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regulations. I trust it may commend itself to the judgment of the Central Board.

A good deal of pains have been taken by the Committee, and in some classes considerable alterations have been made from former list—presumably improvements.

Tenders have been received for the printing of the Prize-list, and the committee are anxious that it may be put in circulation at the earliest possible date. In reference to the resolutions passed by the Central Board in connection with Railway fare, etc. the committee desire me to say that, they have interviewed the principal hotel keepers, and have received their assurance that only the ordinary rates for board will be charged. Mr. Innes has given a guarantee that return tickets at one fare will be issued during the Exhibition, and that Articles and Animals that have been on Exhibition, will be returned free, provided they remain the property of the individual exhibiting them.

The forage is to be in charge of J. W. Margeson, one of the Executive, and they are determined to conduct the whole affair in such a manner as to avoid occasion for complaint at the hands of both exhibitors and visitors.

I remain yours truly,
WILLIAM EATON,
Secretary of Exhibition.

P. S. I find upon adding the list it amounts to \$6012.

Kentville, April 29th, 1885.

Dear Sir,—In dealing with the alterations and suggestions of the Central Board, in reference to the returned manuscripts of Prize List, the executive of the Council found themselves obliged to undertake a difficult and delicate task.

Aware of the extreme sensitiveness of the Municipal Council as to the gross amount of prizes to be offered—being limited to \$6000,—and anxious that as large a list as possible in each of the classes should be made, and with prizes that should not appear mean—and also wishing to avoid using numbers and fractions that would make the summing up of awards at all inconvenient—as would likely occur from a per centage reduction in all the classes, and, at the same time extremely desirous of adopting as nearly in their entirety as possible the suggestions of the Board, thus securing unanimity of feeling, they have given the matter their most careful attention, and, as will be seen by the markings in red ink, have so modified some of the prizes before offered, that, whilst including nearly all the additions suggested by the Board, they have managed not so far to exceed the \$6000 promised to be

offered as they think to raise serious objections on the part of the Municipal Council—and at the same time have so nearly complied with the suggestions of the Board as they trust will ensure their hearty acquiescence and enable them at once to present it to the Governor-in-Council for his sanction that it may at the earliest moment be placed in the hands of the printer, as it is felt that further delay in distributing the Prize Lists will be extremely prejudicial to the interests of the Exhibition.

I am, yours very truly,
WILLIAM EATON,
Sec. of Ex. Committee.

THE largest quantity of green fodder that can be produced upon an acre of ground is from a crop of fall rye cut in June, and followed immediately by corn on the same ground. If four bushels of rye are sown to the acre at least eight tons of fodder may be cut, and if it is cured green and cut when in full blossom it will make very good hay. If the corn is planted in rows three feet apart and three seeds to every foot of the row, at least fifteen to twenty tons per acre may be grown, yielding five tons of dry fodder. Oats and peas sown early will yield eight tons per acre of green fodder, and Hungarian grass, which may be sown when this crop comes off, will yield about as much, but it does not do well in our moist climate, except in dry sandy soils in warm situations. The soil must be good. A dressing of fifty bushels of wood ashes per acre would help very much in growing such fodder crops as these. The fodder will go further if ensilaged, no doubt, but this is a matter of some expense in making a silo, which is to be considered.

It will be a good day for farmers when they come to look upon landed property as something to be kept in the family and handed down from one generation to another, as is the custom in the old country. Now, our farmers have too much disposition to skim the cream and sell the skim milk, and then go on west to skim again, but with such the old saying proves true, "the rolling stone gathers no moss." Successful farmers are those who regard their land as the best possible savings bank, and invest their profits in it, increasing its fertility, and adding to its value to the next generation.

THERE is one branch of the cattle business which is safe in any event, and that is the raising of good dairy cattle of any bred. The plainsmen cannot come into competition in any way with butter, cheese and milk.

THE THOROUGHBRED CATTLE OF COLCHESTER COUNTY.

By Israel Longworth, Esq., Vice-President,
Central Board of Agriculture.

[The *Journal of Agriculture* has been careful to record every fact of importance in connection with the advancement of Agriculture in Nova Scotia during the last twenty years; and, in accordance with this practice, we now transfer to our columns, a series of papers that have appeared in successive issues of the *Morning Herald*, from the pen of one eminently qualified to be the Historian of the Bovine Aristocracy of the famous old County of Colchester. The Agriculturists and Stock breeders of the Province, and particularly the inhabitants of the County, owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Longworth for this carefully prepared and ably presented statement of the several herds of the respective breeds. His descriptions present a perfect picture of the streams of "Blue Blood" that now flow through the county and ensure a rapid improvement in the dairy and beef races upon which the farmers so much depend. Let us hope that the Longworth papers may be only the first of a series of "County Cattle Histories" that will in time embrace the whole Province.—Ed. J. of A.]

I.—THE SHORT HORN DURHAMS OF COLCHESTER.

LORNDALE TRURO, April 24.—By the census of 1881 Colchester owned 28,131 head of neat cattle, being largely in excess of every other county in the province, except Pictou, which returned 29,932. Considering the very general attention that has been given for many years to the improvement of farm stock in the former county, and also in view of the fact that neither of the fine agricultural districts of Annapolis and Kings approaches it in cattle nearer than 7,000 head, whilst Hants is 4,000 further off, and Inverness and Cumberland, the nearest, are each 2,000 behind, it may be fairly assumed that this class of animals in Colchester is not surpassed in purity of blood and market value by that of any other county in Nova Scotia. This result, so credible to Colchester, has been accomplished in various ways, and by the intelligent enterprise of a great many persons. The Board of Agriculture as now constituted, was organized the eleventh of August, 1864, under the act of that year. Its principal work has been to encourage the formation of agricultural societies in the rural districts, in order to promote better husbandry, and to scatter improved farm stock of all kinds, over Nova Scotia. Shortly afterwards, societies were formed in this

county, eleven now being operated by 457 members, chiefly farmers. They began to improve the cattle by procuring the highest grade bulls, favoring the short horn Durham and Ayrshire breeds, and purchasing thoroughbred males from time to time, as importations were made by the board. For several years they have, with hardly an exception, kept one or more pedigree bulls, and a spirit has been diffused among the members, to get into pure stock. In many instances this desire has been attained; and the same thing has also been accomplished in several cases by private enterprise, stimulated no doubt by the action of the board and the societies. As the "N. S. register of thoroughbred cattle" has not been published, and the animals recorded are known only to the registrar, and their respective owners, (unless it may be the members of the assembly who lately had the opportunity of perusing it upon the table of the house, having such information) it cannot be expected, in a county like Colchester, comprising 837,000 acres, stretching from Musquodoboit to Harrington's river, and lying between the Shubenacadie and Tatamagouche Bay, that all of the pure bred animals are known to one individual. We can, therefore, at most, in response to the request of your Mr. Dennis for an article on the subject, only attempt to refer briefly to their introduction, in connection with the names of some of the leading breeders and their present herds.

The first knowledge our farmers acquired of the great value of Short Horn Durhams, is due to the enterprise of New Brunswick. About sixty-five years ago, a very superior bull of this breed was landed at Halifax for the border county in that province. He was led to his destination via Colchester. On reaching Onslow, his feet having become sore, his keeper arranged with William McNutt, father of John D. McNutt, the well-known Truro lawyer, to board him till fit to resume the journey. The next spring some of Mr. McNutt's cows dropped half bred Durham calves, the stock of which remained on the farm, when it passed to his son, James B. McNutt, the present owner. Forty-six years afterwards, the McNutt cows bred to Sir Gaspard and Jock, the first Durham bulls introduced by the Onslow agricultural society, had finer calves than the general run of cows in the neighborhood, a circumstance attributed by the oldest inhabitants to the blood of the New Brunswick bull inherited by their dams, a fact of which the present generation would have remained ignorant had not the difference in breeding been so apparent as to warrant the conclusion, so suggestive of the experience of breeders, 'that blood will tell.' Several of the

McNutt heifers were famed for their size, and one fed by James Norris became the largest and fattest ever exhibited at a provincial exhibition. Robert Putnam of Fort Belcher farm may be regarded as the earliest breeder of Short Horn Durhams in Colchester. He began by crossing the stock from a high grade Durham heifer, imported by the Board from Ontario in 1866, with pure bred bulls kept by the Onslow agricultural society. She was then over two years old, by the imported bull Balco No. 34 Canada, raised by S. Beattie, Markham. Her dam got the first prize that year in grade cows at the Upper Canada provincial exhibition. She was by imported Prince of Wales, 18630 English, 5100 American, which at one of the provincial exhibitions gained the Prince of Wales prize of \$60, together with the gold medal, for the best bull of any age or breed, the first prize for the best Durham bull of any age, and many other prizes. Mr. Putnam has now a fine herd of at least twelve females and one male. He is one of our most enterprising and intelligent farmers, and his farm in every respect is second to no other in the county. It bears a name suggestive of stirring times 'in the early history of the province.' Tourists who visit Truro about the end of June will be well repaid for a seven miles' drive to it, down the Onslow side of the bay. They will find much in the husbandry of Fort Belcher to remind them that the triumphs of peace are far more important than those of war. For several years John B. Fraser, who formerly resided on the Colchester side of the Shubenacadie river, was the leading breeder of short horns, and he gained for our cattle more than a provincial reputation. In a return sent to the Board of Agriculture, February, 1878, his herd consisted of the following animals: Bull—2nd Gwynne of the Forest; cows—Rose Gwynne 4th, Cambridge Witch, Fortune Teller, Lady Mary, Colchester Queen and Daisy Dean. At the provincial exhibition held in Truro, October, 1878, Mr. Fraser's Durhams took three first, two second, and one third prize, amounting to \$110, inclusive of \$40 for second best herd. In February, 1879, he returned to the Board, in addition to the cows returned the previous year, the following animals: Eliza Stewart, May Rose, Snow Ball, Colchester Prince, Earl of Dufferin, and Lord Windsor. At the provincial exhibition held in Halifax, September of that year, this herd took the first prize of \$50 and nine other prizes, amounting in all to \$155; Charles F. Eaton's ranking second, and Edwin Chase's third. In February, 1880, Mr. Fraser's herd was made up of bulls: Snow Ball, Earl of Dufferin, Lord Windsor; and cows and

heifers: Princess, Rose Gwynne 4th, Lady Mary, Colchester Queen, May Rose, Eliza Stewart, Rose, Laura, Daisy, and Isabella. At the provincial exhibition held in Kentville the fall of that year it received first and five other prizes, amounting to \$105. About two years ago business reverses caused Mr. Fraser to leave the province, when his fine herd was sold. It is gratifying however to know that many superior Durhams in Colchester are descended from some of the prize animals that at one time comprised the most valuable herd known to Nova Scotia.

Colonel William M. Blair, of Onslow, M. P. P., has been one of our earliest and principal breeders of Ayrshires and Durhams. He has, perhaps, more than any other person, been instrumental in improving the different breeds of cattle in the county. As the secretary or chairman of county, district or provincial exhibition committees; the originator of the Onslow cheese manufacturing company; the second president of the Onslow agricultural society; and the chief officer of the grange movement in Nova Scotia, he has had large opportunities for inducing his brother farmers to improve their herds, which he has not failed to use, besides setting a good example upon his own farm. In 1878-79 and '80 the colonel owned several Ayrshire cows; and about the year 1879 he imported from Ontario two short horn cows, and subsequently owned a fine herd of that breed. He recently, however, parted with several of his choicest animals to a new neighbor, who was bound to start with the best stock.

The writer was the first to breed Durhams in Truro, having bought the imported cow Maid of Oxford 4th from the Board in October, 1876. She was sired by Lord Waterloo 2nd, of the Waterloo tribe, and her dam was Maid of Oxford 2nd, by 7th Duke of York. Seventh Duke of York, bred by Colonel Gunter, of the Duchess tribe, was one of the most celebrated sires on record. There are now upon Lorndale farm after the stock of this fine cow, sired by good pedigree bulls, one cow and two heifers, and three bulls have been sold. In addition to raising these animals, the writer joined John Smith, Albert Flemming and Albert Doggett, in the purchase of the short horn bull King Dodds, brought from Ontario in 1879. Called after the celebrated anti-Scott Act lecturer, he did more in two years to improve the character of the quadrupeds of Truro, than his namesake ever did for the bipeds of Ontario.

Thomas Dunlap, of Lower Truro, who occupies a large and valuable hay farm, has bred Durhams for several years. This herd consists of cows: Red Lily, Violet, Lucy and Roseberry; and bulls: Rob

Roy, Young Ebor and Earl of Surrey, one of which is for sale. Among other breeders mention may be made of James Clark, Tatamagouche; the late Edmund C. Munro, of Onslow; Albert Flemming of Truro; and, though perhaps never a breeder of pure stock, from the great interest he took for many years in aiding and encouraging the agricultural society in his district to keep no bull but pedigree Durhams, Francis R. Parker, of Shubenacadie may be said to have done much towards raising the cattle of that part of the country to the Durham standard. There are doubtless others whose names should be given in this connection. There is one however, who, though but a short time in the country, having taken the place John B. Fraser formerly occupied—the leading breeder of Durhams in Colchester,—whose name must not be omitted. Indeed, the excellent herd of Arthur F. Gurney, and his mode of farming, at Wick House, Onslow, deserve more than a passing notice. We gladly furnish the following particulars for our closing note upon a breed of cattle that occupies a very large place in the estimation of farmers all over the world, and which, for beef purposes, has never been excelled.

BULL—King Arthur, bred by C. C. Gregory, Antigonish, dam Daisy Dean, a splendid imported cow, sire Earl Goodwin. King Arthur has taken two prizes at district exhibitions, and also took prizes at provincial and Dominion exhibitions in 1883. He is now thirty-three months old.

Cows:—(1) Rose Gwynne 4th, of the well known Gwynne tribe; (2) Sarah; (3) Cherry, a prize winner, bred by Colonel W. M. Blair, M. P. P.; (4) Lady Mary 2nd, dam Lady Mary, a magnificent cow imported from England, of very high pedigree, probably the best Durham cow in the provinces, and a prize winner.

HEIFERS—(1) Beauty; (2) Lorna Doone; and (4) Lady Mary 3rd, all very promising and of good pedigree.

HEIFER CALVES—(1) Cherry Blossom, dam Cherry; (2) Belle of Wick, dam Sarah. Both sired by King Arthur.

BULL CALF, heir of Gwynne, dam Rose Gwynne 5th, sire King Arthur.

Also two YOUNG BULLS for sale, viz: (1) Earl of Onslow, twenty months old; dam Cherry, sire Jock, a first prize winner at provincial exhibition, 1883; (2) Island Chieftain, fifteen months old, bred at government stock farm, P. E. Island, of high pedigree and good promise.

Mr. Gurney intends to carry out the system which he partially adopted last summer, of keeping his herd of short horns tied up under cover and feeding them on green crops sown in rotation,

viz, fall rye, peas, oats and vetches, and fodder corn. He also purposes sowing fourteen acres of oats and trifolium to cut green for winter fodder. Mr. Gurney has now been settled in this province about two years. He engages in all the work of the farm himself, and is well satisfied with Nova Scotia as a field for English farmers. A young gentleman from England has just joined him to learn farming, with a view to settling ultimately on a farm of his own. At the district exhibition, held at Amherst last fall, Mr. Gurney exhibited short horn Durhams, pigs, vegetables, &c., and won fifteen prizes—one being for the best collection of roots and vegetables. We are glad to learn that there seems every probability of more English gentlemen of capital settling as farmers in Nova Scotia. Three have recently come, through Mr. Gurney's efforts. One of them has acquired a large farm, where he is doing well, having last winter hauled some three thousand loads of kelp on to his land, and prepared for extensive farming operations this year.

II.—THE AYRSHIRE CATTLE OF COLCHESTER.

LORNDAL, Truro, May 2.—To Hiram Hyde, the leading stage proprietor in pre-railway times, belongs the credit of having brought the first pure bred Ayrshire bull into the county, and it is very much to be regretted that this, as well as some others of Mr. Hyde's numerous private enterprises, did not prove as beneficial to himself, as they became important to the province. About the year 1849 the late John Taylor, of Pictou, imported from Scotland a thoroughbred Ayrshire heifer in calf to a bull of that breed after the best milking stock in the land of Scott and Burns. The calf, to Mr. Taylor's disgust, turned out to be a bull, and he offered it for sale. Mr. Hyde, hearing that such an animal was in the market, asked three of his neighbour farmers to join him in the purchase, for the improvement of the dairy stock of Truro and vicinity. They assented to his proposal, and he paid a large price for the calf, as calves sold in those days, and brought him to Truro. After keeping him several months, Mr. Hyde requested his friends to contribute their share of his cost, and to take their turn in feeding him; but they had changed their minds; hay was a light crop that season, and they did think the investment would be profitable. The bull, however, did not suffer from loss of friends. Mr. Hyde kept him three or four years, *pro bono publico*, and then sold him for thirty dollars to Ebenezer Fulton of Middle Stewiacke, who, after keeping him for a short period, let James Page of Amherst have him for one hundred and

twenty dollars. Mr. Hyde entered him, when a yearling, at a county exhibition, but the judges did not consider him equal to the scrubs in competition. While they marched proudly home with first and second prize tickets on their necks, the only well bred animal in Colchester had to return, like "Little Bo Peep's sheep," unhonored and unsung. During Mr. Page's ownership, one day the bull was tethered in a field, when an old Scotch gentleman, in passing, was so astonished at seeing such a fine animal in America that he called upon the owner to ascertain his history. After obtaining the information sought, the Scotchman exclaimed, "Mon, ye dinna ken what ye hae got there; your bull is worth 300 guineas." The second Ayrshire bull owned inside the bounds of the then village and present town of Truro, was introduced by a syndicate of fifteen persons it fell to my lot to form in November, 1868. On the 20th of that month he was brought by William Bell from Maitland, in a scow across the Shubenacadia river to Black Rock, without any of the entangling consequences to the owners that resulted in the trial of the celebrated causes "Bullum vs. Boatman," "Boatman vs. Bullum." This bull is known as Reform No. 7 on the Nova Scotia Herd Register. He was purchased from the late Captain Charles Cox of Maitland, to whom he had been sent in one of his ships, a present from a relative in Scotland. The captain, knowing more about handling vessels than bulls, gladly disposed of him after two years acquaintance. Reform paid for his keep in Truro, till January, 1871, when he was sold to Isaac Blair, for the Tatamagouche agricultural society, and the members of the syndicate received a dividend of \$2.63 a-piece, and squared their account, by debiting the amount they were out of pocket against the improvements to the dairy stock from two years services of such an animal.

Any account of the breeding of Ayrshires in Colchester that does not make special reference to the incalculable benefits that have accrued, and are accruing to the dairy interest of Nova Scotia at the hands of Jonathan and Charles P. Blanchard, father and son, the former and present proprietor of Hillside farm, Truro, would be like presenting "Bradbury's Cantata of Esther," and omitting the queen and "Zeresh." The first introduction of thorough-bred stock upon this farm was a pair of Ayrshire calves—a male and female—purchased in 1854 from Mr. McPherson, at that time owner of the Mortimer farm, outside of Pictou town. No stock was raised from this pair, but the bull was used on the place and in the neighborhood for a few years with good results.

In 1858, an Ayrshire bull of the Jardine stock, was brought from St. John. This bull, named Napoleon, was a very neat and fine boned animal, but deficient in size. His stock, however, were medium sized and handsome, and the cows were good milkers. Between 1861 and 1869 three Alderney bulls of the Cunard breed were used, bringing good milking stock, commanding a ready sale. Up to this time no attempt had been made to keep the cattle pure, but it was now determined to confine the breeding entirely to Ayrshires, consequently a young cow and heifer imported by the Board of Agriculture were procured to start with. These were bred for a few years to the imported bulls "Reform" and "Young Prince of Wales," the latter being a superior animal. In the October number of the JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, for the year 1869, the editor stated that "Jonathan Blanchard of Truro has lately secured a number of pure Ayrshires, and means to take the trouble to keep them pure. He has obtained some of the Gibb stock, imported two years ago by the Board of Agriculture, and likewise some of the Jardine stock, and, as one of the Esson bulls is located at Truro, he has now the material for a fair start. We have no doubt that in the course of a year or two Mr. Blanchard's herd will attract the attention of our farmers, and we hope that others who are in a favorable position will be induced to follow his example. We want a few enterprising men of intelligence and capital to enter upon the breeding of pure stock, in order, amongst other things, to kill the prevailing idea that nothing is good that is not brought from some other country."

The subsequent history of breeding cattle at Hillside farm, and the excellent reputation they have made for their owner as a leading breeder of the highest type of Ayrshires in Canada, more than verifies the hopeful predictions made by Doctor Lawson in 1869. In 1876 the cows "Blyth" and "Mar. Duchess," imported by the board, were sold at auction and purchased (prices \$200 and \$235 respectively.) They were splendid cows, and fine animals. The same year the bull "Bismarck," reputed the finest in Ontario, was obtained. He was kept for three seasons. His place was supplied by the bull "Lord Clyde," bred by N. S. Whitney, of Montreal. At the same time were purchased from Mr. Whitney two of his best cows—probably the finest specimens of Ayrshires ever brought into the province. One of them carried off first prize in her class at the Dominion exhibition at Halifax. Both were in the herd which took first prize, and all the other prizes for Ayrshire cows (four in number) were obtained by this herd. Two young bulls, "Buckingham 2nd" and

"Curtis," have since been purchased from Mr. Whitney, one of which is now the stock bull on the farm. Other purchases of females have occasionally been made when considered advisable. There have been sold altogether between seventy-five and eighty pure bred animals distributed chiefly through Nova Scotia, but a few have gone to New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Bermuda. There are now on the premises three males and sixteen females. The milking qualities of the cows have been tested occasionally and found to be good. Some have run as high as 55 lbs. per day. Indeed one cow now owned in Inverness County, but bred here, has made a record of 60 lbs. of milk per day, and has averaged during the summer 50 lbs. which gave over 2 lbs. butter. From 1st November, 1883, to 1st November, 1884, the Hillside farm herd, consisting of fourteen cows, yielded 90,525 lbs. of milk, being an average of 6,466 pounds to each for twelve months. A further idea of the great value of one of Mr. Blanchard's Ayrshire cows may be obtained from an obituary notice of a celebrated female of his splendid herd, that appeared in 1882 in the *Truro Guardian*: "Lady Franklin," winner of first prize at Dominion exhibition, Halifax, 1881, over 30 other competitors. This cow had her first calf on the 4th Oct., 1881, and her last calf on the 20th of September, 1882. During the year she gave over 4,000 quarts of milk. When fresh in milk she gave 22½ quarts per day. She gave her own weight in twenty days. The milk was sold for the Halifax market at three cents per quart, and realized during the year over \$120."

The late John A. McCurdy of Brookside farm, Onslow, son of Hon. David McCurdy, whose untimely death two years since, was a public calamity, was a most successful breeder of Ayrshires, and his large and valuable herd, which contained many prize animals, was very nearly equal in merit to that of Hillside farm. These splendid animals have recently been sold at auction and scattered in different directions. It is to be hoped that some of them, in the hands of as intelligent, industrious and practical an agriculturist as their late owner, will form the beginning of as good a herd as the one that proved such an attraction to visitors at Brookside farm. Among other breeders of Ayrshires may be mentioned John W. McCurdy, of Onslow; William Sutherland, of Truro; Thomas B. Smith, of Clarkvale; and William A. and Alfred Hamilton, of Brookfield; nearly all of whom have several fine animals. This breed is now getting well established, and is much thought of by many of our leading farmers.

III.—THE JERSEY CATTLE OF COLCHESTER.

LORNDALE, TRURO, May 11.—The cattle of the island of Jersey, though of later introduction in their pure state than either the short horn Durham or Ayrshires breeds, have been favorably known in Colchester for many years, from high grade specimens after the importations of Collins, Cunard and Duffus. Animals of this stock, both male and female, have found their way, in times past, to different parts of the county, from the valley of the Stewiacke to the settlement of Economy. In Truro splendid samples may still be seen on the premises of Hiram Hyde, in the stables of ex-Governor Archibald; and, if the rich cream and gilt-edged butter one occasionally encounters at the hospitable board of Serivelshy Manor, are any criteria of good milkers, O. C. Cumming's cows, Bunchy and Sadie, are worthy representatives of the stock of the three Halifax gentlemen whose names are indelibly engraven upon the best dairy cattle of Nova Scotia. But, invaluable as high grade Jerseys are for domestic purposes, to the breeder of pure stock they have no special commercial value. For breeding purposes, pedigree animals are desired, and more especially those that are eligible for registration upon the American Jersey cattle club herd register. Registration alone however, is not everything. The best pedigrees are sought after, and animals whose relationship can be traced to the queen of American Jerseys, or the leading Canadian cow, are the most highly prized. To the old times slip shod farmer, who persists in keeping the meanest specimens of the old breed of cows (known as native cattle or scrub stock,) on the principle that a cow is a cow, an account of the butter record of these world famous Jerseys must prove very suggestive. If lost upon such a one, however, it may be cited as an incentive to good breeding for the encouragement of those who are now paying more or less attention to this breed, by whom it will no doubt be regarded as an attainable standard of excellence. The Breeders' Gazette, of Chicago, publishes a sketch of the imported Jersey cow, Princess 2nd, 8046, which has astonished Jersey circles by yielding 46 lbs. and 12½ ozs. salted butter for the week ending March 1. The test was made under the auspices of the American Jersey cattle club, and is therefore reliable. It beats the butter producing record of the celebrated Jersey 'Mary Anne St. Lambert,' 9770, which, on a test, produced 35 lbs. 12½ ozs. butter in 7 days. 'Princess' is the property of S. M. Shoemaker, of Stevenson, Maryland. She was dropped in 1877 and sold in New York in 1879, for \$4,800. She was tested first in 1884, for seven days, and during that test yielded 323

lbs. of milk, which produced 27 lbs. 10 oz. salted butter. During the last wonderful test 'Princess' received as food per day, 22 qts. ground oats, 15 qts. per meal, 2 qts. linseed oilcake, 1 qt. wheat bran—total 40 qts., besides carrots, beets, and good clover hay. Her appetite was constantly good, and in fact she seemed always ready to eat more. During the test 6.4—10 lbs. of milk were required to make a pound of butter.'

As obtrusion is no part of the writer's creed, should any person in Colchester have owned a pure bred Jersey earlier than April 1875, when he purchased "Round Robin," No. 19, N. S. R., from William Duffus, he will gladly make the correction. This bull is historical in another respect. He was named after the incident that elevated Mather B. Desbrisay to the speakership of the assembly. In July 1878 'Zaidee of Lorndale,' No. 18, N. S. R., was bought from the late James B. Duffus. She was sired by 'Round Robin,' and Mr. Duffus's cow Belle, imported from Jersey, was her grand dam. A third purchase was made in 1878, of the heifer calf Oriole of Hillcrest, 7276, imported by the Board of Agriculture from D. A. Watrous, New York. The following year the bull calf Ajax of Lorndale, 14181, of the same stock, was obtained from Edward Blanchard. The writer has since disposed of three females and several males, and has on hand the following animals, viz :

Females:—Zaidee of Lorndale, 18 N. S. R.
Zaidee of Lorndale, 2nd, 62, N. S. R.
Oriole of Lorndale, 2nd, 63 N. S. R.
& A. I. C. C.

Myra of Lorndale (calf not yet registered, out of Zaidée of Lorndale, 18.) Also, a bull calf lately purchased from Harry Townsend, solid color and black-tongue, out of Miss Miggs, 8499, by Velpeau, 2146, the sire of A. C. Thompson's 23 lb. cow Mulberry Maud, 12129, valued at \$4,000. Velpeau is full of the blood of Mary Ann, of St. Lambert, through Victor Hugo, 196.

Hitherto Edwd. Blanchard, of Bible Hill, Truro, has been the most extensive breeder of Jerseys in Colchester. In the autumn of 1878 the Board of Agriculture obtained from W. B. Dinsmore, New York, two yearling bulls and four heifers. These were sold by auction at Truro. Two of the yearling heifers went to Mr. Blanchard, and one to John B. Calkin. In the spring Mr. Blanchard added to his purchase Mr. Calkin's heifer, now a cow, and her heifer calf. The produce of the other two heifers in calves were a bull and heifer, so that in 1879 there were three cows and as many calves, viz :—

Rustic Russy	8501
Jade	6498
Ligna, 5th	6494
Juliet Bonair	8850
Judy Bonair	19442
Ajax of Lorndale	14181

The same year the herd was increased by a full-grown bull from Mrs. Jones, of Brockville, Ontario, 'Antelope,' 1927; and the famous bull calf 'Romeo Debonair,' from R. H. Stephens, Montreal. Romeo sired the heifer Lady Montague, 24244 out of Judy Bonair (1880) and Antelope sired Ligna Debonair, (heifer): Abdurrahman and Louis Debonair, (bulls). The calves dropped in 1881 were Miss Jersey Blood; Lalla Rookh; and Virginia. In 1882 one bull calf, 'Khedive,' out of Judy Bonair. In 1883 bull calf Gambetta Debonair, out of Lady Montague, sired by Gambetta French, one of the bulls imported by the Board in 1878. This bull, afterwards proving uncertain, was sold for beef. In 1883 one cow 'Dairy Queen,' Maine State Register; and one 'Hebron Lass,' Nova Scotia Register, were added to this herd, now very much reduced by sales. From these and the bull Chief of the Island 4338, there are two fine heifer calves, 'Chief's Hebe,' and 'Queen Orloffine.'

George W. Boggs, late station master at Bedford, was a breeder of Jerseys, contemporaneous with Mr. Blanchard. The stock became so numerous at Bedford, that, about five years ago, he was obliged to rent the farm of the late Isaac N. Archibald, at Bible Hill, Truro, and place his herd upon it, under the care of his father, William B. Boggs, who formerly farmed at Lower Steviacke. In the fall of 1882, finding that the attention required for Jerseys conflicted with his railway duties, Mr. Boggs sold his herd at auction, on the Truro exhibition grounds. They went for small prices, their great value being then unknown. It has since transpired that some of them were half sisters of Mary Anne of St. Lambert, and, after a very few cows, are peerless upon the continent, and it is questionable whether the bull Oscar of St. Lambert 11547, then a calf, sold to J. S. Hart of Saybrook stock farm Whyecomagh, Cape Breton, the king of Jersey breeders in Nova Scotia, for about \$7.50, and for which \$7,000 has lately been refused, has any superior in America.

Robert H. Edwards, of Truro, is the owner of a very valuable herd of A. J. C. C. cattle, which dates its existence from October, 1884. At the head of this herd stands the bull Chief of the Island, 4338, by Orloff, a grand son of Victor Hugo, 197. Then come the cows:

1. Susette 3rd, 7727, imported, by Prince of Cuton, out of Susette, a grand daughter of Albert, 44, Solid color, black tongue and switch, 7 years.

2. Oriole of Lorndale by Ajax of Lorndale 14181, out of Oriole of Hillcrest 7276—solid light fawn, 4 years old, a fine milker.

3. Jade 6498, light fawn, solid color, black tongue and switch 7 years.

4. Brenda Hill 26876, bred by A. J. Hill, St. Stephen, N. B., by Whisker 4894 out of Harriet Hill 26479; broken color, 3 years.

5. Isabella Nicholson 25716—four past, 1st prize St. John Dominion exhibition.

Also a bull calf from Oriole of Lorndale, by the Duke of Clarence, by Barry Eddington; to which has been added, within a day or two, the yearling bull Beelzebub, recently advertised in the HERALD for sale by Harry Townsend, the well known Nova Scotia stockman, who is doing as much to create a taste for fine cattle in Colchester as he has done for the county of Pictou.

Though the last to take the Jersey fever, Alderman John H. McKay, M.D., hitherto better known as a physician than a stock-raiser, has succeeded in collecting a lot of young animals which, when matured, will constitute the leading herd of Jerseys in Colchester, and one of the very best this side of Montreal. In the selection, the doctor has either availed himself of the experience of previous breeders, or made it apparent that he inherits the taste for good animals possessed by his father. At one of the earliest county exhibitions, in the time of Doctor Forrester, the late William McKay, of the Railway hotel, Truro, took the first prize for the best milch cow, and his horse, Old Pat, long known as the best roadster in Colchester—the first as a carriage horse at an exhibition subsequently held in Onslow. The fine animals constituting the Doctor's herd are :—

Bull—Sir Garnet Poyis, by Romeo De Bonair, out of Lalla Rookh.

Heifers—(1.) Gladolia's daughter, by Golden Lion, out of Gladolia.

(2.) Allbright, by Velpeau, 2146, out of a daughter of Velpeau. This heifer is inbred to Velpeau the sire of Mulberry Maud, the celebrated butter cow.

(3.) Stony Croft Maid, by Barcus, out of Maid of Rocky Farm, sired by Velpeau.

(4.) Lady Mandrian, by Chief of the Island, 4338, out of Juliet.

(5.) Maid of Colchester, by Bella's Centennial, out of Island Maid, a daughter of Velpeau.

Cow—(1.) Island Maid, by Velpeau, nearly full sister of Mulberry Maud.

Doctor McKay has been offered the cost of his herd and a thousand dollars besides, but he is one of those individuals who prefer a \$50,000 bird in the bush to a \$1,000 one in the hand. He has shown his good sense by not sacrificing his future golden prospects, and instead of selling 'the hen that lays the golden egg,' has added to his already exceedingly valuable herd the fine cow Floss of Deer Foot, 15334, by the Czar, the pick of a splendid lot of ten Jerseys just imported

from Sherbrooke, Quebec, by Harry Townsend.

Before closing this sketch of the breeding of pure cattle in Colchester, there are perhaps, other breeders whose services to this department of agriculture should not be lost sight of. The late Mr. McCulloch of Lower Stoviacke, who formerly resided in Halifax, at his death owned a few thoroughbred Jerseys; and Andrew Kirkpatrick of Shubenacadie, has bred Jerseys for several years, but, although possessing grazing lands in this county, his operations belong to Hants rather than Colchester. Conductor George W. McCully, having recovered from the fever, has sold his fine cow and heifer; and Doctor McLeod of Economy has shown signs of convalescence by letting Woodberry Fulton of Bass River, have his splendid Maine State Register Jersey cow for a large price.

Thomas B. Smith of Clarkville, has at the head of his large and valuable herd of grade Ayrshire and Jersey cows, the Jersey bull Caesar of Lornedale; while Gloncairn of Lornedale, is located at Great Village; and since the fall of 1882, Bon Hampton of Hill Crest, 3240, imported by the Board in 1878, has been the stock bull on the farm of William C. Hallet, East Mountain, Onslow.

In addition to the breeds referred to in these papers, mention may be made of two very fine pure Guernsey cows and one bull, among the cattle upon the farm at Salmon River, owned by W. J. Anderton, son-in-law to W. J. Vieth, of Halifax; as well as of another Guernsey bull lately sold by Mr. Anderton to Edward Blanchard. Also, that Joseph C. Mahon is now in Holland purchasing a herd of cattle, to start his son James Irving Mahon, as a stock man on the Park Farm, Bible Hill, Truro, whose name, in any future account of our thoroughbreds must appear alongside of those of Messrs. Page, of Amherst, the Cameron brothers of New Glasgow, and the honourable Mr. Justice Weatherbe, as the first introducers of the celebrated Holstein breed into Nova Scotia.

ISRAEL LONGWORTH.

THE tribal names of Short Horns are thus referred to in the *Michigan Farmer*: The word "tribe," as generally used, means an aggregate of families that are the descendants of some well-known progenitor. In sacred history we read of the descendants of the sons of Jacob as being of the tribe of Benjamin, of the tribe of Levi, etc. Chambers says, in speaking of the customs of some of the native tribes of men, that "kinship is reckoned through females only, so that children are accounted of the stock of

their mother." Short horn breeders have imitated this custom in their naming of the families and tribes of their cattle.

There is no general rule by which we can tell in all instances to what tribe an animal properly belongs as soon as we see the pedigree, although one accustomed to the study of Short-horn history usually can tell at a glance. We will make mention of some of the best known tribes, and tell from whence they get their name; and the young student (for a student one must be to excel,) can begin to get an insight into the system of tribal naming of Short-horns.

According to the best authorities the Princess tribe is descended from a cow bred by Mr. Stephenson, of Ketting, England, in 1739. This is the earliest Short-horn cow that is known to be the foundation dam of any tribe, the record of which can be traced in an unbroken line. Her great—great—great—great—great—great—great granddaughter was bred by R. Colling, sired by the bull Favorite (252) out of a cow by Favorite (225,) and called Princess (bred in 1800.) This cow Princess was sold by Mr. Colling to Sir Henry Vane Tempest, who in turn bred her back to her sire and grandsire, producing the cow Anne Boleyn, the descendants of which have been called of the Princess tribe since that date.

This cow Princess was also bred to Phenomenon (491) and produced the cow Nell Gwynne, the ancestress of the Gwynne branch of the Princess tribe, a family that has been held in very high esteem in England.

All the tribes that have risen to considerable distinction in England have retained their tribal name after coming to this country. Notable are the different members of the Bates tribe that are known and recognized by their tribal name the world over, wherever the Short-horns are bred and appreciated. Of these tribes the Duchesses are the descendants of Duchess by Daisy bull (186.) The Barringtons are descended from Lady Barrington by son of Herdsman (304.) The Kirklevingtons from a cow owned by Mr. Thomas Bates, but the name was not given the tribe until her great granddaughter was bred by the Messrs. Bell (Mr. Bates' tenants) and named after Mr. Bates' farm, which he called Kirklevington. The Wild Eyes tribe are the descendants of the cow Wild Eyes, bought by Mr. Bates of P. Parrington.

The Waterloo tribe descended from a cow bought by Mr. Bates at Thorpe, in Durham. The Oxfords, the most noted of the Bates tribes, aside from the Duchesses, are descendants from the Matchem cow through the Oxford

Premium cow by Duke of Cleveland (1937.)

Of the so-called Bell Bates tribes we have a large number descended from the cow Hilpa, imported by George Vail, Troy, N. Y., from Thomas Bell, Kirklevington farm, England. They are usually called Hilpas. This cow was sired by Cleveland Lad (3407), and she has a full sister called Harmless, that is also the ancestress of a well-known and highly esteemed tribe. Another is the Placea, descended from a cow of Mr. Bates called Place, sired by son of 2nd Hu'back (2683). Among the Bell Bates cattle that are well and favorably known are Bell Duchesses, a branch of a tribe called Filberts, but known in England as Fletchers, called Bates' Fletchers tribe, that have been used to cross on some of the best herds both in England and America. The bull, Clifton Duke (23580), that sired the 7th Duchess of Airdrie, was of this tribe.

Of the tribes that have only an American name, there is a rule, that is becoming quite general, to give them a tribal name after the imported cow. The descendants from imported Young Mary, by Jupiter (2170), are called Young Marys; from imported Rose of Sharon, by Belviders (1706), are called Rose of Sharon; from imported Young Phyllis, by Fairfax (1023), are called Young Phyllises; from imported Adelaide, by Magnum Bonum (2243,) are called Adelaides, &c. It is pretty generally a safe way to look over a pedigree, and if it is not of a recognized tribe bearing an English name, to glance down the line of dams and see the name of the imported cow. If the pedigree does not trace to an imported cow or an importation made by some one, it is said to trace to the woods, and is called a "Woods" pedigree. If the pedigree traces to an importation made by some one, and the name of the imported cow is not given, it is said to trace to a "lost record." The pedigrees in these cases have been lost after the cattle arrived in this country.

It costs the ranchmen of Montana about fourteen dollars transportation to ship young stock from Illinois and Iowa from the ranches and return them as beef cattle two years afterwards.

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Also, one calf of the 25th of Feb. 1883, a grandson of the celebrated Ayrshire Cow "Lady Franklin," a real beauty, will be sold at a reasonable price, or would be willing to exchange for a heifer, of either Ayrshire, Jersey, or of other dairy stock.

Also for sale, some Light Brahma fowls: first class Stock. Apply to

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several bags of which still remain unsold.—Notice is hereby given that the same may be obtained at the rate of \$2.50 per bushel. Orders, with the cash, should be sent to JACK & BELL, Pickford & Black's Wharf, Halifax. No less quantity than a bushel can be sold.

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All registered in the New Nova Scotia Herd Book.
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A Grade Polled Angus Bull, fourteen months old, sired by imported bull "King of Diamonds," and out of a well bred Durham Cow. Colour jet black with white legs, every way a fine specimen of the Polled Angus breed.

D. H. NEWCOMB,
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