

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



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

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

VOL. IV.

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER, 1884.

No. 52.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Ten Copies of this Journal are sent, Postage Prepaid, to every Agricultural Society in the Province, in payment of which a reduced charge of \$4 is deducted annually from each Society's Grant. Societies requiring their copies addressed separately to individual Members will be charged \$5. Any greater number of Copies to one address may be obtained at the reduced rate. The Annual Subscription for a Single Copy is Fifty Cents, payable strictly in advance. Subscribers wishing to have the "Journal" mailed regularly should send their address, accompanied by fifty cents, to A. & W. Mackinlay, Halifax.

The Hon. Isidore LeBlanc, M. E. C., has been appointed Government Member of the Central Board of Agriculture.

An article suggesting a new departure in Horse Breeding in Nova Scotia, and several others, are excluded this month from want of room, but will appear in our next number, which will be issued early in January.

A list of the Annual Returns received from Agricultural Societies for 1884, will be printed in the January number. Should any Society not find its Returns acknowledged, the Officers had better make enquiry at the Post Office as to what has become of them, and simultaneously communicate with the Member of the Board for the District, so that the Society may not suddenly lose its grant by default.

COMPLETE detailed Lists of the Prizes awarded at the District Exhibitions held in 1884, in Districts Nos. 3 and 5, viz. Yarmouth and New Glasgow, have come

to hand, and are now ready for the Queen's Printer. The Prize Lists of the other Districts have not been received as yet. The officers of the several Committees have been applied to for them, and we hope they will not be delayed. These Prize Lists, with Committees' Reports and Abstracts of Accounts, are required to be printed in the Journals of the House of Assembly for information of the Legislature.

A new method for the extraction of Gold from quartz has been invented that is not unlikely to prove especially applicable to Nova Scotian quartz. Instead of stamping in water, the ore is ground fine and then mercury is forced through the dry powder. If the promises of this process are realized, it will greatly reduce the expense of extraction, and enable miners on a small scale either to grind their own ores by a very simple apparatus, or send them to a large mill where they can be sold by sample as soon as ground, as is done with the Silver ores in Colorado.

The following is from the *North Sydney Herald* :—

"We hope our Agricultural Societies will take steps at once towards securing the Provincial Exhibition for North Sydney. We will have the necessary building and hotel accommodation in North Sydney, and will be able to supplement the Central Board's grant of \$4,000 to such an extent that we believe we can hold next year's Provincial Exhibition here with credit to ourselves and the Island of Cape Breton, and satisfaction to the whole Province. What is now required is a combined and determined effort on the part of all the Agricultural Societies on the Island, and we will have the Provincial Exhibition held in North Sydney next fall."

C. E. Brows, Esq., Yarmouth, has several seeding Strawberries of 1884, which will fruit next season. One of them is of wonderful size and vigour of plant, sending out large runners, and a mass of roots, different from any sort seen before. It is named DRAFFAN.

The capabilities of Nova Scotia as an agricultural country is not a theme of yesterday. From times prior to its English occupation up to the delivery of Prof. Sheldon's address to the English farmers in November, 1884, its soils and climate have been heralded to the world as presenting a most promising field for agricultural industry.

In Charlevoix's History of New France, published in Paris before the middle of last century, it is stated that "There is not a country in the world of its extent that more abundantly produceth all the conveniences of life." "Near the harbor of La Haive one single grain of wheat produced 150 pretty long ears of corn, and each of them so loaded with grain that they were forced to enclose all the ears in a ring of iron, and support them by a pole; and that near the same place there was a field of wheat where every grain of the seed, even those that produced the least, put forth eight stalks, every one of which had an ear of at least half a foot long."

The promises given by the results obtained by the early farming of the French peasants; by the eloquent proclamations of the promoters of the country's settlement in the middle of last century; by the stirring appeals of John Young, in the classic letters of Agricola; and by the annual addresses of Lieutenant Governors, English Admirals and Generals, Provincial Secretaries, Members of our Legislature, Mayors of Halifax, and many minor dignitaries, at the annual exhibitions of the last twenty years; all these promises are full of encouragement,—and yet we are still in a plight that is not creditable to the people, ruled or rulers of the country. The cultivated land bears but a meagre proportion to the profitless woods and wastes, and the annual amount of actual produce falls immeasurably short of the potentiality of teeming agricultural wealth with which all believe our Province to be naturally endowed. The kind of crops for which our country is adapted have been again and again discussed; the methods of culture best suited to our soils and climate have received the attention of thousands of practical men, and have been commented upon by careful students of agricultural science; the preparation of composts has been an experimental and theoretical study for more than half a century; the application of marsh mud has been a constant practice engaged in by intelligent cultivators for a period much larger; every likely kind of live stock has been imported and placed on trial on our farms; even agricultural classes have been formed in some of our schools and colleges, and young farmers have analyzed soils and manures and feeding materials;

practical farmers of mature age and experience have, year after year, in the exhibition hall and prize ring, on the trotting course, in the farmers' club, and at the grange picnic, met to compare their live stock and the produce of their farm fields, and of their own fertile brains: to discuss the effects of drainage, and of almost every kind of land improvement, of stock crossing, of butter and cheese making, of packing apple barrels, and methods of marketing the varied fruits of the soil;—and yet Nova Scotia is still, over large areas, an unproductive country in the agricultural sense.

We do not stop to inquire now what are the causes of this deplorable result. Such an enquiry might even lead to issues that cannot be discussed in the JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE. But we hope at least to speak of some of them before long.

The question of far greater importance, of immediate importance, as being of practical utility, is: What new leaf has to be turned over to secure a more profitable result?

The answer to this question does not admit of question. We must revert to the commercial principle as the basis of all agricultural improvement.

It is needless to show that drainage, perfect cultivation, superphosphates, composts, guano, nitrate of soda, ammonia salts, mowing machines, tedders, horse forks, combined reapers and binders, steam threshers, pedigree wheat, smut killers, and eternal vigilance, will increase the grain crop,—if grain will not pay its way.

Ensilage may be better than hay or roots or grain, or any other feed, but what is the use of ensilage if it cannot be sold at a profit in some marketable form?

Potash may yield a larger increase of potatoes, and improve their quality very much, but why use potash salts if potatoes at 20 cents a bushel will not pay for the potash?

Brewers' grains, mangels, and mill feed will promote the flow of milk, but if the butter and cheese cost more to produce than they can be sold for, why buy brewers' grains and mill feed, or grow mangels?

Oil cake will fatten oxen, but if the butcher will not pay enough to meet the oil-cake merchant's bill, why should the farmer be expected to feed oil cake? It is no doubt wrong not to fatten the ox, but, then, when the alternative presents itself of starving the farmer's wife and children (not to speak of himself), the dilemma is apt to crumple the judgment of even a sound scientific agriculturist.

The question that is now really presented to our Nova Scotian agriculturists

is—WHAT PRODUCE CAN WE MARKET AT A PROFIT?

To answer this question we require the combined experience of all the agriculturists of the Province. If they all sincerely desire that the question should be answered, they will, of course, every one of them, send us a memo. of the results of their experience.

What crops should be grown, what kind of cattle raised, in what forms their values are to be realized, whether as milk, or butter, or cheese, or beef, or store cattle,—these are questions we reserve until we shall hear from men of experience. Meantime we desire to bring under notice of our readers some very suggestive remarks by Professor Brown, of Guelph, recently published in the London *Agricultural Gazette*:—

"I think that there has not been any practical business response to the many inquiries from England and Scotland with reference to store cattle from Canada. Every week the question is touched upon in the British press, and as yet cautious colonists have neither said "come" nor "we are coming." Were the United States in a position to open the field, there would not only have been immediate paper reciprocation, but immediate practical action.

"On discussing the various features of this question with the second year and special students here, in the course of our study of some of the aspects of the live stock business, we concluded to let both sides know what we think of the proposal to send cattle to be finished by the British farmer.

"The first thought is the reliability of the market. Is such stock wanted, or is it but a temporary view of men who are known to be seeking everything or anything to relieve a distressed profession? Is it to be the more pasture, or live stock, or ensilage, or equal division of landed property in Britain? We will assume that the demand is both genuine and well founded, however.

"The next position is the price the British farmer is prepared to give for the animal he wants, as without a clear understanding on this point, Canadian breeders are justified in the slowness already imputed, if not in not asking. We understand the want is 1,000 or 1,100 lbs. graded Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen Poll, or Galloway steer of the right type for fattening off in six months—let us say 1,050 lbs. for a standard, delivered at Liverpool or Glasgow. Now, as regards prices there, what are we to believe? Shippers tell us that 80 dols. are freely given for this standard, other market quotations say 100 dols., and just the other day Mr. Muntz of Umberslade, in England, sold 90 head of good stores by weight at public auc-

tion, for an average of 7½ cents per lb., which would make one store worth nearly 80 dols. Under these circumstances it is better to take the lower figure of 80 dols. So much for the one side.

Then, for Canada, we are at the present moment masters of the position—no opposition and no equal conditions in producing the material, and yet, oddly enough, we do not seem to realise this. But, if we enter into this new trade, can we take the price offered, and what would be the advantage, if any, or disadvantages to us as a nation?

“We cannot produce a store store, 1,050 lbs., on foot here, when 18 or 20 months old, at less than 40 dols., and we want one cent more per pound to make a certain profit; thus the shipper gets our store for 50 dols. Experience is now plentiful in showing that it costs 20 dols. per head to land the animal at a British port, so that there remains a margin of 10 dols. in bargain-money between the British farmer and the party who takes all risks. Where are we now? It must be admitted that, so far, things look well enough. What would be the effect on our agricultural practice? and first, would it pay better to export our cattle as stores than as ready for the butcher six months afterwards? We have settled the price and profit on stores; and, though the other be better known, in experience it is the easier understood. Suppose that the Canadian farmer keeps this store in place of selling for 50 dols. in September or October. It is stalled up to May in such a manner as to go out at 1,400 lbs.; to do less would be useless. We think it unwise to advise anything over six cents per pound as the future of our British trade in live stock fit for the shambles, and hence the store in question will, in the hands of the Canadian feeder, fetch 85 dols., or 70 per cent. more than the store price. But to do this there is an absolute cash outlay of 35 dols., which reduces the profit to 50 dols., or actually no more than what we could have got seven months previous. Now, where are we? Is it not obvious, at first sight, that the problem is in favor of selling stores; because we get our money one-third earlier, so that in an ordinary life of 35 years we would live about 45 years, and because there would necessarily be more inducement to live stock breeding, and because it would necessitate more and better pasture for cheap production. On the other hand, there would be serious drawbacks. As Canada must continue a grower of grain, and maintain soil fertility, and as the sale of stores would produce less manure in quantity and value per head, the position must be cautiously handled. Immediate value is not necessarily the best value.”

During the last twenty years it has been scarcely possible to open an agricultural paper without encountering an article on strawberries. The strawberry has grown upon the public hundreds of new varieties have been raised, and almost every phase in strawberry management, from planting the new, to digging or ploughing up the old beds has been very fully discussed. One matter has been almost entirely overlooked, at least so far as regards any attention to it in a precise scientific way, for all that scientific education claims to do for cultivators is to help them to greater precision. It has been often enough enforced that the strawberry loves a rich soil, well fertilized; but rich in what? fertilized with what? these are questions that have been variously answered by suggested mixtures of this and that, artificial fertilizers, special manures, composts, well decomposed natural material, and the like. We know that all these contain, as a general rule, ammonia, phosphates, potash, and lime salts, etc.; but the precise relations between the strawberry plant and these applications, in the way of demand and supply, has scarcely been touched upon.

The strawberry has become in Nova Scotia an important field crop, not only in the Counties of Kings and Annapolis, so highly favored with enterprising and intelligent cultivators, but also in Sackville District, in Halifax County, in Yarmouth, and in a few other parts of the Province. It is but right therefore to call attention to the chemical composition of the ash of ripe strawberries, as revealed by the recent analysis of Dr. Munro, of the Downton College*—

The ripe strawberries was found to contain by weight:—

Water	89.30	per cent.
Organic matter	10.27	“
Ash	0.43	“
	100.00	“

The first suggestion is one that will occur to the consumer, that, when he purchases half a pound weight of strawberries he gets a little over three-fourths of an ounce of solid material, and more than 7 ounces of water. This liberal supply of the purest and least injurious material that enters our stomachs may be considered rather high in price at 20 or 25 cents a quart, but then the value of a thing is just the money it will bring, and if the consuming public prefer to purchase this commodity in the elegant and luscious form presented by the strawberry grower, and to pay the highest market price for it instead, of buying from the City Corporation the water

* *Chemical News*, London, Nov. 14th, 1884, vol. 50, p. 227.

offered from rusty pipes at a lower price, no great evil can result to the purchaser, and much benefit may be derived by our strawberry growers.

The point, however, which we desire specially to dwell upon is the chemical aspect of strawberry culture. Like other crops the strawberry has its special needs that must be supplied to the soil, and every annual crop of the fruit carried to market takes out of the soil a certain amount of valuable material. What is the nature of that material? what is its amount? and in what form can it be returned to the land at the least possible expense?

All the substances of commercial value taken from the soil by a crop, except ammonia, are found in the ash of the crop after being burnt.

The composition of the ash of ripe strawberries is as follows:—

Silica and insoluble matter	6.61	p. c.
Phosphate of Lime	23.91	“
Containing 11.70 of P ₂ O ₅ .		
Phosphate of Magnesia	trace	“
Carbonate of Potash	60.77	“
Containing 41.40 K O.		
Magnesia	2.93	“
Soda	1.29	“
Sulphuric Acid (Anhydride SO ₂)	3.88	“
Undetermined	0.61	“
	100.00	“

Dr. Munro points out, what is evident from the above figures, that in strawberries the whole of the potash exists in combination with organic acid, and the whole of the phosphoric acid as phosphate of lime. The quantity of potash present is very considerable, even when compared with that contained in the grape. Dr. Munro has been informed that, in case strawberries grown with guano in very rich soil, although many blossoms are produced, they do not all set, or, if they do, the fruit is inferior in size and quality to the smaller quantity produced by less vigorous plants grown in poorer soil. The stronger and more highly forced plants are also found to be more liable to mildew.

Considering the benefit often derived by the grape vine from applications of potash manure, it seems possible that a special manure containing a fair proportion of potash would produce good results.

We shall return to this subject. Meantime, if some of our Nova Scotian strawberry growers will kindly send us notes of their experience with different manures, composts and fertilizers, and the results obtained as regards quantity and quality of fruit, it will greatly help us in the attempt to ascertain how far actual practice corresponds with the chemical data so far obtained.

NOMINATIONS BY OFFICERS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE CENTRAL BOARD, DECEMBER, 1884.

District

No. I.—HALIFAX AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES.

Halifax County:

Halifax Co. Ag. Soc... Major-Gen. Laurie, Oakfield.
 Dartmouth Ag. Soc. ... Major Gen. Laurie.
 Lower Musquodoboit Ag. Soc. Major Gen. Laurie.
 Upper Musquodoboit Ag. Soc. David Archibald.

Lunenburg County:

Bridgewater Ag. Soc.
 Mahono Bay Ag. Soc.
 Lunenburg Ag. Soc. Major-Gen. Laurie.
 Centerville Ag. Soc.

II.—KING'S, QUEEN'S AND ANNAPOLIS.

King's County:

King's County Ag. Soc. Col. W. E. Starratt, Paradise.
 Aylesford Ag. Soc. Jonathan Rand, Canning.
 Central Ag. Soc. W. E. Starratt.
 Farmers' Ag. Soc.
 Union Ag. Soc. Col. W. E. Starratt.
 Tremont Ag. Soc. Col. W. E. Starratt.
 W. Cornwallis (Somerset) Ag. Soc. Col. W. E. Starratt.

Annapolis County:

Annapolis Ag. Soc.
 Bridgetown Ag. Soc. Col. W. E. Starratt.
 Clarence Ag. Soc. Col. W. E. Starratt.
 Laurie (Spr. Spring) Ag. Soc. Col. W. E. Starratt.
 Paradise Ag. Soc. Col. W. E. Starratt.
 Nictaux Ag. Soc.
 Eastern Annapolis Ag. Soc.
 Clementsport Ag. Soc. Col. W. E. Starratt.

Queen's County:

Liverpool Ag. Soc. Col. W. E. Starratt, Paradise.
 M. B. Pleasant River Ag. Soc. Col. W. E. Starratt
 Kempt Ag. Soc.
 North Queen's (Caledonia) Ag. Soc. Col. W. E. Starratt.

III.—DIGBY, SHELBURNE, YARMOUTH.

Digby County:

Digby Central Ag. Soc. Chas. E. Brown, Yarmouth.
 Weymouth Ag. Soc.
 Hillsburgh Ag. Soc. Chas. E. Brown.
 Digby Northern Ag. Soc.

Shelburne County:

Shelburne Ag. Soc. Chas. E. Brown.
 Barrington West Passage Ag. Soc. Chas. E. Brown.
 Upper Ohio Ag. Soc.
 Granite Ag. Soc. Chas. E. Brown.

Yarmouth County:

Yarmouth Co. Ag. Soc. Chas. E. Brown.
 West Pubnico Ag. Soc.
 Hebron Ag. Soc. Chas. E. Brown.

IV.—HANTS, COLCHESTER, CUMBERLAND.

Hants County:

Union of Maitland Ag. Soc. Israel Longworth, Truro.
 Newport Ag. Soc.
 Windsor Ag. Soc.
 Progress Ag. Soc. Rev. Hugh McMillan, Elmsdale.
 Shubenacadie Ag. Soc.

Colchester County:

Onslow Ag. Soc.
 Earlton Ag. Soc. Israel Longworth.
 Tutamagouche Ag. Soc. Israel Longworth.
 Lower Stewiacke Ag. Soc. Israel Longworth.
 Base River Ag. Soc. Israel Longworth.
 Londonderry Ag. Soc. Israel Longworth.
 Brookfield Ag. Soc. Israel Longworth.
 Stirling Ag. Soc. Israel Longworth.
 Waugh's River Ag. Soc. Israel Longworth.

Cumberland County:

District 3 Ag. Soc. Geo. W. Forrest, Amherst Pt.
 Middleboro' Ag. Soc. Israel Longworth.
 Malagash Ag. Soc. George Forrest, Amherst.
 Minudio Ag. Soc.
 Amherst Ag. Soc.
 Mapleton Ag. Soc. George W. Forrest, Amherst.
 Parrsboro Ag. Soc. Hon. Hiram Black, Amherst.

District

V.—PICTOU, ANTIQONISH, GUYSBOROUGH.

Pictou County:

Lorne Ag. Soc.
 New Glasgow Ag. Soc. A. C. Bell, M.P.P., New Glasgow.
 Millbrook Ag. Soc. A. C. Bell, M.P.P.
 Pine Tree Ag. Soc. A. C. Bell, M.P.P.
 River John Ag. Soc. Jas. Kitchin, River John.
 Pictou Ag. Soc. D. Matheson, Pictou.

Antigonish County:

Bayfield Ag. Soc.
 Antigonish Ag. Soc.
 St. Andrew's Ag. Soc. C. B. Whidden, M.P.P.
 North Grant Ag. Soc. C. B. Whidden, M.P.P.

Guysborough County:

Sherbrook Ag. Soc. A. C. Bell, M.P.P.
 Guysborough Ag. Soc. D. Matheson.
 Argyle Ag. Soc.
 Milford Haven Ag. Soc. D. Matheson.
 New Town Ag. Soc. D. Matheson.

VI.—CAPE BRETON, RICHMOND, INVERNESS, VICTORIA.

Cape Breton County:

Sydney Mines Ag. Soc.
 Boulardrie Ag. Soc. John McKeen.
 Christmas Island Ag. Soc.
 Sydney Forks Ag. Soc. John McKeen, Matou.
 North Sydney Ag. Soc. John McKeen.
 East Bay Ag. Soc. John McKeen.
 Sydney Ag. Soc. John McKeen.

Inverness County:

Mahou and Port Hood Ag. Soc. John McKeen.
 Whycocomagh Ag. Soc. John McKeen.
 River Dennis Ag. Soc.
 N. E. Margaree Ag. Soc.
 La Moine Ag. Soc. John McKeen.
 St. of Causo Ag. Soc. John McKeen.
 Strathlorne Ag. Soc. John McKeen.

Richmond County:

Lennox Ag. Soc.
 Isle Madame Ag. Soc. John McKeen.
 Richmond Ag. Soc. John McKeen.

Victoria County:

St. Ann's (South Gut) Ag. Soc. John McKeen.
 Baddeck Ag. Soc. Alfred F. Halliburton.
 Middle River Ag. Soc. John McKeen.

THE Rev. A. C. McDonald, Bayfield, writes that his favourite Ayrshire cow "Alpha," dropped, on 20th August, a splendid heifer calf.

To the Editor of the Journal of Agriculture :

In 1883 visiting a friend's garden, chiefly of strawberries, thirty-six kinds, I found the ground mulched with rushes, —it seemed perfect—just like so much Canton matting. Not a weed to be seen, and in fruiting season berries unsoiled. He had used rushes, the same lot, for several years; could not conceive of anything better or equal to them either for summer or winter. I had a ton or two of old rushes for bedding in one of my barns, and soon after covered my plot with them, keeping them on during the winter of 1883-84. Before fruiting season, I was alarmed at seeing a thick growth of strong green points pushing up among the rushes; cleared them all off, and found that I could not have had a better catch if I had sown the seed; and for *tenacious*, fibrous roots I will back my rush against anything but buttercups and asparagus. I had to scuffle the ground repeatedly during the season, burned the rushes, and am trying this winter early cut out straw, but my plot is full of seed of the rush.

Yours, AMATEUR.

We have received the following card, from which it appears that one of the finest Short Horn Bulls ever brought to this part of the world is now for sale. We hope he will fall into good hands:—

You requested me to notify you when we wished to dispose of the "Earl of Surroy." We have decided either to sell or exchange. He has proved a good stock getter, very easy kept, and a very fine built animal.

Yours,

L. W. ELLIOTT,

Sec'y Clarence Ag'l Society, Co. Annapolis.

A COMMUNICATION of no inconsiderable interest to Apple Growers and Apple Consumers has been published in the *Yarmouth Times*, from the pen of Charles E. Brown, Esq., who has made the Apple Question one of serious and careful study. He says:—

I enclose herewith a list of the varieties of apples shown at the annual meeting of the County Agricultural Society.

The object sought in the liberal prizes offered, \$50, \$30, \$20, for the correct naming of all the varieties, was to stimulate a knowledge of varieties in growers, dealers and consumers, and to ensure a larger attendance at our annual meeting. Any person who has made a study of the characteristics of varieties of apples, can recognize and identify them, however much they may differ as grown under varying conditions of soil and climate, as readily as ordinary men recognize and name their personal acquaintances, or as the shepherd the individual members of his flock of perhaps several hundred sheep.

The several kinds are numbered alphabetically from A. to Y,—the same number with letters A. B. C. D. being attached to the several plates of the same kind from different localities; the column showing the season of maturity will be valuable for reference as a guide to buyers in purchasing for family consumption.

CHARLES E. BROWN.

M., Michigan—O., Ontario—Mass., Massachusetts—K., Kentucky, N. S.—Ann., Annapolis—Y., Yarmouth—G., Grimsby, Ont.—D., Dundas, Ont.—V., Virgil, Ont.—W., Wolfville, N. S.—Kpt., Kemptville, Yarmouth Co.—C., Carleton, Yarmouth Co., N. S.

1a	Am. Golden Russet.....	M	Oct., Jan.
1b	"	O	Jan., May.
2	Autumn Seek-no-Further..	M	Sept., Oct.
3a	Baldwin	O	Nov., Mar.
3b	"	M	"
3c	"	Mass.	"
4	Beauty of Kent.....	O	Oct., Nov.
5	Belmont.....	M	Nov., Mar.
6	Ben Davis.....	M	Dec., May.
7	Bishop Bourne.....	K	Nov., Jan.
8a	Black Gillflower.....	M	Nov., Feb.
8b	"	Y	Nov., Mar.
9	Henhelm Pippin.....	Ann.	Oct., Feb.
10a	Calashca.....	M	Dec., Feb.
10b	"	O	"
11	Chandler.....	O	Nov., Feb.
12	Cooper's Market.....	M	Dec., May.
13	Cranberry Pippin.....	O	Nov., Feb.
14	Egg Top.....	M	Nov., Dec.
15a	Esopus Spitzenburg.....	M	Dec., April.
15b	"	O	"
16	Fallowater.....	M	Nov., Mar.
17	Famense.....	M	Oct., Jan.
18	Flushing Spitzenburg.....	Ann.	Nov., Mar.
19	Gloria Mut. d.	M	Oct., Feb.
20	Golden Sweet.....	Y	Oct., Jan.
21a	Gravenstein.....	O	Sept., Oct.
21b	"	O	Oct., Nov.
21c	"	Kentville.	Oct., Feb.
22	Green Newtown Pippin.....	M	Dec., May.
23a	Grimes' Golden.....	M	Dec., Mar.
23b	"	Ann.	Dec., May.
24	Hubbardston.....	M	Nov., Feb.
25	Jonathan.....	M	"
26	Keawick Codlin.....	Y	Sept., Nov.
27a	King of Tompkins Co.....	M	Dec., Mar.
27b	"	O	"
27c	"	Mass.	"
28	Late Strawberry.....	M	Oct., Dec.
29a	Malden's Blush.....	M	Sept., Oct.
29b	"	O	"
30	Mann.....	M	Jan., April.
31	May Seek-no-Further.....	M	Feb., June.
32	Minister.....	M	Oct., Feb.
33	Munson Sweet.....	Ann.	Sept., Feb.
34	Nickajack.....	M	Dec., April.
35	Nona-rell.....	Kgs.	Dec., May.
36a	Northern Spy.....	M	Dec., April.
36b	"	G	"
36c	"	D	"
36d	"	Y	"
37	Pawpa.....	M	Dec., June.
38	Peck's Pleasant.....	M	Nov., Mar.
39	Pennock.....	M	"
40	Pomme Grise.....	W	Dec., Mar.
41	Pumpkin Sweet.....	M	Sept., Dec.
42	Rawie's Janet.....	M	Feb., June.
43	Red.....	M	Dec., June.
44a	R. I. Greening.....	M	Nov., April.
44b	"	O	Nov., Feb.
45a	Ribston Pippin.....	M	Nov., April.
45b	"	G	Nov., Jan.
45c	"	Y	Nov., Mar.
46	Roxbury Russet.....	M	Jan., June.
47	St. Lawrence.....	Kpt.	Sept., Dec.
48	Shlawassee Beauty.....	M	Oct., Jan.
49	Stark.....	Y	Jan., May.
50a	Swaar.....	M	Dec., April.
50b	"	O	"
51a	Swayzie Pomme Grise.....	W	Jan., April.
51b	"	O	Jan., May.
51c	"	Y	"
52	Talman Sweet.....	M	Nov., April.
53a	Wagener.....	M	Nov., Mar.
53b	"	O	Nov., Feb.
53c	"	Ann.	Nov., April.
64	Westfield Seek-no-Further..	M	Oct., Mar.
65	Winesap.....	O	Nov., May.
66a	Yellow Bellefeur.....	M	Dec., Mar.
66b	"	Kg. Co.	"
67	(Not in collection).....	Y	Jan., Mar.
68	Ontario.....	Y	Oct., Dec.
69	Perry, (seedling).....	C	"

CHARLES E. BROWN.

Yarmouth, N. S., 25th Nov., 1884.

A BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Herald :

SIR,—I am delighted to see that more interest is felt in the promotion of our success as an agricultural people, and I think that the present moment may furnish a favorable opportunity for the formation of a Breeders' Association, or rather for the consideration of that subject. I feel assured that none will dispute the power for good of the labors of the pioneers in the breeding of good stock in this Province. Much as has been done by the aid of the government grants, even more has resulted from the efforts of private individuals. My suggestion is that these breeders should form an Association for the promotion of their interests, and consequently of the interests of the general farmer. Moreover, I would like to see the Breeders of all the Maritime Provinces united in one Association. The territory is not too large, and our geographical connection is really very close.

At this moment I shall not attempt to indicate the work which would fall upon the officers of such an Association; of that there will be ample opportunity to speak. My object in writing is to elicit the opinions of those in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, who are endeavoring to substitute pure bred and graded stock for the mongrels which are at present to be found on so many of our farms.

A. C. BELL.

New Glasgow, Dec. 16th.

Mr. BELL's suggestion of the desirability of forming a Breeders' Association for the Maritime Provinces is an admirable one. In the present state of affairs, with three different Herd Registers, and probably three different standards of registration, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; two Government Stock Farms, competing with private breeders; and a strong feeling among many farmers in favor of fresh importations, and consequent want of appreciation of the Thoroughbred Stock raised in the country,—it is not to be expected that our Stock will improve so rapidly, or that breeders will exert themselves so much, as would be the case under more favorable and encouraging circumstances. What is really wanted is, that our breeders should join heartily together; engage in friendly intercourse in all that relates to the science, practice and commerce of breeding; discuss points of pedigree and management; strive to raise the character of our Stock, and make its merits known in likely markets; and generally make such enquiries and investigations, both of a scientific and business kind, as are needed to guide the

Provincial and Dominion Governments in their efforts to promote the interests of the farmer. Hitherto our breeders have been too isolated, and have been working on independent, in some cases opposing, lines. A Breeders' Association might be expected to do away with listlessness, and induce our breeders to make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together.

MR. G. F. FRANKLAND, who had gone to England to see the true state of the Old Country Cattle markets, gave the results of his visit to a reporter of the *Globe* :—

"Many changes have taken place, both in regard to freights and prices in England. In 1874, cattle could be bought in Canada in large numbers at \$4 and \$4.50 per hundred, and the buyers could sell these cattle in England at from 8s. to 9s. per pound. The shipper in the early times was under much more expense than at the present time. He had to pay from £5 to £7 freight on each carcase, whereas he has now only to pay from £2 to £3. Besides this he had to provide wooden stalls out of his own pocket, and these were very poor accommodation, at best. Now the Companies provide iron stalls which are firm and are not at the mercy of a storm. He then had to provide his own food and pay the expenses of his men. This is not the case at present. Formerly upon landing the cattle there was no accommodation for them. Now they have yards and accommodation for the cattle in nearly every port in England, Ireland and Scotland. Although the shippers have all these advantages at the present time, yet the trade is now carried on at a loss, while under the old state of affairs there was money in the business. At that time some of the shippers were not slow in informing the Canadians of the true inwardness of the case, and as a consequence the trade has been constantly increasing up to the present time. Canadian shippers have lost last year over two million dollars. This loss may be divided amongst several shippers, but there are one or two firms which no doubt lost the greater part of it. Yet it was claimed by those who wished to get Wyoming cattle through Canada that the markets in the Old Country were good at present. The fact is that the demand now for meat in the Old Country very little exceeds the supply. There is first the supply of carcasses of mutton from Australia. A large number of cattle were also received from those parts of the European continent which had clean bills of health. With these facts there is coupled the almost entire absence of disease among the cattle in Great Britain, all of which causes have combined to materially re-

duce the price of meat. These facts indicate that either there must be a falling off in the number of cattle shipped from Canada or a lowering of the price of Canadian cattle."

We find the following in the *Country Gentleman*, of Albany, U. S. A. :—

"Since some of us Nova Scotians allowed a few of the best of the St. Lambert family to slip away from us at very low figures, we have taken more interest in looking up the breeding of our Jerseys, and in our small town here quite a number own some good ones. One of them has made a complete convert of myself—so much so that I am ready to believe anything I hear about them. Without being asked, as it were, she made in one week 18½ lbs. of butter, and the following week 23 lbs. She was "let up," to be bred to Oscar of St. Lambert, a double grandson of Stoke Pogis 3d.

Our hay crop was only fair this season; potatoes not half a crop; turnips very poor. Some of our more advanced farmers have built silos and grown corn to fill them. I am not sure that the game is worth the candle in this climate. One kind of fodder, thought much of here, and grown by many stockmen, is oats, tares and peas, mixed—a larger proportion of tares or vetches than either oats or peas in the mixture; on ordinarily good land, four tons to the acre is not an unusual yield when dried and ready to be put away for winter feed. I never notice anything in your paper about this particular kind of fodder. If not grown some one should try it who grows green fodder for summer soiling. It is just what cattle like, and causes a generous milk flow.

Farming is looking up with us; better stock and farming implements are to be seen, and a better class of men are taking hold of farming, and endeavoring to carry it out on business principles."

F. A.

New Glasgow, N. S., Dec. 6.

[What variety of Pea is grown for fodder?

And where can the Seed be obtained?
Ed. J. of A.]

We regret that the following note was not published earlier :—

Yarmouth, 13th Nov.

The weather continues very mild and pleasant, rarely a freezing night; crops all secured safely, and upon the whole I judge a fair return for the season's labor. Prices have not gone very low here; potatoes not under 35 cents, and that only for a short time; oats 50 cents, &c., &c. A cargo of P. E. Island oats, 7,000 bushels, selling here now at 43 cents are

the finest cargo of oats ever brought here. *White*, very plump and heavy, weigh 45 pounds per shock bushel. I tried to find if they were known by any special name, but could get only *White* oats. Should be valuable for seed in the spring.

On several occasions we have quoted from the addresses and writings of Professor Sheldon, of Downton College, on Dairy and other matters. He was one of the British Association party who visited the Agricultural Districts of Nova Scotia with General Laurie. Since his return to England Professor Sheldon has been giving his impressions of our country. The *London Canadian Gazette* gives a report of one of his speeches, which has been partially reprinted in the *Halifax Morning Herald* :—

"In Nova Scotia I was particularly struck in many parts by the magnificent quality of the soil, especially along the inlets of the Bay of Fundy, and in the neighborhood of Amherst's, Windsor, Port Williams, and Kentville. In these districts I saw some excellent land, and in particular some very fine pastures and meadows. One meadow was pointed out to me by the farmer who drove me round, which was sold ten years ago at a price of no less than 400 dols. (£80) per acre. This seems hardly credible, but I believe the land would be found to be amongst the best in the world. The area of land of this character is, of course, practically limited, but there is in reality a good deal which, judged in regard to depth and quality of soil, will certainly rank amongst the finest to be found anywhere. With an English climate, such land would be worth £150 per acre; in fact, I know of land not so good as it which has been sold in England at that price. I was also very much struck by the suitability of Nova Scotia for fruit growing. The apple growing districts of Windsor, Port Williams, and in the Annapolis Valley are certainly unsurpassed in any country, and I am told that from Annapolis alone some 900,000 bushels of apples are shipped annually. One farmer—Mr. Starr—took me to see his orchard, consisting of six acres. I saw the fruit crop on it, and was told that these six acres would bring him in one thousand dollars' worth of apples clear. That would be about £33 per acre. In addition to this he grew a very large crop of potatoes under the apple-trees, and had had this year an enormous yield, averaging, to the best of my recollection, about 200 bushels, or five tons to the acre, all being apparently of excellent quality.

'Generally speaking,' said the professor, 'the agricultural features of Nova Scotia are capable of very considerable improvement. The farmers seem to aim rather at farming too much land, instead of

cultivating a small area well. The stock requires to be greatly improved, particularly the cattle; but there is no doubt the farmers in Nova Scotia can do very well if they like. They have everything in their favor.

"The mineral deposits in Nova Scotia are very striking and very valuable. Coal, as you know, exists in large quantities. I cannot give you exact figures from memory, but the coal is certainly of good quality and sells at the low rate of \$2 a ton. Mining is, and will, to a still larger extent, ultimately become a great industry in Nova Scotia. In addition to coal, gold mining is also carried on, and a good deal of gold is obtained in some localities. The auriferous districts cover a very large area indeed. Then there are also phosphate mines, which are very useful for agricultural purposes, though the farmers do not take so much advantage of them as they might, and the phosphates are consequently chiefly sent to the States. I heard that the exports amount to something like 60,000 tons annually, or over 1,000 a week. Ultimately these phosphates will prove of very great value indeed from an agricultural standpoint, as they will provide a very useful and cheap fertilizer."

* * * * *

The classes of English immigrants who should go to Nova Scotia are twofold. A number of comparatively poor immigrants might go as the Danes went, and if they could obtain a grant of land from the provincial government, set to work to clear it, cultivate it, and raise crops and stock upon it. In the end they would probably become comfortably off as a direct result of their own exertions. Of course it would require some little time, some few years of regular work, but there is no doubt that the result would be satisfactory, and that it is a result which can be pretty confidently predicted beforehand. The other classes would be English farmers possessed of capital of from £200 to £1000. These would be able to take up farms which have been more or less cultivated, and on which are houses, sheds, and buildings, and they might set to work at once to clear other land around them. This clearing would provide work in the winter, when all purely agricultural operations are necessarily at a standstill, and in this manner English farmers of this class would start on very favorable terms. They could gradually go on enlarging the area of cultivable land, and they could at the same time improve that which had already been cleared, and has been for some years under cultivation.

"There is no doubt that a man can get along faster in the North-west than he will in the Lower Provinces if he embarks in grain growing simply, as the latter are

not so well adapted for it as they are for stock-raising. Hence, farmers who prefer to depend mainly on wheat should go to the North-west, while those who prefer stock-farming would find greater advantages in the Lower Provinces, and many Englishmen have a strong fancy for this pursuit. Then, again, for those who appreciate a beautiful country, there is no comparison whatever between the two regions; the hilly, well-wooded country of New Brunswick is much more in keeping with that of England, and is more pleasing to English tastes. For the reasons stated my opinion is, therefore, that the Lower Provinces ought to arrest a considerable portion of the emigration to Canada, and that these portions of the Dominion offer many advantages which are not well understood in this country. Very little information has been published respecting them, and the North-west is far better understood by Englishmen."

After alluding to the valuable fisheries of Nova Scotia, and to the abundance of wild fruits in New Brunswick—for the latter of which a great market exists in the United States—Professor Sheldon referred again to the ignorance prevailing in England respecting the Maritime Provinces. "I feel convinced myself," he remarked, "that these Provinces only require to be known to Englishmen to attract a considerable emigration; and I certainly think it would be expedient for the Provincial Government to circulate reliable information in the British isles. Up to the present little or nothing has been done in that direction. This is a great advertising age; advertising is one of the most powerful levers that can be employed to help any enterprise. That remark applies quite as much to countries as to business undertakings, and especially to countries, like Canada, which are anxious to get as many emigrants as possible. Therefore it seems to me that if these Provinces really wish to get their share of emigration from the Old Country, they must take some action to make their resources as well known as the resources of Ontario and Manitoba are already. And if this were done I am sure the results obtained would be satisfactory to them."

The following remarks from an English paper, which we find quoted in the *Colchester Sun*, will indicate the view taken by English farmers on the question of Store Stock from Canada, discussed from a Canadian point of view in another article. It does not necessarily follow that the English view is the correct one; on the contrary, as regards Nova Scotia, the maize meal argument fails entirely, for we have observed from market rates published in the papers, that Indian

Corn can be purchased in London at a lower price, usually, than at Halifax. But our Province has great undeveloped resources in pasturage for young stock, and milk being so much less valuable here than in England we can afford better to rear calves:—

"Speaking about prices of stock reminds me that I got a Toronto newspaper two or three posts back in which was a lengthy letter marked for my reading. The object of the letter was to prove to Canadian farmers that it would pay them much better to send stores when of a good grade, to England than to keep them and make them fat before sending them. The writer made this quite plain on paper by figures, but I very much doubt that it would prove so in practice. We import from the other side of the Atlantic a considerable quantity of cattle food. If we imported lean cattle from Canada, we should also have to import food with which to feed them and make them fat. Speaking from memory, I believe it takes nearly eight stones of maize meal to make one stone of beef. If the eight stones of maize meal can be bought here at the same cost as one stone of beef, then there could not be much doubt that it would be better to bring the lean animal and the food to feed it with than to fatten the animal in Canada, and bring the carcass here. There is the additional fact to be taken into consideration that beef fed in this country is worth something more per stone than imported beef. But, after all, I very much doubt the correctness of the conclusions at which the writer of the letter in question has arrived. Mr. Barclay, the member for Forfarshire, has for a considerable time been advocating the importation of store stock, but without much headway. The risk of importing disease, it is contended, would be greatly increased by large importations of stock of this kind.

"After all, such proposals to feed ourselves are preposterously ridiculous when viewed in the light that there is nothing to prevent us rearing at home as many cattle as would amply supply our wants. As a very general rule, the small farmer goes in for keeping cows and making butter for market, whereas the large farmer, whose occupation might swallow up half a dozen small farms, keeps no more cows than are sufficient to supply his household with milk and butter. It must be understood that I am speaking in general terms. Large farmers for several years have been very much depending in getting store cattle from Ireland."

The *Eastern Chronicle* announces, with regret, that various circumstances have caused delay in awarding the prize offered by the proprietors of the paper for the

best essay on THE BEST METHOD OF BRINGING UP THE CONDITION OF OUR FARMS WITH THE MATERIAL AT OUR DISPOSAL ON THE FARM ITSELF. The decision of the adjudicators is given below:—

The undersigned having been requested to act as adjudicators on the essays forwarded in competition for the prize on "The best method of bringing up the condition of our Farms with the material at our disposal on the farm itself," beg leave to report that we have carefully examined the said Essays, which numbered eleven in all. We have found several of them highly creditable to our farming population, to which the authors plainly belong, both as showing the effort they are making to improve in their profession, and also the ability to express themselves on paper; but we regard Numbers 5 and 8 as the best, and of nearly equal merit. The latter shows the most literary finish, but the former though more homely in style, we deem the best suited to the object for which the competition has been invited, and, therefore, agree in awarding it the prize.

New Glasgow, 15th Dec., 1884.

GEORGE PATTERSON.
HARRY TOWNSEND.

On the envelopes containing the names of the writers being opened, No. 5 was found to be by Mr. John McKay, of Riverton, and No. 8 by Rev. A. C. McDonald of Bayfield. The *Eastern Chronicle* congratulates their young friend on his success, and will next week publish his essay either in whole or part.

MESSRS. KEELING & HUNT'S Apple Catalogues show the following sales at Public Auction made by them of Nova Scotian, Canadian, and American Apples, in London:—

November 18th, 1884.

	BARRELS.
Nova Scotian Apples, ex Australia.....	1516
Canadian, ex Escalona.....	485
American, ex Durham City.....	195

November 25th.

Nova Scotian, ex York City.....	1900
American, ex Sarmatian.....	259
" ex City of Berlin.....	91
" ex Oregon.....	50
" ex Sarmatian.....	59

The following arrivals of APPLES at Liverpool from Nova Scotia are noticed in Messrs. Green & Whineray's circulars:

	BARRELS.
Nov. 1st, 1884—per Nova Scotian from Halifax.....	372
Nov. 15th per Hanoverian from Halifax.....	130
" 29th—per Caspian from Halifax.....	463
Total arrivals of Canadian and American Apples at Liverpool this season to 25th November.....	221,503

Prices have not varied much from quotations given in last number of the JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

BELCHER'S FARMERS' ALMANACK for 1885. Halifax: McAlpine & Barnes. Sold by all Booksellers in the Province. Price, 12 cents.

Belcher's Farmers' Almanack has been a Household Book in the Province so long, and has been so familiar to the eyes of successive generations, that to point out its merits to the people of Nova Scotia would be like a clumsy attempt to whitewash the Gilded Lily of Japan. We content ourselves, therefore with merely announcing, for the information of our readers, that the Almanack for 1885, fully stored with all the information likely to be required during the year for the purposes of business and pleasure, and contact generally with the outer world, is now published and for sale. In this edition the facts and figures appear to be amplified, and in some cases are more concisely arranged than in previous issues. The full local obituary notes in Calendar form a new feature. The foot notes on Farming will remind our Agriculturists of the special work to be some in each month of the year.

Gillivale, Inverness County, }
August 26th, 1884. }

DEAR SIR,—I am requested by the Society to correspond with you in order to ascertain, if possible, where to procure "Thoroughbred Bulls" and Rams, Durham or Ayrshire "Bulls" preferred. The Society probably would need no less than 10 Rams and 5 Bulls. As for the sheep, I have no names for the different grades, but will entirely leave it to your own judgment which kind would be the most suitable. Would you be pleased to publish in the September number of the JOURNAL that the Strathlorne Agricultural Society want to buy no less than 10 Rams (the grade or name of sheep I would leave to yourself to say), the best kind of improved sheep obtainable in Nova Scotia.

A. J. GILLIS,

Secretary Strathlorne Ag'l Society.

[See advertisement in this number.]

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

ATTENTION is directed to the prizes offered for competition by the Canada Chemical Manure and Fertilizer Company of Rothesay, New Brunswick. They offer in money—first competition open to all farmers in New Brunswick—\$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10, for the best half-acre of potatoes, and the same for turnips; and \$20 for the best acre of oats. Entries to be made by the 15th January, 1885. Second competition is confined to all the Agricultural Societies of the Maritime Provinces; \$30 to be given to each society for the best quarter of an acre of potatoes; \$50 to each Province, to be competed for by the winner of each society prizes, and \$50 to be competed for by the three winners from the Provinces,

so as to determine the best yield in Maritime Provinces. This strengthens the hands of all agricultural societies, and will be probably followed up by further prizes if advantage is taken of this liberal offer. The object is to stimulate farmers to raise large crops on small areas instead of running over so much land as they now do. A series of prizes is also arranged for those who may not be within reach of a society. This competition has grown out of the late one at Kingston, Kings Co., held by the Union Society whose excellent results were obtained from a similar course. It is surprising what can be raised off a small piece of land by high cultivation, as has been proved by the experiments of the Rural New York Farm, which has some three hundred acres devoted to this purpose. As our people must see the importance of farming and farming to a profit, we hope the competition may be a keen one and shall look anxiously for the result. The judges will be appointed in each district by the local society and for the Maritime prize the Provincial Board of Agriculture of N.B. will be asked to name judges.

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."

\$2,000 CASH PRIZES

Are offered to the various Agricultural Societies of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island; also, prizes to all Farmers in New Brunswick, for the

Best Yield of Roots, &c., Next Year.

Entries to be made by the 15th January, 1885. For further particulars apply, by letter, to the SECRETARY, Canada's Chemical Manure and Fertilizer Company, Rothesay, New Brunswick.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

By Earlton Agricultural Society, a Thorough Bred Short Horn Durham Bull.

JOHN ROSS, President.
ALEX. S. ROSS, Secretary.

For Sale.

By the Waugh River Agricultural Society, the Short Horn Durham Bull, BRIGHAM YOUNG, No. 61, four years old, very quiet, a sure stock-getter; would exchange for a Jersey or Ayrshire Bull, no reasonable offer refused.

D. NELSON, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

Grade Dorsetshire Down Ram Lambs,

ready for service;

ONE THOROUGH BRED DITTO;

Also, young Berkshire Pigs.

ARTHUR F. GURNEY,
Wick House, near Truro.

The JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

—is published monthly by—

A. & W. MACKINLAY,

No. 10, GRANVILLE STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.