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

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

VOL. III.

HALIFAX, N. S., JUNE, 1878.

No. 16.

ADDITIONS TO NOVA SCOTIA
STOCK REGISTER.

SEJRT-HORN BULL.

CCCXLII.—KENNEBEC CHIEF. Calved April 25th, 1875. Colour, red and white, Sire Barron of Fairview 2nd, 13431. Dam Namebcka by Wacusett Chief, 62793.

gr d Myra Belle by Minister 5019.
g g r d Windsor Belle by Powhatton 829.
g g r d Red Romp by Agate 2.
g g g r d Romp by Enchanter (372).
g g g r d Rachel by imp. Washington (1566).
g g g g r d Panzy by Blaize (76).

Sold by S. G. Otis, to James Paterson for Aylesford Agricultural Society, November 17th, 1877.

JERSEY HEIFER.

CXXX.—ISLAND BELLE. Calved March 23rd, 1878. Bred by George M. Patten, Hebron, Yarmouth. Colour, pale fawn with white patches. The property of B. H. Ruggles, Esq., Westport, Digby. Sire Darling 1371, American Jersey Cattle Club.

Dam Nellie by Tyler, imported by Yarmouth Society.

gr d Bess Butler 2nd by Ned, imported by Hebron Society.

g g r d Bess Butler by Bob, imported by Hebron Society.

g g g r d a native cow, served by a bull imported by the late Thos. Killane in cow from England, pure bred Jersey.

DEVON BULL CALVES.

CXCIV.—SIR GEORGE CATHCART. calved 16th March, 1878. Bred by Col. Laurie, Oakfield.

Sire President 121, gr. s., Hartland 2nd. Dam Princess Dorothea 124 by Napier 156.

gr d Beatrice 159.
g g r d Violet 2426 Eng.

CXCV.—GENERAL WINDHAM. Calved March 19th, 1878. Bred by Col. Laurie, Oakfield.

Sire President 121, gr. s., Hartland 2nd. Dam Myrtle 132 by Havelock 106.

gr d Primrose 102 by Wilmot 160.
g g r d Lady Anne 101 by Lord Elgin 156 Ca.

g g g r d Adelaide (1143), bred by late Mr. Ewart, Dundas, Ont., by sire from herd of H. N. Washburn, Ostego Co., New York.

g g g r d from herd of H. N. Washburn.

DEVON HEIFER CALVES.

CXCVI.—ASTER. Calved 27th March, 1878. Bred by Col. Laurie, Oakfield, Sire Prince-Alexander 122, g. s., Napier 156.

Dam Orange 128 by Havelock 106.

gr d Lady Anne 101 by Lord Elgin 149.
g g r d Fanny 244 Ca. by Don Juan (347).

g g g r d Roulette (1483) by The Duke (570).

g g g g r d Adelaide (1143), bred by late Mr. Ewart, Dundas, Ont., by sire from herd of H. N. Washburn.

g g g g r d from herd of H. N. Washburn, Ostego Co., New York.

CXCVII.—ANEMONE. Calved March 28th, 1878. Bred by Col. Laurie, Oakfield.

Sire Prince Alexander 122, g. s., Napier 156.

Dam Rose 122 by Hartland 2nd.
gr d Lady Pink 103 by Wilmot 150.

g g r d Lady Anne 101 by Lord Elgin 149.

g g g r d Fanny 244 Ca. by Don Juan (347).

g g g g r d Roulette (1483) by The Duke (570).

g g g g r d Adelaide (1143), bred by late Mr. Ewart, Dundas, Ont., by sire from the herd of H. N. Washburn.

g g g g g r d from herd of H. N. Washburn, Ostego, New York.

CXCVIII.—CACRUS. Calved March 29th, 1878. Bred by Colonel Laurie, Oakfield.

Sire President 121, gr. s. Hartland 2nd. Dam Violet 107 by General Grant 81.

gr d Lady Pink 103 by Wilmot 150.
g g r d Lady Anne 101 by Lord Elgin 149.

g g g r d Fanny 244 Ca. by Don Juan (347).

g g g g r d Adelaide (1143), bred by late Mr. Ewart, Dundas, Ont., by sire from herd of H. N. Washburn.

g g g g g r d from herd of H. N. Washburn, Ostego Co., New York.

DEVON HEIFERS.

CCIL.—BALSAM. Calved May 19th, 1878. Bred and owned by Col. Laurie, Oakfield.

Sire Prince Alexander 122, gr. s., 156.

Dam Mayflower 116 by 81.
 gr d Lady Anne 101 by 149.
 g g r d Fancy 149 by Don Juan (347).
 g g g r d Roulette (1483) by by The Duke (347).

g g g g r d Adelaide (1483) bred by late Mr. Ewart, Dundas, Ont., by sire from herd of H. N. Washburn, Ostego, New York.

CXCIX.—COWSLIP. Calved May 4th, 1878. Bred and owned by Col. Laurie, Oakfield.

Sire Prince Alexander 122, gr. s., 156.
 Dam Kalmia 129 by Hartland 2nd.

gr d Margaret 119 by 150.
 g g r d Lady Anne 101 by 149.
 g g g r d Fancy 149 by Don Juan (347).
 g g g g r d Roulette (1484 by the Duke (570).

g g g g g r d Adelaide (1147), bred by late Mr. Ewart, Dundas, Ont., by sire from herd of H. N. Washburn, Ostego, New York.

CC.—DANDELION. Calved 15th May, 1878. Bred and owned by Col. Laurie, Oakfield.

Sire Prince Alexander 122, gr. s., 156.
 Dam Bittercup 109 by 81.

gr d Lady Anne 101 by 149.
 g g r d Fancy 149 by Don Juan (347).
 g g g r d Roulette (1483) by The Duke 570, bred by late Mr. Ewart, Dundas, Ont., by sire from herd of H. N. Washburn, Ostego, New York.

DEVON BULL.

CCI.—MARLBOROUGH. Calved 16th May, 1878. Bred and owned by Colonel Laurie, Oakfield.

Sire President 120, gr. s. Hartland 2nd.
 Dam Blossom 105 by 81.
 gr d Margaret 119 by 150.
 g g r d Lady Anne 101 by 149.
 g g g r d Fancy 149, bred by late Mr. Ewart, Dundas, Ont., by sire from herd of N. N. Washburn, Ostego, New York.

THE grade Short-Horn Cow, "Lobo Lass," purchased by Mayor Longworth, of Truro, from Lucyfield Farm last year, had a fine Heifer Calf from the thorough-bred Short-Horn Bull 5th Duke of Lorne, on Good Friday. She is now in fine condition, and promises to be a great milker, "nothing less than a 20 quart cow." Short-Horns that are Long Milkers are the right kind for Nova Scotia.

A NEW Agricultural Society is in process of formation at Marble Mountain, in the County of Inverness. Mr. Donald McDonald, President, is in correspondence with the President and Secretary of the Central Board on the subject.

A NEW Agricultural Society has been formed at River Dennis, County of Inverness, and application made to the Board for recognition. The subscription list embraces 41 members, paying one dollar each. The office-bearers are — *President*, Alex. Chisholm; *Vice-President*, Alex. Cameron; *Secretary*, Kenneth McLennan; *Treasurer*, John McLennan; *Directors*, Alex. Chisholm, tailor, John McLennan, jr., Geo. McKenzie, Geo. H. Crowdis, A. D. Smith. The Society's papers have been sent to the member of the Board for the district.

FRENCH PRIDE.—"In all branches of learning, and in all sections of the Academies, we find expositors and demonstrators such as can be met with neither in verbose and diffuse England, nor in misty and pretentious Germany."—From an eulogium of M. Pasteur in the *Medicale*.

STARCH.—A company with a capital of \$25,000, is being formed at Charlottetown, to make starch from potatoes.

THE two following tables will give our farmers an idea of the amount of stock kept and sold by our enterprising friend, Col. W. E. Starratt. Stock-raising can, very evidently, be made to pay, and why our farmers do not put forth more efforts to obtain first-class thorough-bred animals, which repay their possessor a hundred-fold, instead of keeping the poor scrawny apologies for cattle, we see too frequently around the country, is a mystery to us:

MEMO. OF MAPLE GROVE HERD, THOROUGH-BRED AYRSHIRES, APRIL, 1878. (RECORDED.)

Name.	When calved.	Sire.	Dam.
Talbot	March 28th, 1872	Imp. Sir George, 864	Imp. Netty, 1880.
Curiosity	July 19th, 1877	Thrift, 136	Lady Millicent, 115.
Comet	March 3rd, 1878	Talbot, 606	Fawn, 245.
Mars	March 27th, 1878	Thrift, 136	Imp. Miss Strang, 156.
Dew Drop	2nd Feb. 1872	Imp. Sir George, 864	Dew Drop, 166.
Dorcas	March 27th, 1872	Imp. Glegarry, 864	Imp. Drusilla, 166.
Talbot	May 13th, 1874	Imp. Mains, 152	Imp. Twiney, 500.
Lady Millicent	March 17th, 1870	Oxford Roy, 1st	Spotty, 112.
Miss Strang	May 10th, 1873	Imp. Newcastle Lad	Imp. Betsy.
Daisy	1876	Imp. Lord Ligat	Imp. Crocus 2nd, 134.
Fawn	May 26th, 1875	Salwyn, 622	Imp. Dew Drop 2nd, 487.
Spot	April 21st, 1875	"	Fanny, 37.
Saddle	March 10th, 1878	"	Dew Drop 2nd, 487.
Blossom	March 18th, 1878	Thrift, 136	Daisy, 146.
Crocus 2nd	March 18th, 1878	Darling	Nellie Jersey.
Nellie Darling	March 26th, 1878	"	"

Name.	Age.	Purchaser.	County.	Price.
Scott	11 months	Amherst Agricultural Society	Cumberland County	\$ 100 00
Sir Wallace	"	Middle River Agricultural Society	Victoria County	75 00
Turk	"	Fenwick Agricultural Society	Hants County	140 00
Rambler	"	Paradise Agricultural Society	Annapolis County	100 00
Thrift	"	Centerville Agricultural Society	Lunenburg County	200 00
Dorcas, 2nd, very choice.	7	George B. McGill	Annapolis County	75 00
Nellie 4th	"	John Parker	Halifax County	120 00
Nellie	"	"	"	100 00
Fanny	4 years	George B. McGill	Annapolis County	36 00
Nellie 1st	"	William Starratt, jr.	Paradise, Annapolis County	30 00
Other stock	"	Farmers	Annapolis County	115 00
Fruit, 1877	"	Edmund Bent	Bridgetown, Annapolis Co.	460 00
				\$1551 96

Statement of surplus thorough-bred Ayrshire and high-grade stock sold and delivered from Maple Grove Herd, owned by Colonel W. E. Starratt, Paradise, Annapolis County, between 26th of March, 1877, and 18th of April, 1878—

PUGWASH.—The following is the amount of exports from this port during the season of 1877: deals, 9,845,000 superficial feet; birch timber, 422 tons; sawn scantling, 102 M; boards, 114 M; ship plank, 241 M; keelson, 8; bowsprit, 1; ship beams, 9 pieces; canned lobsters, 915 cases; alewives, 120 bbls.; herrings, 254 bbls.; potatoes, 5420 bush.; bricks, 13,000; grindstones, 3 tons; cookstoves, 84; cattle, 5; spars, 86; tanbark, 156 cords; building stone, 300 tons; eggs, 150 doz.; hay, 670 tons; limestone, 1340 tons. The above does not include any shipments by railway.—*Amherst Gazette*.

A BEET SUGAR FACTORY is to be started at Portland, Maine. The State has subsidized the industry. Beets which are grown there yield from 9.50 to 12.68 per cent. of sugar. It is a non-exhausting crop, and the pulp and tops are used for feeding, being a great indirect benefit to the farmer. Thirty tons to the acre are raised in France; in Maine they do not hope at first to exceed ten or fifteen tons. The beets are delivered by farmers at one of the drying kilns, 8 of which are to be established in different parts of the State.

Horse Directory.



KING'S AND HANTS COUNTIES.

THE thorough-bred trotting Stallion, **RICK MAMBRINO**, will make the season in the counties of King's and Hants.—Terms \$20 for season; Single Service \$10.

Rick Mambrino was bred by George T. Allman, of Giles County, Tennessee, and imported by William Duffus, Esq., of Halifax. Sired by Henry Mambrino—ho by Mambrino Chief (the sire of Lady Thorne.) Dam, Fanny Porter by Dan Rice, Fanny Porter's first dam Fanny, by Timolean; second dam Fanny by Pantuloon, ho by imported Diomed, third dam Joanet by Muzzel Diomed son of imported Diomed fourth dam by Wilkes Wonder, the sire of Tenn. Oscar, fifth dam by Sir Archie.

Rick Mambrino is a handsome chestnut color; has size, has style, and plenty of substance with splendid travelling action, and is pronounced by horsemen to be the best stallion of his age in the Province. For particulars see handbills.—**ROBERT BACON.**

HARTFORD, Deep Bay Horse, foaled July, 1874. Bred by J. P. Wisser.

PEDIGREE—By Ryadyk, by Ryadyk's Hambletonian, 1st dam Belle by Ryadyk's Hambletonian, 2nd dam Rhoda, by Amos C. M. Clay (sire of American Girl, record 2.16 1/2).

HARTFORD stands 16 hands, and weighs 1150 lbs.; is a horse of rare excellence, destined to make a trotter of the first water. His form and carriage correspond with his royal pedigree, and his great power is manifested in every movement.

He will be allowed to serve a limited number of mares, at \$40 to insure, during the season. Mares from a distance treated with every attention, and kept at reasonable rates—accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

Also—Gentlemen's Driving Horses constantly for sale, at reasonable prices.

Address the Subscriber, at Bill Town, King's County, N. S.—**C. R. BILL.**

CUMBERLAND, AND OVER THE BORDER.

THE well-known Morgan Stallion **SAM SLICK**, the fastest trotting Morgan horse of his age ever in these Provinces, will stand for service during the months of May, June and July at the following places on the days herein after stated:—

Dorchester, May 3rd; Sackville, 6th; Amherst, 7th and 8th; 9th, pass through Leicester; Oxford, 10th; Pugwash, 13th and 14th; Goose River, 15th; Tidalish, 17th; Baie de Verte, 20th; Point de Bute, 21st and 22nd; Dorchester, 24th; and will be at each and every place every three weeks during the time stated.

SAM SLICK is five years old, weighs 1300 lbs., well bred, and carries himself in good style.

He was sired by General Williams, he by Deerfield Morgan, and he by Green Mountain Morgan, dam Messenger Mare.—**BENJAMIN R. SMITH.**

THE Thorough-bred Stallion **SCUTHERNER**, will travel during the season through the following places:

Salisbury, Moncton, Memramcook, Dorchester, Sackville and Amherst. Will be in Sackville during the last week of May.

SOUTHERNER is the sire of Sussex Lass and many other celebrated horses.

TERMS.—Chance, \$5.00; Season, \$10.00; to Insure, \$15.00.—**SAMUEL FERRY.**

THE well-known Stallion **ISLAND BOY** will travel during the season as follows:

At Shediac, on Monday the 20th, leaving that place for Moncton.

At Memramcook, on Tuesday 21st, and from thence to Dorchester and Sackville, reaching Amherst on Friday night.

At Sackville, on Saturday 25th, and proceeding from thence to Great Shemogue and Cape Bald.

ISLAND BOY is too well known in this vicinity to need description. As a stock horse he has been very successful in getting colts, with all desirable qualities of strength and speed.

TERMS.—Season, \$6.00; Chance, \$2.50.—**RONALD MCGINNIS**, Owner and Groom.

THE celebrated Stallion **YOUNG SALADIN** will travel for patronage during the coming season, through parts of the several parishes of Westmoreland and Cumberland Counties. This horse is a good stock and is a sure foot-gitting horse.—**EDWARD O'BURN**, Owner.

GENERAL WILLIAMS. This celebrated Trotting Stallion will stand this season at the following stables:

Westmoreland: Bradley Etter's, from 25th to 29th April, 10th to 13th May, 23rd May, 27th May, 7th to 10th, 21st to 24th June, 5th to 8th, 18th to 22nd July and 1st August.

Amherst: Coffey's stables, from 30th April to 4th May, 4th to 18th May, 24th and 25th May, 28th to 1st June, 11th to 15th, 25th to 29th June, 9th to 13th July, 23rd to 29th July.

Sackville: Brunswick House stables, 6th and 20th May, 3rd and 17th June, 1st, 15th and 29th July.

Upper Sackville: E. Thompson's, 7th and 21st May, 4th and 18th June, 2nd, 16th and 30th July.

Jolicour: Lake House, 8th, 9th and 22nd May, 5th, 6th, 19th and 20th June, 3rd, 4th and 31st July.

This horse is a beautiful dark chestnut, and weighs 1050 lbs. when in condition.

PEDIGREE—GENERAL WILLIAMS was sired by Deerfield Morgan, he by Green Mountain Morgan the second, he by Gifford, he by Woodbury, and Woodbury by Justice Morgan. GENERAL WILLIAMS' dam was sired by Hunter, an English blood imported by Hugh McMonagle, Esq., of Sussex, King's Co., N. B. his grand dam by Livingston, imported by same, his great grand dam by Lutestring, imported by same, his g g gr dam by Naughty Tom, all English thorough-bloods.

This Horse has a public record of 2.29.

Mares sent from a distance will be kept at a reasonable rate at or near any of the above stables. Mares at the risk of the owners.—**THOS. J. ETTER.**

THE celebrated Stallion **TOM THUMB**, will travel for patronage during the coming season through parts of the several parishes of Westmoreland County. He will also pass through Tidnish and Head of Amherst, N. S.

This excellent horse was sired by Pufus Choat, dam Kitty Choat, her by imported Irish Hunter, dam a Hambletonian, grand dam Kitty, sired by old Green Mountain Morgan, her dam by Billy Boof, her grand dam by old Sherman, he by Julia Morgan, the founder of the Morgan family. R. C. trotted at Riverside, first trial, without training, to a Concord wagon in 2.41; trotted at Bedville half-mile track, to a 260 lb. wagon, 1m. 19 1/2. Took 1st premium at Catskill, New York, in 1872, over all stallions.

Tom Thumb was imported from the United States, August 13th, 1873, by Prof. J. A. Simpson.—**SILAS ROSS**, Managing Owner.

GREY CHESTER. This celebrated Horse will stand during the season of 1878 at:

Jas. A. Robinson's Stable, Sackville: from 1st to 28th April, 5th to 13th, and 19th to 27th May, 2nd to 10th and 16th to 24th and 30th June, 1st to 7th and 14th to 22nd and 26th to 31st July.

Trueman and Snowden's, Point de Bute: from 29th to 30th April, 13th, 14th, 27th and 28th May, 10th, 11th, 24th and 25th June, 8th, 9th, 22nd and 24th July.

Coffey's stable, Amherst: 1st to 4th, 15th to 18th, and 29th to 31st May, 1st, 12th to 15th, 26th to 29th June, 10th to 13th and 24th to 27th July.

GREY CHESTER was bred by Bradford Gilbert, Esq., Barton, Sunbury Co., and sold with his dam to T. B. Barker, Esq., St. John, N. B. He was sired by General Havlock, he by Deerfield Morgan. General Havlock was a trotter and a getter of trotters. Grey Chester's dam is Lady Messenger, sired by Warrior, a grandson of Winthrop Messenger, he by imported Messenger. Her dam by Circus Messenger. Grey Chester's dam is also the dam of Crown Prince, who has a record of 2.25; and also of Crown Princess, the fastest and handsomest filly ever raised in New Brunswick. Grey Chester's pedigree is fully recorded in the 2nd volume of Wallace's Trotting Register.

GREY CHESTER trotted when six years old a mile in 2.39 on Moosepath. He stands 16 1/2 hands high, weighs 1220 lbs. He possesses great substance and strength of bone, his hocks and legs being of superior mould, with excellent feet. His grand pedigree, combining as it does the Messenger and Morgan blood, which has produced the best horses in the United States, magnificent size, immense power, and fine disposition, render him one of the best stock horses ever imported.

The object in importing him being to get large stylish horses for every purpose, farmers and breeders are requested to see him in order to get an idea of his excellence. Mares coming from a distance will be handled carefully and given good pasture at a reasonable rate, at Sackville. Mares at owners risk.

TERMS.—\$10.00 for the season, payable to groom or **ALFRED B. DIXON**, Owner.

HARRY BAKER. This well-known fast trotting Colt will stand for service at Lamy's stables the ensuing summer. Service for the season, \$10.

PICTOU AND ANTIGONISH.

THE fast-trotting American Stock Horse **DANIEL MORRILL**, will stand in New Glasgow on his way from Halifax to Antigonish, on May 15th, 16th and 29th; June 12th, 13th and 26th; July 10th, 11th and 24th; Aug. 7th, 8th and 21st.

This valuable and handsome Horse, weighing 1225 lbs., can trot in 2.33, and has trotted to road wagon of 150 lbs. in 2.37; and has been imported from the United States by the former owner of "Rashaw Prince," and is making a sensation among stock raisers throughout the Province. He has beauty, speed, style and finish not equalled in this Province, and the whole family to which he belongs have always carried away the premiums at the State fairs of the U. S., and this horse has been awarded first premium frequently as the best stallion for trotting and carriage stock. Come and see him and judge for yourselves. For pedigree, and further particulars of both his sire and himself, see handbills which are posted through the country.—**WILLIAM REID**, Proprietor, Halifax.

COLCHESTER.

STUD Horse **BRUFUS** will travel and stand for the season at the following places, viz.:

North River, Onslow, Isgonish, Debert, Clifton, Truro and Salmon River.

For further information see handbills. Conditions will be made to suit the times.—**MURDOCH MCKENZIE.**

JIM FISK will be at Truro and Great Village alternately, once a fortnight.

GUYSBOROUGH.

STUD Horse **ONTARIO**. This imported Canadian Horse will make the season of 1878 on the East, West and Middle Rivers of Pictou County, under the management of William McLean, Esq., & Son, Durham, W. R., at whose stables he can be seen until his circuit begins.

TERMS.—\$5.00 for the season of three months. Insurance by agreement. This announcement I have been solicited to make by several persons prominently identified with the Agricultural Societies of the County.

I trust that the pedigree, symmetry, and speed, also the intelligence and good disposition of this horse, will fully meet the expectation of those who wish the improvement of stock. For pedigree I would refer to Mr. McLean, and to circulars, as too lengthy to insert here.

His noble appearance and great wealth of muscle in all essential parts clearly indicate his royal blood.—ALLAN McQUARRY, Sherbrooke, Guysborough Co., N. S.

A FIELD FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES.

BY HON. ELLIOTT BURRITT.

(From Queen's College Journal.)

WE have lately seen in the public press what an army of graduates our numerous colleges have sent out to fill the varied places open to educated men. It is probable that this army will divide itself into four nearly equal divisions, one of which will choose the ministry, another the legal, the third, the medical profession, and the fourth, different departments of commercial, manufacturing, or other business enterprise. The ministers, doctors and lawyers cannot all congregate in large cities or towns, but will have to distribute themselves among the villages and small rural communities of the country. Every small town of a thousand inhabitants will find a place for a minister, doctor and lawyer, and the place will be filled by a college graduate, old or young. But in every country town there is a third place which a college graduate could and ought to fill with a sense of dignity and duty benefitting his education. This is the farmer's field of life and labor. This is a field of usefulness and enjoyment in which he may develop his best faculties for the public good, by raising the intellectual and social status of an occupation that stands at the very fountain head of all the other human industries. An educated farmer is what every town needs more than its educated lawyer. He is needed to raise agriculture to the name and dignity of a profession as well as occupation; to give to it all the science, learning, taste, judgment and genius he has acquired; to give to it enthusiasm, even the full play of his preceptions of art and beauty. No other human occupation presents such a field, such scope and play for these faculties of the mind. Let us compare it with those other occupations so attractive to "business men," who rush into the hazards of manufacturing or mercantile enterprise.

The manufacturer sees nothing but a money value in his best wares. If made of iron, brass, stone or wood, their perfection means only money. Many of them have been wrought in a single day; few have been a whole week in the process of elaboration. He may feel a kind of complacent satisfaction as he walks through his warehouse and glances right and left at rows of boxes and shelves of

packages ready for the market. But with all their money value which he only sees, they are not to him what the farmer sees in the golden sheaves of his harvest, in the horses and cattle that have plowed his fields, in the cows that bring him milk from the lowland pasture, and the sheep that bring him wool from the hills of his farm. Nature, with all its faculties and attributes, is the farmer's working partner and companion through the year. Its sun and shade, its rains and dews, light and heat, frost and snow, are the capital she supplies to the co-partnership of every crop. He walks and works in more intimate companionship with her than any other living man. No other man looks at her daily countenance so inquiringly and with such varied interest.

Then it is a characteristic that sets the farmer's occupation, as it were, at the very right hand of Creative Power, that it alone has to do with things that have life in themselves; things that grow from infancy to maturity by the sheer force of the life within them. The farmer makes himself the centre of a dozen concentric circles of active life in varied forms of organization, and each of them resembles the process and experience of human existence. Let us glance at this affinity in the outside circle of vegetable life in a farm requiring the largest time for its growth and development. He plants a little pear or peach-tree which took up life into its slender stock from the seed. He nurses it with tender care, for it has its delicate and feeble infancy. It responds to his care, and he watches its weekly and monthly growth with almost parent interest. Year after year it takes on new size and strength in stock and branch and foliage. Then comes the reality of his long expectation. It puts forth its first blossom; the fruit forms from the life itself; it grows with the summer months and ripens into the vintage and flavor of its kind. How eagerly and tenderly he takes it from the bending stem and carries it in triumph to his inner home circle! Next to the first upright step of his youngest child on the floor in its own strength, are the sight and taste of that first pear or peach in the sense of enjoyment. The city merchant or manufacturer will buy a better one for two cents at any fruit stand; but the farmer realizes in it a value which coined copper cannot represent. So with every crop of his grain and roots. Each has its resemblance to human life—its delicate infancy, its childhood and maturity—"first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear."

Let us now come to a concentric circle of life that is nearer to the human than the vegetable approaches, or the living and almost speaking companionship of

his barn-yard, stalls and stables. See him feeding his Durhams and Devons, his sheep and poultry that know his step from a hundred others, and turn their honest and grateful eyes to him with a feeling which he has the heart to understand and enjoy. Compare what he sees in that little fawn-built and fawn-eyed Alderney calf he is fostering with such tender care, with what the manufacturer sees and values in the locomotive or mowing-machine he is building. Then compare the farmer's outside world with the manufacturer's warehouse or the merchant's counting-room. A farm in the New England or Middle States is as distinctly individualized in its conformation and scenery as its owner's face from that of his neighbor. The expression that Nature gives to its face is as different from that of his neighbor's farm as the countenance of the one man varies from the other. Its fields, trees, hills, hollows, rocks and turns and stretches of streams are features that distinguish it from the hundred acres that adjoin it on either side. But none but a man with generous culture of heart and mind can see and enjoy all that Nature thus provides for the farmer's life. Without a perception of these sources of enjoyment, a farmer may and often does make a dumb and stolid drudgery of his occupation. Thus, after the minister and doctor, an educated farmer of broad culture and fertile genius, is the most needed and valuable individual in the community. He is needed as a normal teacher of agriculture, bringing to it all that science, enthusiastic industry and cultivated taste can supply. He is needed to elevate the intellectual and social status of the occupation; to educate by his example the class of hereditary farmers who think it heresy to depart from the traditions of their forefathers. There is not a rural town between the two oceans in which such a man would not be the most valuable accession to its well-being.

Then there is another fact the experience of this present generation makes patent and palpable. Agriculture is now the only occupation in which a man with small means can be his own master. The time has gone by forever when a single individual or a firm of two or three men even, can manufacture articles for the market. The great joint stock companies and corporations have swamped the small competition of individual industry. The men who forty years ago could have set up business on two or three thousand dollars ready capital must now content themselves with the subordinate positions of foremen, job-takers, or common workmen in great factories. The retail dry-goods business in towns large or small is sinking under the pressure of a competition and the weight of hazards which make success more uncertain and rare

than the favorable turn of the dice in gambling. Then there are the domestic trades which the great corporations find too small and scattered for their capacious maws. But a college graduate had not time for apprenticeship; as a carpenter, mason, blacksmith, or tailor, before he entered college. So not one of these occupations is open to him when he goes out to choose a business for life. But in every country town, especially in his own, there is always a farm easily accessible, which, with a small capital in money, and the larger capital of his educated and earnest industry, will yield him a life of dignified independence and comfort which no other industrial occupation can warrant him. No other business is so frank, generous and above board. It has no secrets nor unfriendly competitions. It is the only one in which those who follow it make common stock of all their experiments and observations, and form clubs and societies, and support periodicals, to impart to each other all they have learned in the art of producing crops, raising and grading stock, improving and increasing orchard and garden fruits, and in every other process and department of agricultural industry and interest. In deed, there are four times more agricultural literature published than all other business occupations originate. Here, then, are a field and scope for the best learning and genius of an educated farmer, though he only tills fifty or fewer acres. He will always find the social and civil position in the town which his intellectual ability and moral worth fit him to fill. These are some of the considerations which, it may be hoped, will incline many of the recent college graduates to choose the dignified independence and comfort of the farmer's life.

ANOTHER VISIT TO ECHO FARM.

SINCE our last visit to Echo Farm not only the buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved but the number of thorough bred Jersey cattle has been largely increased. Nearly every "grade" animal has been disposed of, and the remainder will soon be gone, as Mr. Starr has determined to keep none but "full bloods,"—such as are registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club herd book. In addition to the natural growth of the herd, Mr. Starr has increased it by the purchase of some of the best cows that could be obtained. Two are imported animals, one being the mother of the bull "Litchfield." His half sister and her mother, an imported cow, are also among the herd.

This bull, it will be remembered, took the Centennial diploma and medal, and also the special first prize of \$250 given

by the American Jersey Cattle Club for the best Jersey bull, at the Centennial exhibit, and awarded by the Centennial judges. The same year our own State Agricultural Society awarded Mr. Starr a gold medal for the best herd of Jerseys, and gave "Litchfield" their silver medal for the best Jersey bull. This animal is in as fine a condition as ever, and nobly heads the herd.

The demand for "Litchfield" stock steadily increases. Not only are those who deal exclusively in "full bloods," purchasing it, but farmers nearer home who have grade or native cows are buying the less fancy bull calves of this "strain" of blood, so as to improve their stock. Calves, whether male or female, that are not of solid color and "black points"—though quite as good for all practical purposes, and preferred by some—do not command such a price as do those that possess these "fancy" points, and are consequently sold at prices which all who can afford to keep any cattle, can afford to pay. On the day of our visit a farmer from an adjoining town had just been buying one of these little bull calves—just as good for breeding purposes as the rarer animals of "solid" color for which fancy farmers are willing to pay such high prices.

It is a question which our farmers will do well to consider whether it is not more expensive for them to raise poor stock than that which readily commands a higher price. This point is so ably handled by a stock breeder from Canada, who has visited Echo Farm and who has published an account of the visit in the *Country Gentleman*, that we refer our readers to the following extracts, calling attention also to the facts stated regarding the light feeding which is one of the special features of Mr. Starr's management of his herd:

EDS COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—In calling attention once more to Echo Farm. I am fully aware that an able article thereon appeared in your columns some time ago. It has so long been called "a show place," "a rich man's hobby," &c., that by many it is looked upon as something to be admired, but which it is impossible to imitate. Nothing can be more erroneous than such an opinion.

The barns are a sight worth seeing, yet there is very little about them which cannot be carried out on a smaller scale by any farmer. The buildings are painted a light shade, much more pleasing and effective than the dark brown usually employed, and more clean and cheerful looking. And the neatness, cleanliness and order are something such as I have never seen before. If any one wants to see how a nice stable can be kept, let him sand the stalls and gutters, then lay the bedding on the sand. When he comes to

sweep out the stable he will need nothing to convince him that the ease of cleansing the floors far more than compensates for the little labor of strowing sand, to say nothing of the better air prevailing, and the added cleanliness of the animals. Failing sand, any other absorbent would answer, though the sand looks better. These barns possess, in a greater degree than any I have ever seen, the advantages of ventilation and light. Not every one can afford buildings as spacious for the same number of stock, but the same attention to the rules of ventilation would greatly lessen the mortality among valuable cattle. And light has more to do with the comfort, cheerfulness, and consequently with the health of the animals, than is generally known. In Mr. Starr's stables there are no dark corners. No animal can fail or refuse its food, unnoticed; and the slightest departure from the prevailing law of order, cleanliness and health, can be detected at a glance, thus furnishing that "ounce of prevention" which is, indeed, worth the "pound of cure."

While I admired the interior arrangements, a man approached, wheeling a car that ran so noiselessly, I inquired the cause, and I found that the wheels were of rubber. I watched the man with some interest, as I was determined to see for myself the high feeding which produced such beautiful animals, and resulted in butter at a dollar a pound. To my amazement, the man took a little scoop, holding a quart, and placed in the feeding-box one scoopful of dry meal (equal parts of corn and oats ground together) and one scoopful of dry bran—and the others all received the same. Mr. Starr assured me that this was their regular evening feed, with all the dry hay they wanted. In the morning they were fed exactly the same, and by eight o'clock, every animal was turned out in the field, to remain in the fresh air till evening. When snow comes, the same allowance of meal and bran is sprinkled upon cut hay, and damped, and, at noon, each cow receives a quarter of a bushel of roots, principally mangolds. No warm or stented food is ever given.

If this rigid system be an error, as I think it is, most certainly it is an error on the right side. Too often we find animals forced and stimulated beyond nature, so as to show well or obtain a fine butter record, but seldom, indeed, do we find the very light feeding practiced here. The careful but liberal feeder may, and often will, buy animals, and find them go back on his hands, feeling the change from their former pampered condition; but any such man, buying a cow fed at Mr. Starr's, may feel perfectly certain that she will improve with time, and prove better than represented. In fact these animals are, without exception, in the most robust and rugged health.

It is only necessary to look at the daughters got by Litchfield, so uniform in excellence and beauty, to know at once that he is a bull of great value. Prince Edward is as handsome as Litchfield. I think Mr. Starr's cattle excel especially in their udders, horns and heads.

Not every one—not many, indeed—can have a choice and large herd of registered Jerseys, but there are few who cannot, at least, afford to buy a thoroughbred Jersey bull or a bull calf, of the best-butter strains, which are to be had at prices within the reach of all. And, if to this he can add a choice heifer calf, or yearling, which would cost from \$120 to \$200, he would be amazed at the rapidity with which he would accumulate a little herd, worth thousands of dollars. If he chose, instead of keeping them, to sell the calves of this heifer as fast as they came, he would find her a far better investment than the money put at 15 per cent., and he could afterwards sell her at an advanced price. A registered heifer calf, if from a good cow, will bring from \$50 to \$100 at a few weeks old. Then, as to butter. Take the price of butter, as now made by the average farmer, and after deducting all expenses of production, how much of this is *profit*? Only a few cents. But if you can add very much to the profit, without at all increasing the expenses of production, is not that an end worth trying for? *It is the last penny that tells!* Now, if the presence of a little Jersey blood in a man's stable will enable him to command only 5 cents per pound over the market price, for all his butter, is not that clear gain? How much would it add to his yearly profits? And 5 cents above market price is a low calculation, which can be largely exceeded, according to the skill and intelligence brought to bear on the subject. I will give a little of my own experience, hoping that it may benefit others. I obtained some choice Jerseys, and a few grades, a year ago. Last year, I printed my butter, and sent it all the way from Canada to New York, in a neat, attractive form. I received 72 cents per pound, and it sold for 90 cents. The expense of sending, including duty, and express on return tins, was 10 cents per pound. Any surplus that I had was bought up at home. When butter in our Canadian market is 20 and 22 cts. per lb., mine brings 35 and 40 cts. When the market is 28 and 30 cts., mine brings 50 cts. It is always firm, sweet, and very yellow, but to attain such results without Jersey blood is simply impossible.—*E. M. Jones in Litchfield Enquirer.*

A YOUNG man once engaged on a ranch in Truckee, Cal., was sent to driving a yoke of cattle, and at noon, when he wanted to feed, was observed trying to unscrew their horns in order to get the yoke off the animals.

THE DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.

THE annual convention of North-western dairymen, held recently in Chicago, appears to have been unusually successful. The exhibition of dairy products is pronounced the finest ever made in America. The western men secured all the prizes, and it is predicted that they will ultimately take the palm for butter against the entire country. The first premium in cheese was won by New York State, the second by Pennsylvania, and the third by Wisconsin. Mr. George E. Gooch, President of the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association, in the course of an interesting address on home and foreign markets, stated that there had been exported from the port of New York since January 1, 1877, over 104,000,000 lbs. of cheese, and 20,000,000 lbs. of butter. Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia and Baltimore have also exported large quantities, making at a moderate estimate over \$20,000,000 worth of dairy products exported to foreign countries, an increase of \$3,000,000 over that of the year preceding. He stated that a comparatively new feature in the butter trade for foreign markets was the export of creamery butter, and that mostly made in the Western States. Great Britain was taking all she could get at prices ranging from 22 to 26 cents per pound.

Mr. M. Nolmsom, of New York, addressed the Convention on the subject of foreign and domestic markets for cheese, and was warmly received by the members. He said that there had been a good, honest, steady consumptive demand for cheese in the English and Scotch markets, and that good prices had been obtained. English buyers were always ready to purchase September cheese, their idea being that it was solidly made and would keep well, but it is season, owing to the unusual extension of summer temperature, this make had not proved specially desirable. The bulk of the cheese made up to October had ripened rapidly, and, on landing, had quickly lost its flavor. The finest Canadian cheeses seemed to possess superior qualities to that made in New York State, and much Western cheese, especially that of Wisconsin, showed good keeping qualities. From May 1 to Dec. 1, 1877, the exports to Europe were 250,000 boxes in excess of those for the corresponding period in 1876, and consumption seemed to be practically unlimited, provided the price was moderate. The requirements of English towns for fresh milk, cream and butter was so great that it paid farmers better to sell their milk than to manufacture cheese. Mr. Folsom advised factorymen who make full cream goods to improve the quality so as to gain the difference in price between their product and the skimmed goods, would not sell.

In conclusion, the speaker furnished some interesting statistics showing that the annual consumption of cheese in England was 300,000,000 pounds, or ten pounds to each inhabitant, while in the United States the consumption was 180,000,000 pounds, an average of four and a-half pounds per capita.—*Montreal Gazette.*

MEASURING THE BEASTS.

AN invocation was made lately by the stewards of the Cattle Show, at Islington, which will not be without its interest to the consumers and raisers of fat stock. The proportions of the prize beasts, their height, girth, and, in short, all the details of their actual size, were for the first time noted down, and will no doubt be recorded in the annals of this year's show. It seems rather strange that these measurements should never have been taken before, and that while so much importance is attached to mere weight there should be so little attention paid, ostensibly at least, to bulk and shape. Virgil, in his poetical treatise on live stock and breeding, lays down some very strict rules as to the proper size and form of each limb and feature, both in the cow and in the bull, but the English farmer, though he no doubt, after his fashion, thinks a great deal about these matters, says nothing or marvellously little. It is said that the suggestion to measure the animals yesterday was first made at Marlborough House, and conveyed thence in the form of a request to the stewards. Its originator is, moreover, stated to have been the Crown Prince of Hanover, who was anxious to compare notes of the English prize beasts with the fattest oxen that Germany can produce. Whether the results of the comparison when made will be disclosed or not remains, of course, to be seen. But it is obvious that for purposes of description as well as comparison the measurements must be invaluable, and have a very great advantage over some records of weight, or even in many cases of photographs. If the plan now started should be continued year after year, the registry of measurements at the Agricultural Hall ought to become in time quite a standard book of reference for cattle dealers and graziers.

COOKED FEED FOR SWINE.

A WRITER in the *Country Gentleman* says: "Having for some years kept numerous swine, both for fattening and breeding purposes, I have practised, in the fall, feeding them steamed potatoes, and the result fully satisfies me that hogs, on half the corn with steamed potatoes, do full as well as with a full ration of corn, and as a feed for chickens, with a little milk, they are not to be excelled.

A bushel of potatoes will certainly make as much pork as one half bushel of corn (and I think three pecks) if properly fed in connection with each other. To get the most value, however, potatoes should not be boiled, but steamed. We all know the peculiar excellence of a mealy potato over a boiled one, and steaming has in fact the same effect as baking. The potato does not become water soaked, but the moisture of the potato becomes heated and expands, thus breaking up the starch cells, so that the potato is comminuted with but little trouble, and can be fully digested by the animal." The best way to cook feed for swine is to boil the potatoes and corn meal together, adding roots of some kind, as beets, parsnips, carrots, or pumpkins. Steaming may be good for potatoes alone; but it is decidedly better to mix a variety of feed to be cooked; and always use a liberal supply of corn and meal where hogs are being fattened. Some farmers feed corn in the ear to them, and not much else; but that is a wasteful practice, as much of the grain is scattered among the manure of the pen and is lost. The experience of our more advanced swine breeders is, that cooked meal produces considerable more pork than the same weight of shelled corn or meal fed uncooked.

THE POMME GRISE, AND THE SWAYZIE POMME GRISE.

BY REV. R. BURNET, LONDON, ONT.

THE former of these apples has a number of synonyms. From the peculiar tawny color of the skin, the French are in the habit of calling it "Pomme de Cuir." English people, acquainted with its French name, call it "Gray Apple." This designation suits its appearance exceedingly well, for it is singularly marked, and once known can never be forgotten. Its excellence in Canada cannot be called in question; unquestionably it is the finest dessert apple we have. It is of French origin, and holds the same relation to apples as the Seckel does to pears. Its exceedingly marked peary flavor has recommended its cultivation wherever known. Several summer apples are exquisite in their flavor, and of great beauty, but for modesty of look and real genuine goodness, commend us to the Pomme Grise. Some find fault with its size; it is easy to find fault, in fact that is the commonest accomplishment of mankind. It bears prolifically, and this may in part account for its diminutive size. Great size and fruitfulness seldom distinguish one variety of fruit. The tree is a strong grower, and requires no particular extra care. Its home, like that of the Famous or Snow Apple, is the isle of Montreal. It has taken kindly to its trans-

Atlantic location. Nor is this to be wondered at; Hamilton beach 'is on the parallel of Capo Finisterre, on the north-west of Spain, and should St. Malo and neighborhood prove to be the country of its birth, it is not to be wondered at that it suits the climate of eastern Canada. It takes kindly to the soil of Ontario, and luxuriates in the western peninsula, succeeding more especially in the neighborhood of Niagara and Grimsby. We have never seen them excelled as grown on the Niagara river. The Messrs. Brown, perhaps, raise as good Pomme Grise as are known anywhere. Mr. George Leslie, Jr., Toronto, has shown fine samples grown in his grounds, and the same may be said of samples from various parts of Yonge street.

We are led in the same connection to speak of the Swayzie Pomme Grise, so named, we have been told, from Colonel Swayzie, an inhabitant of the Niagara District. Beadle's *Canadian Gardener* expresses the opinion that the apple originated on this farm. The original tree was blown down, the author says, during the summer of 1870, and was standing in an irregular clump of apple trees, having the appearance of being the original seedling nursery, from which were raised the first apple trees planted out in orchard form on the farm. However this may be, we confidently affirm that this variety of apple is not as widely cultivated as it ought to be. To some tastes it is superior to its cogener, the Pomme Grise. Certainly its flavor and delicacy go far to recommend it. It, too, might appropriately enough be called leather-skin, only it is of a lighter color than the Pomme Grise; sometimes with a blush on the cheek, and sometimes not, oftener with none. Both varieties are noble keepers, only fit for use about this season of the year. To those who have cultivated the varieties, and have plenty of them, it need not be said that they are as good for cooking as for dessert. Their dessert and cooking qualities are unexceptionable. The best mode, perhaps, to keep them is to store them in barrels, and only open when about to be used. Their long-keeping qualities commend them to dealers in fruit. We are not acquainted with any two other varieties more likely to give satisfaction to fruit-growers than these. The F. G. A. of Ontario did well to disseminate the Swayzie Pomme Grise. It will find its way wherever tried, and prove a lasting comfort to the planter. We strongly advise fruit-producers, especially the producers of apples, to largely plant winter varieties, as being profitable and satisfactory. Planting many varieties like reading many books, apt to dissipate the energies. For winter use, few varieties can compare with the Pomme Grise, Swayzie Pomme Grise, Golden

Russet of western New York, Grimes' Golden, Northern Spy, Kopus Spitzenburg, and Rhode Island Greening.—*The Canadian Horticulturist.*

RETINOSPORA ERICOIDES A MISNOMER.—Is not Mr. Syme mistaken when he charges M. Carrière with saying this "is a native of Japan?" I have too high an opinion of M. Carrière to believe he would ever say as a fact, what he could have no knowledge of. In these matters it is best to quote the exact language, with references, of the author charged with the statement. That the plant is simply *Thuja occidentalis*, and nothing more, and has no relation whatever to Japan, is well known to every intelligent American, by whom not only the fact, but the biological law which induces the dimorphism, is understood. Those who wish to pursue this study further will find the explanation in the "Proceedings of the Chicago Meeting of the American Association for the advancement of Science;" and later, in the excellent "Book on Evergreens;" by Mr. Josiah Hoopes. In branches which I have from the same plant, the upper portion is the normal *T. occidentalis*; the lower, *Retinospora juniperoides*; the dingy-brown base of the tree forming a striking contrast with the green upper part. It does not get brown till cold weather sets in, of which we have had none yet. It seems strange to us over here that our friends in England should be so mystified over these things, which are old to us in America.—THOS. MEEHAN, *Germantown, Philadelphia, in the Garden.*

Hants County exported 106,225 tons of plaster valued at \$95,602, last year. That is the best year's business ever done, excepting 1873, when 114,788 tons worth \$114,788 were exported.

A NEW Agricultural Society has been formed in Colchester, the "London County Agricultural Society," with a membership of 61. Luther Spencer, Secretary.

CHEMICAL SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The Grand Substitute for Barnyard Manures.

LOADS of the above supplied on advantageous terms, delivered at any station on the W. & A. and Intercolonial Railroads. Smaller quantities can be shipped at Halifax. Orders for the above are respectfully requested to be sent to the subscriber as early as possible to ensure prompt delivery.

Apply to
JOSEPH S. BELCHER,
Bennett's Wharf,
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THE thorough bred Short-Horn Durham bull **ST. NICHOLAS**

is in service at Lucyfield Farm this season. Sr. NICHOLAS, Nova Scotia S. H. Register, No. 266. Dark red and some white, calved December 25th, 1876. Bred and owned by Prof. Lawson, Lucyfield Farm, Old Windsor Road.

Sire, Viscount Oxford 118 N. S. (imported from England, 1876) by Sixth Baron Oxford (Duke of Devonshire's), dam Graceful Duchess, by Fourth Baron Oxford, gr. dam, Duchess by Fifteenth Grand Duke, &c.

Dam Cawood's Rosa 127 N. S. (imported from England, 1876), by Lord Cawood 3rd 24358, Mr. Cragg,

gr d White Cow, by Sir Charles R. Tempest's Golden Eclipse 14625,

gr d Roan Cow, by Reindeer 15158, of the Nonparail Family, of the herd of Mr. Housman, Luno Bank, Lancashire.

gggr d Red Cow, by Horton Boy 13050, bred by Mr. J. W. Foster, of Sir Charles R. Tempest's Verbeina Tribe.

gggr d a Roan Short Horn-Horn Heifer, bred at Underley Hall (Earl of Beatrix's), and selected from a large number in 1845.

Cawood's Rosa, the dam of Sr. NICHOLAS, was purchased at the Arkholme Sale, Lancashire, in September, 1875, for 87 guineas, and brought to Lucyfield Farm. Her six calves sold at the same time for 361 guineas. She is the original and prolific dam of the "Cawood's Rosa Tribe," of which 36 head were sold at the same sale, and which includes Cawood's Rosa the Eighth, sold for 100 guineas, Rosa of Underley and other conspicuous animals in the Earl of Beatrix's and other noted herds in England; several were exported to Chili in 1875. One of Cawood Rose's Nova Scotia calves, White Rose of Lucyfield, took first prize as S. H. Yearling Heifer, at the Provincial Exhibition at Kentville, in 1877. She herself took 1st Prize as Best Short Horn Cow, at Truro, in 1876, and again at Kentville, in 1877. The Editor of the London *Agricultural Gazette*, in describing Mr. W. Smith Cragg's Herd, of which she was the largest and best cow, observed: "The stock has good local reputation, and wins favor from the butcher and the dairyman. And it must be said that to win a local reputation in the district is no trifling feat. It is a neighborhood where almost all the cattle are good, as almost every occupier of land is a painstaking breeder. No spot in England has enjoyed greater advantages, or made better use, for years, of the opportunities it has had."

Fourt's Patent Hay Loader.

Warranted to load a ton of hay from the winnow in five minutes.

One of the Judges of Provincial Exhibition held in Truro, 1876, says "it is worthy the most careful attention of our farmers."

Prize Medal and honorable mention, Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Certificate of Merit, Provincial Exhibition, Truro, 1876.

Orders for delivery in June, 1877, solicited.

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Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.
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THOROUGH-BRED POULTRY.

LIGHT BRAHMAS. The heaviest and finest in this Province, just imported at great cost from the United States, Cock, 3 Hens and 4 Pullets, weighing in all 74 lbs. **DARK BRAHMAS, BUFF COCHINS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS, and YELLOW DUCKING GAME BANTAMS.**

Write for circular and Price List to
CHAS. D. MACDONALD,
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HALIFAX VETERINARY INFIRMARY AND SHOEING FORGE.

THE Infirmary has been fitted up on the most improved principles; it contains loose boxes and stalls, and is provided with all the requisites of a first-class Veterinary Hospital.

The Forge is second to none in the Province, being commodious and warm. The latest principles in shoeing are carried out under the direction of the Principal and competent workmen.

Scale of Charges for Shoeing.

Set of new Shoes, for cash.....	\$1.00
do. do. 3 months account.....	1.25
Set of Removes, for cash.....	0.50
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By paying the annual sum of \$20 for each horse, they will be shod and have Veterinary Attendance and Medicine when sick or lame. The subscriber has also the privilege of having any horse he wishes to purchase examined as to soundness, and advice thereon free of charge.

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Feb 1 Veterinary Surgeon.

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Old Windsor Road, 14 miles from Halifax, 2 miles from Beaver Bank Railway Station, 4 miles from Bedford Station.

Short Horn Durham Cattle,

Ellesmere Pigs,

White Aylesbury Ducks,

White Pekin Ducks,

Buff Cockerhens,

ALL stock warranted pure, and shipped by Rail or Vessel free of expense.

Orders are now being taken for Spring Pigs and Eggs for Hatching. Pure Ellesmere Pigs, five weeks, \$10 each. White Aylesbury Duck's Eggs, from birds imported from Rev. Mr. Fowler, Aylesbury, and first prize at the Halifax Poultry Show, Feb., 1878, \$3.00 per dozen. Pekin Duck's Eggs, from birds of the original stock, \$3.00 per dozen. Buff Cockerhens, \$3.00 per dozen.

Apply at the Farm, or by letter to
DR. G. LAWSON,
February 1st, 1878. HALIFAX, N. S.

Yorkshire Pigs--Ellesmere Strain FOR SALE.

A FINE litter of Pigs, bred from pure A stock, Princess 4th, from Dr. Lawson's celebrated sow Fairy Princess, will be five weeks old 30th March. Also the Yorkshire Boar, 18 months old, bred from the Asylum stock. A sure stock-getter. Terms reasonable.

D. McG. JOHNSON.

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BREEDER of Thorough-bred AYRSHIRE CATTLE, from Imported Stock. Some extra young Bulls for sale.
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