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

VOL. IV.

HALIFAX, N. S., MAY, 1885.

No. 57.

We are sorry that the large amount of official matter in this number leaves no room for a reprint of Mr. Longworth's valuable article on the Colchester Short Horns, published in the *Morning Herald* of 28th April.

Copies of the Annual Report of the Central Board of Agriculture have been sent to the Secretaries of all Agricultural Societies throughout the Province. Any Secretary who has not received one should enquire at his local Post-office, or report to the Secretary of the Board. Secretaries should preserve these Reports for reference as they are very apt to be required at the Annual Meetings of Societies, held in December,—by which time the Queen's Printer's supply of copies will probably be exhausted, and it will consequently be impossible then to supply applicants.

Warrants have been issued to all qualified Agricultural Societies in the several counties of the Province for payment of their Annual Legislative Grants. The amount of grant paid is larger this year than it ever was before. During the first year of the Board's existence, (1864), after a year's effort in the formation of new Societies, the total amount of grant qualified for was \$3010. For the past year (1884) the sum, now being paid to Societies, amounts to \$6835. It is hoped that, at the end of the present year, the Reports of Societies will make a show of substantial work commensurate with the increased amount of grant for which they have qualified, and the liber-

ality shown by the Legislature in authorising the appropriation.

The officers of some of the Agricultural Societies write expressing astonishment at the smallness of the grants in certain cases, and suggesting that there must be some mistake. If they will carefully look through the Annual report of the Board (sent to all Secretaries) they will see that the amount of grant, in each case, depends upon the amount of subscriptions paid by the Society's members. In one county, for example, from which complaint comes, one Society's members have contributed in subscriptions during the year \$587, whilst a neighboring Society shows only \$56. The consequence of this is that the large Society absorbs a large share of the grant. The increase in the number of Societies in some counties also has the effect of reducing the grants. In one county there are eleven Societies, among which the amount of \$400 for the county has to be divided. When we divide 400 by 11, we have an average for each Society of \$36.36,—and a Society that falls below the average in its amount of subscriptions will consequently fare rather poorly. Where local circumstances are not unfavourable, it is better for two or more weak Societies to join together and form a strong organization, like the Societies at Yarmouth and New Glasgow. The former shows a subscription list for the year of \$640.50, and at last balancing: "cash in hand \$1149.71," which is a nice little nest-egg with which to commence another year's work. The New Glasgow Society glories in the possession

of 850 dollars worth of thoroughbred Bulls, and a subscription list of the year of \$587.50. A Society that limits its financial exertions to the raising of \$40 so as merely to come within qualifying range cannot hope to compete with such Institutions as those to which we have referred.

CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PROVINCE BUILDING, HALIFAX,
Tuesday, 21st April, 1885.

Present—Israel Longworth, V. P., in the Chair; Hon. Isidore LeBlanc, Col. W. E. Starratt, Professor Lawson, Secretary.

Hon. Mr. LeBlanc produced a copy of the Report of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Assembly, which was read by the Secretary.

Read also, a Bill entitled, "An Act to Encourage Agricultural Education" that had been introduced into the House of Assembly by the Hon. Provincial Secretary, and which was highly approved of by the members of the Board.

The Committee then proceeded to the examination of the Regulations and Prize List for the Provincial Exhibition of 1885, as presented by the Exhibition Committee of King's County.

Mr. Longworth, Vice-President, and Col. W. E. Starratt, severally reported that the Prize List prepared by the King's County Exhibition Committee for the Provincial Exhibition of 1885,

had been transmitted to them for perusal and examination, and that they had carefully examined the same.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the Regulations and Prize List in detail.

The remainder of the day was spent in this work.

Wednesday, 22nd April.

Present—same members.

The Committee resumed consideration of the Prize List and Regulations, with the following results:—

Rule 6. It will be necessary to revert to the original wording of this Rule, instead of adopting the change made in pencil, whereby reference is required to numbers of the Nova Scotia Register,—otherwise animals registered in standard Herd Books would be excluded from competition.

Rule 11. To this Rule, providing that live stock must have been owned and kept in the Province by the exhibitor not less than three months immediately prior to the exhibition,—the Committee recommend the addition of the words: “except in case of animals imported to remain for breeding purposes in the Province.”

The Executive Committee of the Board consider it necessary to require the Exhibition Committee to make the following changes upon the Prize List, consisting principally of additions, viz.:

Section.	CLASS I.
16, Colt, general purposes, 3 years, add a 4th prize of \$4.	
17, do. do. 2 " " " "	3.
18, do. do. 1 year, " " "	2.
19, do. Sucking	2.
26, Draft Colt, 3 years, " " "	4.
27, do. 2 years, " " "	2.
28, do. 1 year, " " "	1.

Section.	CLASS II.
Section 5. Durham Bull under one year, the 4th and 5th prizes are unnecessary and should be dropped.	
" 11. Durham Heifer Calves, under one year, the 4th and 5th prizes should be dropped.	
" 12. Durham Heifer Calves, under 6 mos., a third prize should be added of \$2.	
" 16. Instead of this prize for Ayrshire Bull Calf, separate prizes should be offered as follows:—	

For Ayrshire Bull Calf, over 6 mos. and under 1 year, \$8, \$6, \$4.	
Do. Do. under 6 months, \$6, \$4, \$2.	
Section 21 should also be divided into two sets of prizes, as: Ayrshire Heifer Calf, over 6 mos., \$7, \$6, \$4, and do. do. under 6 " " 6, 4, 2.	
Section 24 should, in like manner, be changed to Devon Bull Calf, over 6 months, \$8, \$4, 3, and do. do. under 6 " " 1, 2, 1.	
Section 29, change to: Devon Heifer Calf, over 6 months, \$5, 3, 1. Do. do. under 6 " " 4, 2, 1.	
Section 33, Jersey Bull Calf, over 6 months and do. do. under 6 " " 6, 4, 2.	
Section 38, Jersey Heifer Calf, over 6 " " 7, 6, 4. Do. do. under 6 " " 6, 4, 2.	
Section 42, Polled Angus Bull Calf, over 6 mos. 8, 6, 4. Do. do. under 6 " " 6, 4, 2.	
Section 47, Polled Angus Heifer Calf, over 6 m. 7, 6, 4. Do. do. under 6 " " 6, 4, 2.	
Section 51, Hereford Bull Calf, over 6 mos., 8, 6, 4. Do. do. under 6 " " 6, 4, 2.	
Section 56, Hereford Heifer Calf, over 6 mos. 7, 6, 4. Do. do. under 6 " " 6, 4, 2.	
Section 60, Holstein Bull Calf, over 6 " " 8, 6, 4. Do. do. under 6 " " 6, 4, 2.	
Section 65, Holstein Heifer Calf, over 6 " " 7, 6, 4. Do. do. under 6 " " 6, 4, 2.	

There being no provision for Guernsey Cattle in the Prize List, a full list of first and second prizes should be added, as follows:—

Guernsey Bull, 3 years and upwards, \$15, \$12	
Do. 2 " " and under 3, 12, 10.	
Do. 1 year " " " 10, 8.	
Guernsey Bull Calf, over 6 months, 8, 6.	
Do. do. under 6 months, 6, 4.	
Guernsey Cow, 4 years and upwards, 14, 11.	
Do. 3 years and under 4, 11, 9.	
Do. 2 years and under 3, in milk, 10, 8.	
Guernsey Heifer, 2 years and under 3, dry, 10, 8.	
Do. 1 year and under 2, 7, 6.	
Guernsey Heifer Calf, over 6 months, 7, 6.	
Do. under 6 " " 6, 4.	

Also, that in all cases, throughout the Prize List, where prizes are offered for two-year old Heifers, separate prizes should be offered for such Heifers in milk, and for two-year old Heifers that are dry.

CLASS II., SUB-CLASS B.—HERDS.

Add first and second prizes for Guernsey Herds, of \$30, \$20.

Section 66 of this class, strike off the third prize for Short-Horn Herd.

Provision to be made that in Herds the Bull required shall not be less than one year old, and a serviceable animal.

That as prizes are not offered in special Grades, as at former Exhibitions, it will be necessary that all Grade Cows be classified as follows:

- 1.—Beef Grades, including all animals having Short-Horn, Hereford, or Polled Angus blood.
- 2.—Dairy Grades, including Grades of Ayrshire, Jersey, Guernsey, Devon, or Holstein.

	1.—Beef Grades.
Cow, 4 years and upwards, \$12, \$10, \$8, \$6.	
Do. 3 years and under 4, 12, 10, 8.	
Do. 2 years and under 3, in milk, 9, 7, 5.	
Heifer, 2 years, dry, 9, 7, 5.	
Do. 1 year and under 2, 8, 6, 6.	
Do. under one year, 6, 5, 4.	
Do. under 6 months, 5, 4, 3.	
Best Fat Cow or Heifer, 12, 8.	

2.—Dairy Grades.

Prizes uniform in number and amount with those for Beef Grades, except that no prize need be offered for Fat Cows or Heifers.

The prizes for Oxen and Steers should be reduced as follows:

Section 70, Pair, 5 years, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$15.	
" 80, " 4 " " 30, 20, 15, 10.	
" 81, " 3 " " 20, 15, 10.	
" 82, " 2 " " 14, 10, 8.	
" 83, " 1 year, 10, 8, 6.	
" 84, " Calves, over 6 mos. 10, 6, 4.	
" 85, " Do. under 6 mos. 8, 6, 4.	

CLASS VI.—ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

The prizes offered for Potatoes being merely for collections and not for distinct sorts, it will be necessary to add separate prizes for each of the leading varieties of Potatoes grown in the Province, in quantities of half bushel or peck.

CLASS VIII.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Prizes in this important department should be increased, as follows:

Section 1. Firkin Butter, \$8, \$6, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2.	
" 2. Crock " " 6, 4, 3, 2, 1.	
" 3. Rolls " " 6, 4, 3, 2, 1.	
" 4. Creamery " " 6, 4, 3, 2, 1.	
" 5. Dairy Cheese, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3.	
" 6. Factory " " 7, 6, 5, 4, 3.	
" 7. Condensed Milk 4, 2.	

CLASS IX.

Add: For Knitting Yarn, hand spun, 2 lbs., say, \$1.50, \$1.00, \$0.50.	
" Knitting Yarn, Factory, 1.50, \$1.00, \$0.50.	
Collection of Knitted Socks, Stockings, Mitts and Gloves, \$5, \$3, \$2.	

CLASS XII.—FRUITS.

Prizes being offered for "County Collections" of Apples from all the several Counties of the Province, with exception of Hants, Annapolis and King's, it does not appear to the Committee of the Board that there is any sufficient reason for making exception in the case of these counties, and it will, therefore, be necessary to add prizes for collections of Apples from Hants, Annapolis and Kings, similar to those offered to other counties.

It is also recommended that a prize should be offered for the best barrel of Apples packed for the English market.

CLASS XII.—SECTION I.

It is thought that a better competition, better plants, and better general display, would be secured by limiting the number of pot Plants shown in a collection to twelve, or preferably nine, instead of requiring "not less than twenty-five."

Moved by Colonel W. E. Starratt, seconded by Hon. Mr. LeBlanc, and Resolved:

"Having examined carefully, in detail, the Prize List prepared by the Exhibition Committee of King's County, and having considered fully how far the List is likely to meet the views of competitors throughout the Province, in the several classes of exhibits, and thus to secure a successful Exhibition, satisfactory to the Legislature and the general public,—we are of opinion that the additions and alterations above suggested should be incorporated into the Prize List before it can be approved of by the Board and presented for sanction to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor in Council. The Secretary of the Board is accordingly directed to return the Prize List to the Secretary of the Exhibition Committee for this purpose. As it may be reasonably anticipated that not more than two-thirds or three-fourths of the total prize money offered will be actually taken up, the Board Committee would strongly recommend the Exhibition Committee to adopt their suggestions fully, without material change. But, should the Exhibition Committee have sufficient reason to be apprehensive of financial difficulty in attempting to carry out the Exhibition on this basis, then the Board Committee would suggest, as the only apparent means of rendering possible the proportionate increase recommended in certain classes, that a uniform reduction of about ten per cent be made upon the whole of the prizes in all Classes of the Prize List,—or as near to ten per cent in the several cases as can be reached without introducing too many fractional sums."

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER 39, REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE."

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly, as follows :

1. The Central Board of Agriculture is hereby abolished, and all the powers, authority and duties possessed by or imposed on the said board under the provisions of the Chapter hereby amended are conferred and imposed upon the Governor in Council.

2. The Governor in Council shall appoint an officer to be called "Secretary for Agriculture," who shall receive such salary and perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Governor in Council.

3. The Secretary for Agriculture shall, at the close of each year, prepare a report of the operations during the year under the Acts for Encouragement of Agriculture, and such report shall be laid before the Legislature.

4. All moneys, books, papers and other property belonging to the Central Board of Agriculture shall be delivered to the Secretary for Agriculture, or such other person as the Governor in Council may appoint to receive the same.

5. The Governor in Council may, if it be deemed expedient, discontinue the publication of the *Journal of Agriculture*, and make other provisions for the distribution of Agricultural information.

6. The District Exhibitions mentioned in Section 29 of the Chapter hereby amended shall be abolished. The Provincial Exhibitions mentioned in the said Section shall hereafter be held once in three years, and the grant for such exhibitions shall remain as at present, that is to say, four thousand dollars for each exhibition.

7. For the purpose of encouraging the County Exhibitions referred to in Section 27 of the Chapter hereby amended, the Governor in Council may grant to each county a sum not exceeding two hundred and thirty dollars per annum; provided, however, that no such grants shall be given in any year in which a Provincial Exhibition is to be held. The grants shall be given on such conditions as the Governor in Council shall determine.

8. The Governor in Council may unite the grants of two counties for one exhibition, if a majority of the Agricultural Societies in each of such counties so request.

9. Nothing in this Act shall prevent the holding of the Provincial Exhibition appointed to be held at Kentville in the present year, or the fulfilment of any

engagement lawfully entered into by the Central Board of Agriculture.

10. The Governor in Council may make regulations for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

11. Section 12 of Chapter 39 of the Revised Statutes, Fifth Series, and so much of any other section or chapter of the existing law as is inconsistent with this Act is hereby repealed.

12. This Act shall take effect and become law on the first day of July in the present year.

AN ACT TO ENCOURAGE AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly as follows :

1. The Council of Public Instruction shall have power to appoint a Lecturer on Agriculture in connection with the Provincial Normal School.

2. It shall be the duty of the Council of Public Instruction to define particularly the duties of the aforesaid Lecturer, with reference to the following general objects :

(a.) Instructing the pupil teachers in Agricultural Chemistry and the sciences bearing on Agriculture, according to the Provincial standards of examination, as announced from time to time.

(b.) Conducting a regular course of lectures on Agricultural science, with experiments and laboratory practice, for the benefit of young men generally who may wish to fit themselves for the successful prosecution of Agriculture, and with the view of training teachers for the special schools provided for in this Act.

(c.) Inspecting and reporting upon any schools receiving special grants under authority of this Act, so far as the teaching of Agricultural is concerned.

(d.) Delivering public lectures on Agriculture throughout the Province, so far as his other duties will permit.

3. Any male teacher of the first class (grade A or grade B), who shall have attended the course of lectures above provided for, and shall have passed a satisfactory examination on the subjects thereof, shall be entitled, subject to the conditions hereinafter named, to receive, when teaching school, in addition to the ordinary grant of his grade, a special grant of one hundred dollars for the school year, or ratably according to the time he may have taught.

4. It shall be the duty of the Council of Public Instruction to frame regulations as to the outfit and management of schools in charge of teachers holding an agricultural diploma, and claiming the special grant aforesaid; and, without the due observance of such regulations by both trustees and teacher, the special grant shall in no case be paid.

5. To encourage teachers to qualify themselves as Agricultural instructors, the Council of Public Instruction is authorized to distribute annually a sum not exceeding \$250, as prizes, among the five teachers who shall pass the best examination on the subjects of the course.

6. The grants authorized by this Act shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated annually by the Legislature for Education.

KING'S COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The ninety-fifth annual meeting of the King's County Agricultural Society was held in Borden's Hall, Grand Pré, on Tuesday, December 2nd, 1884. Sixteen members present.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary made a short report, after which the following Report was submitted by the Executive Committee :

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR 1884.

Another year in the history of the Society has passed away, and your Directors come before you with the ninety-fifth Annual Report.

Nearly a century ago, on the 10th day of December, 1789, this Society was formed by the leading men of Horton, "For the better improvement of Husbandry, Encouragement of Manufactories, cultivation of Social Virtue, acquirement of Useful Knowledge, and to promote the Good Order and Well-being of the Community." It was christened *Colonia Societas*, and had a seal with a plough engraven on it, with the motto "*Vive ut Visas*." Our Society, now called King's County Agricultural Society, is, therefore, almost a century old, and those members who live to see the end of the next five years will have the pleasure of celebrating its centennial. May each member present live to enjoy the pleasure!

Your Directors think it is well from time to time to recall to your minds the honorable antiquity of our Society—the oldest in the Province—and the excellent purposes for which it was formed, and to ask the questions: Are we, as a Society, pressing forward the work of improvement begun by the Founders and Fathers of this Society as vigorously as we might? Are we as solicitous, not only for the improvement of the stock and crops, but for the "acquirement of useful knowledge, the cultivation of social virtue, and the promotion of the good order and well-being of the community," as were they of yesteryear? Are we doing all the good that we might in our day and generation? It is not hard to find an answer to these questions.

During the past ten years the progress made in every department of scientific

knowledge has been immense, and the improvement in horticulture, agriculture, stock and farm management has been as great. The study of Agriculture has become a recognized branch of education in our Dominion as elsewhere. In Ontario there is an Agricultural College with Experimental Farm attached, and there is a Government Stock Farm in New Brunswick. We have neither of these institutions in Nova Scotia, but strong pressure is being brought to bear on the Government for the introduction into our public schools of the study of Agriculture, and, in many respects, our Province is not far behind the rest of the Dominion in agricultural matters. In the cultivation of Fruit, particularly the apple, this Annapolis valley, in which our lines are so pleasantly cast, is leading the Province. This is due largely to the efforts and influence of the Fruit Growers' Association. The work of this Society has been of incalculable value to the farmers of this valley and the Province at large. Through its influence our apples have been introduced and taken the first place in the markets of the world, and its efforts have supplied the farmers with all the best new varieties, and taught them improved methods of culture, packing and marketing. Members of all the Agricultural Societies in the Province are also members of this Association, and are interested in it.

There are now about ninety societies in the Province, with a membership of rather more than five thousand farmers, and all are engaged in the good work of improving stock, etc. No doubt our Society has done, and is doing, her share of the work; but it is nevertheless true that she is not exerting that influence for the improvement of the community, in the highest sense, that she might and should do; and we ought to enquire into the cause of this failure and seek a remedy. One reason, we think, why the Society is not more prosperous and influential is, that a large number of farmers in the District have not joined the Society and do not seem to appreciate its advantages. Our membership has increased of late; but the farmers who are not members of our Society probably outnumber those who are enrolled on our list. There are seven societies in King's County, and the membership of our Society is one of the smallest of the seven, and our Legislative Grant the smallest. Last year the grant to the Union Agricultural Society, with a membership of one less than ours, was \$81.43, and ours \$28.66. When the County Grant is divided among so many societies, the amount received by each is necessarily small, and we would respectfully request the Central Board to continue to urge the Government to increase

the County Grant to societies and to limit the multiplication of societies in the counties. We should adopt some plan to increase our membership, so that we may obtain a fair share of the Grant to the County. How far the Society itself, the officers, and we (the Directors) are to blame for this lack of members, is a question for us to think about and discuss with all earnestness. It is apparent to all that the majority in the Society take very little interest in the meetings and business transactions.

How can we revive an interest in the Society, and make it more popular and useful? In the first place, every member should make his personal influence as widely felt as possible, and thereby conduce to the prosperity and advancement of the Society. We should, also, as a body, pay more attention to the social element. The dinner, for which we are shortly to adjourn, is a step in the right direction, and should become an annual institution. Members are drawn together around the social board as they can be in no other way, and the speeches and discussions of various topics afford a pleasant means of spending a few hours, and interchanging thoughts and ideas. And, secondly, members might organize themselves into a Farmers' Club, and hold meetings during the long winter evenings; and provide lectures and debates on agricultural subjects; and journals could be read, and the results of farming operations talked about; and social evenings spent at each other's houses. It would also be a good idea to use any surplus funds of the Society for the purchase of seeds of new varieties of grain and roots, and distribute them among the members. In these and many other ways an increased interest might be aroused in the Society.

Your Directors hope these suggestions may meet with your approval, and lead to improvement and progress.

The retrospect of the past year is not so bright as that of some previous years in our history. The rainy spring of 1883 was repeated, and a wet spring in this locality, where the soil is clayey and the drainage deficient, means a late planting, a press of work through the whole season, and a poor crop. Not only was the spring unusually wet; but day after day throughout July and August—our hottest and driest months—the rain fell until the least superstitious among us began to believe that a rainy St. Swithin's really was followed by a forty days' rain, and some people almost began to doubt the promise of seed time and harvest. Never, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, has there been such a continuous rainfall through these summer months. Potatoes were washed out of the ground, and many fields were so soft and full

of water that no hoeing could be done, and the weeds grow and covered the land. The crop in those fields was a total failure. The land was either ploughed to kill the weeds, or the rows turned over with the plough and a few potatoes picked out. Some dry knolls were planted earlier and hoed once, and yielded an average crop; but, on the whole, there was only one-third of a crop, and up to this date there has been no demand for them. The only sale so far has been made to Caldwell & Murray,—a thousand barrels for the Bermuda market, a dollar a barrel. Two years in succession the potato crop has proved a failure, and the year when the crop was abundant the price was so low that the bulk of it was fed to the cattle and converted into beef. These two years of failure, and the fact that we have no market except when the crop is a failure in the United States, should teach our farmers that the potato is no longer the staple crop, and should be replaced by some other. In our opinion the farmers in this valley should turn their attention to fruit of all kinds, and stock raising. There is no doubt that ten years hence this Garden of Nova Scotia will be truly a garden in an orchard from end to end—from the Annapolis Basin on the west to the Avon on the east, and the profits from the fruit will far exceed that from all other sources. The man who has the foresight and pluck to go into orcharding and small fruit will, as surely if not as speedily, make a fortune, as those who are planting orange groves in Florida, and be free from the chills and fever while he is doing it. Such a season as the past brings out sharply the disadvantages of undrained or badly drained land—an average crop on knolls, a total failure on flat, wet fields. Farmers who have money to spare will reap a larger profit from it sunk in underdrains on their farms, than notes and mortgages will yield them at six per cent. Tiles can now be obtained at a moderate price, and if a plan of survey was made and a system of underdraining begun, the decrease in labor and increase in crop would soon pay the expense. There were many fears that the hay crop would also be a failure, and all that was cut in season was badly damaged, and, on some meadows and intervals and along the banks of rivers, hay was floated away or partly covered with water, but there was an average crop on the dykes, which, with the straw, will provide plenty of fodder for the stock. The most of the haying was done the last week in August and first of September. The hay was well dried then, but too old for good fodder. When the Timothy seed sifts off, the stalks and weeds are too hard and wiry to be easily digested. We think, as a

rule, grass is cut too late. All grass should be cut while in blossom; for then the juices remain in the plants, and instead of maturing seed, go to nourish and fatten the cattle that eat it. We think, too, it is mistaken economy to pasture lands too closely in the autumn. For more than a century, year after year, except a few years after the Saxby Flood, the Grand Pre has yielded an annual crop of hay and grain, and the after-moath has fed herds of cattle and horses till the second week in November. The land has had no rest and no fertilizer. Cropping it so closely late in the autumn must leave the grass roots more or less exposed, and, if not well covered with snow, the frosts must injure them. We believe if the cattle were kept off the dyke one season and the afterfeed allowed to remain, the increased crop the next season would more than repay the price usually obtained for the feed. The crop of grain was abundant. Each year less wheat is sown here, and the sowing of winter wheat has been almost entirely abandoned. The sowing this year was in June, and the yield averaged 25 bushels per acre. General Laurio has stated that some 600 bushels of wheat were raised on his estate in 1883, which was fed to the cattle, as the price was so low that he could better afford to feed it than buy other grain. He said it was raised at a loss because the yield was 25 bushels per acre, while barley—just as valuable for feeding—would have yielded double. Flour has not been so cheap for twenty years, and it cannot pay to raise wheat here at all when a barrel of good flour can be bought for \$5. Very little grain of other kinds is raised, except oats, which is the staple and never-failing crop. The average yield this year is 40 to 45 bushels per acre, and the weight up to the standard. There is no steam thrasher in this neighbourhood, but several one-and two-horse machines which thrash all the grain. The old flail has become a thing of the past, and its "whack-whack" in the barn floor can no more be heard than the whiz of the spinning wheel in the kitchen. They, with the scythe and sickle, belong to the days of our grandfathers. The quantity of oats raised will equal that of 1883—probably 20,000 bushels, within our bounds,—and they will sell readily for 50 cents, and are worth more than any other grain for feeding. A patch of turnips and beans was raised by most farmers, and they were an average crop.

We now come to the orchard, which is annually increasing in extent and importance, and this year the returns for fruit have been the only ready money handled by the farmers. Plums yielded most abundantly, exceeding all expectations. They were packed mostly in peck

boxes and sold for \$2 to \$2.25 per bushel cash. The largest quantity raised is Magnum Bonum as the tree is less subject to Black Knot than other varieties. Farmers received from \$20 to \$200 for their plum crop, and this fortunately helped to make up the loss in potatoes. From Wolfville Station 3100 boxes, 22 barrels, and 10 half barrels were shipped by rail in September and October, and probably 2000 boxes from the two stations in Lower Horton. This, with the amount received for pears, which were also a good crop and sold well, represents a large sum of money distributed through the township. The returns received from the two fruits this season should be a hint to us of what may be done with them in the future. The climate and soil of Nova Scotia are said by fruit growers to be admirably adapted to the growth of delicious, finely coloured fruited pears and plums, and they command twice or three times the price of apples, and yet there is not a single pear or plum orchard in the whole valley. S. W. Kimball writes that he has eaten as fine pears here as in any part of the world, and refers to Dr. McLatchy for Bartlett's, and Dr. DeWolfe for Beurre Clingon. He states that 680 dwarf trees can be planted on an acre and they will commence to bear the third year and yield from 1 to 4 bushels per tree; about 600 to 2,500 bushels on an acre. The best varieties given by him to plant in Nova Scotia are:—Standard—Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, S. D. Congress, Seckle, LeCont, and President Droward. Dwarf—Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Beauce D'Anjou, Beauce Clingon, Keifer's Hybrid and President Droward.

The apple crop was fully up to the average. Baldwin trees were uniformly laden, but the apples were smaller than usual. Russets of all kinds bore well and were fine; but Bishop Pippins were small and spotted, and the Pippin family generally were inferior in every respect;—perhaps we should except the Ribston. We think this inferiority this season is owing to the rain and want of sunshine. The Gravenstein—the King of Apples—was never larger nor more beautifully colored. They netted, in London, in lots (No. 1 and Medium) \$2.53 per barrel. Some lots in Halifax brought \$2.50, but the average price this side was \$2.00. Other autumn varieties sold for \$1.00 to \$1.50.

We would again call your attention, as we have done in other reports, to the small returns from these soft autumn apples, and the desirability of grafting them with harder kinds. The quantity raised exceeds the demand. We also think there are too many varieties planted in one orchard for profit. Fifty bar-

rels of one kind will sell more readily and for a better price than fifty barrels made up of different kinds. Certain well-known kinds have been tried and proved valuable, and we should stick to these until a new variety has proved superior.

There is an apple which we think is not receiving the attention from orchardists that it merits, and we would like to call the attention of this Society to it. We refer to Jewett's Favorite, or Black's Red, as it is called here. We think there is not a more delicious table apple grown, and we are not alone in our opinion. The tree is a thrifty grower and good bearer. The apples are uniform in size; color deep rich red, shading down to almost yellow towards blossom. It is juicy, crisp, fine grained, subacid, and is in its perfection for eating from 1st December to 1st May,—ripening till May, and scarcely a half-dozen rotten in a barrel. It has been shipped to England and Scotland by Mr. Black, and arrives in good order and commands a good price. We don't remember seeing it in the prize list of exhibitions, nor mentioned by the Fruit Growers' Association. It is raised here by Amos Black, John King and Dr. Fuller. Hard fruit is bringing \$1.75 net. The most of these apples are sent to England. Nine thousand barrels will be shipped in a steamer from Halifax. The papers state that it is the largest shipment ever made from here; but I find in the Society's report for 1881, that the fruit steamer *Empress* loaded 9000 barrels at Annapolis and Halifax and took them direct to London Bridge.

Messrs. Chase and Starr have made a new departure by building a frost-proof wood house and coopers' shop at Port Williams Station. There hardwood barrels are made, and they buy whole orchards, Mr. Starr superintending the packing and handling of all the apples. In this way they can place their apples in the market in good condition and warrant them carefully and honestly packed and uniform throughout. We wish them success; for every enterprise of this kind is a benefit to the whole county, and deserves success.

We must not omit to mention small fruits. The cultivation of these is beginning to attract attention, and bids to become not the least profitable of our industries. J. N. Coleman raised last summer 10,000 quarts of strawberries, for which he received \$1,000. Others are also raising strawberries with a profit, and some in Aylesford and Annapolis are turning their attention to the cultivation of cranberries, and also Yarmouth and Shelburne as well. After the bushes are once planted, the work and expense is very small and the yield immense. The

Boston *Journal* states that in Barnstable County this year the crop is estimated to exceed \$300,000 in value. We think our members might cultivate small fruit with profit. Mr. Jones here has started a plantation of strawberries, gooseberries, currants, and raspberries, and no doubt will find it pays well; and others will follow him. This fruit culture is rapidly taking the first place among our industries. It is wonderful how rapidly new orchards are being planted and old ones enlarged all through the township and the whole county, in fact. Hundreds of trees are being planted each year, and farmers have learnt that it pays to cultivate them. Instead of planting them carelessly and letting them grow without care, the land is now carefully prepared for the young trees;—they are planted with care, are stocked and mulched, and cultivated like a crop of roots. One man who has a young orchard growing, says he has used fifteen tons of salt hay for mulching, and that hay will pay far better out there around the trees than if he had barely kept the life in some young stock with it, as is often done.

We can now come to the business of the Society for the past year, which can be stated in a few words. At one of the quarterly meetings, it was resolved that the bull "Honesty" should be sold at auction to a member of the Society, who should be bound to keep him for the use of the Society until the new year, and a price was fixed for his services to members. "Honesty" was accordingly auctioned at the date appointed, and bid off by Chipman Vaughan for \$30. Your Directors do not hesitate to state that "Honesty," in point of size and beauty, cannot be excelled by any four-year-old Thorough-bred Short-horn bull in the Province. "Honesty" has always been very kind and docile, has proved a sure stock-getter, and his calves are fine. We would, therefore, recommend that Mr. Vaughan be subsidized to keep "Honesty" for the use of the Society for another year, and a thorough-bred calf be purchased in the meantime, and raised up to take his place. As very little attention is paid to dairying in Lower Horton, and the profit from stock raising is derived principally from beef, we would recommend the continued breeding of Short-horn Durhams in preference to all others. There will be an opportunity to try other breeds, however, as Judge Weatherbe has introduced the Holstein on his farm in this neighbourhood, and, in Wolfville, John L. Brown is raising a thoroughbred Ayrshire and Prof. Higgins has a fine grade Alderney. We regret that no one in a central locality is willing to keep a bull. We have no doubt that if a responsible farmer on the main road would take the trouble to prepare a proper place and make it his business to keep a

bull, the Society would bear part of the expense, and there would be a profit in it. A quiet animal could run with other cattle; but there should be a paddock provided, enclosed by a high, tight board fence, in which the bull could run for exercise. There is no doubt that the unenviable reputation for sterility which thorough-bred bulls have obtained, is largely due to the method of keeping them almost constantly tied up in the stall, with high feeding, and no exercise. Scrubs, which are worked, or allowed to run with, and fed like the rest of the cattle on the farm, are proverbially fertile, while their aristocratic brothers are often sterile; and we think the cause lies mainly in the different treatment of the two. We have seen it recommended in some journal that bulls be broken to the yoke and worked.

The sale of "Honesty" was the only business which came before your Directors. The Secretary will give you the membership and amount of subscriptions, as required by law, and a statement of the receipts and payments during the year. The report, and financial statement, if approved by the meeting, will be entered in the Society's journal, and a certified copy sent to the Central Board.

In closing this lengthy report, your Directors would call your attention to the excellent health with which our district has been blessed during the past year, and ask you to join with us in an expression of gratitude to the Giver of all good gifts, for our prosperity, and preservation from disease.

HENRY CHIPMAN,
For Directors.

Messrs. George W. Borden, William Woodman, and N. M. Faulkner, were then proposed and accepted members of the Society.

Moved and passed that the present officers, viz.: Geo. Hamilton, *President*; Jas. Leard, *Vice-President*; J. A. Woodworth, *Secretary*; Judge Weatherbe, Dr. Chipman, J. T. Brown, Robert Palmiter, A. A. Jones—*Committee*, be continued in office another year.

Moved and passed that H. C. Vaughan be paid the sum of fifty dollars for the use of the bull "Honesty" for one year; services to members to be fifty cents each connection.

Moved and passed that E. H. Bishop be authorized to collect all outstanding bull fees in his locality, and settle with Griffin for keep of bull.

King's County Agricultural Society, in acct. with John A. Woodworth, Secretary-Treasurer.

1884. Dr.
June. To Jacques' note \$150 00
" " Paid Vaughan (Bull "Honesty" 30 00

Dec. To Secretary's allowance \$8, Rent of Hall \$2. 10 00
" " Balance 38 15
\$242 15

Cr.

Jan'y. By Balance \$138 99
" Grant, 1883, (less Journals) 24 66
" Subscriptions 43 00
" Sale bull "Honesty" 30 00
" Fees " " 5 50
\$242 15

We certify the above to be correct.

Geo. Hamilton, *Pres't*,
J. A. Woodworth, *Sec'y*.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Morning Post* recommends the raising of "Wheat Hay" as cattle feed. There is no reason why we should not raise it in Nova Scotia as well as in Australia and England. The fact is that our agriculturists have been singularly remiss in experimenting with "Hay" plants,—for, as Mr. Brown of Yarmouth has pointed out, very few grow anything for hay but Timothy and Clover:—

"As it seems pretty clear that the growth of wheat as a cereal in this country, so long as we have unrestricted competition with other countries, is a doomed industry, will you allow me to throw out a suggestion to some of our farmers, by which they may still continue to grow wheat at a profit, but in a different way to the ordinary method? When the crop is yet green, and before the ear has shown any symptoms of ripening, I would suggest that it should be reaped in the usual manner, and then dried for hay. Treated in this way it makes a splendid food for both sheep and cattle during the winter, and, when its fattening qualities become known, will readily fetch in England £7 or £8 a ton. In Australia, owing to the recent drought, I have turned all my wheat crops into hay, and have realized more than £2 per acre over wheat in grain had I allowed them to ripen. The price there is £4 a ton, without delivery. I hear of one firm of sheep-growers feeding 40,000 sheep on it, and consuming 120 tons weekly. They have had all I could spare, which was a large quantity. Beyond the advantage of growing a paying from a non-paying crop, the wheat-hay does not exhaust the soil in the same way as if the ear was allowed to ripen, and by feeding stock the ground has returned to it in the shape of manure nearly all the nutritive elements that have been taken from it."

REMEMBER that the grand secret of success in keeping all animals is comfort. The observant farmer who keeps a close watch over all stock will soon learn how they are to be treated, so that they will have that comfortable, quiet appearance which always indicates the thrifty animal, and will quickly notice when one is uneasy and restless by day or night. When he sees this he may know that something is wrong, and he must try to remedy it. There may be some animals that are habitually restless and uneasy under any treatment, but such will usually be found to be unthrifty and unprofitable animals, and should be weeded out if they cannot be reformed by better usage.

The cow stables should be so arranged, by partitions or otherwise, that no cow can steal the food from her neighbor or can worry her by threatening with her horns. Cows are often complained of as being unprofitable and poor milkers while at the barn, for no reason excepting that they do not get enough food, as some "master" cow stands next to them and robs them of the half of their rations, or, at least, forces them to eat in fear and trembling all the time.

Old farmers can recollect when young cattle were wintered in open sheds and fed at the straw or bog hay stack, and when the common excuse for their unthriftiness was the vermin that were on them. It was thought good treatment enough for calves and colts, and to give them better care was pampering and spoiling their constitutions.—*American Exch.*

THERE was brought before the New Jersey Horticultural Society, at Camden, an experiment in the use of a mixture of a ton of bone in twenty-five loads of stable manure, in which a saving of \$20 per acre was effected over the use of the manure alone. We have frequently had occasion to recommend this mixture of bone meal and manure, as one of the most convenient and effective modes for the use of bone, and it is also recommended by Joseph Harris in his work on Manures. The above mentioned report also states that in another experiment with twenty-five bushels of poultry droppings, mixed with 400 pounds each of cottonseed meal, plaster, fine bone meal, and sulphate of potash, with ten bushels of muck added, making one and a half tons, at a cost of \$17 a ton, the mixture gave as good results as some other fertilizers, at a saving of \$20 a ton. The yard manure was applied in autumn or winter, the others in spring. By this means the experimenter, a successful market gardener, increased his receipts from \$1,750 a year to \$7,300. High manuring gave larger crops, two

weeks earlier, and better in quality, which of course sold at much higher prices.

For quality, the Polled Angus; for early maturity and size, the Shorthorn; for grass beef, the Hereford; for general utility, the Devon; for butter, the Jersey; for milk, the Holstein; for cheese, the Ayrshire; for cold, the Galloway; for heat, the Brahma, and for starvation, the Texas. This is the way it was put by an old dealer and breeder to the *Texas Live Stock Journal*.

A NOTED sheep raiser says that in the season for sheep to bring forth their lambs he does not allow himself to be away from the flock more than three hours at a time on any account. This insures that every young lamb will be cared for. A noted breeder of thoroughbreds keeps a shepherd with his flock day and night, the service being divided between two men. Such care allows no losses. And why not? If stock of any kind is going to be kept, keep it with such care that it will bring to the owner a liberal reward. Indifferent work that brings no satisfaction of any kind should find no place on any farm.

CAREFUL study and experiment have convinced me that the most profitable place for preserving manure is in an open basin in the barn yard, protected from surface water, and which can be made water-tight with brick and hydraulic cement, or, quite as good and much cheaper, with blue clay thoroughly puddled and rammed to place. The basin should be sufficiently wide so that the manure therein will not be more than four feet in depth at any time, for while manure should be compactly stored, hard packing by stock tramping thereon, or by being piled high, should be avoided, as heating is thereby produced, and an even fermentation prevented. These details being carried out, two courses are open to complete the scheme—either carry the urine into a water-tight tank in ground outside of stable, and allow the rain-fall to moisten the manure in basin, or run the urine through pipes from stable into manure basin, which I think a better way, and throw the rain off basin with a light shingle or board roof. Either the rain-fall or the urine alone is sufficient for rotting the solids in basin, but both together produce too much moisture, rendering a covering to basin necessary in case of the urine being run through.

The recommendation of Mr. Ives in the *Country Gentleman* to cover the manure pile weekly with plaster to prevent gases escaping therefrom, and also to cut all straw for bedding purposes, cannot be

too highly commended. All manure carried through the summer should be gathered into a pile and thickly covered with swamp muck, so as to prevent its being scattered over the yard and the fertilizing properties washed therefrom by summer rains.—T. H. Goff, Architect, Toronto, in *Canadian Breeder*.

It is hardly needful that the American Union of Ornithologists in New York should denounce the English sparrow as a nuisance. Near cities where it is bred it is a great destroyer of grain, and besides eats the buds from fruit trees, thus ruining the promise of the year. It breeds four to six times in a season, but fortunately many are killed by the cold of our northern winters. If farmers see them unusually numerous about their barns in cold weather, it is a good plan to destroy as many as can be. Enough will be left to keep up the pestiferous breed.

A DAKOTA merchant says:—"We haven't got twenty real farmers in this county. They are all nothing but wheat raisers, and that is a long way from being a farmer. A large number of farmers in Dakota, who own whole quarter-sections of land, seldom have a drop of milk in the house, and the butter they eat is bought at the nearest store. They don't even keep a cow or pig, or try to raise vegetables enough to provide for the winter."

Advertisements.

Resolution of Provincial Board of Agriculture, 3rd March, 1882.

"No advertisements, except official notices from recognized Agricultural Societies, shall be inserted in the JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE in future, unless PREPARED at rate of 50 cents each insertion for advertisements not exceeding ten lines, and five cents for each additional line."

FOR SALE.

THE thoroughbred Short-Horn Bull "LORD MALCOLM," No. 234 Nova Scotia Herd Book,—eighteen months old. Large, cheap.

Apply to CHAS. GREGORY.

WANTED

By the SYDNEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
ONE AYRSHIRE COW AND ONE JERSEY BULL.

Apply to
R. McDONALD,
Secretary.

Sydney, C. B., }
6th April, 1882. } may

FOR SALE.

SHORT-HORN BULL.

High pedigree. One year old. Apply to
may PROF. LAWSON.

WANTED.

A two or three-year old Short Horn Bull. Apply, with full particulars, to Secretary Agricultural Society, Baddeck.

HORSE BEANS.

The Central Board of Agriculture having imported, last year, a quantity of

ENGLISH HORSE BEANS,

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

DERERICK'S HAY PRESSES.



are sent anywhere central to operate against all other presses. the customer keeping the crop that suits best.
-Manufactory at 90 College Street, Montreal, P. Q. Address for circular P. K. DERERICK & CO., Albany, N.Y. may—12m



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A beautiful work of 150 pages, Colored Plate, and 1000 Illustrations, with descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, prices of Seeds and Plants, and how to grow them. Printed in English and German. Price only 10 cents, which may be deducted from first order. It tells what you want for the Garden, and how to get it instead of running to the grocery at the last moment to buy whatever seeds happen to be left over, meeting with disappointment after weeks of waiting. BUY ONLY VICK'S SEEDS AT HEADQUARTERS. **JAMES VICK, Rochester N. Y.**

FOR SALE

By the subscriber two AYRSHIRE BULLS, 22 and 11 months old, thoroughbred and good stock getters. U. F. DESBARRES, Guysboro, N. S.

STOKE POGIS—VICTOR HUGO JERSEYS.

The subscriber being owner of the Jersey Bull "Grand Master Pogis, 14121," A. J. C. C. Register, son of "Cowslip of St. Lambert, 8344," and sired by the pure Victor Hugo Bull "The Sultan, 3302," being closely inbred to the famous cow "Mary Ann of St. Lambert, 0779," with a record of 30 lbs. 12 oz. butter in 7 days. The service of the above Bull can be obtained for a few A. J. C. C. Cows—service fee \$50, and for Cows registered only in the Nova Scotia Herd Book—\$25.

JAMES KITCHIN, River John, Co. of Pictou, N. S.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER WORKS, HALIFAX, N. S.

Great Success with our Fertilizers.

Good crops grown on them notwithstanding the wet and cold season where otherwise crops were almost a total failure. We offer for the seventh season our CELEBRATED FERTILIZERS, which no farmer can afford to do without.

" CERES " SUPERPHOSPHATE, (The Complete Fertilizer.)

GROUND BONE, } Best Quality. Finest Mechanical
MEDIUM BONE, } Condition.
BONE MEAL, }

Fertilizers analyzed by Prof. Geo. Lawson. Send for circular and price list. JACK & BELL, Pickford & Black's Wharf, Halifax, N. S. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory 6n.27dec

For Sale.

A thoroughbred BERKSHIRE HOAR, 20 months old, perfectly sound, and a sure stock getter.

ALSO.

A thoroughbred AYRSHIRE BULL CALF, 7 months old, good pedigree. Lunenburg. C. FRITZE.

T. B. JACQUES, Church St., Cornwallis.

Bull "DOCTOR LAWSON," No. 197. Calved October 16th, 1882. Colour Roan.

Bull "MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE," No. 216. Calved October 23rd, 1883. Colour Red.

Bull "ENTERPRISE," No. 218. Calved December 0th, 1883. Colour light red.

All registered in the New Nova Scotia Herd Book. Correspondence Solicited.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

THE splendid Ayrshire Bull, No. 92, N. S. New Register,

KILBURN,

Red and white, calved April 10th, 1881, bred by John A. McCurdy. Sire Bismarck, 12, imported. Dam Lady May, 36. G. d. Pearl Drop, imp. G. g. d. Roey, owned in Scotland.

The Bull is in fine order, and a splendid looking animal.

Apply to MRS. J. A. MCCURDY, Brookside Farm, Onslow.

AYRSHIRES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale YOUNG BULLS, 1 and 2 years old, from the First Prize Herd, Dominion Exhibition, 1881. The Herd that has produced such Cows as "Lady Ballindaloch," record 60 lbs. per day; "Lady Franklin," record 50 lbs. per day; "Little Dorrit," Heifer, first calf, 40 lbs. per day; "Galaxy," three year old, 45 lbs. per day. C. P. BLANCHARD, Hillside Farm, Truro, N. S.

SHORT-HORN BULL FOR SALE.

THE Short-horn Durham Bull, "DUNDERBERG," No. 133, bred by C. F. Eaton, Esq., Upper Canada, King's County. Colour Roan. Sired by "Weatherly Star," 22, Dam by "Roan Duke," No. 78. "Dunderberg" is quiet and docile, and is a good stock-getter. For further particulars apply to

JOHN SUTHERLAND, Mill Brook, Pictou Co., N. S. feb

EGGS

FOR SALE.

Yearling Short Horn Durham Bulls, Earl of Onslow and Island Chieftain, both prize winners and of prize stock—the latter from Government Stock Farm, P. E. Is'and. Also pair Berkshire Pigs from prize parents.

ARTHUR F. GURNEY, Wick House, near Truro.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

By the WALLACE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, a Thorough-bred Durham Bull, two years old. State price and size.

Address—C. W. MORRIS, Wallace, N. E.

FOR SALE

By the subscriber, one Short horn Bull, "Duke of Albany," No. 232, nine months old. Also one Heifer "Duchess of Albany," one year old; No. 179. Also Brown Leghorn, Plymouth Rock Eggs, and White Pekin Ducks Eggs.

HERBERT F. JACQUES, Weston, Cornwallis, (via Berwick.)

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

BY the Strathlorne Agricultural Society FIVE Thorough-bred Bulls, age about 2 years next May. Short-horn Durham and Ayrshire preferred. Parties having Bulls for sale will please state prices, &c., &c.

A. J. GILLIS, Secretary. Gillisvale, Inverness Co., 21st Feb., 1885. mch

FOR SALE.

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

D. H. NEWCOMB, Petaux, Kings Co., March 2nd, 1885. mch

SHORT HORN BULLS

For Sale by the Subscriber.

Two Thoroughbred Durham Bulls, one 21 months old, the other 9 months old.

Full pedigree, registered in the British American Short Horn Association. Correspondence solicited.

T. H. PARKER.

Berwick, Kings County, Feb. 28th, 1885.

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