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IMPORTATION OF STOCK.

HALIFAX, 31st Oct., 1870.

We desire to call attention in an especial manner to the Importation of Live Stock made by the Board of Agriculture, with concurrence of the Provincial Government.

The Board deputed the Hon. R. A. McHaffey and Joseph J Northup, Esq., together with the Secretary, to attend the Provincial Exhibition at Toronto, for the purpose of making purchases. They were successful in obtaining several of the finest prize animals at the Exhibition. The Importation consists of Short Horn Durham Bulls and Bull Calves, Ayrshire Bulls and Calves, Devon Bulls, and Short Horn Heifers; also a fine lot of White Chester and Yorkshire Pigs.

It is believed that the Horned Cattle are superior to any that have ever before been brought into the Province. Their pedigrees have been examined with the greatest care; and it will be found that they are not only thorough-bred, but that

they are of good strains in their respective breeds.

The animals will be sold by public auction at Richmond Depot on Wednesday, 16th November, at 12 o'clock, noon, under the restriction that they are to be retained in the Province for breeding purposes.

In order that intending buyers may have an opportunity of inspecting the animals prior to the day of sale, arrangements will be made for having them located in the neighbourhood of Richmond.

Catalogues with Pedigrees are now ready, and may be obtained on application to Mr. Northup or the Secretary of the Board.

(From the Gardener's Monthly.)

HINTS FOR THE SEASON.

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUND.

The remarkably hot and dry season we have had all over the Union, has been singularly unpropitious for fall flowers. Dahlias came into bloom early, and in September when we should have had beauty, found nothing but dried heads

and green leaves. The Gladiolus, however, has done remarkably well. This flower is becoming deservedly popular in American gardening. Seedlings have become so numerous, that first-class varieties are now within the reach of every one at moderate prices. The raising of seedlings is also a very interesting operation. Every one may have some new variety of his own in this way, superior, perhaps, to any of his neighbors. The hot weather was, however, very hard on other flowers.

Fall Roses were simply "nowhere,"—and the Chrysanthemum which makes the fall of the leaf so cheering, rather excites our pity for itself. Those who have depended much on flowering plants for the gaiety of their gardens, have failed in most but Geraniums and Petunias: while those who have rather rested for their success on masses of colored leaves, are triumphant. The Coleus, Achyranthus, Tetranthera, Vinca variegata, Centaureas, and similar things, have gone the drought gloriously; and we have no doubt this species of gardening will be immensely popular another year. We still want more variety among the class of plants. At present, one person's garden is too much a copy of another, where the style of massing with colored leaves prevails.

Two very good silver-leaved plants of this season's introduction are *Centaurea gymnocarpa*, which has leaves very much like the old "Miller's Geranium" (*Cineraria maritima*), as it does not grow so tall that, it is better adapted to some forms of masses. The other is a white leaved, woody but trailing graphalium, also called *gymnocarpum*, but we suspect wrongly named. The large variegated Periwinkle is not much in use, though not amongst the least valuable by any means. It is a good season to think of these things; as wherever this kind of gardening is to be done, six months is little enough to get the plants ready in. The Cannas have done well as bedding plants this summer. In former times they were grown for their pretty leaves chiefly; but now large and early flowered varieties have been produced, which make them showy as well as otherwise interesting.

We think ornamental vines have been too much overlooked in the summer decoration, of grounds. We have seen this summer some remarkably pretty effects from the hybrid Nasturtiums, Cypress vines, Maurandia and other summer vines. There are several new "Morning-glories" of various colors, of which pretty groups could be made, but as these are mostly closed before nine o'clock, they are of no use to city ladies; but are charmingly sweet things for the country girls, who always have the best of everything in life; though not always thinking so. These vines could be arranged on fancy figures, according to colors, and certainly the effects in some parts of the ground would be as striking as that derived from leaf plants.

We gave some hints about flower roots in our last. We may again observe that the planting of spring bulbs, tulips, hyacinths, crocus, snowdrops, fritillarias, lilies, &c., and the transplanting of shrubs, and division of herbaceous plants, will occupy chief attention in October. All herbaceous plants are much better for being protected through winter by a covering of dry leaves, on which a little soil is thrown to keep the leaves from blowing away. Half-hardy roses and vines may be protected in the same way. When they are very long and slender, they are taken down from their trellises, and coiled into circles as small as may be, without risk of breaking them, and then the soil put on. Those things that grow late, such as many kinds of Noisette Roses, should have their mature top shoots shortened a few weeks before the protecting process is commenced. The wound will then heal over, and not cause decay of the upper portion of the shoots, as is very often the case when they are either cut at lying down, or not shortened at all.

Of course, those roots that suffer by frost should be taken up before danger. Gladiolus, Madeira vines, Dahlias, Tuberoses, &c., for instance.

Tree seeds should be either sown or prepared for sowing in the fall. Hard shell seeds require time to soften their coats, or they will lie over a year in the ground. It used to be popular to mix with boxes of sand; but unless there be very few seeds to a very large quantity of sand, the heat given out though perhaps imperceptible to us, is sufficient to generate fungus which will destroy the seed. It is much better to soak the seeds in water, and then dry just enough to keep from moulding, and as cool as possible all winter. This is a much safer plan than sand. In States where the frosts are severe, seedlings of all kinds that have not attained a greater height than six inches, should be taken up, "laid in" in a sheltered place thickly, and covered with any thing that will keep frozen through the winter. If left out, they are liable to be drawn out and destroyed. Young seedling stock received from a distance, should be also treated. In the more Southern States they may be set out at once,—and as much planting as possible be accomplished that will save spring work. Many cuttings will not do well unless taken off at this season and laid in the ground under protection, like seedlings,—the quince, syringas or lilacs, spirea prunifolia, and some others. In the "mild winter States," evergreen cuttings should be made now, and set out thickly in rows. The leaves need not be taken off, but short, thick-set branches laid in the under soil. When rooted next fall they may be taken up and divided into separate plants. In more Northern States, evergreens may not be so struck at this season, unless protected by greenhouses and frames. Where these are at hand, evergreen may be put in, in boxes or pans all through the winter.

#### FRUIT GARDEN.

So general has been the bountiful fruit crop this season, that many will be induced to plant this fall in the hope of having a continuous supply for their families for all time to come. The question, how shall we prepare the ground and plant? will be a very general one. We feel that the advice constantly given to subsoil and under-drain, and manure to the extent of hundreds of dollars per acre is too costly to follow, and of little use after it is taken. If we were going to prepare a piece of ground for an orchard, we should manure it heavily and put in a crop of Potatoes; then in October manure again lightly and put in Rye. On this, in April, we should sow Red Clover. The Rye off, we should then consider it ready to plant trees. For Apples, Pears, Plums or Cherries, we should mark out the rows ten feet apart, and for the trees ten feet from each other. This will be twice as thick as they will be required when fully grown, but they grow much better when thick together; and they will bear more

than enough fruit to pay for the room they occupy, before the time comes to cut every other one away. We say the rows ten feet apart, but every fourth row should be twelve feet to afford room to get between the blocks with a cart.

Plant as early in October as possible, but it can be continued until the approach of frost. To plant, a hole can be dug in the stubble just large enough to hold the roots without cramping them. We should tread in the soil and trim in the head very severely. The next spring we should just break the crust formed by the winter rains about the tree, and then leave everything to grow as it might. The clover will be ready to cut in June or July. The twelve feet rows may be done by machine, the rest by hand. Hay enough will be made to pay for all the labor for one year and a little more. After the hay has been hauled off, bring back some rich earth of any kind, and spread about a quarter or half an inch thick over the surface of the ground disturbed in making the hole. This will keep the grass from growing very strong just over the roots. Keep on this way annually, every two or three years giving the whole surface of the orchard a top dressing for the sake of the grass, and it will be found to be the most profitable way of making the orchard ground pay for itself, until the fruit crops come in, that one can adopt. The trees also will be models of health and vigor, and when they commence to bear will do so regularly and abundantly. This is an epitome of what the *Gardener's Monthly* has taught, opposed as it has been by excellent men of the old school of culture. No one who follows it will ever abandon it for any other. It is costless comparatively, from the first to the last; and pays its way at every step.

The dwarfed fruit tree we would plant on the same system, but six instead of ten feet apart. Few soils are *too wet* for fruit trees. Only in wet soils plant on the surface, and throw up the earth over them from between so as to make a ditch or furrow to carry away the surface water. On the plan of annual surface dressings which we have outlined, the feeding roots will thus always keep above the level of standing water; and when they can do this, it will not hurt the trees though the tap roots are emersed in water for half the year.

#### GREENHOUSE.

The taste for cut flowers is considerably increasing, and one of the greatest demands on a greenhouse in winter, is from the best half of the head of the household for room and table decorations. Beautiful specimen plants are not so highly valued as those which will afford plenty of bloom for cutting. The various kinds of Zonale Geraniums are very good for this purpose: Bouvardia leianth, Calla Ethiopica, Cestrum aurantiacum, Habro-

thamnus elegans, Chorozema varium, Chinese Primroses, especially the double white, Daphne indica, Poinsetta pulcherrima, Euphorbia splendens, Heliotrope, Minnonette. Sweet Alyssum, Catalonian jasmine, Yellow Sasmine, Mahernia odorata, Stevia serratta, Violets, Roses, Cinerarias and Brompton stocks. Tuberoses that flower late may be carefully taken up and potted, and will last till over Christmas; and many things may be taken out of the ground and slightly forced. The common white Lily is good for this purpose, also Dentzas, Philadelphuses, and Tamarix. The common green Euonymus japonicus is also worth potting to make a lively green for mixing with other things.

In taking up things from the ground for potting, care should be taken to have the pots well drained, with pieces of paper or cloth over the hole. The more rapidly water passes through the soil the better plants will grow. Pots could be made without holes, and the water would all go through the porous sides in time; but that is to slow a way, so we make a hole to admit of its more rapid escape, and we place the broken pots over the hole to make a vacuum, which assists the objects of the whole. In very small pots, or with plants which have strong enough roots to rapidly absorb all the moisture they get, and speedily ask for more, "crocking" is not necessary.

There are but few things in the greenhouse that will require special treatment at this time, Camellias and Azaleas, as they cease to grow, will require less water; but it is now so well known that moisture is favorable to growth, and comparative dryness favorable to flowering, that we need do more than refer to the fact.

Bulbs for flowering in pots should be placed at once. Four or five inch pots are suitable. One Hyacinth and about three Tulips are sufficient for each. After potting, plunge the pots over their rims in sand under the greenhouse stage, letting them remain there until the pots have become well filled with roots, before bringing them on to the shelves to force.

#### VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Lettuces sown last month will now be large enough to set out for permanent growth. A common hotbed frame, set on a bed of leaves or spent stable-manure, will enable one to enjoy delicious salad all through the latter part of winter, where sufficient protection against severe frosts can be secured. In this division of our Hints, it is more of an object to preserve them through the winter for the purpose of setting out in the open air in spring. In the warmer States this can be readily effected by their being set out in the open air in a sheltered place. Here in Pennsylvania they often do very well by having the ground thrown into ridges about

six inches deep, running east and west, and the plants set out on the northern sides. They have a little straw thrown over them in severe weather, and get through the winter admirably, heading early in spring. The Early York Cabbage is extensively grown the same way. Where the climate is too severe to allow of this they must be put under cover of shutters, as before described in our Hints.

Cabbages can be preserved in such a cellar, though most prefer them in the open air. One way is to pack them closely together with their roots uppermost, and then cover them with soil, on which straw or litter is thrown to keep them from freezing. By being packed this way, the water cannot get in to their hearts, which is one of the causes of their rotting. Where plenty of boards can be had, they may be packed with their heads uppermost, and the rain kept off by the material.

Broccoli and Endive may be taken up with balls of earth, and set in cool cellars closely together, and they will grow sufficiently—the former to produce good head, and the latter to blanch beautifully all through the winter.

Asparagus beds should be cleaned, by having the old stems cut off and the soils from the alley ways dug out and thrown over beds. It keeps the frost from the roots, and thus permits them to grow and lay up matter all winter for next spring's growth. Very early in spring the soil should be raked back into the alleys, so as to leave the roots but a few inches under the soil, as the nearer they are then to the sun's rays the earlier will the crop be.

Celery must have continued attention to blanching as it grows, care being exercised to prevent the soil from entering the heart. Where very fine results are desired, the plants should be protected from early severe frosts, so as to enable the plants to grow without injury as long as possible.

Roots of most kinds, such as Carrots, Beets, etc., should be taken up before the frost is severe. They all keep best packed in sand in the open air, but it is too inconvenient to get at them in winter; hence cellars are employed to preserve them in. Cellars for this purpose should be cool, say with temperature of about 45°, and not all dry. It is not meant that it should be damp, as the roots will become rotten, but it must be moist enough to prevent shrivelling.

However, if any protection can be given so as to enable one to get at the pit in frosty weather, most things keep better so than in any way. Celery keeps very well packed in earth so that the frost does not get at it; but it must be laid with the tops sloping, so that the water may be kept out of the heart.

## EXHIBITION OF THE YARMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

*Abridged from the Yarmouth Herald.*

The third annual Exhibition of the County Agricultural Society was held on the Parade Ground and in the Court House, on Thursday, 6th inst., with so marked an advance, and so decided a success, that it may be assumed this year closes the initial era, and that within one or two years at most the Society will be in possession of a permanent suitable location, buildings, &c.

The fineness of the day confirmed the fitness of the season, first week in Oct., for an Exhibition in this County.

The increase in members for 1870, one hundred and seventy-three (173), against one hundred and fifty-six (156) in 1869, does not measure the increase in entries, 901 against 413, or in attendance. Although but few entries from outside the County, the wide publicity given to the Exhibition through the *Herald*, brought many visitors from at least the adjoining Counties, and probably aided much in the more liberal contributions to the Exhibition, though this must be mainly attributed to the increased Premium list. When this can be quadrupled, we may count upon an annual attendance, that will not only pay premiums and expenses, but will provide a fund for a permanent foundation, without which no Society can expect lasting prosperity. Indeed the attendance at the Exhibition could not have been increased without inconvenience and discomfort; the Court House would not accommodate all who sought admission. The small fee of 12½ cents realized \$114.05½ showing paid entrants 912, the odd 5½ cents probably having been tendered to the kind-hearted doorkeeper by some impecunious urchin, who was permitted to have that much worth of the show.

"Open to the Province," brought few contributions from other Counties, the small premiums not counterbalancing cost and difficulties of transit, nor can there be much advance in this respect short of the extension of the railroad.

The Managing Committee—

Benjamin Killam, Jr., (Chairman.)

Loran E. Baker,

Freeman Dennis—

of whom the first has now for the third year filled the office of Chairman most efficiently, amply merit the best thanks of the Society for convenient and satisfactory arrangements, which failed in no particular that was open to provision, and the thirteen Committees, whenever it was possible to get to work, entered upon their duties with diligence, and performed them promptly. It was no small work to receive contributions from 120 odd, numbering over 900 items, arrange them for inspection, subject them to criti-

cal and impartial discrimination, award premiums, enter numbers, affix cards, make up books, finding the names corresponding for 342 premiums, and after having ascertained the amount due to each, to pay it all out and enable distant members to get off by 4 P.M., at which hour the greater part of the premiums had been paid out and the recipients were on their way home.

The Secretary desires to record his obligations to Mr. W. H. Moody, Jr., for efficient assistance in making up books and premium sheets, and to Mr. Loran E. Baker for filling the office of Treasurer.

It may not be amiss to record, for reference and amendment, our shortcomings:

In an Exhibition, covering only one day, everything should be on the ground by 8 A.M., with all the Committee in attendance; one hour would suffice for arrangement, and another would be ample for the award of premiums and affixing of tickets, if Committees were protected from interruption and intrusion; by 10 A.M. everything would be ready for the admission of the public; books could then be made up, premiums announced if desirable, and paid out, with abundant time for a leisurely enjoyment of the day. If members of the Society had observed the requirements of the premium list, and had exercised a little common sense, all this would not have so occurred on Thursday. Fully one-half the entries were made after Tuesday, not a few considered it unnecessary to make any entry at all, but came upon the ground with their Stock, &c., even as late as 10 A.M. The constant application for numbers leads me to reiterate that a premium list was addressed and delivered to each member of the Society several months ago, with the number written upon it; this has been so advised in frequent notices in the *Herald*.

The Secretary offers to those who cannot get hold of or keep hold of their numbers, a few expedients for future use: Next year when you get a premium list, do not put it in the Bible, but inside the clock door, where you will be likely to see it again; enter the number in your pocket book, write it on the lining of your hat, scratch it with a graver on your watch case, or with quartz on a window-pane, mark it with a marking pot brush on the barn door, chalk it behind the cow's linter, cut it with scissors on the horse's rump, paint it on the sheep, punch it in the pig's ear, burn it into the dog with a poker, pencil it on the office door, cut it into any smooth backed tree, prick-punch it into the crowbar cut with a stone chisel on any fast rock about the premises, prick it into your arm with India ink, stitch with coloured thread on your shirt tails, or write with indelible pencil or ink on collar or neckband, drive it into the sole of your boots with brass shoe nails,

drill the figures in your garden and sow seed of some slow grower, or trench and set dwarf box, or paste figures on growing apples. Anything is better than not knowing your number at 10 o'clock on Exhibition day, and as regards tickets, each should provide his own, suitable for the article to be labelled—what would do very well for a delicate piece of embroidery, a painting, or a jar of preserves, would not be likely to answer for a Bull or Boar. Moreover, write figures plainly, and if not able to do it well yourself, get it done for you. In making up the books, it was found that a prize for fat oxen was awarded to the Rev. John Roy Campbell; this was not more probable than that the Rev. gentleman had gone to reinstate the Pope. On investigation, it was found that No. 28 had failed to top his 8 properly, the Committee entering 26; others failed to put tails to their 9s, or arms to their 5s, and so on, all which makes a great deal of needless work and errors, unavoidable on the part of Committees and Secretary. Members will thus interpret any errors that may remain in premium list now published; these will be amended so far as may be possible.

The provision made for securing order and protection to property, remedies much that has been amiss in previous years, still there were frequent small transgressions; every member of the Society should constitute himself a police constable for the day, authoritatively interfering at once, to prevent nibbling of cheese, gouging of butter, punching of pigs, or poking of poultry, or in short, any touching or handling by visitors, whatever, except late in the day, in the capacity of customers; if necessary, call any of the special policemen who are in attendance; one or two incarcerations would ensure peace hereafter.

To the single Committee man, who had the courtesy to send a written notice of his inability to be present, the Secretary tenders his thanks; to those who left their places to be filled at 10 o'clock hurriedly and perhaps inefficiently, the suggestion is offered that this small attention is due to the Society and to the Public.

In the reports of the several Committees, as great advance upon last year will be apparent as in the Exhibition itself, the Secretary aims only at a hurried and imperfect record of hints for amendment, that may be of use to the Society, and to his successor, for with the winding up of the business of the year, he proposes to decline re-election to the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, under the conviction that the Society has now enlisted a support, that will at once place it upon a platform, where it will need many zealous, able and willing co-operators for successful management:—

#### Class 1—HORSES.

21 Premiums—41 Entries.

##### REPORT.

"In the awards, the Committee have been guided, not so much by any one particular good point, as by the general good qualities which the different animals possess, which would be deemed requisite for general agricultural purposes. We are happy to state that the show of horses has been very much in advance of that of any previous year, the whole number of all kinds entered being forty-one, (41) against twenty (20) in 1868 and 1869. Of these by far the best show was in Geldings, nine of which were entered, all good serviceable horses, and some of them superior. We cannot say so much for the Mares as a class. With a few exceptions, the fourteen Mares entered are not up to the standard that could be wished for as breeders, from which to raise superior colts. To this cause may be attributed the limited number of colts entered, but fourteen of all grades, none of which were superior, though some possessed good points. We would recommend that more attention be paid by stock growers, to the quality and breed, both of Mares and Stallions."

For the Committee,  
S. F. RAYMOND.

#### Class 2—MALE NEAT STOCK.

30 Premiums—60 Entries.

##### REPORT.

"The state of the Male Neat Stock far exceeds any previous year, both in number and quality."

For the Committee,  
DENNIS C. WESTON.

#### Class 3—FEMALE NEAT STOCK.

24 Premiums—58 Entries.

##### REPORT.

"The Committee remark on the general fine and improved appearance of the stock, showing the immediate results of the imported blood. They regret the small number of entries in several classes, and would suggest that more attention be paid to the grooming of cattle, not only on the day of Exhibition, but throughout the year."

For the Committee,  
FRANK KILLAM.

#### Class 4—SHEEP, SWINE AND POULTRY.

42 Premiums—124 Entries.

The Committee report a marked and decided improvement in all sections of this class, which proved one of the most attractive to visitors. In Sheep, they commend the Southdown and Leicester; in Swine, the Chester White and grades. The show of Swine was particularly good—the Barrow, fifty-five (55) weeks old, weighed carefully on the way to Exhibition, balancing six hundred (600) pounds, was one of a litter of grade Chesters, bought last Exhibition day, three weeks old; others of the same litter are said to have reached nearly as great weight; many visitors from adjoining Counties were desirous of obtaining some of the young pigs, but all were engaged. The show of Poultry, viz. the exception of Turkeys, large; Brahmas, Houdans and Leghorns among the fowls; twelve pairs of Ducks all large and fine; the Committee found it difficult to decide which was the best. Geese also large and fine, and the two pairs of Wild Geese were thought to well merit a special premium:

**Class 5—DAIRY PRODUCTS.**

9 Premiums—62 Entries.

**REPORT.**

"The number of Entries under the above head, (being more than double that of any previous year) prove the increasing interest taken in this department, although the past season has not been favorable to Butter making, the display was very creditable, several parcels of packed Butter were very choice, the same remark applies more fully to the Rolls.

I might suggest that some packages of packed Butter were too heavily salted, others required solidity, needed more force in packing, some were much short of weight, 40 lbs. is the standard, less than this cannot draw a premium.

There were a few really good Cheese, but there is considerable room for improvement, more care and judgment in the making is essentially necessary. We hope to see the Dairy department nearly perfect next year."

For the Committee,

THOMAS ALLEN, JR.

**Class 6—GRAIN AND SEED.**

36 Premiums—51 Entries.

The Committee report upon all the above as of good quality, the very favorable season having permitted full growth to maturity, and perfect ripening. Samples of white and yellow corn in ears, exhibited by Dr. George T. Bingay, of Granville, not entered for premium, merited special mention, they regret the absence of leading varieties of seeds, and hope for amendment in this respect hereafter.

**Class 7—VEGETABLES, ROOTS, &c.**

69 Premiums—309 Entries.

**REPORT.**

"The large number of competitors, the increase in the number of varieties, and the symmetry and beauty of many of the specimens, (indicating more careful culture) place the Exhibition in this department far in advance of that in any previous year."

For the Committee,

ALEXANDER S. MURRAY.

**Class 8—FRUIT AND FLOWERS.**

15 Premiums—19 Entries.

**REPORT.**

"The warm bright summer with which we have this year been blessed, has left the traces of its benign influences upon our fruit, as well as upon every other article of agricultural produce, with which our Exhibition was this season so abundantly supplied.

The apples were much larger, of a better color and finer flavor than formerly. These excellencies were still more evident in the case of plums, of which there was a much greater variety than last autumn. Of pears, last year but one collector really deserved notice, this year, among the many samples sent in, three were well deserving of the prize they obtained.

Among the fruit, not offered for competition, was a basket of Isabella and Delaware Grapes grown by Dr. George T. Bingay, at Granville, which for flavor were much esteemed. The same gentleman also sent a box of cultivated Cranberries, several plants with the berries attached, found in the box showed their great productiveness, and gave some of our Horticulturists the idea that Cranberries might be cultivated with advantage in this County.

Your Committee recommend that in future, prizes be offered for this branch of agriculture.

A basket of purple and white grapes, grown by Mrs. Lyman Cann, Sr., in a cold grapeery at Milton, attracted much attention, one of the bunches weighing a pound. It is to be regretted that these were not sent in until the afternoon.

The bouquet that took the first prize was an object of interest, being composed of handsome flowers, arranged with taste and ingenuity."

For the Committee,

JAMES C. FARISH.

**Class 9—FINE ARTS.**

12 Premiums—30 Entries.

**REPORT.**

"The entries in this class amounted to thirty, comprising pictures in oil, water colors, pencil and crayons, of which fourteen were oil paintings.

It is to be hoped that in process of time our local artists may apply themselves to copying from Nature, to a greater extent than would seem to be the case at present. Incessant reproductions of engravings and stock pictures, though they may be very useful and even necessary to the attainment of mechanical excellence, must have a tendency to overlay and extinguish whatever latent spark of real talent may exist, more especially when, as in this country, really fine works of art are not accessible to the student. At all events, it would be something of a relief, if the exhibitors in the future were to show more originality in selection, and thus avoid presenting year after year, copies of the same pictures, by different students.

The first prize, awarded to an oil painting, "The Trapper's Last Shot." In this case, the subject though fine, is somewhat hackneyed, but the execution was considered remarkably good. The second premium, fell to "Autumn," marked "original," but whether a fancy picture, or representation of actual scenery, is not stated. In this picture, both perspective and foliage are good, and colors well selected and applied.

The water color paintings in general presented rather an unfinished appearance, and young students, before attempting a picture of this class, should count the cost, and, if upon "taking stock" they do not consider themselves possessed of sufficient patience to work their picture out faithfully, in all its details, after they have tired of its prettiness of idea or sentiment, they had better abandon it and try crayons, which will give more speedy results. "Saint Margaret," first premium in water colors, shows both patience and ability as well as excellent taste.

In crayons, "The G. phans" and "Beatrice Cenci" are exquisitely finished, and one or two colored pictures of which "The Boy and Rabbits" was the best, was cleverly executed.

Perhaps the most amusing object in the whole Exhibition, was a pencil sketch from memory, of a well known Provincial Editor, seated in the editorial chair, in the act of indicting a "scather" against a political opponent, which for truthfulness of representation, almost throws Photography into the shade.

On the whole, the show of pictures was both large and creditable, and if thereby a taste for the beautiful be awakened and encouraged, the object of the Society will have been accomplished."

For the Committee,

WILLIAM H. MOODY.

**Class 10—BREAD, PRESERVES, &c.**

15 Premiums—10 Entries.

**REPORT.**

"Nearly all the specimens of Bread were of such good quality, the Committee found it no easy task to discriminate and award the prizes.

In Preserves, the premiums being for a collection, some exhibitors were deprived of the honors, not on account of quality, but for want of variety.

In Pickles, the display was limited with one or two exceptions, but the assortment to which the first prize was awarded was very fine."

For the Committee,

THOMAS M. LEWIS.

**Class 11—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, FANCY WORK, &c.**

42 Premiums—80 Entries.

**REPORT.**

"Your Committee have much pleasure in reporting that Class 11, comprising Domestic Manufactures, Fancy Work, &c., &c., excelled in the variety and general excellence of the articles offered for premiums, the same department at the Exhibition of 1869. They believe, moreover, that if a more suitable place could be provided for the proper display of the handsome Carpets, Mats, Embroidery, Homespun cloths and other domestic fabrics, which our fair friends are so well able to furnish, a richer and still more varied decoration would adorn the "Farmers' Holiday."

The sawdust which first covered the floor, and as the crowds gathered, beclouded the air of the Court House, may be a "domestic manufacture," but it was not in the Catalogue, and it should have been ejected by the Custodian, before the sun rose on the beautiful October morning. It may be a very fine and convenient arrangement for the gentlemen of the legal fraternity, to have near them so beautiful a supply, when they wish to throw dust in the eyes of an innocent and unsuspecting Jury, but it does not improve the hues of our handsome carpets, or further embellish delicate embroidery. It may be, too, that owing to the shrouding sawdust, your Committee have failed to observe the superior texture of some of the articles exhibited, and to show that critical judgment in the award of the prizes, which may have been exacted from them, and they would respectfully suggest to the proper authorities, that instead of sawdust, the floors of the Court House be covered with a serviceable carpet, of one of the many handsome patterns shown at the Fair."

For the Committee,

GEORGE S. BROWN.

**Class 12—MISCELLANEOUS.**

27 Premiums—15 Entries.

**REPORT.**

"It is to be regretted that the number of entries, under this class, should fall far short of what was expected,

The single Carriage exhibited by Ray Bros., was in every respect, a first class article.

Messrs. Geo. F. Allen & Co., exhibited an assortment of Haying Tools, Pails and Brooms, that do credit to their establishment. Bricks, Tiles, Boots and Shoes, and Cabinet Work were unrepresented; the liberal premiums offered for the latter should have induced some of our manufacturers to exhibit."

For the Committee,

JOSEPH R. KINNEY.

## Class 13—ARTICLES NOT INCLUDED IN PREMIUM LIST.

15 Premiums—21 Entries.

## REPORT.

"This department was almost entirely without competition, yet there were many articles deserving special mention.

H. A. Parr's samples of Dentistry exhibited labor and skill, both in the filling of teeth with Amalgam and Gold, and in the full sets on Rubber, Gold and Proxylone bases.

The show of Cakes from the Bakery was very fine, and the samples of Pilot and Navy Bread were far superior to that imported.

In manufactures there were Trunks and Valises, Ships, Harness, Casks and Barrels, Butter, Salt, &c., all articles of the first class.

In the Fine Arts the Vases of Wax Flowers and Wax Fruit are deserving of mention, both showing beauty of design and delicate work.

A. S. Hood's frame of Photographs was fully up to the standard of good pictures.

It can but be hoped that at the next Annual Fair this department will be more fully represented, adding ornament and pleasure to the day's enjoyment."

For the Committee,

WILLIAM CHASE.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES E. BROWN,

Secretary.

Yarmouth, 10th October, 1870.

## FRUIT EXHIBITION AT WOLFVILLE.

The Annual Exhibition of the Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia was held at Wolfville, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 18th and 19th October. The following account we transfer from the columns of the *Colonist*:—

The Exhibition under the auspices of the Fruit Growers' Association and International Show Society, was opened at Wolfville on Tuesday. There were three car loads of persons from this city by the special exhibition train on Thursday morning, and another car added at Windsor. Wolfville was crowded with people, and the exhibition has been a success. The building in which the exhibition was held had been erected especially for the occasion. It is 100 feet long and 50 wide. The following despatch to the *Citizen* describes the arrangement of the fruit and vegetables displayed, and embraces the special prize list:—

Apples and pears occupy three sides in rows of one dozen each, at right angles to the side walls. To say that both apples and pears are very fine is to express but half the truth—they are superb.

Across the front end, and between the entrances, are Tomatoes in great variety, and of fine quality; Garden Seeds are also exhibited in that place. Running down the centre is a double row of stands, with Squashes, Pumpkins, Cabbages, and Turnips. On the floor beneath there are arranged in horizontal rows one above another, Carrots, Parsnips, Onions, Beets, Mangolds, &c., and the whole is surmounted by Melons, Bees' Honey and Wax, Red peppers, Egg Fruit, &c. Running across near the back end, is a table containing Grapes, Quinces, Plums, Peaches, &c. The roots of all kinds are extraordinary, as are also the Grapes, Quinces, Plums and Peaches.

Dr. Hamilton, of Cornwallis, exhibited some magnificent black Hamburg Grapes grown in the open air. Besides these, both in quality and variety, the show of grapes is excellent.

The following are the special prizes:—

1. "The Kenny Prize," by Sir Edward Kenny, \$10. For the best twelve of each of the following sorts of Apples, the growth of Annapolis County, but not necessarily grown by the exhibitor, viz: Gravenstein, Emperor Alexander, Ribston Pippin, Esopus Spitzenberg, Gloria Mundi, King of Tompkin's County, Yellow Bellefleur, Blenheim Pippin. For any of the above, may be substituted at the option of the exhibitor, Canada Reinette, Blue Pearmain, or Colvert, but only eight sorts, in all to be exhibited, awarded to Avar Longley, Esq., Paradise.

2. "The Young Prize," by the Hon. Chief Justice, Sir William Young, Kt., \$10. For the same, the growth of King's County, John H. Shaw, Cornwallis.

3. "The Cunard Prize," by William Cunard, Esq., \$10. For the same, the growth of Hants County, A. H. Johnston, Falmouth.

4. "The Hamilton Prize," by William B. Hamilton, Esq., \$10. For the same, grown in any County, D. R. Eaton, Cornwallis.

5. "The Black Prize," by Martin P. Black, Esq., \$10. For the same, the growth of Annapolis County, Andrew Walker, Granville.

6. "The Amateur's Prize," by a pomologist, \$5. For the same, six of each sort, the growth of Kings County, Edward Parks, Cornwallis.

7. "The Binney Prize," by Edward Binney, Esq., \$5. For the same as the last prize, the growth of Hants County, H. Johnston, Falmouth.

8. "The Albro Prize," by Edward Albro, Esq., \$5. For the same, grown in any County in the Province, Ed. Parker, Cornwallis.

9. "The Starr Prize," by D. Henry Starr, Esq., \$5. For the same, the growth of Annapolis County, A. Longley, Paradise.

10. "The Northup Prize," by J. J. Northup, Esq., \$5. For the same, the growth of Kings County, Sydney Shaw, Cornwallis.

11. "The Harris Prize," by Herbert Harris, Esq., Richmond Nursery, \$5. For the same, growth of Hants County, A. H. Johnston, Falmouth.

12. "The Laurie Prize," by Lieut-Col. J. W. Laurie, \$5. For the best six dozen Apples of the following sorts, viz: 2 dozen Gravenstein; 2 do. Yellow Bellefleur; 2 do. Ribston Pippin. C. R. H. Starr, Cornwallis.

13. "The Calkin Prize," by J. B. Calkin, Esq., Principal of the Normal School, \$5. For the best six dozen Apples of the following sorts, grown in any County in the Province, and not necessarily grown by the Exhibitor. 2 dozen Calkin's Pippin, (Late); 2 do. Baldwin; 2 do. Yellow Bellefleur. Dr. C. C. Hamilton, Cornwallis.

For the Bess, the Johnson, and the Secretary's Prize, there were no entries, and Chas. Hisley, of Cornwallis, won the Eaton prize. [This was \$10, offered by D. R. and C. F. Eaton, of Cornwallis, for the best 12 sorts of apples grown by the exhibitor, in any County of the Province.]

The weather was threatening at first, and between four and five o'clock there was a shower, but soon after the weather became fine, and a great many remained for the evening show and the *Conversazione*. In a build-

ing near the exhibition is a Bazaar, which is well patronized, so far as the refreshment tables are concerned. The quality of the articles on exhibition this year is the best ever shown here, and the varieties are very great. The Apples surpass the expectation of all. Think of a shell of apples, all beautiful, extending two hundred and fifty feet, interrupted only by admirable specimens of Pears.

The Exhibition was brought to a close yesterday, and was a satisfactory success.

## THE FREDERICTON EXHIBITION.

The Provincial Agricultural Exhibition of New Brunswick was held this year at Fredericton, during the second week of October. Our neighbours are making greater efforts than they have ever known before in agricultural improvement, and we heartily wish them every success, partly indeed from an interested motive, for every step which they make in advance is a lesson of example for our own farmers. Their importation of thorough-bred stock made this fall at a cost of \$10,000 cannot fail to prove of great benefit to the Province.

We find details of the Exhibition in the *Chignecto Post*, but can only make room for a few of the particulars given by the correspondent of that paper:

## THE REGATTA.

The day was fine and the water smooth. Thousands of visitors gathered along the banks, watching the proceedings with an interest that shewed our people are not daunted in their estimate of the skill of New Brunswick oarsmen. In the first—the Wherry race—the boat "Robert Fulton," rowed by James Belyea, a young man of 19, won, against one rowed by G. Dunkam. The second—a four-oared outrigger race—was won by the "Coyle" crew, against a crew from Calais. There were eight entries for the Canoe race, principally Indians. The ancient lords of the soil vanquished all competitors. The match race, between James Belyea, in a single scull, and C. and A. Belyea, in a two oared outrigger, was won by the former. The Squaw race was won by Mollie Napier, against two dusky female competitors.

## THE CONCERT

was a moderate success. The various solos and choruses were well rendered and elicited much applause; but perhaps one-third of the people did not hear the music at all. On Wednesday night the singing was much better.

## THE RACES

took place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The first, a double-team race, three entries, won by "Flying Frenchman" and "Our Mary," owned by S. B. Hill, prize \$70. "St. Croix Maid," owned by S. S. Cozzens, and "Black Coon" (owned in Sackville) were a team, won 2nd prize, \$40. The second race, horses that never beat three minutes, best 3 in 5, won by C. W. Bell's "Crown Prince," prize \$60. S. B. Hill's "Flying Dutchman," and "Black Coon" contested—latter 2nd prize, \$30. On Thursday, in the three year old colts' race, best 2 in 3, "Maid of Honor," owned by Mitchell, Fre-

dericton, won, prize \$20. "Richmond Boy" and "Young Nelly," owned in Woodstock, contested. In the race for stallions, "John Bright," owned by R. K. Jones, Woodstock, won, against "Frank Pierce," owned by D. Lucy, Houlton, prize \$40. Four year old race, for purse of \$40, won by "St. Croix Maid," against "Young Woodbrook." Running horses, for purse of \$160, won by "Remorse," a bay gelding, owned in Halifax, against "Lucy Long," of Fredericton, and "Sultan," of Halifax. On Friday, a match between "Woodbrook Messenger" and "Plato," both owned in Houlton, was won by former horse. In the sweepstake race, "Crown Prince" won in 2.28 against "Our Mary" and "Aroostook Boy." Consolation running race won by "Sultan."

On Friday, about ten o'clock, the

#### EXHIBITION CLOSED,

and the work of repacking commenced. In my last letter, I said nothing about the show of Stock. The show of Stock for the Province might have been better, still it shows decided improvement over previous exhibitions. Possibly the difficulty experienced in the transportation of live stock, militates much against an Exhibition. Mr. Robert Gray, of the St. John river, had a fine herd of Ayrshires; and Hugh McMonagle, Esq., of Sussex, had a handsome herd of pure breeds. Mr. George Dobson, of Sussex, exhibited oxen girting over 8 ft. I think they came originally from Westmorland. In the department of Swine, there are some splendid specimens. From the show here of Berkshire and other imported stock, it is evident our farmers have their eyes opened as to the value of good breeds.

#### THE TORONTO EXHIBITION.

The twenty-fifth Annual Exhibition of the Province of Ontario was held at Toronto during the week commencing 3rd October. The Fair Grounds consist of a flat piece of low-lying land about two miles from the centre of the city, on the line of the Western railroad. The Fair week was preceded by wet weather, and the Fair-goers had therefore a lively revival of the old tradition of "Muddy Little York," as Toronto used to be called before it was a city. Notwithstanding the mud and mire, the grounds were comparatively comfortable for visitors, as nearly every point could be reached by board walks and crossings. The reporters of the Toronto newspapers displayed much alacrity and judgment in acquainting the public, from day to day, of the points of interest to be sought in the Exhibition, and the following notes are selected chiefly from the reports of the *Globe* :—

#### HORSES.

The show of heavy draught horses has never been excelled at any previous Exhibition held in this Province, and the turn out of to-day, both as regards excellence and numbers, amply testifies to the fact that Western Canada possesses the finest heavy draught horses to be met with on the continent of America. Of

late years breeders have been stimulated by the large prices realized for horses for the New York and other markets. A great many of the horses shown have been imported from England and Scotland, and Canadian enterprise has always secured the best specimens. In the class for stallions, four years old and upwards, there are twelve entries, and nine of these are imported. Mr. Kemp, of Weston, again exhibits the beautiful bay horse, "England's Glory," one of the finest horses of his breed. He is the winner of several first prizes at the Provincial Shows, and although only five years old, he weighs upwards of twenty-one hundred pounds. Mr. Robert Ferris of Richmond, shows his four year old horse that gained the first prize at London last season. "Sir Walter Scott," the property of Mr. Porter, of Darlington, is again on the grounds. Mr. Buckland, of Guelph, shows a very fine young horse, bred by Mr. Wilson, of Bayham Hall, Suffolk, England. We believe the show of aged stallions cannot be surpassed at any exhibition in Britain.

There are eight competitors in the three-year old class. Mr. Jas. Lawrie, Scarboro, shows his two import edhorses, "Tinto" and "Farmer's Fancy." They are both fine specimens of the Clydesdale, and were bred by that well-known breeder, Mr. Muir, of Hardington Maus, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Mr. Kitchen, of Whitby, shows a very fine Canadian bred horse, equal to many of the imported ones.

There are twelve two-year old stallions shown. Mr. Duncan McConnachie exhibits his grey colt, that gained the first prize as a yearling. He is a very fine young horse of perfect symmetry. One of the finest young horses at the exhibition is the two-year old colt, the property of Mr. Ferris, and imported two weeks ago from Scotland. This colt is one of the best ever imported into this country. He gained the second prize at the Highland Agricultural Show, in July last, and he is likely to be placed in the first position here. Mr. Simon Beattie exhibits a very stylish colt, bred by Joseph Hope, of Cumberland, England. Mr. Joseph Beith, of Clarke, Mr. McFarlane, of Pickering, and Mr. Morrison, show very good horses.

Of yearling colts there are five entries. Fourteen fillies are exhibited, five three-year olds, six two-year olds, and three yearlings. Mr. Jeffry, Whitby, shows a filly by Conqueror that is likely to be placed first in her class. Mr. Davidson, of Pickering, has his filly that gained the second prize at London, and Mr. Neal Taylor is again present with the filly that gained the first prize as a yearling last season. In this class the well-known breeder of horses, Mr. Beith, of Darlington, is also an exhibitor.

There are twelve brood mares exhibited. Mr. McConnachie shows two, both bred by exhibitor, one of them is a superior animal, and will be hard to beat. Mr. Beith, Mr. Davidson, and Mr. Crawford, also exhibits excellent mares.

In section ten, Mr. Hendrie, of Toronto, shows a pair of handsome grays, and Mr. Simon Beattie a pair of imported Suffolk mares, five year olds—their combined weight being upwards of thirty-four hundred pounds. D. McLean, York, and Morrison, Scarboro', also show very fine teams.

#### CATTLE.

The Board of Agriculture have issued a catalogue of the entries of all the stock, each one with its name and number and owner's name, but in the cattle classes very few exhibitors have their animals in the proper stalls assigned to them, those who have several head preferring to keep them as much as possible together for convenience in feeding and attendance. This makes it rather difficult to get much information concerning them by reference to the catalogue only: nevertheless, it is a great assistance.

#### SHORT HORNS.

The absence of the fine herds of M. H. Cochrane and Geo. Miller, both of whom have many entries on the list, detracts somewhat from the quality of stock shown in this class, and many stalls are empty or occupied by animals brought rather for sale than show. Yet, on the whole, this class has never been surpassed as regards quality at any previous exhibition. A few more came in to-day, but none from prominent breeders.—Noticeable among them is a roan bull, in the aged section, owned by J. and W. Thompson, of Nepean, Carlton Co., named "Ontario John." He is a fellow of immense size, the largest animal of the kind that has yet been seen at any exhibition. Jno. Miller's yearling roan bull "Koscinsko," recently imported from Kentucky, and bred by G. M. Redford, attracts much attention for his beauty and high quality. His bull "Fawsley Chief," imported from England last year, is also shown, and appears much improved in form and appearance. Good judges pronounce him the best animal in the short horn bull classes on the ground.

J. S. Thompson, Whitby, shows a fine roan heifer in the two years class—"Minnie Annandale"—recently imported from Scotland.

#### DEVONS.

The absence of the herds of those noted Western breeders, Pincombe & Peters, makes this class a small one compared with former years. Still there are some good animals shown, most of them coming from the counties of Durham, Wellington and Frontenac.



## AYRSHIRES.

This class is better filled, and contains finer animals than ever has before occurred. The herds of James Lawrie and J. P. Wheeler, of Scarborough; Thos. Grey, Oshawa; W. C. Wright, Cobourg; and Thos. Thompson, Williamsburg, are out in strong force. Thos. Thompson shows four imported from Scotland this fall, viz., bulls "Crown Prince" and "Highland Chief," and cows "Annie" and "Diamond," the last bred by his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry.

## THE GRADES,

Though not as numerous as usual, are of a very high character of excellence, all of them being the product of crosses of short-horn bulls on native stock, and many having a very large proportion of short-horn blood in their veins. The cow classes contain some really fine specimens of milch cows, such as are needed in dairy districts; and in fact with the introduction of good short-horn bulls into every locality it should be the aim of the farmer to cross on his common stock all he can.

Of fat cattle and working oxen there are quite a number of entries, but very few of the animals had been brought in, probably because the stalls set apart for them were in a wet spot, and not boarded at the bottom.

## SHEEP.

The sheep pens continue in the same deplorable condition, and up to a late hour of the day remained comparatively tenantless. A few of the animals who should have occupied them might be seen wandering at large in different parts of the ground. Towards evening, however, the pens were beginning to fill in some measure; but judging by the catalogue and actual arrivals, there will probably be a falling off, numerically, in this department of Exhibition.

F. W. Stone has two Cotswold shearing rams that only arrived from England ten days ago. They were bred by W. Cothier, Esq., of Middle Acton, Gloucestershire. Though not large sheep, they are the finest in quality and symmetry that have yet come out, and their wool is of particularly good quality. Probably when the judging takes place the scattered members of this department of the Exhibition will be brought together, and we shall be able to give a better account of them.

## SWINE.

Under favourable circumstances there is little doubt but that the show of pigs this year would have been superior in numbers, as well as quality, to that of preceding exhibitions, but the miserable weather and the wretched condition of the pens has deterred many of the best and most enterprising breeders from

sending their pigs to the grounds. Consequently, though in most of the classes the number of entries exceeds that of last year, a very large proportion of the pens are empty, and the actual show is numerically small. The only class in which the entries show a falling off is in that for large breeds, and this is neither a matter of surprise nor of regret, for though undoubtedly the larger varieties have their use, especially for purposes of crossing, and should not, therefore, be altogether neglected, yet for general utility, of early maturity, thrift and economy in feeding and delicacy of flesh, there can be no question but that the smaller breeds are the most desirable. They are more easily managed, command a readier sale in the market, and will at a very early age attain weights the most convenient for the general consumer, giving the farmer a quicker return and a larger increase in proportion to the amount of food than the mammoths of the family. That this opinion is prevalent would appear from the very few representatives of the large breeds to be met with at the present exhibition, while in all the smaller varieties, though from causes already explained the show is small, the entries are increased.

In the class of improved Berkshires there is the largest competition, and many animals of very great merit were on the ground. Most noticeable among these were two splendid imported boars, one the property of Mr. George Roach, of Hamilton, the other of Mr. John Snell of Edmonton. The first of them is 13 months old, squarely built, with sufficient length, a good head and fine skin, and altogether an excellent type for the breeder. Mr. Snell's importation is a little younger, and perhaps of rather larger frame. Both are extremely valuable acquisitions to the country. Among the sows in the same class are three importations that arrest the admiration of every visitor. They are the property of Mr. Miller, of Pickering, and constituted a prize pen at the late Oxford Show of the Royal Society of England. They are nine months old, evidently of the same litter, though one of them, exhibited by herself in another section, seems to carry the palm for all the best qualities of this favourite variety. It certainly would not be easy to find a better model of porcine excellence. Apparently, they are as gentle and almost domestic in disposition as they are symmetrical in form.

Mr. George Roach exhibits some beautiful animals in the same section, though we understand that he withheld some of his best stock on account of the condition of the pens. Other exhibitors, whose names have on former occasions been found on the prize list, have again contributed to this very meritorious class.

Another breed which is unusually well

represented is the Essex, of which there are purer specimens than we ever remember to have seen at any Provincial Exhibition. Here again Mr. Roach is pre-eminent; and his imported specimens as well as the progeny of former importations, are admirably adapted to display points of this choice breed, and to render it a favorite on this side of the Atlantic. Amongst the aged boars Mr. Roach exhibits the sire of some of his best stock: a noble animal two years and eight months old, imported from England in 1868.—He also shows a number of younger ones that bid fair to rival their parent in excellence. Among the females of this breed Mr. Roach shows a ten month's old sow, that is without exception the prettiest animal of the kind that we have seen. As in all good pigs the head is remarkably small, the snout short, the legs short and fine, the body squarely and compactly built, with the back broad so as to give it the character known as a "tattle-back," making altogether a perfect study for the breeder. A number of younger sows of the same breed, shown by this enterprising exhibitor, give promise of rare excellence. They were all in prime condition and beautifully clean. Mr. McCrae, of Guelph, is also a prominent exhibitor of this variety, and shows good specimens.

The Suffolks are another good class, containing some very choice animals. Here also Mr. Roach has the lion's share of enterprise and honour. He shows largely in every section, some of the animals being importations of 1868, or the present year. Among such a number of first class animals it is not easy to select the choicest; but a 10-months boar and a 10-months sow took our fancy as much as any of the lot. Messrs. Featherstone, of Toronto Township, and Main, of Trafalgar, are also meritorious exhibitors in this class.

Of other small breeds, or rather mixed varieties and crosses of no particular breed, there is a miscellaneous collection, with a few animals of merit among them. Altogether the show of animals in this class of stock, notwithstanding the serious drawbacks of the wretched accommodation, gives evidence of marked improvement, which is, no doubt, chiefly due to the enterprise of those breeders who have imported good blood from Great Britain. There was not a single example of the White Chester breed on the grounds.

## IMPLEMENTS.

No branch of the exhibition suffered more from the bad weather than the implements department. The continued rain of Monday made exhibitors afraid to bring their machines upon the ground, and in many cases we failed to find the owner or attendant of such as were on view. Many of the implements had not even a ticket attached, and we frequently re-

turned in the vain hope of finding some guide in our perplexity. From such causes as these, the report of this interesting department will be briefer and less finished than we could have wished. The first articles, and probably those of most importance, are the steam engines. They are represented by the rotary engine and portable boiler manufactured by Messrs. Hamilton & Son; also, that of Messrs. Waterous & Co., of Brantford, the latter in full operation, driving a portable steam saw-mill, with lath mill and double edge, so arranged as to edge a board on both sides at once, and, at the same time, to be quite under control of the operator. The vast number of these saw-mills in use seem to point them out as having met with public approbation. This being the only moving piece of machinery driven by steam in actual work, is a source of general attraction, and it is much to be regretted that some arrangement by which the various other machines could be worked has not been carried out—the attractions of the more ordinary machines in actual operation being far in excess of the more elaborate whilst at rest. This firm have been before the public for many years, and all accounts coincide in awarding to them the credit of having first constructed the clipper mill now exhibited. We know that a mill of the same construction as this one was exhibited formerly in Toronto, and at once sold for exportation—we believe to Africa. To guard against the difficulty of casual breakage in a foreign country, some portions were made in duplicate, but we have been led to believe they were never required. One great peculiarity of the engine is the adaptation of the circular slide valve, and when engines on a somewhat larger scale than the one exhibited are used for driving flouring mills, a most simple and effective cut-off is attached, whereby an immense saving of steam is effected. The great advantage of the portable clipper mill consists in its being so readily adapted to any locality, and it can be erected in a few hours without any extensive building, as is usually required. Driven by the same engine now shown is their far-famed shingle machine, which is capable of turning out a large quantity of work each day. Another addition the enterprising firm have lately made to their merchant saw-mills is their pony saw-mill, by which an immense quantity of narrow boards for fencing, siding or flooring can be cut, and with the minimum amount of labour, as the machine in question is entirely automatic and self-setting. We lately visited a large merchant mill, built by Messrs. Waterous & Co., in which this new addition was working, and from the satisfaction expressed by the owner at the work performed, it would seem to be a great success.

Dickey, Neill & Co., of Toronto, exhibit a complete iron saw-mill "rig," the saw frame being of iron, instead of wood, as ordinarily used. They seem to have combined all the American improvements and some of Canadian invention.—Amongst others we notice the "log mover," being constructed to be effected by friction, instead of the old ratchet wheel; also a new feed-motion, supposed to be more efficient than the old plan. A great saving of heavy lifts is effected by the "log turner," a machine so arranged that when a slab is taken off the log and it becomes advisable to roll the log over, this machine accomplishes in a moment, by the power of the engine, the work of two men, that would occupy double or treble the time. A double edging machine is so arranged as to have one saw movable on the shaft, and capable of being moved out or in, in a moment, thus cutting and edging both edges of a rough board at once. They show one of Earl's steam pumps, direct action; and one of Cole's water wheels, of the turbine shape, which is claimed to be a great improvement on those now in use; various castings from green sand, and hand ploughings.

#### PLOUGHS.

Ploughs were well represented, and some very handsome ones were exhibited. Those of John Gray & Co., of Glasgow, Scotland, created much speculation on their merit as two-furrowed ploughs.—The iron ploughs were in considerable number, and of excellent manufacture and finish; some of them had additional attachments said to be of a great service. The wooden ploughs were also well represented, and quite a number were on the ground. The subsoil ploughs were of almost all shapes, as adapted to loosen the hard under-stratum. Much diversity of opinion prevailed relative to these implements, and considerable ingenuity has been displayed in producing the result said to be arrived at. There are also some double share French ploughs, well manufactured articles, and double mould-board ploughs. There are several Gang ploughs, some turning three and some four furrows.

#### CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, ETC.

The two-horse cultivators in iron are excellent articles, and well worthy the farmer's attention. There are many improvements lately made, some no doubt very important; one in particular is that of removing the share and substituting its support so arranged as to form a strong and substantial grubber, where the land is too hard to allow of the ordinary share being used. There was, however, much praise due to all as most useful implements. Those cultivators manufactured from wood and iron combined seemed to

be liked by farmers, but could hardly be as durable as all iron.

There were some horse hoes, for one and two horses, and small gang ploughs used as horse hoes, reversible in their action on the soil. These ploughs were considered very useful as cultivators between corn and potatoes, turnips, &c., &c.

The old crusher shown we consider is liable to be broken when coming in contact with stony land, otherwise, no doubt, it is an efficient implement.

There were several pairs of iron harrows, and one with wooden "balls" and steel teeth, said to be a most useful tool and of very light draught. The wooden harrows did not excite much attention.

The wooden rollers were various and fanciful in their construction, adapted to all kinds of uneven surface and rounding land, and so arranged as to turn very easily, many of them being in two or three portions, instead of being formed of one long roller as was the case formerly.

Of grain drills there were three, and all possessed advantages—some in excess of others when used in particular positions and under trying circumstances. There were two seed drills of the ordinary kind used. Those used for sowing plaster were well adapted for the purpose, and saved a great deal of the irregularity that of necessity exists in hand sowing.

#### MOWING MACHINES, ETC.

In mowing machines and reapers there was an immense show, all excellent in their way, and all claiming something peculiar as adapted for various kinds of work. Some reapers were splendid samples of automatic work, especially those with self-rakers, which were so completely under the control of the driver that he could make a sheaf of any given size all day long. The labour-saving of these machines must be immense at the present high price of labour.

#### RAKES AND PITCH-FORKS.

In horse rakes there was a good show, and several varieties; those with steel spring teeth seemed to be the favourites generally, as less likely to get out of repair.

The horse pitch-fork, for unloading unbound grain and hay, and conveying it to any part of the barn on overhead railways, was very much visited—those who had for years used the old plan being strongly interested in the new, and those who had derived the benefit from the improvement universally approving of the implement.

#### THRESHING MACHINES.

We next come to the horse power threshing machine and separator, and here there was a splendid show, with, as usual, many claimants for various improvements. That which seemed specially to please the public was a most excellent adaptation of the separator to the

horse-power, whereby the one can be used in any position relative to the other, not necessarily, as heretofore, confined to a right angle or parallel position. This improvement was due to Messrs. Medcalf of Toronto, and we have no doubt will prove of immense utility and convenience.

#### OTHER IMPLEMENTS.

In potato diggers there were several shown, one in particular that claimed to possess the power of digging and cleaning the potatoes, and having them all picked up and in a box, and, moreover, thus effectually operating on three acres each day.

There were three stump extractors on the ground, two screws and one lever. All had their admirers, and if the size of the chains used is any guide, their strength at a pull must be immense.

In straw cutters the show was certainly most excellent; many kinds were heavy and strong—strong enough to cut not only the straw, but apparently also the fork used to handle it with. Some exhibitors claim that any small stick that by accident may get into it affords no impediment whatever, so far as breakage is concerned.

There are several smut machines, of excellent construction, and much was claimed for their performances.

The grain-cracker and corn and cob grinder was much approved of generally as among the most useful implements the farmer could possess.

The elaborate clover-cleaning machines are so far in advance of former exhibitions as scarcely to be recognized as an effect of the original conception.

There were several cider mills and presses, and visions of cider and excellent and palatable drinks were manifestly in the minds of the many spectators.

#### WAGGONS AND SLEIGHS.

The two-horse team waggons, with spring market waggons, were in great force, and numbers of excellent articles were on exhibition. One cart also, such as is used for light purposes, was shown.

In farm sleighs there was little shown, with one exception, which consisted of a combined sleigh, with wheels so arranged that if at any portion of a journey snow should fall, nothing more was required than to bear down on a handle, and the wheels did the work, to be again raised in their turn if the sleighing was again good.

#### BRICK-MAKING MACHINES.

There were two brick-making machines on the ground, one in actual work, and it certainly turned out an excellent article with rapidity; the other was not tried at that time, and was only a hand machine, whereas the first named was driven by power and pressed every brick in its turn.

#### DITCHING MACHINE.

The draining or ditching machine was much thought of—hitherto the digging of the trench for the tiles has been a great expense, but with the machine there seems to be no doubt that draining can be done wholesale and at small cost.

#### ARCHITECTURAL.

John Dennis shows a barn of new construction, the object being to dispense with the ordinary heavy timber used, and to substitute that of a very much lighter description. The principal feature of its construction seems to be that of first building a small barn with exceedingly light timber, and using all the well known strength derived from additional long braces. When this centre erection is completed similar additions are made all round the first, and attached to it there is also a horse power of the old cheap "finger and thumb" motion, said to be strong enough for eight horse power, which drives a threshing and unloading machine for hay and loose grain when unbound. The grain is delivered on a transverse railway arranged in the roof, which conveys its load to any part as required, and on its arrival at any one given point automatically delivers its load and returns for another. The new principle here developed and used consists of round 2 in. holes being bored, and square 2 inch hardwood pins driven into the piece that would ordinarily be morticed; the other end of the square pins is again inserted into the piece that ordinarily would be tenoned, and through each end of this square pin, where the two surfaces of the part of the timber to be joined are brought together, smaller pins of about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in diameter are driven across, with a little "draw-bore," as it is called, which effectually brings all parts into close contact. It will be seen that by this means small hardwood tenons are virtually substituted for the ordinary pin, and can be therefore made much lighter.

#### GRAIN.

In spite of adverse harvest weather and the various troubles and difficulties that croakers are apt to bemoan so woe-folly, the appearance of the grain at the present exhibition affords abundant evidence that, in sections of the country widely spread, the quality of the crop has been better than usual. The samples of all the cereals, but especially of wheat and oats, are finer than we have seen them for several years; and in some instances there was an evenness of excellence that rendered it a matter of no small difficulty for the Judges to award the premiums. For the Canada Company's prize of \$100 there were more than the usual number of competitors, but the honour was awarded to Jas. McNair, of Vaughan, for a remarkably good sample of Deihl wheat, heavy, plump, and

even. The second prize of \$50, given by the Association, was gained by John Cullis, of Hamilton Township, for 25 bushels of Soules wheat, and the third to Joseph Freeman, of Flamboro, for the same quantity of the Deihl variety.—The first prize for the best two bushels of white winter wheat was to Joseph Redmond, of Otonabee, and the second to W. Taylor, of Pickering. The last-named exhibitor also secured the first prize for red winter wheat, and W. Grant, of Puslinch, obtained the second.

For the four bushels of spring wheat (any variety), John Hanna, of Mauvers, obtained the prize of \$50 given by Messrs. Cook & Robertson.

The samples of Fife wheat were particularly good, not only in the section devoted specially to that variety, but in the mixed class, the Fife wheat took all the premiums. The prizes did not go to any particular district, but were divided over the Province in every direction, showing that no section has been specially favoured in the season.

There were some excellent samples of barley, many of which, in spite of the pervading wet weather, were not only plump and well filled, but bright in colour. Of the two-rowed there were six entries, Thomas Gibson, of Markham, taking the first prize. The competition in the six rowed variety was much greater, and Walter Riddell, of Cobourg, won the laurels.

There was but a small show of rye.

In oats there were a large number of entries, and the samples were unusually fine. Indeed, there was scarcely a bag of inferior ones among them. The judges had much difficulty in making the award—in white oats especially, which were remarkably fine. There were also several bags of heavy and well-filled black oats, the best sample of which was undoubtedly shown by W. Riddell, and gained for him the first prize.

There was less competition in peas, though the samples were good.

Indian corn was fairly represented, the palm going to Niagara in the person of H. J. Brown.

Five bales of hops were exhibited, mostly well cured, and in prime condition.

#### A DOUBLE CROP OF POTATOES.

We are glad to see that a spirit of discontent has arisen among some of the agriculturists about Windsor,—because it betokens progress. They are not satisfied with having one good crop of potatoes in a season, but think that, with our fertile soil and climate, we ought to raise two. The following is from a correspondent of the *Windsor Mail*:

"I send herewith a sample of a second growth of our common potato,—raised during this year, after the Chinese mode of cultiva-

tion. The first crop was planted no earlier than May third, and dug fully ripened on July 31st. The second crop, still growing, was planted in the same hills, on August first,—the seed having been previously boxed for sprouting about a week. These are now yielding "new" potatoes,—and as they may remain in the ground until the next month, you can judge if there is not a fair prospect of their being fully ripe by the end of the season. I am not a farmer, but by careful observation of our usual mode, and this present experiment, I am of opinion that our farmers may annually double the production of the potato, by adopting the Chinese system, which involves, for the *two* crops, not above thirty per cent. more of labor and outlay, than is required for the single crop now raised under ours. You will observe by the sample that no early varieties have been used in my experiment. I was led to make this attempt from having seen the cultivators in north China, under a corresponding latitude, and a similar isotherm to ours, habitually practicing it, wherever European demand has caused the potato to be introduced; as well as with other crop, grain of all kinds included,—and because my writing and lecturing on the Chinese, and their Agriculture and Labor, &c., met with so much public apathy as to be of little avail. I must add that I am by no means skilled in Chinese agriculture—having only acquired a general idea of its principles during my stay (more afloat than ashore;) in and about that wonderful Empire. I enclose a copy of a letter from Mr. Sampson, the first Immigrant of Chinese Labour on this side of our Continent. From my correspondent's testimony to the character of the Chinese laborer, and the example afforded of the results, in the hands of a novice, of his unequalled method of cultivation, your many readers may draw their own inferences respecting the desirability of an Immigration of the incredibly cheap, skilled labor of China, to this country—at once the poorest, in population,—and the richest, in material resource,—in the whole world."

#### KANSAS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

We received the compliments of this Association, with invitation to attend its Third Annual Exhibition, to be held in Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of Sept. The Secretary says, in his circular:—"The Association, in extending this invitation, do not intend it as an empty compliment, but to express an earnest desire for your attendance, believing your visit will prove as pleasant to yourself as gratifying to us. Our Premium List is the largest ever offered west of St. Louis. Our grounds, and arrangements for the comfort of visitors, are not surpassed by any." We could not make it convenient to go so far to see an Agricultural Show, but think it well to give our readers the benefit of the above, to show the spirited way in which the people of Kansas invite agricultural editors to survey the richness of their land, in order to spread far and wide the news of its fertility.

#### CROPS IN INVERNESS COUNTY.

Port Hood, 2nd Sept., 1870.

The hay crop is now secured throughout the County,—yield below an average. Grain crops and potatoes look well, will be a large yield of straw. We have had abundance of rain for the last two months.

GEO. C. LAWRENCE.

#### CROPS IN CORNWALLIS.

I am sorry to say that the recent high winds have done very much damage to our fruit crop. The trees bearing large, heavy apples suffered the most. I should think that one-fifth, or perhaps one-fourth of the entire apple crop was blown from the trees,—this applies to the better and more highly cultivated apples. Trees bearing small natural fruit did not suffer as much. Our grain crop is now quite harvested, and it is the best for some years. Wheat good and but slightly damaged by the weevil; winter wheat good,—I had eleven bushels from nineteen stooks. Oats ripened well, and are a heavy crop. I fear we are having rather much rain for the good of the potato crop. Surprise oats have done well, one half bushel yielding eleven bushels, weighing 44 lbs. to the bushel. Norway oats not doing anything extra.

In haste, yours, &c.,

C. C. HAMILTON.

#### THOROUGH-BRED STOCK FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

(From the Toronto Globe.)

THOROUGH-BRED STOCK FOR NOVA SCOTIA.—The purchases of thorough-bred stock made at the Fair within the last day or two by Messrs. Northup, McHesley, and Lawson, are on behalf of the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia. They purchased from Messrs. Birrell & Johnston, Pickering, the short-horn bull Bell Duke of Markham, C. S. R. 378, got by Bell Duke of Oxford, dam Snowdrop by Prince of Wales; also from the same firm, short-horn calves Grand Duke Remus, 656; Roland, 654; and Sir Halbert, 655. From John Miller, Esq., they purchased the short-horn bull Orion, sire Oxford Mazurka, Jane Maggie; and from Geo. Miller, Esq., Markham, the short-horn heifer Markham Belle; from A. Frank, Caledon, yearling, Duke of Cardwell. Of Ayrshires, the following purchases were made:—From Mr. J. P. Wheeler, Scarborough, York, bull Sir George, out of Dairy Maid by Prince of Wales; from James Dickson, Elma, bull Young Prince of Wales, sired by imported Prince of Wales; from T. Thomson, Williamsburg, bull calves Prince of Wales and Johnny. There were likewise a few Devons purchased, including Mr. Foley's bull Theodore and Mr. McCallum's Captain Jenks, who took the first prize.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT FAMILY.—We have a communication from Mr. John Macoun, Belleville, Ont., in reference to

Memoir on Boraginaceæ, which was published in a recent number of *Canadian Naturalist*. Mr. Macoun says: "Dr. Hooker calls my *Myosotis palustris*, *M. cæspitosa*, just as you do."

[In Hooker's new Student's Flora it is now called *M. lingulata*.—Ed.]

"*M. verna* is common at Belleville, both varieties. *Lithospermum officinale* grows north of Belleville. *L. hirtum* is in some abundance on sand hills, Wellington's Reach, Prince Edward County. *L. canescens*, dry banks of Kaminitiquia River, one mile below Kokabeka Falls, left bank of river. *Mertensia sibirica* var. *paniculata* is very abundant along the whole north shore of Lake Superior. *Cynoglossum Virginicum* was found near Kokabeka Falls."

ANTIGONISHE, Aug. 17, 1870.

The inhabitants of Cape George and Morristown have formed an Agricultural Society, and obtained the necessary number of subscribers.

BENJ. OGDEN, Sec'y.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*The American Agriculturist*. October. O. Judd & Co., 245 Broadway.

This number contains the usual quantity of useful and ornamental illustrations and letter-press matter. The horse papers for farmers are well worth reading, and we commend the following shrewd remarks to attention:—

"I am not altogether in sympathy with the spirit that raises the cry of "monopoly!" against those who ask high prices, whether for the use of a stallion or for any thing else. If the maxim holds good anywhere, it holds good in farming, that "a thing is worth what it will fetch." Mr. Jones would like to get the service of Mr. Brown's horse for \$10—other people pay him \$50: So, Mr. Jones says Mr. Brown is a monopolist. Suppose wheat was worth \$5 a bushel, would Mr. Jones sell his wheat for a dollar because it is the work of "monopoly" that makes bread so high that the poor must half starve? We do not recall an instance of his doing this. If J. thinks a good horse can be kept at less than B.'s prices, let him get a good animal and set up an opposition. This is the only way that has yet been discovered by which prices can be regulated. The "Laws of Trade" are universal, and, at least, among farmers, the *Pro bono publico* spirit rarely does much good. The real benefactor of the farming community is he who has been impelled to do a good thing;—to do it as well as it can be done; and to keep on doing it well, because it *pays him to do it*;—not he who does the same sort of thing in a tolerably good way, and a half-interested way, for the sake of the example and lesson it will be to his "brother farmers." Brother Farmer is a very shrewd man. He doesn't mind seeing fine colts, big cattle, and rousing barns, but he is not apt to "go and do likewise" until he sees where the hard-money profit comes in. This principle applies to horse breeding. If our correspondents can make money by keeping thorough-bred stallions, (and they can),

they should by all means do it, and they will then do it as it should be done. If their chief motive is to benefit the community, they would probably fail to do that, and to get their money back too. Money, money: that is the soul of horse breeding, as of every thing else about the farm; and the greed for money is greater than all other forces in the improvement of the world's agriculture. It impels men to make improvements,—nearly all the real improvements that are made,—they make money by the operation; and when this becomes manifest, the whole community follows, more or less cautiously, in their wake, and lasting good is done. Those who adopt "improved agriculture" for the sake of benefiting other people rather than themselves, rarely convince any body that the new way is the best, and seldom do any good. If a farmer keeps a fine horse for the sake of the general improvement of the horses of his neighborhood, he does some good of course. If he keeps him in such a way as to make a lot of money by him, he will impel some neighbor to get a still better one to make more money, and so on, *ad infinitum*. The community gets the benefit twice over, and a new stimulus is given to the raising of fine horses. I know this is not the sort of patting-on-the-back that is usually given to those who, from really admirable motives, spend their money for the advancement of agriculture, but it is the plain truth: and Mr. Brown does more ultimate good to the farming community every time he pockets \$50 for the service of a mare by his thorough-bred horse, than Mr. Jones would do by letting an equally good horse stand for \$5. Partly because Mr. Robinson is watching the result to see whether he can't afford to buy a better horse than Brown's, and stand him for \$30, and partly because the horse will be better kept and better shown up if he is kept for profit, than if kept for philanthropy."

*Peters' Musical Monthly.* L. P. Peters, Publisher, 599 Broadway, N. Y. Sample copies mailed for 30 cents. Peters' Musical Monthly for October contains the following collection of Music, printed from full-size music plates:—Truly Yours—Song and Chorus by Hays. Papa, come help Me across the Dark River—Song and Chorus by Persley. The World is full of Beauty, when the Heart is full of Love—Song by Von Sinit. Eyes of Loving, Laughing Blue—Song and Chorus by Philip Phillips. We won't leave the Farm—Song and Chorus by Persley. Cast thy burden upon the Lord—Quartet. Jesus and the Children—Quartet. Speak the Truth—Quartet. Marche Militaire, or Camp Polka. Falling Leaves Polka. Christine Nilsson's favorite Schottische—and Floating Breezes Valse Sentimental. This Magazine is invaluable to all lovers of Music, any single piece of the above being worth as much as is asked for the entire lot. It is published monthly by J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York, at \$3 per year. We cannot quote a sample of the Music for the edification of our lady readers, but can give the words of one of the songs.

THE WORLD IS FULL OF BEAUTY, WHEN  
THE HEART IS FULL OF LOVE.

There is beauty in the forest,  
Where the trees are green and fair;  
There is beauty in the meadow,  
Where wild flowers scent the air;  
There is beauty in the sunlight,  
And the soft blue beams above.

Oh! the world is full of beauty,  
When the heart is full of love!

There is beauty in the fountain,  
Singing gaily at the play,  
While rainbow hues are glittering,  
On its silv'ry, shining spray;  
There is beauty in the streamlet,  
Murm'ring softly through the grove.  
Oh! the world is full of beauty,  
When the heart is full of love!

There is beauty in the moonlight,  
When it falls upon the sea,  
While the blue foam created billows  
Dance and frolic joyously;  
There is beauty in the lightning gleam  
That o'er the dark waves rove.  
Oh! the world is full of beauty,  
When the heart is full of love!

There is beauty in the brightness  
Beaming from a loving eye,  
In the warm blush of affection—  
In the tear of sympathy—  
In the sweet, low voice, whose accents  
The spirit's gladness prove.  
Oh! the world is full of beauty,  
When the heart is full of love!

*Monthly Reports of the Department of Agriculture, for August and September, 1870.* Washington. Hon. Horace Capron.

These Reports contain the usual digest of statistical matter collected by the Department. The Japan Privet seems to be worth looking after in Nova Scotia:—A correspondent in Chatfield, Navarro County, Texas, says: "The Japan Privet, (*Ligustrum japonicum*.) recommended in the annual report of the Department of Agriculture for 1868, will prove a mine of wealth to Texas as an inside hedge plant." Its cuttings take root as speedily as the easiest rooting willow twig. It is almost an evergreen, retaining its foliage nine months of the year, even after severe frosts. It is of rapid growth, and must not be confounded with the common privet, (*L. vulgare*.) a small-leaved and much inferior plant. He says the farmers of Texas are better off than before the rebellion. Their lands have doubled in value, and increased attention is paid to introducing improved stock and substituting better farming implements and machinery for the clumsy appliances of former days; and the improvements on their farm generally are of a better character. Increased attention is paid to fruits, and even apples thrive on soils at 32°; he raised one last year that weighed 17½ ounces, though rabbits and hares girdle the trees badly. Plums succeed admirably, ripening about the middle of June. Peaches, grapes, and all the small fruits likewise do well.

*The Horticulturist, for October.* H. T. Williams, Beekman St., New York.  
This monthly is indispensable to every owner or manager of a good garden. This month some more details are given of Californian Horticulture, there is a picture design of a residence for Elias Howe, Jr., upon the site of Iranistan, made famous while in possession of Mr. Barnum. One correspondent recommends earth from the woods for fruit trees. Another asks, what are the uses of Horticultural Societies? and answers: They did for the beautifying of our city more than all else beside. Full details are given respecting bulbs and bulb-planting for the present season. Clay soil is recommended for Japan Lilies, as they are apt to rot in sand. The new Dahlia arborea is said to be superior

to imperialis. The following is worthy of attention from our fruit-growers:—

Bartlett pears have sold the past months of August and September for as low as \$1.50 per crate, or \$2 per bushel, or \$3 to \$7 per barrel. This is the lowest price they have been known to reach for more than ten years. Nearly all other varieties have sold correspondingly low. Duchesse d'Angouleme for \$2 per crate, while Flemish Beauty and Seckel have ruled lower still than Bartlett.

It is possible that these low prices may check for a time the rage for planting pears which seems to have arisen and extended so strongly for two years past. But we find several salutary lessons in this situation. 1st. We must place less dependence upon one exclusive variety. 2d. We must plant more late varieties.

Nearly every farmer has hitherto planted early varieties, mostly Bartlett. The trees begin to bear young, and their fruit reaches market about the middle of August. From the large number of trees planted, the produce now begins yearly to pour in in overwhelming quantities. Sagacious cultivators will hereafter give the Bartlett only a medium place on their lists, while the multitude of courses will continue to plant it as freely as they have done the Wilson strawberry.

We often notice, on the other hand, what a scarcity of fine pears there is after October 1st, and down through November and December. The most successful growers now plant a succession of varieties, from earliest to latest, and they generally find that their latest varieties prove the most profitable. The Lawrence pear we esteem not second to the Bartlett, and sometimes far more profitable. The Seckel is so little planted that its fruit always will be high. The Beurre d'Anjou is one of our finest late varieties, and the Beurre Clairgeau is equally excellent. No one can go amiss in this short list, and of every 500 trees we would choose more than one-half Lawrence.

In Virginia, immense orchards of Bartlett and Duchesse pear trees have been planted. One farm alone of 300 acres possesses 100 pear trees on every acre, and we think that for a few years to come Virginia Bartletts will become quite as famous and as cheap as Virginia strawberries and Virginia melons.

*The Gardeners' Monthly for October.* Brinkloe and Marat, 23 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

The Hertsine Raspberry is shown in a coloured plate, and is warmly commended as a perfectly hardy sort of high flavour:—

Our own country has a wild Raspberry very close to the *Rubus Idaeus* of Europe, namely, the *R. strigosus*. It is found all through Canada and the Northern States, but its chief home is along the line of the Great Lakes, from the Rocky Mountains to the Sea. This is so little different from the *Rubus Idaeus* of Europe, that it is reasonable to suppose they might have come from the same stock. The chief difference as recognized by Botanists is that the petals are shorter than the calyx in the American, and equal to the calyx in the European. The other characters are so variable that they are not much to be depended on. The wild fruit of the American is rather superior to the wild fruit of Europe.

Then we have two other species of Raspberry in cultivation of American origin: *R. occidentalis* of Linnæus, and the *R. neglectus*

of Peck. The former is well known as the "black cap" class, and characterized by smallish pips, and a great number of them in the berry; "berry seedy," as the buyers say; the other is the purple fruits, of which the Catawissa, Ellisdale and perhaps the Philadelphia are types. We know that many of our best and leading Botanists regard this class of purple fruits as hybrids between the Black Cap and the Red Raspberry, but, as we have said, this is only an assumption, for which there is no direct evidence, while the natural law of change is against it.

Returning to the subject of the Red Raspberries and their improvement, we see how closely allied are the representatives of the two continents. Much has been made of the hardness of one over the other, as a stock to raise seedlings from, but we are satisfied there is no difference in the constitutional character of either in this respect. Of the very same brood some will be hardier and some tenderer than others. Thus the "Allen" has been claimed by some as a seedling of *R. strigosus*. There is no evidence that this is so. It may or may not be, we cannot tell. It is certainly one of the hardiest of its class, and one of the best to raise an improved breed from.

We give in this number as a frontispiece, the "Herstine," a seedling which we regard as valuable chiefly on account of its derivation from the "Allen." It has proved very hardy so far, and this joined to the fact that the plant which bore the seed grew near some "Philadelphias," has led some of our friends to suppose it a hybrid. From what we have already said, it will be understood that we dissent from this view. We value it entirely because of the hardy character of its female parent, and for its own hardness and the excellent quality of its fruit and bearing habits, in which it equals at least any that have gone before.

We will now say a word about the preservation of a hardy character in the class of Red Raspberries. They are essentially of a mountainous or lacustrine disposition, hence a cool soil is of the first importance to them. If the soil is hot or dry they will assuredly have their vitality gradually weakened, till they become the prey of numerous fungus parasites, and are often destroyed by the first white frosts. If the cool soil be given them, they will keep their leaves green and healthy till the regular fall season arrives, when they will be found as "hardy as an oak," and will withstand an average winter protection. It is only when vitality fails, and the leaves are too weak to remain on during their full allotted time, that protection in winter becomes necessary.

As to propagation, everybody knows how to raise Raspberries. Every piece of root cut up makes a plant. No hot bed is essential, although of course with this care more are surer to grow. Set out in the open ground in Spring four-fifths of the roots will make good plants.

The *Phrenological Journal and Packard's Monthly*, for October. S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

This number contains twenty leading articles, with numerous illustrations, on Scientific, Social and Literary Subjects, and a large amount of Miscellaneous Matter, Poetry, Personal Incidents, etc. Those worthy of special mention are Admiral Farragut; the leading Generals in the European War;

What can I do best? Editorship, Will the man of the Future control his dreams? Sup't James P. Wickersham, of Pa., "Liberal Christians," as viewed by a Congregationalist. Franco-Prussian War; Eccentricities of Genius, A Remedy for Blue Monday, and the racy "Answers to Correspondents." A new volume is announced, and a very enticing List of Premiums is offered. New subscribers for 1871, who send in the year's subscription \$8, at once, will receive the Oct., Nov. and Dec. Nos. of this year Free.

### PRESERVING CRAB-APPLES.

BY "L. J. R.," PHILADELPHIA.

The fruit is prepared by first cutting out all decayed portions; then wash clean, and place in a kettle with sufficient water to cover the fruit entirely. Have a tight-fitting lid to the kettle, and boil, over a moderate fire, until the fruit is soft enough to pierce with a straw; drain off the water, and strain through a coarse cloth or jelly bag, and set it aside for jelly. The apples, in boiling, will have burst their skins, which are easily removed; the cores are taken out by pushing them through from the blossom end, with a goose quill or a stick of equal thickness, being careful to press the stem end against the fingers to prevent breaking the apple. The fruit is now ready to preserve whole or to make into marmalade; for either, the proportions are: 4 lbs. of fruit, 3 lbs. of sugar, and 1 pint of water. Put the sugar and water into the preserving kettle, set it over the fire until it boils, then drop in the fruit, (if it is done whole,) boil until clear, and remove into a jar. If there is more syrup than will be needed, boil down to the desired quantity; pour it over the fruit while hot, and cover it with a cloth, cut of sufficient size to cover and tie down. This cloth I dip into a cement made of two parts of bees-wax to one of rosin, adding enough tallow or lard to keep it from cracking. While the whole is warm, I draw the cloth tightly over the top of the jar and tie down. To make marmalade the boiled fruit must be mashed to a pulp before being added to the syrup, and then boiled and stirred until it becomes clear, which is usually in half an hour.

For making jelly, I use equal portions of the water in which the fruit was boiled, (which has been previously strained), and sifted sugar. I seldom resort to the scales. One tumbler, even full, of sugar to one of the juice, gives the required proportions for all jellies; boil as for other jellies, and put up in the same way. Many persons fail in making jellies by endeavoring to boil too large a quantity at one time. I have always found better success with 2 quarts or less of juice at a boiling, than when I have undertaken more.—*Gardeners' Monthly*.

**WILLOW BREAD.**—The leaves of our common or basket willow (*Salix nigra*, Marshall), treated the same as usual for hops, makes an excellent yeast or leaven for light bread. The discovery was made in my family this summer, and after thorough trial, I was convinced that there is nothing equal to it, as it rises much quicker than hops—in half the time—imparts none of that hop flavor so disagreeable to some, and, in fact, makes better bread every way. The thing is well worthy the at-

tention of every good house-wife who reads the *Journal of Agriculture*, and lest some should hesitate in consequence of not knowing the medical properties of the willow in question, I will add that it is a healthful tonic from which no harm can possibly arise.—*Correspondent of Journal of Agriculture*.

### HINTS ON COOKING, &c.

**PUDDING WITHOUT MILK OR EGGS.**—By *Mrs. Philip*. Soak dry bread in as little water as possible, and squeeze out all the water. Add sufficient sugar to sweeten, and for a small pudding, half a teacupful of chopped suet or butter, and dried fruit which has been soaked over night, or canned or fresh fruit. Mix well together, adding a little allspice. The pudding is put into a greased tin pail, a cloth placed over, and the cover put on. The pail is set in a kettle containing sufficient water to come half way up the pail; boil for two hours, or more for a large pudding. To be eaten with sauce.

**APPLE AND TAPIOCA PUDDING.**—By *Armonck*. Put a teacupful of tapioca into a pint and a half of cold water, over night. In the morning set it where it will become quite warm, but not cook. In the course of the forenoon peel half a dozen sour apples and steam them until tender. Put them in the pudding dish, add a teacupful and a half of sugar, a little salt, and a teacupful of water to the soaked tapioca, and pour over the apples. Slice a lemon very thin and distribute the slices over the top of the pudding. Bake slowly three hours. At the end of this time it will be a perfect jelly. Eat warm or cold, as you like.

**APPLE JELLY FOR TARTS.**—By "W." Cut and core apples, without paring, cover them with water and let them cook slowly in an earthen dish until the apples look red; then pour into a bag and gently squeeze out all the liquid that will flow freely. Boil the liquor again about half an hour, then add half a pound of sugar to a pint of juice, and boil quickly for fifteen minutes. It will prove a firm, nice jelly, and requires but half the usual quantity of sugar.

**AUNT ELIZA'S CAKE.**—One cup of sugar, one cup of sour cream, nearly two cups of flour, and one teaspoonful of soda. Flavor as preferred.—*American Agriculturist*.

### AN INCREASE OF RICH MILK AND BUTTER

is produced in every case where the

### ARABIAN SPICE

is used. Horses run down and in low condition are soon brought round. Ragged, beggarly looking Sheep are clothed with a fleece of valuable wool in an astonishing short space of time. The squeaking Pig soon becomes fat and happy when fed on food seasoned with the Arabian Spice.

The ARABIAN SPICE is warranted to surpass anything yet introduced for Poultry.

Sold in tins 75 cents and \$1 each.

Wholesale from WOOLRICH'S English Pharmacy, Upper Water Street, Halifax, June, 1870.

# Catalogue of Prize Stock.

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT HORN DURHAM, AYRSHIRE,  
AND DEVON, BULLS, COWS AND CALVES; ALSO  
WHITE CHESTER AND YORKSHIRE PIGS.

Imported from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec by the  
Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE RICHMOND DEPOT,  
HALIFAX, ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1870, AT  
12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

TERMS OF SALE.—The animals will be sold under the  
restriction that they are not to be sent out of the Province,  
and each purchaser will be required to sign Bond to this effect.

Cash on delivery; purchasers must take delivery of their  
animals immediately after sale.

Agricultural Societies purchasing at this sale, and not having  
funds in hand, may, if they so desire, have the amount of their  
purchases deducted from their annual grants payable at the  
close of the present year, by obtaining an order to this effect  
from the Secretary of the Board.

## BULLS AND BULL CALVES.

LOT. SHORT HORN DURHAMS.

1.—*Orion*, roan, calved April 20th, 1869; bred by John  
Miller, Broughham, Ontario, got by Oxford Mazurka, A.  
H.B. 8750.

Dam, Maggie, by Young England, 5281.

g.d.—Sybil, (imported) by Baron of Kildale, (11156).

g.g.d.—Sousie, by Remus, (11987).

g.g.g.d.— ———, by Playfellow, (6297).

g.g.g.g.d.—Jane, by Strathmore, (6547).

g.g.g.g.g.d.—Young Catherine, by Sir William, (12102).

g.g.g.g.g.g.d.—Catherine, by Emperor, (1974).

To this Bull was awarded the third prize in the one year old  
class.

2.—*Bell Duke of Markham, 378*, roan calved  
March 14, 1868; bred by Mr. George Miller, Markham,  
Co. York, the property of Messrs. Birrell and Johnston,  
Maple Hall, Pickering; got by Bell Duke of Oxford,  
[830].

Dam, Snowdrop, by Prince of Wales, [578], (15100).

g.d.—Queen of the May, by Young England, [822], (18630).

g.g.d.—Miss Syme, (imported) by Baron of Kildale, [5281],  
(11156).

g.g.g.d.—Spoors 3rd, by Remus, (11987).

g.g.g.g.d.—Helen, by Strathmore, (6547).

g.g.g.g.g.d.—Spoors 2nd, by Sir William, (12102).

g.g.g.g.g.g.d.—Old Spoors, by Togson, (5487),

g.g.g.g.g.g.g.d.— ———, by George, (272).

This Bull was awarded the second prize in Short Horns,  
and beat Mr. Stones' Grand Duke of Cambridge in the competi-  
tion. *Bell Duke of Markham* and *Fawsley Chief* were so  
near in point of merit that it was only after much consideration  
that the judges decided to give the first prize to the *Fawsley*  
*Chief*, an imported animal, which cost in England £500 stg.

3.—*Duke of Cardwell*. The full pedigree of this Bull,  
which is entered in the present years' volume of the *Can-  
adian Stock Register*, will be furnished on day of sale.  
1 year, 9 months old. Sire, Duke of Bourton [184];  
Dam, Cassy by Nelson [488].

4.—*Roland*, No. 654, roan, calved Feb. 3, 1870; bred  
by Messrs. Birrell and Johnston, Maple Hall, Pickering  
got by Oxford Chief, [239, Register].  
Dam, Lily Dale, by London Lad, [401], 653\*.  
g.d.—Newham Lily, (imported) by Belleville, (6778).  
g.g.l.—Hibiscus, by Clementi, (3399).  
&c., &c., see Herd Book.

5.—*Sir Halbert*, No. 655, red and white, calved Jan. 12  
1870; the property of Messrs. Birrell and Johnston, Mapl  
Hall, Pickering; got by Oxford Mazurka, [489, Register]  
8750.

Dam, Kate Seyton, by Pioneer, [38, Reg].

g.d.—Red Rose 2nd, by Canadian Punch, (103), 5415.

g.g.d.—Red Rose, by Bob, [197 Register].

g.g.g.d.— ———, by Captain, [104], (11240), &c.

6.—*Grand Duke Remus*, 656, red and a little white  
calved December, 1869; bred by Mr. Robert Miller  
Pickering, Ontario; the property of Mr. James Birrell  
Pickering, Ontario; got by Willie, [246], Register.

Dam, Miller's Maid, by Bob, [197, Reg].

g.d.—Eliza, by Captain, [104] (11240).

g.g.d.—Kate Kearney, by Duke of Wellington, (203).

g.g.g.d.—Countess 9th, by Buonoparte, [65], 273.

g.g.g.g.d.—Countess 2nd, by Leopold, (91).

g.g.g.g.g.d.—Countess 1st, by a son of Comet, (155).

g.g.g.g.g.g.d.—Princess (imported), by Lanca-ter, (360).

g.g.g.g.g.g.g.d.—Golden Pippin, by North Star, (459).

g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g.d.— ———, by Favorite, (252).

g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g.d.— ———, by Favorite, (252).

g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g.d.— ———, by Favorite, (252).

g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g.d.— ———, by Broken Horn, (95).

g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g.d.— ———, bred by Mr. Best, of Man-  
field.

7.—*Ontario Farmer*, red and white, calved June 17  
1869; got by Mac, (8561). Bred by M. H. Cochrane.

Dam, Fanny, by Prior, (7155).

g.d.—Bessie Bell 2nd, by Prince of Wales, (18630).

g.g.d.—Bessie Bell, by Captain, (11240).

g.g.g.d.—Red Rose, by Baron of Kildale, (11156).

g.g.g.g.d.—Rose, by Remus, (11987).

g.g.g.g.g.d.—Old Rose, by Sir William, (12102).

g.g.g.g.g.g.d.—Kate, by Togson, (5487).

g.g.g.g.g.g.g.d.—Catherine, by Emperor, (1974).

8.—*Sir William*, red and a little white; calved October  
19, 1869; got by Eleventh Duke of Thorndale, (5611).

Dam, Moss Rose, by Marion Duke of Airdrie, (4150).

g.d.—Jessie, by Young Tweedside, (5288).

g.g.d.—Red Rose, by Baron of Kildale, (11156).

g.g.g.d.—Rose by Remus, (11987).

g.g.g.g.d.—Old Rose, by Sir William, (12102).

g.g.g.g.g.d.—Kate, by Togson, (5487).

g.g.g.g.g.g.d.—Catherine, by Emperor, (1974).

Bred by M. H. Cochrane.

## DEVONS.

9.—*Captain Jinks*, calved 17th April, 1868, bred by  
M. Perdue, Esq., of Chingacusey, County of Peel.

Sire, Jeff Davis, No. 248 C. D. Stock Register.

Dam, Empress, Lord Elgin, No. 156.

g.d.—Princess (5), No. 183.

g.g.d.—Princess (1449) American Herd Book.

First Prize Canada Stock Register 18th August, 1870.

10.—*Theodore*, 2 years 5 months old; bred by Richard  
Foley, Bowmanville, Ontario, and purchased from him.

No. 568 of Catalogue of Toronto Exhibition, 1870.

Sire, Young Hero.

Dam, Fairy, by Conqueror, 105.

Second Prize.

AYRSHIRES.

**11.—Sir George**, red and white, two years old; bred by J. P. Wheeler, Scarboro', York, Ontario, and purchased from him by Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia.

Sire, Prince of Wales.  
Dam, Dairy Maid.  
Second Prize.

**12.—Johnny**, calved spring of 1870; bred by Thomas Thompson, Importer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Ayrshire Cattle, Williamsburg, Dunbar, Ontario, and purchased from him at the Ontario Exhibition.

Dam: Spotted Beauty.

Spotted Beauty was bred by Mr. Thos. Steel, Montreal Island, and owned by Thomas Thompson, Williamsburgh. Sire Billy, 2nd Sire, Cuthbert, imported and owned by the late Mr. John Dodds, Petite Cote, Montreal.

Dam "Emilie," bred by Thos. Steel, from stock imported from Scotland by the late Mr. John Dodds, Petite Cote, Montreal.

"Spotted Beauty" gained the 1st prize as a yearly Heifer at County of Dundas Agricultural Society, 1868; the 1st prize at Prescott and Greenville Agricultural Society, 1868; and 1st prize also at Hamilton Provincial Exhibition, 1868, as the best one year old Ayrshire Heifer.

Sire of Johnny: Heather Jock.

*Pedigree of Ayrshire Bull Heather Jock.*

Color red and white spots; calved the 6th of June, 1867; bred by J. P. and T. A. Dawes, Lachine, Montreal; and owned by Thomas Thompson, Williamsburgh, County of Dundas. Sire, Hero, 2nd Sire, Marquis, Imported by Beauharnois Agricultural Society, out of Lilly. Bred by J. P. and T. A. Dawes. Got by Bauldie. Imported by the Montreal Agricultural Society. Dam Duchess, was got by a thorough-bred Ayrshire Bull in Scotland, out of Queen of Scots; also imported by J. P. and T. A. Dawes, Lachine, Montreal. Queen of Scots was bearing Duchess when imported; and was calved two weeks after landing in Canada. Heather Jock took 1st prize at the County of Dundas Agricultural Society in 1868, the first prize at Prescott and Greenville Agricultural Society in 1868, and the second prize at Hamilton Provincial Exhibition in 1868.

**13.—Prince of Wales**, calved spring of 1870; bred by Thomas Thompson, Williamsburg, Ontario, and purchased from him.

Dam: Minnie.

*Pedigree of Ayrshire Cow Minnie.*

Color, red and white, calved March, 1858; bred by John W. Hough, Esq., Brockville; and owned by Thomas Thompson, Williamsburgh.

Sire, Rob Roy, Imported by Montreal Agricultural Society; and purchased by John W. Hough, Esq., Brockville. Rob Roy was awarded the first prize at the Royal Agricultural Society in Scotland, and first prize at Provincial Exhibition, Kingston, about the year 1857. Dam, White Lilly, 2nd Dam, Quebec, Imported and owned by Mr. Simpson, Quebec, then of Montreal, and purchased by the United Counties of Leeds and Granville Agricultural Society, and resold to J. W. Hough, Esq., Brockville.

The cow Minnie has been one of the greatest prize takers in her day, both in the United States and Canada; and mostly first prizes as the best Ayrshire milch cow of any age.

Sire of Prince of Wales: Carrick Farmer, imported by Simon Beattie from Lanarkshire. To this Bull was awarded the first prize of his class at the Toronto Exhibition, Sept., 1866, and diploma of the Agricultural Association of Ontario as the best Bull of any age.

**14.—Young Prince of Wales**, two years old. Dam Hine-ear, from Blackeye by Milton.

*Certificate of Pedigree.*

ELMA, March 2nd, 1868.

Pedigree of Ayrshire Bull Calf, red and white. Dropped 2nd of March 1868, from my cow Hine-ear. Her sire and dam, Milton and Blackeye, were imported by the late J. R. Torrence, Scarboro. His Sire, imported Bull Prince of Wales, was owned by Wm. Wheeler, Scarboro'.

JAMES DICKSON.

*Pedigree of Hine-ear.*

To Mr. JOHN LOWDEN:—The cow Hine-ear, white and red, dropped 1st April, 1861, out of Blackeye, imported from the stock of Mr. George Fudhope, Birkwood Mains, Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, and from the Bull Milton imported from the stock of Mr. Porteous, Milton, Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, both imported by me in 1855. The cow Hine-ear which you bought at my sale 10th April, 1865, is out of the above mentioned Ayrshire stock.

JOHN R. TORRANCE,

Importer and Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Scarboro'. 10th June, 1865.

To Mr. JAMES DICKSON:—I have sold the cow Hine-ear to Mr. James Dickson, Scarboro', which I bought at Mr. John Torrance's sale April 10th, 1865.

JOHN LOWDEN.

OFFICE OF THE ELMA AND WALLACE }  
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, }  
Listowel, Oct. 19th, 1870. }

*To all whom it may Concern:*

This is to certify that the thorough-bred Ayrshire Bull, "Young Prince of Wales," the property of James Dickson, Esq., of Elma, was awarded the *First Prize* as a Bull Calf, at the Fall Exhibition of this Society, held at Listowel on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1868.

As witness my hand,

ISAAC C. TILT,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

NEWRY, ELMA, Oct. 15th, 1870.

This is to certify that an Ayrshire Bull, shown by Mr. James Dickson, took the first prize at the Spring Show of the Elma Agricultural Society, held at Newry on the 9th of April, 1870.

D. FALCONER,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

Per WM. D. MITCHELL, Aist.

SHORT HORN HEIFERS.

**15.—Markham Belle**, raised by George Miller, Esq., Markham, and purchased from him by the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia.

(Pedigree on day of sale.)

**16.—Clifton Maid, 2nd**, red roan, bred by M. H. Cochrane, Esq., Compton, C.E. A.H.B. 299, calved March 10, 1866; got by 2nd Grand Duke, 6814.

Dam, Clifton Maid, by Snowball, 5381.

g.d.—Rose 4th, by 4th Lad of Eryholme, 4112.

g.d.d.—Louisa, by Nelson, (thorough-bred).

g.d.d.d.—Chloe, by Prince, 7123.

g.d.d.d.d.—Imported Dale, &c.

In calf to Star of the Realm, (about May, 1870), one of the most promising young bulls that has ever been seen in Canada, whose pedigree is as follows:—

"Star of the Realm," roan, calved Nov. 3, 1868; bred by and the property of M. H. Cochrane, Compton, Quebec; got by Prince of the Realm, (22627).

Dam Star of Braithwaite, by Baron Booth, (21212).



g.d.—Star of Windsor, by Windsor, (13013).  
 g.g.d.—Vesper, by King Arthur, (13110).  
 g.g.g.d.—Vesper, by Morning Star, (6225).  
 g.g.g.g.d.—Primrose, by Roland, (2556).  
 g.g.g.g.g.d.———, by Priam, (2452).  
 g.g.g.g.g.g.d.———, by Matcham, (2281).  
 g.g.g.g.g.g.g.d.———, by Son of Peter, (487).

## PIGS.

- 17.—One White Chester Boar, raised by George Miller, Esq., Markham, Ontario.  
 18.—One White Chester Boar, from same stock.  
 19.—One do. do. do.  
 20.—One do. do. do.  
 21.—One do. do. do.  
 22.—One White Chester Sow, raised by George Miller, Esq., Markham, Ontario.  
 23.—One White Chester Sow, from same stock.  
 24.—One do. do. do.  
 25.—One do. do. do.  
 26.—One do. do. do.  
 27.—One Yorkshire Boar, raised by M. H. Cochrane, Esq., of Hillhurst, Compton, Quebec.  
 28.—One Yorkshire Boar, from same stock.  
 29.—One do. do. do.  
 30.—One Yorkshire Sow, raised by M. H. Cochrane, Esq., of Hillhurst.  
 31.—One Yorkshire Sow, from same stock.

## THE CUNARD STOCK.

The following animals will be offered for sale by Will Cunard, Esq., immediately after the sale of Stock imported the Board of Agriculture.

Terms of sale, same as for the other Stock,—except that Cunard Stock will be sold without any restriction as to be kept in the Province.

### STUD HORSE.

*Melbourne*, four years old, got by Melbourne out Jenny Lind, stands seveneen hands high.

### ALDERNEY COWS.

No. 1.—MOLLIE,	No. 5.—BRINDLE,
" 2.—BELLE,	" 6.—YOUNG BEAUTY,
" 3.—ROSE,	" 7.—LOTTIE,
" 4.—BEAUTY,	" 8.—BLACKIE,
	No. 9.—FLORIE.

### ALDERNEY CALVES: THOROUGH-BRED.

Two Heifers,  
Three Bulls.

### PIGS.

One Berkshire Sow,  
Two Suffolk do.

## ADVERTISEMENTS!

### BRAHMA FOWLS!

THE largest and finest in the world. Bred from the original BURNHAM importations from China, and same stock as those sent by Mr. B. to

*Her Majesty Queen Victoria,*

which have taken First Prizes at all the Fairs both in England and America, wherever shown. For price and particulars, send stamp, and address  
 aug 20 P. O. BOX 131, Melrose, Boston.

### GREGORY'S

### Annual Catalogue of Choice Garden and Flower Seeds.

HAVING in former years introduced to the public the Hubbard Squash, American Turban Squash, Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, Mexican Sweet Corn, Brown's New Dwarf Marrowfat Peas, Boston Curled Lettuce, and other new and valuable vegetables, with the return of another season I am again prepared to supply the public with Vegetable and Flower Seeds of the purest quality. My Annual Catalogue, containing a list not only of all novelties, but also of the standard vegetables of the garden (over one hundred of which are of my own growing) and this season for the first time a carefully selected list of flower seeds will be forwarded gratis to all. Sent without request to my customers of last season. All seed purchased of me I warrant to be fresh and true to name, and that it shall reach the purchaser. Should it fall in either of these respects I will fill the order over without additional charge.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,  
 Feb. 1870. *Marblehead, Mass.*

### BOAR FOR SALE.

BY the Agricultural Society at Noel and Maitland, one White Chester BOAR, imported from Canada, and sold at Richmond, October 1867. His stock far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the members of said Society. Cause of sale is, that there are so many young rows after his breed, that he will not be as useful as heretofore. Price \$25.  
 ROBERT FAULKNER, Secy.

## AGRICULTURAL BONE MILL

THIS MILL is now in full operation, and large quantities of Bones are offered for sale.

The Mill is under supervision of the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, and all Bones sold at the establishment are genuine.

### PRICES.

Half inch Bone.....\$24.00 per ton.  
 Finely-ground Bone..... 30.00 "

Delivered free of charge, on board the Cars at Richmond Depot.

Purchasers will save trouble by sending their own bags, which, together with orders, may be left at Stanford's Leather Store, 26 Water Street.

JAMES STANFORD.

Halifax, N.S., June, 1868.

## ALFRED SAUNDERS,

(Late Secretary Royal Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Society. Formerly of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, London),

### SEEDSMAN,

168 Argyle St., opposit J. Northup & Sons,  
 HALIFAX, N.S.

CALLS particular attention to his newly imported stock of Alsike and other Clovers, Grass Seeds, Mangles, Swede and other Turnips, Peas, Beans, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, comprising all the most esteemed varieties in cultivation, which he is prepared to sell at the lowest remunerative prices. Agricultural Societies liberally dealt with, and all orders promptly executed. Descriptive Catalogues on application.

## DEVON BULL WANTED!

Any person having a PURE DEVON BULL, not under 2 year old, for sale, will please communicate particulars, stating lowest price, to the Secretary of the Union Agricultural Society of Yarmouth.

JOHN CRAWLEY JR., Secy.

## HAY PRESS WORKS

Established 1854.



## DEDERICK'S HAY PRESSES.

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