

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
  - Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
  - Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurés et/ou pelliculés
  - Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
  - Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
  - Showthrough/  
Transparence
  - Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  - Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue
  - Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison
  - Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison
  - Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

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

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



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

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

VOL. II.

HALIFAX, N. S., AUGUST, 1876.

No. 125.

Halifax, 14th Aug. 1876.

The time fixed for the event of the year—THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY—is rapidly approaching. The preliminary arrangements are making satisfactory, if silent, progress. The grounds have been levelled, and enclosed with a lofty close fence; a long series of covered pens for sheep and pigs has been completed for sometime; there is likewise a row of shelved sheds for poultry coops; extensive ranges of cattle pens and horse sheds must now be nearly, if not quite, ready for their intended occupants; and, within a week from this date, the main Exhibition Building, completing the whole, will be delivered out of the hands of carpenters, glaziers and painters, and will look proudly down from its lofty hill-site, upon the trim town of Truro.

It is not alone at the Railway Hub of the Province, that the work is going on. Whether in Colchester or Annapolis, or any other county, wherever there is a Cheese Factory, one is told of the extra care being bestowed upon the curd and colouring of what is to be the prize Cheese of '76. In the city, Dartmouth, or the Dutch Village, you are shown the Poultry trios already spotted, and in process of luxurious feeding so as to fit them for the public gaze. In Bedford Row and Water Street you meet with Farmers enquiring for oil cake, "feed," and condiment. If we take a stroll through the fields of Cornwallis, so fertile in poetry and potatoes, we find cattle "developing" at a rate that might make

Mr. Darwin's hair stand on end as he realized the terrible possibilities of his theories unlimited. See the big calves of the Eatons and Margesons, swelling out with an importance that calves have never known before, since the happy time when the young pot of Benedict Bellefontaine's herd was indulged with an extra sip out of the gentle Evangeline's evening pail. What kind feeding wrought is told by the poet:

Foremost, bearing the bell, Evangeline's beautiful heifer,  
Proud of her snow-white hide, and the riband that waved from her collar,  
Quietly pacer' and slow, as if conscious of human affection.

Benedict's snow-white locks, and cheeks brown as the oak leaves, we only read of now in the old tale, and Evangeline also is a cherished vision of the past, with her white Norman cap and her kirtle of blue, and the ear-rings brought from old France, and since as an heir-loom handed down from mother to child in long generations; but Evangeline's beautiful heifer has come back again! and have we not this summer the veritable sunshine of Saint Eulalie, that the farmers say reddens the apples, and, in that fruitful valley, who will dare to limit the number of living Evangelines, "bringing to their husband's houses delight and abundance, and filling them full of love and the ruddy faces of children." But it is not in Cornwallis and on Grand Pré alone that bovine beauties are to be seen, or that efforts are being made to improve them into the best places at the Exhibi-

tion. Colchester has been famed for years for its Ayrshires, and Annapolis farmers are evidently preparing to run the Colchester breeders very hard. Six or seven counties can all send good Ayrshires, and several intend to do so. Then again, notice the Devons that one sees gazing out at the passing train from among the natural shrubbery about Grand Lake; they are sleek and wistful for red tickets. Look into the cattle cars as they stop at the stations, and take note of the splendid "specimens" that are being taken home by our farmers to make up Herds, and beat their neighbours, Ayrshires from Framingham, Devons from Oakfield, Jerseys from Rhode Island, Short Horns from New Brunswick, with occasional pens of Poultry from far and near. These are all signs, not of a successful Exhibition merely, but of what we have never had before in this Province, a keen COMPETITION. Live stock will not walk over the course this time, and Judges will have their work to do. See the procession of pedigrees that will line the columns of our little *Journal* next month.

In regard to Vegetable Products, we do not know that the interest is so intense, but it is possibly even more widely spread, inasmuch as many cultivators can produce prize roots who think they cannot afford to go into the "fancy cattle" business, as it is called by people who don't understand it. We know of choice samples of grain being reaped and cleaned. Our Dairy-women are packing butter with the most scrupulous care, lest the magnifying eye, or sensitive olfactory nerve, or delicate

palate, of a judge may perchance detect something that nobody else could. Wool is being washed, and dressed, and dyed, and spun, and worked into all manners of useful and ornamental fabrics for men's and for women's wear. Fruit growers are picking off caterpillars, and noticing the swelling and colouring of choice samples to make up collections and dozens of apples, and everything is being done for the large grape clusters, that a Virgil or a Thomson could suggest, except perhaps the hanging up of little Bacchus heads on the branches, which the Roman husbandmen thought brought felicity, but which are now replaced by the sulphur bellows. What our Implement Makers are about we have not heard, but trust there will be a fair representation of their handiwork, now that the demand for Agricultural Implements and Machinery is so very much greater than it ever was before.

Every intending competitor is required to transmit to the Secretary, W. D. DIMOCK, Truro, an entry paper containing a correct list of the animals or articles which he intends to exhibit, together with Certificate of Pedigree in the case of thorough-bred stock, or else a reference to the registry numbers of the Nova Scotia Stock Register. Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry must be entered before 9th Sept. Plants and Flowers, Grains, Roots, Vegetables and other field and garden products, Agricultural Implements, and Manufactures of all kinds, may be entered up to 30th September.

The Exhibition commences on 9th October for arrangement of articles, and will be opened to the Public on the 10th at 2 p. m. The judges will meet at 9 a. m., on the 10th. Exhibits may be removed on 13th at 3 p. m. The Treasurer will commence to pay premiums on 13th at 9 a. m.

Arrangements have been made for the sale of stock by auction at the Fair; any persons having stock to offer should communicate as soon as possible with the Secretary, so that they may be entered in the Catalogue.

In reply to enquiry from Kings County we publish the pedigree of Somersault, a well-known Horse imported by the Government in 1865. He was owned last year by the Hon. Judge Henry, and is now owned in Kings County:—

**SOMERSAULT:** a brown Horse, bred by Mr. Milne in 1858. Dam—Golconda. Sire—Vultigeur. General Stud Book (English) vol. x, page 136. Nova Scotia Stud Register, No. 3.

Golconda, the dam of Somersault, was bred by Lord Zetland, in 1849; got by Irish Birdcatcher, her dam Cohereiss by Inheritor, out of Hygeia by Physician.

*Entry papers may be obtained by intending exhibitors on application, personally or by letter, to W. D. Dimock, Secretary, Provincial Exhibition, Truro.*

*The pedigrees of Herd Book Registers, although all in type some weeks ago, are unavoidably crowded out this month, but will appear in next No, to be issued before the close of August.*

THE importing of Stock and holding of Exhibitions are bearing their legitimate fruit. We are called upon this month to record the pedigrees of no fewer than twenty-four thorough-bred Cattle, all either raised in the country or imported by private persons. In May we gave a statement of 31 animals recorded during the four previous months; when we add the 24 now recorded, we have a total of 55 animals for the seven months. We know that the record is by no means complete, and we are taking no account at present of private importations of Horses, Sheep and Pigs, but it will be obvious from the facts mentioned in regard to Horned Cattle alone, that the wealth of the country in Live Stock is increasing rapidly. These 55 animals, added to our Herds by private enterprise within seven months, cannot be of less value in money than ten thousand dollars, an amount larger than the whole sum originally voted by the Province for a Stock Farm, and by means of which the various Importations of the Board have been and still continue to be made. Let it not be supposed that our farmers are doing nothing for themselves.

The Central Board of Agriculture have made arrangements for the importation from England of 8 Short Horn Bulls and Cows; 2 Devon Heifers; 7 Ayrshire Bulls and Cows, and lots of Large Yorkshire (Ellesmere) and Berkshire Hogs and Cotswold and Southdown Sheep. These will be sold at Truro, at the Fair, under the usual restrictions.

M. E. MARSHALL, Esq., Paradise, has purchased a thorough-bred Devon Bull Calf from Colonel Laurie, Oakfield. Another raid has been made upon the Oakfield Herd by James A. Dickey, Esq., Hillside Farm, Amherst, who has acquired the Devon Heifer Calves, Geranium 2nd and Daisy 2nd. We are glad to see the taste for thorough-bred stock of all kinds permeating the country.

THIS month Colonel Starratt of Paradise records two additions to his Ayrshire Herds, both home-raised calves,—one a Bull from the Heifer Miss Strang, CXXVI, imported last Fall by the Board, and another—a Heifer—from Crocus 2nd, and sired by Lord Lisgar.

In March No. we published the extended pedigree of the thorough-bred Ayrshire Bull Thrift, purchased by Col. Starratt of Paradise from Messrs. Sturtevant, the well-known Ayrshire Breeders of South Framingham, Massachusetts. Messrs. S. remarked in their letter to the Colonel: "You may say to your friends that we are willing your neighbours should think the animal a sample of our herd." Thrift reached Paradise in safety, and his new owner is much pleased with the purchase. In the ensuing number several other additions to the Paradise Herd are recorded, viz: *Scott*, the Bull-calf of Miss Strang (the Heifer sold at the Bpard's sale last year). This calf is sired by a splendid Ayrshire Bull *General*, sent to South Africa last Fall; also *Daisy*, the Heifer calf of Crocus 2nd by Lord Lisgar. From Messrs. Sturtevant Bro's, Col. S. has purchased Heifer *Dorcas*, No. 29. She is said to be of great excellence. The Heifers *Alice Oair*, 73 N.B., and *Spot*, 72 N. B., both raised by Mr. McMonagle and imported by Mr. D. W. Landers of Margaretsville, Ann., are now the property of Col. Starratt.

WE have had some correspondence with Mr. Thos. A. Wilson, Dalhousie East, in reference to the formation of an Agricultural Society in that settlement. Now, the Dalhousie settlement includes portions of three Counties—Lunenburg, Kings and Annapolis—and is itself shut off by wilderness land from all the Agricultural Societies in those Counties. It presents a case, in fact, not contemplated by the Agricultural Act. Fortunately for the Dalhousie settlers, one of their Counties—Lunenburg—has not formed Societies numerous enough to draw the full amount allotted to the County, and it was only at the last meeting of the Board that Colonel Laurie was requested to make enquiries as to the reason why. It appears as if the solution of the question were to be found, not in debarring Dalhousie from the privileges of the Act, but by authorizing it to organize an additional Society for Lunenburg County.

MR. SAMUEL SNOW, of Port Latour, writes to the effect that the Cape Negro Agricultural Society, in Shelburne Co., was formed in January, 1871, and received the Provincial grant for that year. Shortly afterwards the President, Secretary and Treasurer died, and the Society became inactive. After a lapse of five years, viz: on 17th February, 1876, the Society was re-organized by 48 members signing a schedule and paying in their subscriptions, which are duly attested as paid. The Society now applies to the Board to be re-instated as a re-organized Society under the Act. The application will be considered at next meeting.

At the last Exhibition (1874) the idea of offering Prizes for Herds, then introduced for the first time, was ridiculed by some persons. We can assure them that the Herd Prizes are not likely to go by default this time. The Devons will, of course, be well represented, but we know of one exhibitor who intends to have a dozen animals of another pure breed on the Exhibition grounds. The prize list, however, limits a Herd to six animals, so that quality rather than quantity is to be thought of. Our Breeders are no longer at their wits' end to get together enough to "make up" a Herd, except in the case of Jerseys, which are not yet kept in large numbers by any one in the Province, so far as we know.

GLADIATEUR'S performances on the turf led to high expectations of his career at the stud, but these have never been fulfilled. He died a few months ago, and at recent sales his colts have not brought high prices.—Baroness Rothschild sold seven of her yearlings in July for an average of 631 guineas each.—The Duke of Westminster, who paid his first visit to Newmarket this season, and was elected to the Jockey Club, paid 1650 guineas for a handsome colt by King of the Forest out of Penelope Plotwell.—The Brood mare Formosa has been sold for 3000 guineas. She won the One Thousand guineas, the Oaks and the St. Ledger, and divided the Two Thousand guineas after a dead heat with Moslem in 1868; but she has not bred anything of note as yet.—Lady Emily Peel's twelve yearlings sold for 3215 guineas or an average of 268 guineas each. Most of them are by Pero Gomez. With the best of brood mares, Lady Emily's stud is on the high road to fame. Not so that of Lord Pawlett, whose seven yearlings made only 25 guineas each.

MR. GEORGE M. PATTEN, of Hebron, Yarmouth, has imported a thorough-bred Jersey Heifer from the United States, whose pedigree will be found in next number. She is said to be a very fine animal and has been imported expressly for raising pure stock. Her pedigree is certified by the American Jersey Club.

Four Ayrshire Heifers are added to the Register by C. Prescott Blanchard, Esq., Truro. Miss Cuthbert and Torta now belong to that gentleman. Lord Raglan is also owned by him, having been purchased from Mr. John McCurdy, who obtained him from the Windsor Society in exchange for Micmac (a calf of Josephine by Reform). Both bulls, we are told, are handsome,—Lord Raglan the larger, but Micmac is better in colour. The exchange has been satisfactory to all concerned.

THE *Amherst Gazette* has made the circuit of M. J. E. Page's fine 25 acre field on Sand Hill, and found everything looking well. There are 7 acres in the red bald wheat for which Mr. P. has gained a high reputation; and 2 acres in a new variety of wheat called "Lost Nation," which we believe originated in Maine, and promises a very large yield. We suppose the 9 acres will turn off about 200 bushels of wheat. Five acres are in potatoes; 6 in grass; and the remaining 5 in buckwheat.

Mr. Page is building on the premises a superior barn, 60 x 32 ft., with 20 ft. posts. It is built with purline plates, to give proper support to the large roof, as well as admit of the working of horse hay forks, now coming into such general use.

Mr. Page spends a good deal of money on his farm, and finds the investment very profitable. Without ignoring the number of fair farmers in the country, there are many pretending to cultivate the soil who would do well to visit such farms as this and the neighboring one of Mr. Martin Black, the proprietors of which will doubtless give any information connected with their success.

WE learn by private letter from D. Matheson, Esq., that the Ayrshire Bull *Charlie*, imported last year, and purchased by the Pictou Agricultural Society, is coming up well this summer. Mr. M. thinks he will now weigh 200 lbs. more than when he was sold. In Pictou, also, the Berkshire *Merry Pig of Windsor*, has a nice litter of seven, now a week old; did not lose any. They both (the sow and the boar, that is the *Merry Pig* and the *Star of Windsor*) have turned out very well.

WE copy the following from the minutes of the monthly Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, 5th July, 1876:—

"That the tender of £15 made by Mr. J. White of Birmingham for the show yard manure be accepted; that a small tent for the use of the Local Committee be erected in the show yard; that suitable badges be given to the Chairman and Treasurer of the Local Committee, the Chairmen of Sub-Committees and the Secretary."

A PATENT has been taken out in England for curing vicious horses by galvanizing them. Mr. Laycock was convicted at Sheffield for torturing a mare by severely galvanizing her for public exhibition. The animal quivered violently, sweated profusely, her eyes were distended, her flanks heaved, and she fell to the ground in a partial state of paralysis. On appeal, the Court quashed the conviction.

MR. J. E. PAGE contributes the following useful hints on the management of Mowing Machines to the *Amherst Gazette*:—As this is the commencement of the haying season, a little information concerning the running of mowers would be beneficial to most farmers.

First,—I find a great many are breaking their mower knives (which is a great annoyance and loss of time and money at this season.) The reason a knife breaks is on account of the driving rod getting bent or shortened by some means, or if broken perhaps drawn out too long. Any person breaking a knife will observe that it happens in the lightest grass. The reason is the stroke of the pitman-rod is shortened and jerks, on the same principle as the snap of a whip. I have had a new knife to break in going five rods. After breaking four or five knives I drew the rod half an inch and never had another broken that season.

Second,—I observe some mowing and leaving one-third of the grass on the field. The reason of this great loss is their cutters are worn out or worn to a point and useless. I have passed fields where they were leaving more grass every hour than would buy a new set of sections, which could be put on in an hour by any farmer. The knives should be kept sharp and sharpened often, but not ground much, and kept the same bevel as when new; most people grind their knives too much. The boxes should be kept snug. When the guard fingers become opened the top should be hammered down, but not too tight. They will spring up by inserting a cold chisel between them. On stony or gravelly land the finger plates become worn and dulled. These should be replaced by new ones and kept sharp. By keeping your sections and finger plates sharp, and your machine well oiled, there is no reason why a good machine will not do good work.

WE have received the following notices from the Bureau of Administration of the International Exhibition:—

Mr. Landreth, Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture, announces that special displays of Dairy Products will be held during the first week respectively of August and September.

The August exhibition will comprise only Cheese, the September exhibition Butter as well as Cheese, the cooler weather then permitting a display.

The exhibition of July having been such a full success, it is anticipated that equal energy will be displayed to assure the exhibitions of the next two months.

Awards will be made at these times in accordance with the rules of the Commission.

It has been long known that during the night cattle are cooler outside than in the barn; but in day-time it is the common practice to put cattle into the barn during hot days to be "away from the heat." The following observations made by a dip thermometer with its bulb immersed in the fur of the skin speak very plainly:—

Temperature of the air..... 84° Fai.

*Cattle kept in barn, with barn doors open and window sash taken out.*

Temperature of skin:

Rose of Lucyfield.....100° Fah.

Heriot..... 99.5° "

Charity.....100° "

*Cattle kept in open field.*

Temperature of skin:

Cawood's Rose..... 96° "

Polly Vaughan..... 95.5° "

The observations were made at evening milking. In man the temperature of the interior of the body is 2.7 to 3.6 degrees higher in tropical than in temperate climes (Davy). Rudolphi and Tiedemann give the interior body temperature of the ox as 104 to 99°. When we shut up an animal in a barn or stable the high interior temperature extends to the skin, which remains moist; in the open air evaporation from the surface lowers the temperature of the skin and the fur feels dry. In man the temperature of the accessible parts of the body, as the mouth, axilla, &c., is usually between 97.7° and 98.6°. The human blood is said to have a temperature in health varying from 100.6° to 101.75, rising in disease sometimes as high as 109°. Temperature of sheep's body, 104° to 100.4°; of the horse, 98.24° to 97°; dog's, 101.3° to 99.3°. The skin of these animals should never be allowed to rise so high.

*Lucyfield Farm, 7th Aug., 1876.*

We have received the following official announcement from the authorities of the Philadelphia Exhibition. There appears to be a want of information as to time, which intending competitors may, we presume, have supplied by writing to head quarters:—

#### FLY CASTING TOURNAMENT!

##### SPECIAL PRIZES.

JOHN KRIDER, 2nd and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, offers a KRIDER ROD CENTRE ENAMEL SPLIT BAMBOO, value \$60.00.

A. B. SHIPLEY & SON, 403 Commerce Street, Philadelphia, offer a GREENHEART ROD, value \$40.00.

CONROY, BIASSETT & MALLERSON, 65 Fulton Street, New York, offer a WYMAN'S REEL, value \$46.00.

EATON, HOLBERTSON & Co, 102 Nassau Street, New York, offer a HOLBERTSON FLY BOOK, value \$—.

At the Croydon show on 5th July, prizes were given for mules suitable for farm work.

THE following circular relating to the Philadelphia Exhibition reached us too late for last number, so that we have not had an opportunity of printing it until the date for entries—15 July—is past. We, however, explained the position of matters last month, and the reason why intending exhibitors had withdrawn their entries:—

With regard to Ontario, the number of live animals to be sent here has already been submitted to the Commission, by the Secretary of the Advisory Board of that Province, acting on a memorandum furnished to him for that purpose.

With respect to the Maritime Provinces, the Commission has been informed by the Secretaries of the Advisory Boards that no animals will be sent from there. Nevertheless, should it now be desired to forward any such animals, they will be received on the following conditions and on those to be stated in the last paragraph, viz:—That they must be recommended and forwarded by the Advisory Board of the Province from whence they come, and that they must be collected without charge to the Commission at some point to be chosen by the Advisory Boards on the Intercolonial Railway, from whence they will be conveyed and where they will be returned at the cost of the Commission. Inasmuch as the cost of conveyance is very much increased if less than full car loads are sent, the Commission can accept only full loads from each Province, unless it should be found impossible to collect enough animals for that purpose. In that case, the Commission will receive only a single car partially loaded, or should one or more full loads have been sent, a single car partially loaded to make up the whole quantity. Entries must be forwarded, through the Advisory Boards, to the Secretary of the Commission at Philadelphia, on or before the 15th July, after which no entry can possibly be accepted for any reason whatever.

The dates of exhibition will be for horses, mules and asses, from the 1st to the 15th September; for horned cattle, from the 20th September to October 5th, and for sheep, swine, &c., from October 10th to October 25th.

Fruit intended for the exhibition at Philadelphia must be sent at a single shipment, from some place to be designated by the Advisory Boards of the several Provinces. It must be conveyed to that point free of charge to the Canadian Commission, and be shipped only by the Advisory Board of the Province. No time is fixed for entries; but notice must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Canadian Commission at least three clear weeks before the date at which the car or cars will be required,

specifying the particulars of the time and place determined on, and the quantity of fruit to be shipped. The Canadian Commission will not be responsible for any damage arising to the fruit, from any circumstances whatever; nor will they undertake to return it, but will bear all cost of transport and of exhibition at Philadelphia in the manner provided by the Centennial Commission, and not otherwise.

THE British Association for the Advancement of Science meets this year at Glasgow, commencing on 6th September. This is the 46th Annual Meeting. Prof. Andrews is to preside, in place of Sir Robert Christison, Bart., of Edinburgh, who has resigned the Presidency on account of ill health, and who, no longer a youth, has been hale and hearty for more than eighty years, and, up to the present time, able to join in a duet or drill his Company as actively as the youngest student in the College. The only "motion" announced in the circular to members is a very "practical" one by Professor Everett (formerly of King's College, Windsor), "That each section be recommended to break up for half an hour each day, at such time as shall be most convenient in each case, with the view of enabling the members to lunch." The Edinburgh Professors and Citizens have given a public dinner to Professor Sir Wyville Thomson and other officers of the "Challenger," on occasion of their safe return. Professor Huxley proposed the toast of the evening. He intends to visit America this month.

A CORRESPONDENT in King's County writes in a private letter:—There is a general outcry about fruit, but I think many people will be pleasantly disappointed in their crop. The apples are just now gaining the size to be seen, and, I think, are showing themselves more plenty than was expected. I would not venture any definite information at present.

WHEN in Cornwallis lately we were told that some parts (not all) of the Wellington Dyke will average three tons of hay to the acre this year. One farmer who generally cuts from 60 to 65 loads or tons from 25 acres, this year had 64 loads of hay, and about 1½ acres in barley.

THE dynamometer test, applied at Hull, showed that three horses pulling a double plough were rather less heavily weighted per horse than two horses drawing a single-furrow plough. The sole or slade is a necessary evil in single ploughs but may be got rid of in multiple ploughs.

### Reports on Crops.

*Kentville, July 31st 1876.*

DEAR SIR,—Your's received. In reply I beg to say: The crops of Hay are very good, and a large portion of them harvested in excellent order. The Fruit crop (owing to the season and certain winds prevailing at the time fruit was about setting) will be small. There have been no Cherries, and, only for the timely rain to-day, there would have been little or no fruit left on the trees. I think, now, what remains on the trees will probably be of good size. Early Potatoes are very small, and I think the dry weather has injured them so much that they can scarce recover, and must be a very small crop. I think, now this rain has come, the late Potatoes will be a good crop. Grain looks well, except on sandy land where the drought has ripened it prematurely—or it has died. There has never been such a dry time in this County for twenty-five years. Pastures are very much dried up. Many brooks never known to be dry before are now dry. I hope in another month to be able to give you a more certain and satisfactory account of matters, &c.

Yours, very truly,

HENRY LOVETT.

*East Cornwallis, July 31st, 1876.*

We might say a very favourable growing season, the weather has been very fair and warm but not the quantity of rain to cause a superabundant growth. The Hay crop on the whole far exceeds late years. This crop on the uplands is very good. The dykes on Canard River about the usual average, but the dykes on Cornwallis River, also Grand Pre dyke, is more than double the crop of last year. The hay is of good quality and being housed in excellent condition.

Winter Grain now being harvested is well filled. (This crop is worthy of far more extended cultivation.) The Grain crop on rich lands is looking very well. Wheat is always sown on the best land and bids fair. Other grains on poor lands have suffered from the dry weather, but on dyke lands and good upland soils the growth is very good, and stands up well, being better for the grain to fill than when the straw is beat down by storms.

Potatoes are just now nicely growing. This crop does best in dry seasons, so the prospect for Potatoes is very good.

Other crops, as Indian Corn, Beans, Turnips, Mangolds, and etc., though only grown in small patches, a mean lot cannot be found, where clean cultivation is at all practiced. The fruit crop is universally mourned, promising far short of what was anticipated from the show of blossoms. There must be a reason for

failure, although we cannot explain it. When we look into the works of Providence, in the growth of plants, there is nothing done by chance as would appear to the careless onlooker, but there is a law to guide every step; a beautiful connection in every growing plant from the first sunny days of Spring to the gathering in of the crop. The portion of the farm that suffers most from drought in summer is the pasture. Hay being plenty and cheap, some of the farmers are finding out that their stock can relish a feed of hay in July as well as in winter months. The Short Horns especially delight in a well-filled manger rather than the short pickings in the dry pasture.

E. C.

*Windsor, July 31st, 1876.*

(Extract from a private letter):—The Hay on the Dykes is almost all cut and stored. The crop is considered good. A Cow, Alderney x Ayrshire, calved for the first time this Spring, has sadly disappointed by yielding milk from only two teats. The two fore teats are dry. I want to know if you would kindly inform me whether this is a common thing, and whether there is any remedy for it. [We have written with suggestions for treatment, but shall be glad to have the greater experience of some of our correspondents who have had similar cases.—Ed.] I am preparing a paper for you on ancient Cochlearia. There is no copy of Dioscorides, so that I could not look out the Narcissus. I find in the Odyssey that Homer calls the willows *itéai olesikarpoi*, "destroyers of their own fruit," and nothing is more striking in Windsor in spring than to see the ground under the willows, which are so abundant, almost yellow with the flowers that have been cast down and destroyed by the tree.

*Lower Canard, August 5th, 1876.*

MY DEAR SIR,—Since I wrote you in June last, relative to the crop prospects, there has not been very much change to note in reference to them in general.

The weather has been very dry and hot, the thermometer ranging from 80° to 90° in the shade, and even much higher in some localities, which has had the effect of making the grass and making the haying season earlier than usual. Many of the farmers have already secured their hay, while most of them are "well on." I seldom, if ever, knew so much good hay secured in so short a time—there being three weeks or more of good hay weather. The late grass will be a much lighter crop than was anticipated, owing to the dry season, which must also materially affect the after grass. On the whole the hay crop will be

lighter than might have been expected from the appearance when I wrote you.

Grain of all kinds looks well, and, so far as I can learn, there is no appearance of the "weevil." I have cut and threshed my "patch" of Winter grain, which is eight days earlier than last season.

The early planted Potatoes have suffered from the dry weather and will necessarily be a small crop. Those planted later look well, and with seasonable rains will be a good crop.

The Apple crop will be small, although the prospect in June was everything that could be desired.

All stone and small fruits are scarce. There have been two or three good seasonable showers which have revived vegetation very much, but now the crops are suffering very much for the want of rain. On the whole the farmers will have fair returns for their labour.

Yours truly,

C. C. HAMILTON.

*Paradise, July 27th, 1876.*

MY DEAR SIR,—The Apple crop will not be as large as the prospect in June indicated. We shall, therefore, have less handling, and hope for better prices.

The farmers have taken the advantage of the fine weather in July, and have secured the upland hay in good condition. Other crops are looking well.

The Paradise Cheese Manufacturing Company are doing a good business. The factory is located in a fine dairy district, and averaged daily for the month of July 6400 lbs. of milk, which, under the skilful management of the experienced foreman Mr. Phinney, is converted into an excellent quality of cheese. Orders are being received from Halifax and St. John Grocers, and prices are something better than in the early part of the season.

Yours very truly,

W. E. STARRATT.

*Paradise, July 31st, 1876.*

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favour of the 28th inst., requesting further information concerning the state of the crops in this section, I regret that I shall be compelled considerably to modify my report of the 26th of June last. Since that date the rain-fall has been less, I think, than I ever knew for the same length of time,—hence the unfavourable change in the prospect of the crops. The weather in other respects has been delightful. While I write, however, copious showers are falling, and, if these are repeated plentifully enough, we may yet gather in a fair harvest.

The following may be taken as my present estimate of crops in this locality: Hay, about an average crop, but I never knew it housed in better condition. In-

dian Corn and Potatoes give fair promise. Grain crops, generally will, I fear, fall below an average yield.

Mangolds, Carrots, Turnips, and other root crops are somewhat unpromising at present, but some of them may do fairly yet. The Apple crop will probably be considerably below an average one. Plums and Pears will also be a light crop I think. There have been no Cherries in this locality—even Bear River failing to produce any quantity worth mentioning. There has been a greater or less failure in reference to nearly all the smaller fruits and berries. The Dairy product will be about an average one.

Yours truly,

A. LONGLEY.

Round Hill, Annapolis,  
July 31st, 1876. }

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 28th inst. was duly received. Having just returned from a trip to the western end of the County, I may say that owing to the dry and hot weather during the latter part of June and the month of July, crops generally will not be as good as was anticipated in the early part of June. Hay is a good crop both in quantity and quality, except the late grass that has been injured by want of rain, the Hay from uplands and early grass on marsh (being more than half of the crop) being now put in the barn, leaving the late grass on the dyke and salt marsh yet to get in.

FRUIT.—Apples—although the trees blossomed full and gave promise of an abundant yield, it is now considered there will not be over one-third of an average crop. Caterpillars and canker worms, with other insects, have in some orchards stripped the trees as bare as in winter. Pears, Plums, and Cherries almost a total failure. Currants—but few left from the ravages of the Currant worm.

GRAIN.—Wheat, Barley, and Corn but little sown, all look well, especially the latter. Oats and Buckwheat—large area sown, with every prospect of large yield.

POTATOES—No appearance of blight at present, but potatoes are small—the rain of last night, and which is now falling (while I write) may improve those not too far advanced.

Mangolds, Turnips and Carrots largely sown and look well except Turnips, where the ground was dry.

The catch of herrings in the Annapolis Basin this season has been large, most of which are smoked and of good quality, some of which have already been shipped to Scotland and elsewhere at prices likely to remunerate those engaged in the business.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE WHITMAN.

Bridgetown, Aug. 8th, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—Agreeable to your request, I will now give you a brief account of the prospects of the season, and will mention the changes since my last letter.

The fruit crop will be light. Some kinds of fruit have failed entirely, while others are much below an average. Apples will be far below the usual yield, on account of the ravages of the canker worm and caterpillar; but what has escaped promises to be good. Those orchards which were so completely stripped of their foliage by the last named insect have again "leaved out," and look quite life like. Cherries as was predicted was a complete failure. Plums and Pears are on a par with the apple crop—very light.

Roots are looking very well; but a thorough investigation show that the tops are best developed. Potatoes are making a fine show, so also the limited amount of beets and carrots. The dry weather has been very much against the turnip crop, and it will require a "good rain" to secure a fair yield.

Hay is excellent and a good burden. The weather has been very favourable for curing, and most of the farmers have finished, and get it housed in fine order. I have heard it remarked that grass has matured this year much earlier than usual.

The season has been particularly well suited to the growth of Indian Corn, and we have never seen it looking better. Oats are very moderate, owing to the wet spring they could not be sown in proper time. Wheat and Barley are perhaps less than average.

Yours truly,

CHARLES B. WHITMAN.

DIGBY, Aug. 3rd, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—By request I send you a statement of the prospects of the crops at this season of the year. Our Hay crops, as far as I can judge by enquiries made, will be full an average one in this county. Grain of all kinds at present promise a good yield. Beets, Turnips, and Potatoes are looking very fine indeed, so are all other root crops. Cherries are a total failure. Apples, Pears and Plums about half a crop, in some localities the caterpillars took almost every green leaf off the apple-trees. Upon the whole I don't think we have any serious reason to complain.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN DAKIN.

Lower Stewiacke, July 31st, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your inquiry, I may say that the rapid growth of June was checked early in July, and the result is that, excepting on rich, dry ground the Hay crop is light; many farmers report that the yield will be one-third short of last year. Rich, dry interval looks promising, but the marshes generally are very inferior. With regard to Grain, Potatoes and Roots, from inquiry and observation, I find appearances vary; but, taking the average, we may look for a good fair yield. Owing to the unfavorable Spring, the breadth under crop is less than last year. There will be some fruit.

Yours truly,

W. W. PICKING.

Parrsborough, 31st July, 1876.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the crops in this District, so far, are all that they promised to be in the early part of the season. Haying has now fairly commenced. Farmers generally say that the crop is better than last year's, which was a good one. On uplands cultivated, or rather not cultivated at all, it is of course light as it always. The fields of Potatoes everywhere have a most luxuriant growth. It was feared that they might not set well owing to the alarming drouth of a few weeks back; but it is now thought that the recent showers will put them all right in this respect. Fields of Grain of all kinds look very encouraging. Turnips and garden vegetables are looking well. Nice new potatoes and green peas are most plentiful. Apples will be a fair crop. The strawberry season is now about over. The crop was good. Other small fruits are coming in one after the other. We expect there will be an abundant supply of them as usual.

Yours truly,

I. D. DICKSON.

THE following was received too late for last number:—

Middle River, Victoria Co.,  
June 23rd, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of the 15th inst. has been duly received, and in reply to the same I am happy to say that every kind of Farm Crop in this locality and other sections of the County looks beautiful, and judging from present appearance, I think I am safe in stating that we may look for a bountiful harvest. The genial warm showers during this month have in every respect removed the calamity threatened by the lateness of the Spring. The growth of the different kinds of plants far exceeds that of many former years, and it is the general opinion that the farmers will be well rewarded for their toil. In fact we have had no better appearance for the last ten or fifteen years, and I sincerely believe that, if Providence favors us with favorable weather, we shall be able to raise enough for man and beast.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN MCLENNAN.

Little Bras d'Or, Cape Breton,  
July 3rd, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—Up to the present (July 3rd) the prospects for everything that has been put in the ground are very encouraging. Potatoes came up very regular, and show great vigor, and so do Oats, Wheat and Barley. There is a good prospect for a heavy crop of Hay. We never had a finer month of June for the advancement of vegetation than our last,

and if we have a continuation of such weather it will be enough to gladden the heart of the husbandman. I do not think a larger extent has been tilled this Spring than formerly, as the month of May has been rather unfavorable on account of being wet.

J. ROSS.

P. S.—I have travelled through a large portion of the County of Victoria, and the prospects are equally encouraging.

J. R.

Newport, July 31st, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of 31st inst. received. Hay an average crop,—quality good, and secured in fine order. Grain looking well. Potatoes good. Apples and Plums poor.

Yours truly,

EDW. ALLISON.

ANTIGONISH, AUGUST 7th, 1876.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your letter asking me to acquaint you with the prospects of our farm crops in the county of Antigonish, I beg to reply that our hay crop this year is below an average crop. In some sections of the county it is very light, but in other sections of it, it is a good crop. Our hay crop this year not yielding proportionately to other years is a matter of surprise to us all, as the prospects of an abundant hay crop when I before troubled you with a few observations anent this very important and interesting subject were unprecedented. The cereal crops look very promising, and we flatter ourselves that if weevil and rust will keep away, and the weather will prove favorable to the ripening and maturing of our grain crops, that our farmer's toil, labor and industry will be rewarded by an abundant harvest. Our potato crops never, at this season of the year, looked more promising, so that although our hay crop is short of an average crop, yet I assure you that the prospects of our county, at all events as far as its crops are concerned, are encouraging and assuring to our farmers. Our farmers are now busily engaged at hay-making, and Providence has hitherto favoured them with most seasonable weather.

Yours truly,

ARCHIBALD A. MACGILLIVRAY.

MAHONE BAY, Aug. 4th, 1876.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your note I beg to say that I cannot write so favourably of the crops now as when I last wrote you, the dry weather has injured them. The hay crop in this vicinity is near about equal to last year, but in parts of the back country it is short. Most of the farmers are getting through with the hay, and the grain will not yield as expected, in consequence of the drought as it was coming into ears, it could not come to its full growth. The potatoes, I am sorry to say, have been struck with the blight. The Early Rose that were planted early in May, yield well and excellent quality. I planted some the 12th of May and they are very fine in every respect. The apples will not yield as anticipated.

- Yours truly,

B. ZWICKER.

Drummondville, Quebec,

August 3rd, 1876.

(Extract from a private letter):—Our haying is just over; it occupied exactly two weeks and two days, the shortest time I have known: crop an average one, about 140 loads, but much below last year's.

MR. EDWIN CHASE, Cornwallis, has a thorough bred Cow calf (pure white) from Rose by Lord York.

WHERE there is much heavy grain we are sure to find a scale of chaff now and again. A late number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* recorded the astounding announcement by Prof. Thistleton Dyer, before the Scientific Committee of the London Horticultural Society, that plants grow only during the night! And now we have the *London Agricultural Gazette* furnishing an elaborate report of the Maidstone Farmer's Club, at which it was apparently settled that the lupuline of the female hop is as effective in fertilizing as the pollen of the male! And that hence the latter is unnecessary.

THE Aylesbury Dairy Company's Dairy Factory at Swindon receives 2000 gallons of milk daily from the neighboring farms. They can set 1500 gallons in 800 square feet of milk pans for cream, yielding 400 quarts of cream. After the cream is removed for sale in London, the skimmed or partially skimmed milk is made into cheese. There are presses for dealing with two tons of cheese at a time, and a storing room with shelves for 40 tons while ripening. The Company are erecting styes to feed the whey to swine. The rules for farmers supplying milk are very stringent. No milk from any cow out of health, or just calved, or just deprived of her calf, or just bought, is to be sent. All milk to be cooled in Lawrence's refrigerator down to 60° before despatch, and none to be sent that has been bought. If the sender gives a regular daily supply he gets up to 11d. per gallon; if he only uses the factory as a market for his surplusage, he will not get more than 6d. The London office of the Company is at St. Petersburg Place, Bayswater. Every morning and every afternoon thirty light carts start, each with its locked churns and various milk vessels, on their several beats, to supply 5000 families with 1000 gallons daily. Nearly as much more is supplied to the trade on arrival of the trains at the Paddington station. Samples are taken from the churns before starting, the percentage of cream and specific gravity estimated, then a street Inspector waylays the milkmen on their beats and takes samples before they complete the work of distri-

bution, and finally the milk left in the churns on returning is likewise analyzed. Thus every guarantee is taken by the Company against dilution or adulteration. The test analyses throughout the year have shown an average proportion of 12.58 solids in 100 cubic centimetres. The milk has never fallen below 11.5 solids. Thus, it will be seen, that the Parliamentary standard of 10 p. c. solids permits skimming and watering to the extent of 20 per cent. From experiments directed by the Medical Board of this Institution, it appears that some kinds of food diminish or wholly abolish the cream. The "solids not fat" however, remain constant.

Our readers will now understand how it is that good cream is so easily got in London, whilst no "skimmed milk" is sold there.

Pedigrees of the short Horn Herd of J. W. Margeson, Esq., Cornwallis, reached us too late for the present number, but will appear next month, along with some others.

We have now received the second and third volumes of the Canada Herd Book.

The *Colonial Farmer* of Fredericton, N. B., writes thus:

NOVA SCOTIA.—This Province is making arrangement for another importation of stock, as appears from the article hereunder, copied from the *Journal of Agriculture*. Nova Scotians go to the right source for good Stock, as their former importations have abundantly proved.

ANOTHER new locality has been found for the native Fern *Struthiopteris Pennsylvanica*, and nearer to Halifax than those previously known,—in fact in the County and within little more than an hour's drive from the city, viz: at Bellahill, in the Parish of Sackville. It occurs there in some profusion.

We have still another interesting discovery in Ferns to announce;—a form not previously found in America, so far as can be ascertained at present, has been found near the city. But the story will occupy a column or two of our space, and must be reserved for next number.

THE weights of the Sunnyside Ducklings, given in another place, are deserving of notice. The pets seem to have increased more than an ounce for every day of their lives. A two months' duckling weighing upwards of five pounds is a *rara avis*, worthy of the attention of the great showman.

THERE is a depression in the wool trade in England. It is expected that the prices of other kinds of farm produce will speedily suffer reduction. The price of mutton is still very high.

