at the side of the heart, and if a wheezing sound is heard it is an indication of trouble.

At the New Orleans Exposition, Texas shows 300 varieties of grasses, and such things as 40 pound cabbages and 68 pound watermelons; Wisconsin astonishes New Englanders by exhibiting 70 varieties of beans, and such small things as 72 pound beets; California shows 150 varieties of European split spelts, barley, oats and rye are successfull cultivated in that State, with such trifles as a 222 pound pumpkin and a section of a tree 17 feet in diameter, and 96 samples of almonds; Michigan shows 600 varieties of potatoes; North Carolina displays many kinds of tobacco, and Florida 2,000 varieties of wood worked into a single table.

Advertisements.

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

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

FOR SALE.

By the River John Agricultural Society, a high grade Yorkshire Boar Pig. Terms reasonable. Apply to WILLIAM MCGREGOR, Secretary. River John, Pictou Co., N.S.

STOKE POGIS--VICTOR HUGO JERSEYS.

The subscriber being owner of the Jersey Bull "Grand Master Pogis, 14121," A. J. C. C. Register, son of "Cowslip of St. Lambert, 8344," and sired by the pure Victor Hugo Bull "The Sultan, 3302," being closely inbred to the famous cow "Mary Ann of St. Lambert, 8770," with a record of 36 lbs. 19 oz. butter in 7 days. The service of the above Bull can be obtained for a few A. J. C. C. Cows—service fee \$50, and for Cows registered only in the Nova Scotia Herd Book—\$25.

JAMES FITCHIN, River John, Co. of Pictou, N. S.

FOR SALE.

Yearling Short Horn Durham Bulls, Earl of Onslow and Island Chieftain, both prize winners and of prize stock—the latter from Government Stock Farm, P. E. Island. Also pair Berkshire Pigs from prize parents.

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EGGS From all varieties of Poultry. Send 10c for POULTRY GUIDE Circulars free with postage (6 cents). To customers of last season sent free without application. S. W. HATHAWAY, Stone Brook, N. Y.

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THE Subscriber offers for sale YOUNG BULLS, 1 and 2 years old, from the First Prize Herd, Dominion Exhibition, 1881, the Herd that has produced such Cows as "Lady Lindaloch," record 60 lbs. per day; "Lady Franklin," record 50 lbs. per day; "Little Borrit," Holter, first calf, 40 lbs. per day; "Galaxy," three years old, 46 lbs. per day. C. F. BLANCHARD, Hillside Farm, Truro, N. S.

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High pedigree. One year old. Apply to PROF. LAWSON.

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T. B. JACQUES, Church St., Cornwallis.

Bull "DOCTOR LAWSON," No. 197. Calved October 16th, 1882. Colour Roan.

Bull "MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE," No. 214. Calved October 23rd, 1883. Colour Red.

Bull "ENTERPRISE," No. 218. Calved December 9th, 1883. Colour light red.

All registered in the New Nova Scotia Herd Book. Correspondence solicited.

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By the subscriber, one Short-horn Bull, "Duke of Albany," No. 232, nine months old. Also one Heifer "Duchess of Albany," one year old, No. 179. Also Brown Leghorn, Plymouth Rock Eggs, and White Pekin Ducks Eggs.

HERBERT F. JACQUES, Weston, Cornwallis, (via Berwick.)

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