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

VOL. II.

HALIFAX, N. S., FEBRUARY, 1877.

No. 131.

HALIFAX, 1st Feb., 1877.

WE have now arrived at the period of the year when plans for the season's operations on the farm require to be matured. It will be perceived that we are not now writing for the hap-hazard happy-go-lucky farmers who plod on under a sense of the inevitable, but for those who have a system, as men in all kinds of profitable business have, and who mean to work it out. Such are now (as we have said) maturing their plans for the season. Before doing so it is well to "take stock," to consider carefully the financial position of the farm, the extent of the available capital, the condition of the various fields as regards fertility and cultural condition, the probable extent of crop that may be profitably raised during the season, the number of animals of different kinds that may be kept, reared, and fed off. All these are factors. From them, and others depending upon, and related to, them, may be determined the extent of cultivation, and other work for the season.

Having settled in his mind the general scope and extent of his business operations for 1877, the farmer, like any other business man, will then turn to matters of detail. If he has land to cultivate, he will determine what crops will be most profitable, keeping in view the two distinct sources of farm "profit" that must ever run parallel in a judicious system, viz., the realized and the potential, that which shows itself in an immediate cash return, and that other which consists of an in-

crease in the fertility of the field cultivated. If he has animals to fatten, he will consider what feeding material may be most profitably employed for this purpose, and to what extent it is to be purchased, and to what extent raised on the farm. If engaged in the dairy business, in producing milk for market or for the cheese factory, or for butter, he will now determine how many cows are to be kept, and make his selection. He will likewise estimate the food required, and the breadth of cultivation necessary to supply forage, as well as the extent of pasture capable of supplying herbage for the season. It is true that all agricultural estimates are to some extent at the mercy of the weather, but they are not more so than estimates in other branches of business are at the mercy of commercial tides, strikes of operatives, variations in raw material supplies, and fluctuations of markets.

If our Farmers in this Province were all settled down to a well-established and profitable system of farming, we should stop here, and leave them, each one to form his plan according to his particular circumstances, and carry it out according to the industry and energy with which he has been endowed. But at this time the serious questions should be pressed upon our Farmers, and by them discussed in their clubs,—What crops shall we cultivate? What kind of stock shall we raise? What is the most profitable system of farming in Nova Scotia? These are no new questions. They were probed to the bottom in the time of Agricola,

sixty years ago. But now they come up again, as fresh as ever, under the altered internal condition of the Province, altered conditions of transit, altered relations in many ways with neighbouring countries, altered possibilities of scientific applications to culture, and altered markets both for the sale of produce, and for the purchase of supplies needed for carrying on farm operations. It is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary, if Agriculture is to prosper in this Province, that there should be a full and free discussion of them, and we propose in these columns to offer a few occasional observations with the view of leading to such a result.

That such matters are not only discussed, but energetically acted upon, in other Provinces of the Dominion, is being placed prominently before our eyes. The Western Ontario and Quebec farmers are now supplying the English markets with fresh beef, live cattle, sheep and horses. Canada beef is now sold in large quantities even in Aberdeen, the very centre of the cattle feeding district of Scotland which has hitherto been supplying the London market. We are told in the newspapers that six steamers of the Anchor Line are already fitted up for carrying fresh meat across the Atlantic. All this means that prices will be maintained, that cattle feeding is more likely to pay in the future than it has ever done in the past, that as a branch of industry it has entered upon a new phase of development, the full end of which cannot now be even conjectured. With such evidences of activity on the

part of our neighbours, we ought to try to discover what openings are presenting themselves to our farmers.

In his address at the Truro Exhibition, the President of the Agricultural Board showed clearly the importance of selecting for production those products that are best suited to our soil and climate, or those that can, for this and other reasons, be most profitably raised in the Province. In order to determine in detail what these are we require a large amount of information, which, however, our readers in every district of the Province can assist in supplying. Special branches of cultural industry are specially suited to particular localities, and for information respecting such we must wait for local reports. But, in regard to our leading Farm Crops, enough is known to all intelligent farmers to enable their merits to be effectively discussed. We can only hope to undertake one or two of the leading Field Crops on this occasion.

The first to which our attention has recently been called by some remarkable statistics is INDIAN CORN.

The growth of Indian corn continues to increase in the United States, in spite of low prices and other discouraging circumstances, as if it were a favorite crop with American farmers. The returns to Washington show the crop of 1876 only 2 per cent. below the excessive yield of 1875, and fully 50 per cent. above that of 1874. The aggregate is 1,295,000,000 bushels, of which 44 per cent. is raised in the Ohio basin, and 29 per cent. west of the Mississippi, less than one per cent. being raised in New England. In the face of the obvious teaching of these facts it would be folly for Canadian, and especially Nova Scotian, farmers to look to Corn growing as a source of riches. The farther we are from the hot summer climate of the Ohio basin and the Missouri valley, the less chance have we of competing successfully in the corn market with these two head centres. And we are told that the extension of this crop westward is very rapid. Our best advice under these circumstances is to let it die out in this Province. If any of our readers see their way to a different conclusion we shall be glad to hear of the facts that lead to it.

Let us test, by similar comparison, the suitability, or otherwise, of our Province for the POTATO CROP.

In the United States the potato crop is chiefly grown north of the thirty-sixth parallel, east of the Rocky Mountains. On the west of the Mississippi it is attacked by grasshoppers, and on the east by that terrible scourge the potato beetle, whose ravages extend throughout the States into Western Canada. Two years ago we pointed out in this JOURNAL, and in a communication

to the London Times, that Nova Scotia was beyond the range of the Colorado beetle, that our cool maritime climate was inimical to it, that the total absence of native solanaceous weeds offered no temptation for it to stay in the country, even if it did visit us, and that there was no fear of its becoming a scourge, either in the British Islands or Nova Scotia. Our predictions, as they were called, were simply the result of placing together a few obvious facts. So far they have proved correct. Now, the facts that are known in respect to the Potato Crop point it out as one especially deserving the attention of Nova Scotian farmers. The market for potatoes increases year by year; the production in the States continued to increase up to within the last few years, when it was suddenly checked by the Colorado beetle. In 1875, however, the season was so remarkably favorable throughout the Union as to give an extraordinary, we may say, an unprecedented yield. The result of this was that in the spring of 1876, (planting time) potatoes were selling all over America at the slaughter-price of 30 cents a bushel, and, as a natural result, most farmers—not perceiving the true cause of the lowness of price, and not expecting a reaction in the market—did not trouble themselves to plant more than was likely to be required for farm consumption. This of itself would have caused a recuperation in the potato market. But excessive drought during the formation and swelling of the tubers prevailed over nearly the whole of the potato country of the United States as well as of Canada, and this brought a diminished yield. The two causes referred to,—the sparing planting, and the still more sparing watering—resulted in a crop wholly inadequate to meet the wants of consumers. The present high prices are simply the result of the supply being insufficient to meet the demand. What is the prospect for another year? It is that a good many potatoes will be planted all over America, and unusual attention paid to their cultivation. Should the season be favorable, prices next fall will have returned to a low average. We think, however, that there is great reason for encouraging our farmers to increase their potato culture.

Prices may not be, and are not likely to be, as high next fall and winter, as they are now and will probably continue to be till after planting. But there have been favorable circumstances this season for opening up a temporary export trade in potatoes, which it is the interest of our farmers and merchants, in every view, to encourage and develop into a permanent one. We have no grasshoppers like the Western farmers, we have no Colorado

bugs like the New Englanders and the Western Canadians, experience has shown that we can control the potato rot better than the inhabitants of any other country under the sun, we know how to grow potatoes as well even as the Prince Edward Islanders, and we know that our more careful system of marketing insures a readier market and better prices. We have harbours all around our coasts, and plenty of small craft to carry such produce to market. In these circumstances there is no reason why our farmers should not set themselves to work to achieve the very first place as potato producers on this continent.

Two important discoveries have been made that will tend to increase immensely the consumption of potatoes, and this circumstance removes the last trace of hesitation we have in recommending such a course. It is now well established that potatoes, raw or (better) boiled, are the true remedy for scurvy, that a daily use of potatoes on board ship is much better than a daily allowance of lime juice, inasmuch as the one is nourishing as well as antiscorbutic, whilst the other is only medicinal, and tends in its use to promote intemperate habits. The other discovery that we allude to is one that has been developing itself gradually, and is only now beginning to be realized in its fullness in Europe, viz., that potatoes are the most profitable of all root crops for the feeding of stock. Even in Scotland, where turnips were formerly the mainstay, the sheet anchor of high farming, potatoes are rapidly taking their place. The dietum of the last generation was that good farming meant plenty of turnips, but the present generation has changed it into potatoes. The time is rapidly approaching when turnips will be as little known in Scotland for fattening cattle as they are this winter in Nova Scotia. Here, then, is an unbounded field for profitable enterprise on the part of our farmers. Potatoes, like hay, will always find a market, will always bring a fair price, because they are capable of being used not only directly, but as the means of producing other marketable commodities,—beef, butter and cheese. The only hope we see, moreover, of Nova Scotia ever acquiring its true position as one of the leading Cattle Grazing and Dairy Provinces of the Dominion, is through the determined extension of potato culture. No one, in or out of the Province, has more faith than we have in turnips, carrots, parsnips, mangels, or any other roots, but potatoes are so peculiarly suited to the circumstances of this Province, of such easy cultivation in even comparatively unimproved and rough soils, so easily stored, and so useful in so many different ways, that we look upon the Potato as the true Bread-fruit Tree of our country.

As with everything else, so with the Potato, let us strive to produce the very best article possible. If we select the best varieties, grow them in the most careful manner, ripen them well, harvest them well, store them well, pick them well, and pack well for market, we shall surely find potato growing a profitable industry. On the other hand, if no exertion be made, no profitable result can be expected. Farmers in the comparatively moist climate of England are now discussing the propriety of giving up wheat culture, simply because their soft wheats cannot compete successfully with the hard wheats of the hot, intra-continental tracts of Europe and America. Mr. Beattie writes from England that Canadian horses cannot be taken to the English market at a profit until the breed is improved, so that they may compare favorably with English horses, and bring fair prices. Superior fruit is every year bringing a higher price in England, and inferior fruit is every year increasing as a glut in the market. At every turn we see evidences of the importance of selecting the fittest and choosing the best in all farm operations.

It is too common a practice for Societies to send a deputation to a Cattle Sale, with "instructions" of such a nature as to tie their hands. The Scotia Agricultural Society of Fox Harbor, Cumberland, sent a Committee to Truro last October, who came back to report that they "could not purchase and follow instructions." Whereupon the Society's Secretary wisely suggested that the next Committee should be sent without any instructions farther than that they are as able to buy as any other Society. We advise all Societies that were disappointed at Truro to take a hint from the marching orders of the next Fox Harbor Committee.

On Christmas Eve, or at least long before day-dawn on Christmas morning, the good St. Nicholas found his way into the Short Horn Barn at Lucyfield, and left a beautiful Calf at Cawood Rose's side. The Calf takes his name from the Saint, and his pedigree will be found in another column of the present number. This is Cawood Rose's sixth calf, and her first bull calf. She is now nearly ten years old.

MR. PARKER'S Short Horn Cow LADY MARY has dropped a fine Bull Calf, sired by the celebrated Bull Ragman, sold in England for 150 guineas.

We shall feel much obliged if any of our readers can favour us with a spare copy of the *Journal of Agriculture*, for April, 1872.

AFTER fully considering the propriety of uniting with the County of Halifax Agricultural Society, the members of the Upper Musquodoboit Society have finally determined, Turk-like, to paddle their own canoe. We think theirs is a wise course, and we hope their Society has not only entered upon a new stage of existence, but that they are themselves prepared to undertake vigorous measures. There is still said to be room for rural improvement in Musquodoboit, and we earnestly hope the new Society will prosper, and introduce into the district animals superior to any that have ever been seen there before. That is the best way to arouse the farmers, and show them what an Agricultural Society means.

HAVING accidentally received the pedigree of a Short Horn Bull—Duke of Brunswick—formerly owned in Cornwallis, we publish it for general information. It may possibly help some young Stock into the Herd Book Register a generation sooner. This pedigree and the related ones were accompanied by the following letter:—

"*Sheffield, Aug. 25, 1868.*

C. BURPEE, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—The pedigree first given (viz, Duke of Brunswick) many be relied on as correct. Those which follow are copied from those which came with Prince Royal and Stella 3rd when they were imported in 1855. Since then we have used upon our Stock a Bull bred by Wm. Swaby, Esq., Mount Stewart, P. E. I., of whose good qualities you are well aware; also a Bull of the Inch's Stock, imported from Scotland for the York Co. Agricultural Society, and lastly one bred by P. Lathrop, Esq., of S. Hadley, Mass., and have now for sale a Bull Calf and a Heifer Calf which we would sell together for \$150.

We remain, truly yours,  
N. BURPEE & Bros."

THE Statistician of the Agricultural Department at Washington, stated, in an address to the Agricultural Congress at Philadelphia, that more horses were now used in taking people to the train than were formerly used to perform the whole journey.

By Analysis, the Leaves of Sweet Fern (Comptonia), are found to contain almost exactly as much tannic acid as hemlock bark. As the comptonia is a common waste plant in Nova Scotia, and yields an annual crop of leaves, our tanners should look after it. It usually grows in waste land where little else will grow. Its volatile oil will probably give a sweet scent to the leather.

THE Prince of Wales exhibited Pigs at the Smithfield show, which were commended.

WE regret to have to record the death of George M. Johnston, M. R. C. S., London, long known as a successful physician, as a prominent resident of Pictou, and as an enthusiastic Horticulturist. It is only in the last mentioned capacity that we can speak of him in these columns. He was a successful cultivator of Tomatoes and other garden crops that do not grow of their own accord in this Province, especially on the northern shore, and he was ever ready to explain to his neighbors and to strangers the means by which he secured success. At the Provincial Exhibition at Halifax in 1874 he took the first prize for the largest Squash, against seven competitors; he likewise gained prizes, on that occasion, for Red Solid Celery, for the best dozen of Red Skinned Spanish Onions, for Altringham Carrots, for Turnip-rooted Blood Beet and for Egyptian Beet. He was, in effect, the most successful Amateur Exhibitor in the department of Culinary Vegetables.

In January an official notice appeared in the *London Gazette* that the Board of Trade had received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Scutari reporting that, owing to the failure of the crops, the Exportation of Grain from North Albania had been prohibited until the next harvest.

WE are indebted to some kind friend in Halifax for a copy of the *London City Press*, containing an account of the death of Mr. George Moore, of Whitehall, Cumberland, to whose efforts in Short Horn breeding and Christian benevolence, reference was made last month. The article is headed, "A prince and a great man is fallen." Mr. Moore was senior partner of the firm of Copestake, Moore, Crampton & Co., of 5 Bow Church Yard, London. Returning, on 20th Nov., from a meeting in Carlisle for the formation of a new Nursing Institution, he was run down on the sidewalk by two frightened horses from a livery stable, and died in twenty-four hours thereafter. It would require more space than can here be given to refer even briefly to the leading facts of Mr. Moore's remarkable history as a commercial man, to his works of benevolence, to his untiring activity in promoting human happiness. In a public office the other day, a gentleman observed how inscrutable it was that an animal should be allowed to kill such a man. The same sentiment was expressed on the occasion of Sir Robert Peel's death by a similar accident, when the *Times* remarked on the mystery of Providence, which permitted a mere brute to stamp out of existence a life so noble and valuable to the nation. On the 23rd Dec., a meeting was held in the County Hall, Carlisle, to take steps for a suitable Memorial to Mr. Moore's memory, which is likely to take the shape of a scheme for advancement of Education in Cumberland, by the establishment of George Moore Scholarships and Exhibitions, which he had planned before his unlooked for death.

INFORMATION has been received from Secretaries of the following nominations by Officers of Societies to the Central Board of Agriculture :—

*District No. 1.—Counties of Halifax and Lunenburg.*

Halifax Co. Ag. Soc. ....	Colonel Laurie.
Lower Musquodoboit Ag. Soc. ....	Colonel Laurie.
Upper Musquodoboit Ag. Soc. ....	Colonel Laurie.
Salmon River, Beaver Harbor Ag. Soc. ....	
Malsons Bay Ag. Soc. ....	Benjamin Zwicker, Esq.
New Ross Ag. Soc. ....	

*District No. 2.—Counties of King's, Annapolis and Queen's.*

King's Co. Central Ag. Soc., Kentville. ....	C. F. Eaton, Esq.
Union Ag. Soc. of East Cornwallis. ....	C. F. Eaton, Esq.
West Cornwallis Ag. Soc. ....	Geo. W. Kinsman, Esq.
King's Co. Ag. Soc., Lower Horton. ....	C. F. Eaton, Esq.
Aylesford Ag. Soc. ....	C. F. Eaton, Esq.
Farmers' Ag. Soc. of N. E. Cornwallis. ....	Col. W. E. Starratt.
Clements Township Ag. Soc. ....	Jas. Horsfall, Esq.
Annapolis Ag. Soc. ....	Col. W. E. Starratt.
Port Williams (Ann.) Ag. Soc. ....	Col. W. E. Starratt.
Paradise Ag. Soc. ....	Col. W. E. Starratt.
Bridgetown Ag. Soc. ....	Col. W. E. Starratt.
Eastern Annapolis Ag. Soc. ....	Col. W. E. Starratt.
North Queen's Ag. Soc., Caledonia. ....	Col. W. E. Starratt.
Kempt (Queen's) Ag. Soc. ....	
Mutual Benefit Ag. Soc. of Queen's Co., Brookfield, Pleasant River. ....	C. F. Eaton, Esq.
Liverpool, Co. Queen's, Ag. Soc. ....	Col. W. E. Starratt.

*District No. 3.—Counties of Digby, Shelburne and Yarmouth.*

Digby Central Ag. Soc. ....	Rob't J. Turnbull, Esq.
Clare Ag. Soc. ....	C. E. Brown, Esq.
Harrington West Passage Ag. Soc. ....	C. E. Brown, Esq.
Barrington Ag. Soc. ....	C. E. Brown, Esq.
Shelburne Ag. Soc. ....	C. E. Brown, Esq.
Clyde River Ag. Soc. ....	
Wood's Harbor (Shelb.) Ag. Soc. ....	C. E. Brown, Esq.
Yarmouth Co. Ag. Soc. ....	C. E. Brown, Esq.
Yarmouth Township Ag. Soc. ....	C. E. Brown, Esq.

*District No. 4.—Counties of Hants, Colchester and Cumberland.*

Newport Ag. Soc. ....	W. H. Blanchard, Esq.
Union Ag. Soc. of Hants, Maitland. ....	I. Longworth, Esq.
Enfield Ag. Soc. ....	I. Longworth, Esq.
Upper Nine Mile River Ag. Soc. ....	I. Longworth, Esq.
Penwick Ag. Soc. of Noel. ....	I. Longworth, Esq.
Nine Mile River and Hardwoodland Ag. Soc. ....	I. Longworth, Esq.
Windsor Ag. Soc. ....	Geo. C. Wiggins, Esq.
Onslow Ag. Soc. ....	I. Longworth, Esq.
Tatamagouche Ag. Soc. ....	Major William Blair.
Shubenacadie Ag. Soc. ....	Major William Blair.
Stirling Ag. Soc., New Annan. ....	I. Longworth, Esq.
Brookfield Ag. Soc. ....	I. Longworth, Esq.
Lower Stewiacke Ag. Soc. ....	I. Longworth, Esq.
Parrsborough Ag. Soc. ....	I. Longworth, Esq.
Scotia Ag. Soc. of Fox Harbour. ....	I. Longworth, Esq.
Malagash Ag. Soc. ....	I. Longworth, Esq.
Middlesboro' Ag. Soc. ....	I. Longworth, Esq.
Pugwash Union Ag. Soc. ....	I. Longworth, Esq.
Wallace Ag. Soc. ....	Hon. Alex. Macfarlane.
Minudie and Barronsfield Ag. Soc. ....	I. Longworth, Esq.
Amherst Ag. Soc. ....	Col. C. J. Stewart.

*District No. 5.—Counties of Pictou, Antigonishe and Guysborough.*

Pictou Ag. Soc. ....	David Matheson, Esq.
Egerton Ag. Soc. ....	D. Matheson, Esq.
Millbrook Ag. Soc. ....	D. Matheson, Esq.
River John Ag. Soc. ....	D. Matheson, Esq.
Merigomish Ag. Soc. ....	D. Matheson, Esq.
Morristown Ag. Soc. ....	D. Matheson, Esq.
St. Andrews Ag. Soc. ....	D. Matheson, Esq.
Arisaig Ag. Soc. ....	D. Matheson, Esq.
Milford Haven Ag. Soc. ....	D. Matheson, Esq.
Glencol Ag. Soc., Cross Roads, St. Mary's. ....	D. Matheson, Esq.
Guysborough Ag. Soc. ....	D. Matheson, Esq.

*District No. 6.—Counties of Cape Breton, Richmond, Inverness and Victoria.*

Boularderie Ag. Soc. ....	John Ross, Esq.
North Sydney Ag. Soc. ....	John Ross, Esq.
Sydney Mines and Little Bras d'Or Ag. Soc. ....	John Ross, Esq.
Sydney Ag. Soc. ....	Jas. T. Burchell, Esq.
Mabou and Port Hood Ag. Soc. ....	Robert McDougall, Esq.
Middle River of Vict. Ag. Soc. ....	John Ross, Esq.
St. Ann's Ag. Soc. ....	John Ross, Esq.
Baddeck Ag. Soc. ....	J. Ross, Esq.

So many enquiries have been made respecting the purchasers of Live Stock imported by the Board last Fall, and sold by Mr. Creelman at the Truro Exhibition, that we think it advisable, even at this late date, to publish the list of purchasers, and the prices realized :—

SHORT-HORN BULLS.

Lot 1.—Fifth Duke of Lorne. Robert Putnam, Esq., for Onslow Agricultural Society	\$220 00
" 2.—Lord of Braemar. W. E. Starratt, Esq., for Bridgetown Agricultural Society.	185 00
" 3.—Wetherby Star. Jonathan Rand, Esq., for Farmers' Agricultural Society of N. E. Cornwallis. ....	270 00
" 4.—Kingston. Robert Putnam, Esq., for Onslow Agricultural Society. ....	185 00

SHORT-HORN COWS AND HEIFERS.

" 5.—Lady Mary. John Parker, Esq., Halifax	105 00
" 6.—Maid of Oxford. I. Longworth, Esq., Truro	145 00
" 7.—Cambridge Witch. J. B. Fraser, Esq., Shubenacadie. ....	165 00
" 8.—Fortune Teller. Robert Putnam, Esq., Onslow, for self. ....	335 00

DEVON HEIFERS.

" 9.—Duchess of Edinburgh. Colonel Laurie, Oakfield. ....	70 00
" 10.—Princess Victoria Adelaide. Col. Laurie, Oakfield. ....	95 00

AYRSHIRE COWS AND HEIFERS.

" 11.—Merry Duchess. C. P. Blanchard, Esq., Truro. ....	200 00
" 12.—Blyth. Aubrey Blanchard, Esq., Windsor	230 00
" 13.—The Nun. Col. C. J. Stewart, Amherst	165 00
" 14.—Pearl Drop. J. A. McCurdy, Esq., Onslow	125 00
" 15.—Cherry. Wm. Sutherland, Esq., Truro.	70 00

AYRSHIRE BULLS.

" 16.—King of Hearts. C. J. Marshall, Esq., for Milford Haven Ag. Soc., Guysborough	125 00
" 17.—The Shah. Jacob Harvey, Esq. ....	100 00

SOWS—LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRE (ELLESMERES).

" 18.—Fairy Princess. Dr. Lawson, Lucyfield Farm. ....	60 00
" 19.—Lovely Lady Lop Ear. John Parker, Esq., Halifax. ....	75 00
" 20.—Queen of Beauties. Col. Laurie, Oakfield	55 00

BERKSHIRE BOAR.

" 21.—Royalty, William Hartshorn, Esq., for Guysborough Agricultural Society. ....	18 00
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BERKSHIRE SOWS.

" 22.—William S. Cox, Esq. ....	29 00
" 23.—Col. C. J. Stewart, Amherst. ....	23 00

SOUTHDOWN RAMS.

" 24.—Donald Fitzpatrick, Esq. ....	23 00
" 25.—J. R. Morris, Esq., Leicester, Cum'd Co.	20 00
" 26.—Donald Fitzpatrick, Esq. ....	18 00
" 27.—Robert Carr, Esq., Wallace. ....	14 00
" 28.—J. McCullough, Esq., Lower Stewiacke.	15 00

COTSWOLD RAMS.

" 29.—C. J. Marshall, Esq., for Milford Haven Ag. Soc., Co. Guysborough. ....	27 00
" 30.—Albert Chase, Esq., Cornwallis. ....	27 00
" 31.—J. McFarlane, Esq., Fox Harbor, Cum'd	29 00
" 32.—C. J. Marshall, Esq., Milford Haven. ....	32 00
" 33.—Andrew Kirkpatrick, Esq., Shubenacadie	31 00

\$3286 00

(From the Colchester Sun.)

## AGRICULTURE IN COLCHESTER.

AN Agricultural Meeting has, for the past year or so, been held in the Court House at Truro, during the week of the Court of Sessions, for the purpose of bringing together the farmers of the County and discussing the important interests that are allied to their avocation. These meetings in the past have done good. From one of them sprang a Local Exhibition a few years ago, and latterly, from another, arose the late Provincial Exhibition. The meeting for this year was called by the General Committee of the Exhibition, although the Onslow Agricultural Society had also made provision for convening the same. On Thursday evening, the 14th inst, the meeting was opened by calling W. A. Patterson, Esq., M.P.P., to the chair, and Geo. Fulton, Esq., was appointed Secretary. The Chairman briefly stated that the object of the meeting was to hear the report of the Exhibition Committee, and to take the necessary steps for holding a County Exhibition during the ensuing autumn.

The Secretary of the Exhibition then read the Report, which will be found at the end of this article. After the reading of this paper, the Chairman called the attention of the meeting to the paper and asked farmers and others interested to speak on the various subjects brought up in the report. Mr. Logan thought that these meetings did good, and that such a public gathering, though not as large as it should be, should be held every three months. He was much pleased with the Exhibition, and with the manner in which it had been conducted. Mr. Longworth explained some parts of the report that he thought were not as clear as they might be, especially in relation to the matter of fencing more ground and increasing the extent of the Exhibition.

Mr. James Clarke was greatly pleased with the Report. He feared that in place of the handsome surplus of \$1000 to the credit of the County, the meeting had been called to request a subscription from those present to make up some deficiency.

Mr. James Miller expressed himself greatly satisfied with the work of the Committee, and considered that they had faithfully performed the task assigned to them.

Dr. Page had listened attentively to find some fault, if possible, but he could find none. No one, except those engaged in the work, had the remotest idea of the herculean task that had been performed by the Committee, and their several sub-committees. The County deserved credit for the position it had assumed, being the first in the Province to provide the necessary buildings for a Provincial Exhibition. By this step we

were much in advance of other Counties in the Province. We now possess a valuable property and are in a position to hold either Provincial Competitions or County Exhibitions. He would recommend fencing as much ground as could be obtained around the Buildings. The property was valuable, and was increasing in value year by year. He referred, in very complimentary terms, to the indefatigable work of the Lodging Committee during the week of the Exhibition. He would like that the County could say to the Central Board, we are ready for the next Provincial Exhibition, if no other County puts in a claim for it, yet he thought our local interests would be better served by having a County in place of a Provincial Exhibition this Fall. He concluded his speech by moving that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the General Committee for the satisfactory manner in which they had performed their work.

Mr. Gourley thought the Committee had done so well in small matters that they would do well as legislators and great financiers, and could be safely entrusted with the economic expenditure of of larger sums of public money. He spoke in favor of a Provincial Exhibition and of the beneficial effects of competition in all trades. He seconded Dr. Page's motion, which passed unanimously, and Major Blair, the Chairman of the Committee, in reply said: He regretted the smallness of the meeting, and feared that in the County an apathy existed among farmers that should not. He was strongly in favour of a County Exhibition, both Agricultural and Industrial, and believed that such could be successfully carried out, if we went to work with a will. Let the mechanics form a union of some kind, and endeavour to raise money sufficient to give a good Prize List in their department—he knew the farmers would not be backward, and if all worked together success must crown their united efforts. The ball was now rolling, let us keep it going. Difficulties had been overcome in the past, greater than any barrier the future could present. On behalf of the Committee he returned thanks for the expression of confidence in their work that the meeting had just given.

Mr. Longworth also spoke as a member of the Committee, and explained the nature of the vote of \$4000 given yearly by the Government. The Provincial Treasury would not admit, as yet, of a similar vote to other industries. He hoped to see a County Exhibition this Fall.

Mr. Dimock stated some of the difficulties the Committee had to contend against in their work. The next Exhibition, Provincial or County, would be an easier

undertaking. The way was now paved for expeditious work. The late Exhibition was, in every department but one, larger than that of 1874. The entries were double as great. A generous rivalry had sprung up in all sections of the Province. A distinguished stockowner, the western part of the Province had already made preparations for new importations, while in our County, apart from the valuable increase made at the time of the Exhibition, we lately had obtained in Colchester one of the best, if not the best, Ayrshire bull in the Dominion. He thought we should have a County Exhibition, with a small fee for every entry made.

Mr. Calkin spoke in favor of both an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition. Entry fees could be arranged, and a considerable fund would likely be derived, which would materially assist in making up the Prize List.

Mr. Wm. Cummings thought the magistrates must be better employed by attending Prayer-meeting, as the prayers were, on this night, specially for them, than in giving their presence to an agricultural meeting. He highly complimented the Chairman of the Committee for the work he had done. All classes were benefited by these Exhibitions. He would give \$100 towards the Prize List if a friend at his left would give the same.

Mr. W. N. Dickson thought that the suggestions, thrown out by most every speaker, were good, relative to a County Exhibition. He hoped to see a local competition rather than another Provincial Exhibition.

Mr. Robert Putnam made a "real good" speech, which we hope those present took to heart. He regretted deeply the apathy on the part of farmers in relation to their own interests. The farmer requires, if not as much book learning as the professional man, yet as much good judgment and common sense. Most every day the real farmer has to exercise a care and thoughtfulness, that those in other professions did not give him the credit of possessing. If he would succeed he must ennoble his vocation, he must study the great work before him, he must experiment, and he must show others that his is a calling that requires all the care and attention and good sound judgment that he can bestow upon it.

Dr. McRobert said his association with the Chairman of the Exhibition, during the Summer, had not made him one whit more an agriculturist than it had made the worthy Chairman a mechanic, for now he heard him arguing for an Industrial Exhibition. He thought that both should go together, and he saw no reason why they should not succeed, and why a successful Exhibition should not be held this year.



It was moved by W. D. Dimock, seconded by Mr. I. Longworth, and passed unanimously, that a County Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition be held in the Exhibition Building, Truro, during the year.

The following Committee, together with the Presidents and Secretaries of all Agricultural Societies in the County, were appointed:—Major Blair, J. B. Fraser, I. Longworth, J. B. Calkin, C. P. Blanchard, J. F. Blanchard, W. N. Dickson, George Layton, and Gardiner Olish. This Committee to have full charge of everything in connection with the carrying out of the Exhibition.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman and Secretary for their kindness in presiding and recording the transactions of the meeting.

Mr. Patterson believed a County Exhibition to be the *desideratum* just now. It would bring out many exhibitors who feared the larger Provincial competition. He hoped it would be carried out successfully and redound to the credit of the County.

The Secretary also replied in a few well chosen remarks.

We are now fairly launched into another Agricultural contest. It was the understanding at the meeting that if the Central Board locate the Provincial Exhibition for this year in Colchester, the Committee above named should have full charge of it. This County now holds a responsible position in the interests of Agriculture, before the Province. We have, in one aspect, taken a step in the van, let us now go on with a more rapid course than before. Our own resources alone must make the County Exhibition a success. We have no government Grant to fall back upon. The Agricultural Societies must, one and all, come gallantly to the front with their means. Our mechanics must at once take some steps to assist the Committee, so that a good, large Prize List can be offered in their department. Now, who will make the first move in this matter?

#### REPORT OF THE EXHIBITION COMMITTEE OF 1876, TO THE PEOPLE OF COLCHESTER.

We, your Committee, appointed at a meeting held in Loughhead's Hall, Truro, on the 25th of January, 1876, to have the immediate supervision and work of carrying out the late Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to report.

At a meeting held in the same Hall, Truro, on the 28th of the same month, W. M. Blair, J. B. Calkin, and W. D. Dimock were appointed a sub-committee to arrange a Prize List, taking the Prize List of 1874 as a basis, and to report to the General Committee as soon as possible. This Sub-Committee reported on Feb. 4th, and their report, after many

amendments, was accepted and ordered to be sent to the Central Board of Agriculture for approval. This report was soon returned with but few changes, and immediately printed, and ordered to be distributed among the Agricultural Societies of Colchester County, the Central Board taking upon themselves the *onus* of distributing said Prize List among all Agricultural Societies in the Province, outside this County. The amount offered was \$5332—after the list came from the Central Board; several Prizes that your Committee had arranged for competition in different industrial departments being cut out on the ground that the Government grant of \$4000 was for Agriculture alone. The amount offered for Prizes by your Committee was afterwards somewhat increased through the kindness and liberality of Governor Archibald, who offered \$10 for the best assortment of Boots and Shoes,

\$10 for the best assortment of Hats and Caps, and

\$20 for the best collection of Furniture.

Also, by the Improved Stock Horse Company, Maitland, offering for the best 'Knox' Colt got by 'Jim Fiske,' \$20.

For the second best, \$20.

“ third best, \$10.

And also by Mr. Robt. Wilkes, Montreal, who gave a Bronze Group, "Cow and Calf," for the greatest number of premiums taken in neat cattle.

Your Committee would also return thanks for the very handsome Prizes offered by Mr. Vick, of Rochester, N. Y., for flowers and plants. These appeared in the Prize List as "Vick's special Prizes."

The Prize Lists and Entry Papers were distributed as widely over the Province as possible, and though here and there a complaint has arisen that the Exhibition was not fully advertized, your Committee are inclined to think that apathy or indifference to our vital interests of Agriculture on the part of intending exhibitors should be assigned as a reason, rather than a lack of information in relation to the details of the Provincial Competition.

It was necessary, to carry out the work successfully, that sub-committees should be appointed, having charge of particular departments. These Committees consisted of members of the General Committee together with others who kindly volunteered their assistance. The work of all was performed with satisfaction to your Committee, and with good results to the Exhibition. Your Committee take this opportunity to convey thanks to those, not members of the General Committee, for their untiring assistance, and especially to the Railway authorities, more especially to P. Innis, Esq., General Manager of the W. & A. R. R., R. Luttrell, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Government R.

R., and L. B. Archibald, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of East Division of Government R. R., for the great favors and accommodations rendered during Exhibition week.

Your Committee suggested to the Central Board that the Exhibition should open on the 2nd of October, but the Board overruled them and accordingly the following week was chosen, and from the 9th to the 13th of October the Provincial Exhibition remained open. The Exhibition was opened with appropriate ceremonies, Col. Laurie, the President of the Central Board of Agriculture reading an address, and the Lieut. Governor formally declaring the Exhibition opened. The closing ceremonies were somewhat similar. The Hon. P. C. Hill, Provincial Secretary, delivered an address, with a formal closing by the Chairman of your Committee. The work of the week was enlivened, and the interest of visitors daily kept up by the fine playing of the efficient Band of the 78th, under the leadership of Mr. Pemberton.

The Exhibition, under our charge, we have reason to believe was a success. Double as many entries are recorded as in Halifax in 1874. The amount and quality of stock exhibited was vastly superior, the home manufactures were equally as good, grains were as good, while roots and vegetables were much in excess of those of '74. These facts prove to us that not only as a farming people are we making wonderful strides in the improvement of our stock, the cultivation of our soils, and the quality of our home manufactures, but also, what some beforehand doubted, that our central county towns are as suitable, if not more so, for Provincial Exhibitions as the metropolis of the Province.

Financially the Exhibition was a success. There remained, after paying all expenses, \$1025, to the credit of your Committee. This sum has been placed in the hands of Trustees to be invested for the benefit of the County at any future Exhibitions. In the event of a County Exhibition during the coming autumn, the following motion was placed on record by your Committee at their last meeting: "That during the year, \$150 of the money now to the credit of the Committee be taken for fencing and otherwise improving the Exhibition grounds; \$500 be set aside for a Prize List for a County Exhibition, and the balance be left at interest for the erection of any future Exhibition Building that may be required."

In conclusion your Committee have to say that they have made application for the contemplated Provincial Exhibition this autumn—though all things indicate that either King's or Halifax County will be the successful applicant—if so, your Committee would suggest that active measures be at once taken to arrange a County Exhibition to be held in the Exhibition Buildings here, a week or fortnight previous to the Provincial Competition; believing that our local resources can be fostered and encouraged to such an extent thereby, that we, as a County, will be able to compete more favorably at the Provincial Exhibition. The Exhibition that we have endeavored faithfully to bring to a success has already had a most stimulating effect, not only in Colchester, but all over the Province. Stock-raisers are searching everywhere for better animals than they now possess. Farmers in the western parts of the Province are

increasing their already magnificent and valuable herds. Our own farmers are marching to the van, and Colechester now owns some of the finest stock in the Province. The good work goes on, and we can only say to the happy people of Colechester, if you wish prosperity and wealth to follow your laudable undertakings, you must, in every way possible, encourage those who till your soil, and fill your markets with the rewards of their hard labor. The farming interest is the backbone of this County,—if that becomes enervated, debilitated, or diseased, the sound constitution which we now possess is gone, and must sink into rapid decay. Our agricultural resources are the feeders of the great river of commerce that bears affluence, wealth and position to every class in our community. Be careful, then, men of Colechester and citizens of Truro, that you do not neglect the most important and life-giving interests that you now possess.

Signed on behalf of the General Committee.

W. M. BLAIR, *President*,  
W. D. DIMOCK, *Secretary*.

Truro, Jan. 9th, 1877.

THE following additions have been made to the Herd Book Registers of Nova Scotia:—

AYRSHIRE BULL CALF.

CCXXXIV.—LORD GOWAN. BROWN and white. Calved 4th May, 1876. Bred by and the property of Burpee R. Balcom, Esq., Paradise, Annapolis Co. Sire Bruce CCXXV., Dam Lady Millicent CXV. by Oxford Boy, 1st, gr d Spotty CXII. by Woodstock, g gr d Daisy 2nd CXIII., g g gr d Daisy CXVI., g g g gr d Gowan, bred by Oswald, Auchincruvie, and imported by R. Jardine, 1848.

SHORT-HORN BULL CALF.

CCLXVI.—SAINT NICHOLAS. Calved 25th December, 1876. Bred and owned by Dr. George Lawson, Lucyfield Farm, Old Windsor Road. Sire Viscount Oxford CXVIII. by Sixth Baron Oxford, and out of Graceful Duchess by Fourth Baron Oxford, Dam Cawood's Rose CXXVII. by Lord Cawood 3rd, 24368, gr d White Cow by Sir Charles Tempest's Golden Eclipse 14625, g gr d Roan Cow by Reindeer 15150, of the Nonpareil family of the Herd of Mr. Housman, Lune Bank, Lancashire. g g gr d Red Cow by Horton Boy 13050. (Horton Boy was bred by Mr. J. W. Foster, of Sir Charles Tempest's Verbena tribe.) g g g gr d A Roan Short-Horn Heifer, selected from a large number, and purchased at Underley Hall (Earl of Bective's) in 1845.

SHORT-HORN BULLS.

CCLXVII.—DUKE OF BRUNSWICK. Red and white. Bred by Wm. Burpee,

Sheffield, N. B. Calved June 10th, 1861. Sold by Messrs. N. Burpee & Bros. to Dr. C. C. Hamilton and Mr. Brown of Falmouth, for the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, and afterwards purchased by the Union Agricultural Society of Cornwallis, 1864.

Sire Prince,  
Dam Brunswick Stella.

Both of which were out of Stella 3rd (imp.) by Prince Royal (imp.)

This Bull, Duke of Brunswick, took the first prize at the New Brunswick Provincial Exhibition in the year 1864, and was sold to agents of Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia by N. Burpee & Bros.

CCLXVIII.—PRINCE ROYAL. Red and white. Calved May 6th, 1853. Bred by Paoli Lathrop of S. Hadley, Mass.

Sire Prince Leopold,  
Dam Arabella by Agito (2) Am. II. Book,

gr d Dew Drop by Charles (878),  
g gr d Dolabella by Frederick (1060),  
g g gr d Delicia by Major (2252),  
g g g gr d — by Comet (161),  
g g g g gr d by Marski (418),  
g g g g g gr d — by Mr. Wetherell's Bull.

Prince Leopold was bred by George Vail of Troy, N. York. Sired by his premium Bates bull Meteor (104). Dam (imp.) Flora by Nonpareil (2151), gr d Sophia by Waverly (2820).

CCLXIX.—STELLA, 3rd, Red and white. Bred by A. & J. A. Clarke, Granby, Mass. Calved May 10th, 1854. Sire Oregon out of Stella 2nd by Rolla (152 A. H. B.)

Dam Stella by North American (253) (A. H. B. 116),

gr d Stately by North Star (4592),  
g gr d Princess by Splendid (5297),  
g g gr d Flora by Patriot (2412),  
g g g gr d Nonpareil by Young Denton (963),  
g g g g gr d Arabella by North Star (460).

g g g g g gr d Aurora by Comet (155),  
g g g g g g gr d — by Henry (301),  
g g g g g g g gr d — by Dandy (690).  
Stella 2nd, bred by P. Lathrop.

THE Executive Committee of the Central Board of Agriculture met at Halifax, on the 25th and 26th January, when the Annual Reports and Returns of all Agricultural Societies throughout the Province, were carefully examined, with the view of ascertaining how far the resources of Societies were being devoted to the purposes contemplated by the Act for Encouragement of Agriculture. The results will appear in the Annual Report of the Board to the Legislature.

At the same Meeting applications were received from the Counties of Halifax,

Colechester and King's, for the privilege of holding the Provincial Exhibition of 1877, when the following decision was arrived at:—

Moved by Mr. Longworth, seconded by Colonel Stanatt, and resolved as follows:

The Executive Committee of the Board favorably entertain the offer of the Exhibition Committee, represented by Mr. Eaton, to hold the Provincial Exhibition this year in King's County, and are prepared to recommend its acceptance by the Central Board of Agriculture; that with a view to their recommendation being acted upon, the Executive Committee request the King's County Committee to fix definitely the exact locality, and to prepare their prize list and regulations and plans of grounds and buildings, in order that the whole may be submitted to the Board at their approaching meeting.

The Executive Committee requested the Vice-President to call the annual meeting of the Board for Tuesday, 20th February, at 3 o'clock, p. m., during the sitting of the Legislature, as required by the Act.

AFTER the Executive Committee of the Central Board had completed their work of making appropriations to Societies, we received the following:—

New Ross, January, 25, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—Will you be kind enough to send me some more printed forms to make out the year's accounts of our Society upon, as the ones you sent before were destroyed when my house was burnt. I am sorry so much delay has occurred in sending in our accounts, but, owing to the confusion arising from my being so suddenly deprived of every book, paper, and almost every household article I had, I had forgotten to write to you until to-day.

Yours truly,  
THOS. PRAT.

THE following may be useful to our city Police force, and to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:—In a case just tried at the Glasgow Police Court, the method adopted for drowning stray dogs has been disclosed. At the bottom of a large tank filled with water is a ring to which a rope with a noose at the end is fixed. The noose is slipped round the neck of the dog, which is then pulled to the bottom and held there till drowned.

WE regret that several Pedigrees and other matter intended for this number had to be deferred.—This number closes the second volume, and completes the twelfth year of the existence of the JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

JOHN PARKER, Esq., has sold the imported Ellesmere Sow, Lady Lop Ear, and her progeny to Dr. Lawson, Lucyfield Farm.



W. H. BANKS, Esq., Editor of the *Annapolis Journal*, has sent us some spears of grass with minute eggs upon them, and a copy of his paper containing the following:—

"We have for public inspection, at our office, some spears of grass picked from a field on Handley Mountain. This grass has attached to it what seems to be the eggs of some insect; these, when crushed, have the appearance of blood. They may be compared to the cells in which the common spider deposits its eggs, and are about a quarter of an inch in length; they are covered with a white substance, which will be a sufficient protection from the cold of winter. The deposit was first noticed about the last of August, and continued to increase till the ground was covered with snow. The fields extending from Port George to the top of the mountain and for miles around, are covered with this white deposit. As nothing of this sort has ever been noticed in this part of the country before, farmers and others interested, and afraid that, when spring opens, we may be visited by one of those insect pests that have of late devastated such vast tracts of the Western States, Ontario, and parts of the Maritime Provinces. Our people have some ground for such fears, for, from obedience to natural laws now fairly understood, it is safe to presume that those districts devastated by the army worm during the past summer, will not be visited again during the coming spring and summer, but that they may make their appearance in other sections. We do not know if the eggs of the army worm have been seen by any one, neither have we seen a description of it, and are not in a position to say whether this deposit is such; but it is known that the army worm in the latitude of Toronto, deposits its eggs during the months of August and September, and this deposit having first appeared at that season, gives room for suspicion that it is the eggs of some destructive insect. Entomologists inform us that insects place their eggs on or near the food on which the larva are to feed; and this food is generally the stems of plants or grasses. We have forwarded a sample of the grass containing the deposit to, each of the Colleges, and hope that some light may be thrown on the subject, so that if, as is supposed, this is the egg of an insect pest, our farmers may be informed as to the safest means of preventing any extensive damage. To this end we invite correspondence on the subject."

We have not seen similar eggs before and need not speculate whether they belong to a spider or an insect, for we don't know, but we have put them in a tuft of growing grass in a warm situation, and hope they will hatch out and discover their name and nature in due course. The best way to get rid of them will be to run fire over the infested land as soon as the grass stubble is dry enough in spring, or to turn a flock of turkeys or other poultry upon it.

THE Common Fern or Brake, *Pteris aquilina* of botanists, is a beautiful plant in the eye of the Artist and the Landscape Gardener, but a troublesome one to

the farmer when it infests his pastures and fields. A writer in the *London Agricultural Gazette* has studied it out thoroughly, by observation and experiment. He finds that the creeping rhizome runs for yards at a depth of 9 or 10 inches below the surface. The plough could not reach it. Digging it up with forks left enough of bits to produce a fresh crop. Then women were employed to pull up the young fronds, and the operation resulted in a late crop of fronds, which spoilt the aftermath. Finally an effectual remedy was found. In spring when the fat young unrolled fronds showed their heads above ground, they were cut off with a sharp hook, and bled, and bled, and bled, and now, on haring the soil, the rhizomata are found to be mere cases of carbonaceous matter. We regard this as an important discovery.

THE successful cultivation of PLANTS IN POTS is a matter of great interest to many of our readers. Mr. Power, the Superintendent of the City Public Gardens, has sent to us an article from the *London Journal of Horticulture* "On Potting," which he assures us contains the true secret of successful culture. And he further assures us that if the method therein described be carefully followed, there will be an end to all disappointment on the part of Amateur Gardeners in this department. We cannot find room for the article in the present number, but will publish it next month. Meantime Mr. Power has our best thanks, and will no doubt receive those of our readers after they have seen the article.

THE Earl of Onslow, in addressing his tenants on New-year's Day, said that the effect of the new Education Act would be to bring lads to the learning of agricultural work at an earlier age than hitherto. He felt that if farmers and labourers would urge upon parents the necessity of sending their children to school as early as possible, and of keeping them there, the ordinary intelligence of the Surrey lad would soon master the second standard, and he would be able to earn his living.

OUR enterprising young townsman, Chas. P. Blanchard, has been for some days in the vicinity of Montreal hunting up thoroughbred Ayrshires, and returned a few days ago with as fine a specimen of an Ayrshire bull, as can be found in the Dominion. The animal appeared quiet and tractable on the journey homewards, but when Mr. Blanchard was leading him from the Depot, the powerful animal turned upon him and most ferociously commenced to strike him with his horns, tearing his clothes into shreds. A safe retreat was at first gained behind a friendly telegraph post, but being dislodged, Charlie next fortified himself on the opposite side of a

picket-fence. Mr. Bull was defeated, and was ingloriously driven to his quarters, urged on by probing pitchforks that chased him in the rear. It was indeed a miracle that his owner escaped with his life, as he was repeatedly tossed into the air by the angry animal, and to-day, his good travelling clothes would not bring as much, from the rag man, as our own \$5.104 suit. The bull since has seemed gentle, and has displayed none of the ill-temper that he exhibited on the night of his arrival—still bulls are treacherous animals, and the owners and keepers of such cannot use too much care in handling them. This fellow was probably excited by his long travel, the noise of steam whistles and rattling of cars, and disgusted with the rough English accents that fell upon his Frenchy ear.—*Colchester Sun*.

## TREES

We offer for Spring of 1877, the largest and most complete stock in the U. S., of FRUIT TREES, Standard and Dwarf. ORNAMENTAL TREES & SHRUBS, deciduous and evergreen. ROSES a speciality—all the finest sorts. GREEN & HOT HOUSE PLANTS, including best Novelties. Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent pre-paid to customers, FREE, to others, on receipt of stamps as follows: No. 1. Fruits, with colored plates, 15c.; plain, 10c. No. 2. Ornamental Trees, col'd plate, 25c.; plain 15c. No. 3. Greenhouse, FREE. No. 4. Wholesale, FREE. No. 5. List of New Roses, FREE. Small parcels forwarded by mail when desired. Address, ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y. Feb 1

## WANTED.

AN AYRSHIRE BULL, thorough-bred, two years old, by Middleboro Agricultural Society, in Cumberland Co. Send descriptive pedigree and price to, CYPRIAN BALLARD, Sec'y of Middleboro Agricultural Society, Feb 1 Cumberland Co.

## WANTED.

BY THE PUGWASH UNION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY A THOROUGH-BRED AYRSHIRE BULL not less than two years old. Societies or parties having such to dispose of, please write to the Subscriber, giving age, description and price.

THOS. A. FRASER, Sec'y. Pugwash, Dec'r 28th, 1876. Feb 1

## WANTED.

A THOROUGH-BRED AYRSHIRE BULL about 2 years old; also, a Short Horn DURHAM of the same age. Parties having the same to dispose of will please state price, &c. Address: D. CHISHOLM, Sec'y Agricultural Society. ST. ANDREWS, Antigonish Co., Jan'y 2nd, 1877. Feb 1

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