

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

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

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



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

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

VOL. III.

HALIFAX, N. S., AUGUST, 1877.

No. 6.

It will be seen that the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec have undertaken the publication of a "Canadian and American Ayrshire Herd Book." We reprint the circulars relating to it for the information of our readers. Having an Ayrshire Register of our own, it is not necessary that farmers in this Province should record their animals in the new work, where the object is merely to maintain the purity of their stock by an official record. But a published Herd Book is a good advertising medium for breeders, and in this view it may be taken advantage of. A much stronger reason appears, however, why our Ayrshire breeders should secure registry for their animals, in the Canada Herd Book, when we reflect that it is only by the united action of breeders and importers throughout the various Provinces of the Dominion that a Record can be established that will command general confidence abroad as well as at home.

There are several points connected with the new Herd Book upon which we cannot satisfy our readers at present, but hope to be able to give further explanations next month. Meantime we shall be glad to receive from Ayrshire breeders a statement of their views. Had the circulars been received at the proper time they would have been laid before the Annual Meeting of the Board of Agriculture, but there is no opportunity to do so now. After all, however, this is a matter between the breeders and the projectors of the new work.

THE AUSTRIAN PINE, of which we publish an account in the present number, proves to be well adapted to the Nova Scotian climate. At Bellahill, near Bedford, there is a fine thriving tree of this species that has now been growing for several years side by side with the Scotch Pine (*P. sylvestris*), and the two seem to vie with each other in their efforts to show robustness of growth and massive beauty. These two pines may be safely planted anywhere in the Province, except in the midst of the city smoke.

THE inhabitants of Waugh's River, Colchester County, met on the 23rd December, 1876, and after some very well directed remarks from James Clarke, Esq., of Tatamagouche Agricultural Society, and William Patterson, Esq., M. P. P., it was agreed to form a Society under the name of the Waugh's River Agricultural Society; the Society consisting of 41 members. Officers:—*President*, John McIntosh; *Vice-President*, Thomas Meagher; *Secretary*, Frederick Meagher; *Treasurer*, Welwood Currie. *Directors*:—John Urquhart, George Waugh, Robert Nelson, Gilbert Sutherland, James McKay. W. A. Patterson was appointed Representative to the Central Board. The above report did not reach us till July, 1877.

THE Clements Agricultural Society, in Annapolis County are advertising for Devon or Ayrshire calves.

THE Windsor Fair is one of the oldest Agricultural institutions in the Province of Nova Scotia. The following is extracted, we believe, from the Windsor Mail. If our Windsor friends would take more pains to make the arrangements of their Annual Fair known beforehand, no doubt more interest would be taken in it by persons in other localities, now that Windsor is connected by Rail with the rest of the Province:—  
PROGRAMME OF ANNUAL FAIR FOR 1765.

"Whereas it is thought the establishing of the Fair at Windsor will be of great utility to the Province of Nova Scotia, a number of gentlemen of Halifax, being desirous of promoting every measure that may conduce to the public good, have entered into a subscription for premiums and rewards, and will cause the following to be given on Tuesday, May 21st, 1765:

To the person that shall bring to the fair the greatest number of cattle, shall be given him 2 yds. English blue homespun broad cloth and a silver medal. The person bringing the greatest number of Horses, a saddle, bridle and medal. The person bringing the greatest number of Sheep, a pr. shears, pair of cards and medal. The person bringing the largest pair of Working Oxen, a plough-share and medal. The person bringing the next largest, a plough-share. The person bringing the finest and largest Cow, a butter churn and medal. The person bringing the largest yearling Heifer, a medal. The person bringing the largest yearling pair of Steers, a medal. The

The person bringing the best pair of harness Horses, working abreast, a ploughshare and medal. The person bringing the next best, a whip and pair of spurs. The person bringing the largest and fattest wether Sheep, a pair of wool cards and a medal. The person bringing the best butter, not less than 12 lbs., 6 yds. ribbon and medal. The person bringing the best cheese, not less than 12 lbs., 6 yards ribbon and medal.

The day after the fair the following diversions :

The best running horse, a pr. Buckskin breeches. The next best, a whip and pr. of spurs. To the wrestler under 25 years, a laced Hat and medal. To the next best, a pr. Buckskin Gloves. To the person that shoots at a mark with a single ball, the best in two at 80 yds. distance, a pr. Buckskin breeches and medal.

An anonymous correspondent, whose envelope bears the Dartmouth postmark and the too frequent comment of our assiduous Halifax Postmaster, "6 cents more to pay,"—sends us the following slip from some publication, which we gladly reprint. Our correspondent has our best thanks. We hope there are no farmer-fathers in Nova Scotia like the one described :—

I have seen many a father more careful of his favorite horse, or a fine yoke of oxen than he is of his own son. The cattle he will work with moderation, allow them a fair nooning, and provide liberally for their wants. But how is it with many a farmer's boy? Called up early in the morning, hard at work before breakfast, with tools that no man could work with, yet good enough for the tender hands and growing muscles of a boy; his breakfast partly swallowed in about a quarter of the time that the horse is eating his; and then away to work, straining every muscle in his body to keep up with the men double his size. Cross words and sometimes blows are added to these, year after year, until he grows sick and discouraged with a farmer's life; and so he looks forward with joy to the day of his majority.

What wonder is it that so many of our young men are not willing to stick to the farm? What wonder that they look with distrust on such a life of servitude? And who wonders that so many farmers exclaim, "I can't make my boys like farming!" The remedy is simple; remember that they are boys, not men. Bring all the light, reading and science, of this enlightened age to bear on your noble profession. It is a noble profession, notwithstanding you make it slavery. Buy labor-saving machines, but not every new-fangled notion that is offered you by every traveling pedler, but those that have been tried in the fields as well as

puffed up in our city papers. When a machine has been tried and proved to be just the thing we want, buy it, and make the boys feel an interest in the work of the farm. Let them have a share of the profits of some field.

Subscribe for some good family paper for the boys; they will find good advice contained in its columns; it will make them enjoy a farmer's life; and they will soon begin to make a change for the better in the old homestead. The cattle will be cared for in a better manner; your work will be done at the proper season; and you will join in singing :—

"A farmer's life is the life for me;  
I own I love it dearly."

When you do this, you will find no difficulty in keeping the boys at home; and you will thank the editor of the *Border* for publishing the article entitled: "*Keep boys at home.*"

The following communications, although dated respectively in January and April, have only reached us in July :—

Office of the Council of Agriculture,  
Province of Quebec, City of Montreal,  
January 2nd, 1877.

At a meeting of the Association of Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, it was resolved as follows :

That the Ayrshire record kept here is now sufficiently extensive and important to be published in the form of an "AYRSHIRE HERD BOOK" and Wm. Rodden, Thos. A. Dawes and W. F. Kay are authorised to make all necessary arrangements and act as publishing committee of the book.

That the title of the book be the *Canadian and American Ayrshire Herd Book*.

That importers, Breeders and owners of Ayrshire Cattle in the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America, be invited to contribute to the book and join this organisation by entering for registration and publication the Ayrshire Cattle owned by them, by subscribing for the book when published, by payment of \$5.00 membership fee and joining this Association.

That the publishing committee is authorised to publish the full Pedigree of each animal, and for that purpose breeders or owners are required to furnish all information that may be necessary to make each pedigree as full as possible and complete in itself, to make the book a reliable Ayrshire record.

That each Pedigree offered for entry, registration and publication, will be submitted to the Committee of Ayrshire breeders, organised as authorised by the Council of Agriculture, and such Pedigrees as are by them found to be correct may be entered in the Canada Ayrshire

Cattle Register kept here for that purpose. Provided the pedigrees shall show, to their satisfaction, that the animals are pure bred Ayrshires imported from Europe or bred from imported sires and dams or their descendants.

In case of the absence or death of the breeder or importer or the loss of his cattle records, the committee of registration will have the right to require proof to their satisfaction that the animals are pure bred Ayrshires imported or descended from imported stock and entitled to be registered as such, and the breeder or owner of the animals and of the sire and dam, or both, will furnish a certificate signed by him or by them declaring to the correctness of the pedigree offered for registration.

When the animal to be registered is bred from animals not registered, it will be necessary to furnish satisfactory pedigrees of the sires and dams and enter the same for registration.

The pedigrees of future importations will be accompanied by the certificate of a reliable breeder, and the committee may also require the certificate of an officer of an agricultural society or similar organisation at or near the place of breeding, showing the breeder to be known to be a reliable breeder of pure bred Ayrshire Cattle.

The owner of the female or dam at the time of service by a bull will be entered as the breeder of the calf from the same. When the owner of the female is not the owner of the bull, a certificate of date of service or an endorsement of the Pedigree by the owner or keeper of the Bull will be required. When the owner of the animal is not the breeder thereof, the certificate of the breeder will be required declaring the pedigree offered for registration to be correct.

Purchasers of registered animals will be required to furnish transfers signed by the registered owner, and such transfers of ownership will be recorded in a book kept for that purpose; notices of deaths of recorded animals shall be entered in like manner.

Blank forms of Pedigrees and of transfers may be obtained from this office.

The following fees will be charged.

For admitting Importers, Breeders or owners of Ayrshire Cattle, as members of the "Association of Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle," five Dollars.

For each pedigree entered in the Register and published in the *Canadian and American Ayrshire Herd Book*, when owned by a member, fifty cents; when owned by persons not members, seventy-five cents.

For each certificate of registration, if such be required by the owner, Twenty-five cents.

For each certificate of recorded transfer

of ownership, if such be required, *Twenty-five cents*.

For publishing transfers in the herd book when the animal is recorded and when the owner has not paid \$5.00 membership fee, *twenty-five cents*.

For publishing in the *Canadian and American Ayrshire Herd Book*, the cut or representation of any animal, if furnished by the owner thereof who is not a member, *printer's charge*; the owner who has registered twenty-five or more animals and paid the fees thereon, who has paid \$5.00 membership fee and has subscribed to the book, will be entitled on furnishing the cuts to have published free of charge in the volume, the representations of a male and female Ayrshire animal.

It was further resolved, that the Secretary be requested to have printed in circular form these resolutions and forward the same to importers, breeders and owners of Ayrshire Cattle, as well as to the officers of Agricultural Societies, soliciting their co-operation and attendance at a meeting to be called for as early a day as convenient.

GEORGES LECLERE, *Secretary*.

Office of the Council of Agriculture, of }  
Quebec, City of Montreal. }

SIR,—Sixteen hundred entries are now ready for the printer of the "AYRSHIRE HERD BOOK FOR CANADA," to be published here as soon as the entries for this Season are sent to this Office.

Will you please forward your entries with all possible despatch. The Committee desire to make the Book a full and perfect record.

I shall be glad to enter your name as Member of the Association.

GEORGES LECLERE, *Secretary*.

Office of the Council of Agriculture, }  
Montreal, April 5th, 1877. }

To Secretary Board of Agriculture,  
Halifax.

SIR,—You will observe by the accompanying circular that an Ayrshire Herd book is to be published in this city. The number of entries already made exceeds thirteen hundred, and the committee have reason to believe that, many owners of stock, will avail themselves of this opportunity of recording and publishing their herds, as the safest and best means of preserving the pedigrees of their valuable breed of dairy stock, at a very moderate cost. Every importer, breeder or owner of pure bred animals is invited to forward AT ONCE the pedigrees he desires to have registered for entry in the Herd book, that the Publishing Committee may complete the work as speedily as possible. The pedigree of each animal should be furnished in full, great care will be taken to make the Book a perfect

and reliable record of pure bred Ayrshire stock.

It is hoped that all owners of Ayrshire stock will become members of this organisation and take an interest in the undertaking, which must become of great public service in this Dominion.

Officers of Agricultural Societies are respectfully requested to communicate with owners of Ayrshire Cattle in their neighborhood and to assist in the work by every means in their power.

Blank forms of entry and any further information required will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

GEORGES LECLERE, *Secretary*.

THE BLACK PINE (*Pinus Austriaca*) is exciting attention as a very hardy and ornamental, as well as useful, tree for our climate. We find the following history of it in an old number of the *Journal of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland*.

[A piece of Plate of £10 value was awarded to Mr. Lawson for the introduction of the *Pinus Austriaca* as a forest tree hitherto unknown in Scotland.]

ON THE PINUS AUSTRIACA, OR BLACK FIR OF AUSTRIA. By Mr. Charles Lawson, Seedsman to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

Two years ago my attention was directed to the *Pinus Austriaca*, Black Fir of Austria, from seeing a description of it in a work by Francis Hoss, professor of the science of Forestry in the Imperial School of Forestry at Mariabrunn, near Vienna, entitled, "Guidance to determine the Trees and Shrubs of Austria;" in which, by a long and minute botanical description, he proves this fir to differ essentially from all the others described by him,—in that it naturally thrives best on cold, dry, poor, sandy, or gravelly soils,—and that it grows rapidly, and yields timber of the first quality. During my visit in 1834 to the Continent, finding that since Professor Hoss's publication had appeared, much attention had been directed to this valuable tree, and understanding that the best authorities coincided in stating that cold stony soils, rocky situations, and rough climates, are best adapted for it, and that it there thrives much better than any other tree,—and also that rich deep soils, warm situations, and warm climates, are quite unsuitable for it, and that it grows vigorously on plains of poor soil, if it be dry and contain a quantity of broken stones or gravel,—it appeared to me that the introduction of so valuable a tree to the forests of our country was an object of some importance.

The timber of the black fir is represented to be very resinous, firm and tough, and very valuable for all water-work pur-

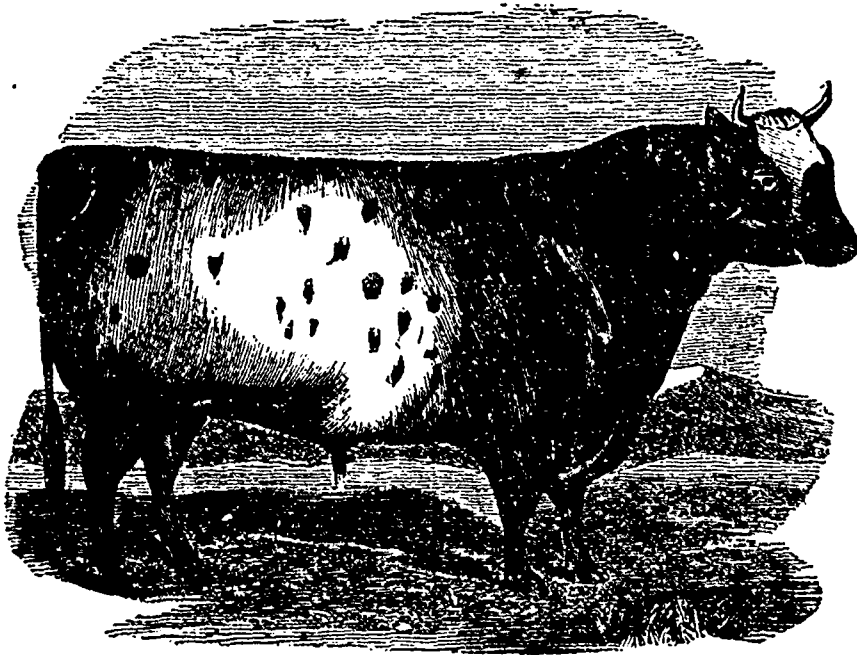
poses, in which it is greatly preferred to larch, as also esteemed by the joiner and cooper. When used as fire-wood, it produces a speedy and long-lasting heat, burning with a violent flame, and throwing off a large quantity of pine-soot (*lamp-black*). For making charcoal, it is preferred to the wood of the beech. The chips of the timber are used by the peasantry in several parts of Austria for lights in place of candles, and it produces more turpentine than any other resinous tree.

In Austria this fir predominates in the Wienerwald, the Banate, on the Domoglet at Mehadia, near the Hercules Baths, in the vicinity of the Austrian snow mountains, where it rises higher than the *Pinus sylvestris*. Through the medium of my friends Messrs. Booth at Hamburg, I obtained a quantity of the seeds last year, which have grown luxuriantly in our nursery on light sandy soil, having long penetrating roots, and, as one year old plants, are double the size of our own country Scots fir. The seeds pretty nearly resemble those of the *Pinus Laricio*, but from which the tree differs essentially and is easily distinguished in an advanced state, by having stronger and more spreading branches, and the leaves or needles wanting the tortuous appearance which those of the *P. Laricio* present.

Having had an opportunity of conversing with M. Vilmorin at Paris about it, in the summer of 1835, I found that he was aware of its valuable properties, and considered it of quicker growth than even the *P. Laricio* or Corsican pine, and that it is nearly allied to the *Pin de Calabre* and *de Romanie*, both of which are little known in this country, and I believe not so quick in growth as the *P. Austriaca*, nor so well fitted for the mountainous districts of Scotland, for which I should consider the Black Fir of Austria to be eminently suitable.

We have received from the Canadian Agricultural Emporium, London, Ont., a sample of seed of the Bloomsdale Ruta Baga or Swede Turnip, American grown, for trial. This variety is described as well shaped, of good colour, with less foliage than the imported. It is now rather too late to sow Swedes (July 28); however, we shall commit this sample to the soil, and let our readers know the result in due course.

THE apparent slight to Frank Allison last month was caused by his forgetting to leave a card for the editor. He is championed well this month by a prominent member of the Bar as special pleader, which will atone, we hope, for past neglect.



THOROUGH-BRED Ayrshire Bull "BISMARCK," imported by, and the property of, C. P. Blanchard, Esq., Hillside Farm, Truro, N. S.

"Bismarck" is a white and brown Bull—dappled—is now six years old and girls seven feet. He was bred by Doctor Brydges at Ogdensburg, New York, out of the imported Cow "Nancy," justly celebrated as a milker.

The Bull was sold when a year old to Thomas Guy, of Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ontario, who kept him in his Ayrshire herd until December of last year, when he was purchased by C. P. Blanchard, of Hillside Farm, Truro. While in possession of Mr. Guy, "Bismarck" was shown at all the great Exhibitions in Ontario, and never failed to take a first prize, over imported as well as home-bred animals. When two years old, he carried off the sweepstake prize, winning the medal of the Ayrshire Association of Ontario, and eighty dollars in money; and in 1876, at Guelph, he took the first prize, beating the Bull which took the first prize at Rochester, N. Y., the latter coming in for third.

Mr. Guy describes "Bismarck" as being "fine in the head and horns, short in the legs, long in the body, round in the barrel, and weighing when in condition 1700 pounds." He also says, "'Bismarck' was selected by the Ontario Government to be sent to the Centennial Exhibition, but I declined to send him because no money prize was offered."

[We shall only add that on seeing the bull at Hillside Farm, we became at once aware that the engraving, originally published in the *Montreal Witness*, and now reproduced here, is a very imperfect representation of his merits.—Ed. J. A.]

#### ADDITIONS TO NOVA SCOTIA STOCK REGISTER.

##### AYRSHIRE BULL CALF.

CCXLIII.—CURIOSITY. Calved July 19th, 1877. Color, red and white. Bred by Colonel W. E. Starratt, Paradise, Annapolis Co.  
Sire "Thrift" out of Tilly (491) by imported Eglington. (70).  
Dam "Lady Millicent."  
gr d "Spotty" (112) by Woodstock.  
g gr d "Daisy" 2nd, (113).  
g g gr d "Daisy" 4th, (116).  
g g g gr d "Gowan," bred by Oshwald, Auchincruvie and imported by R. Jardine in 1848.

##### AYRSHIRE HEIFER.

CCXLIV.—DEW-DROP, 2nd. (487), Canadian Ayrshire Herd Record. Color, red and white. Calved 28th February, 1872.  
Sire "Sir George" (864).  
Dam "Dew-Drop" (1064).

gr dam Lady Crawford" (1405.)  
g gr dam "Jane" imported by late I. Dods.

The above is the true pedigree of the Ayrshire Heifer "Dew-Drop 2nd," bred by me and sold to Robert McCully, Esq., at Sussex, New Brunswick.

N. S. WHITNEY.

Montreal, May 30th, 1873.

I, Robert McCully, of Sussex, Kings County, N. B., hereby certify that the Ayrshire Cow "Dew-Drop 2nd," No. 486, C. A. H. R., was purchased by me from N. S. Whitney, of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society, and brought to Sussex, K. C., N. B., and sold by said Society to Orin Hayes, of Sussex, aforesaid, on the 14th Junr, 1873.

ROBERT McCULLY, *President of Sussex and Studholm, Agricultural Society.*

New Brunswick, June 29th, 1877.

I, Orin Hays, of Sussex, Kings Co., N. B., hereby certify that the Ayrshire Cow, "Dew-Drop 2nd," No. 287, C. A. H. R., purchased by me, 14th June, 1873, from the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society, was this day sold to W. E. Starratt, of Paradise, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia.

ORIN HAYES.

Sussex, King's County, New Brunswick, June 29th., 1877.

##### AYRSHIRE HEIFER.

CCXLV.—FAWN. Color, white and red. Calved May 26th, 1875.  
Sire Selwyn (622) C. A. H. R. S., 1448 A. and C. A. H. R.  
Dam Dew-Drop 2nd., (487) C.A.H. R.  
gr d Dew-Drop (1064).  
g gr d Lady Crawford (1405).  
g g gr d Jane imported by late I. Dods.  
The above is the true pedigree of the above Heifer "Fawn," bred by me and sold to W. E. Starratt, of Paradise, Annapolis County, N. S.

ORIN HAYES.

Sussex, N. B., June 29th., 1877.

##### AYRSHIRE HEIFER.

CCXLVI.—SADIE. Color, white and red. Calved March 22nd, 1877.  
Sire Selwyn (622) C. A. H. R. 1448 A. and C. A. H. R.  
Dam Dew-Drop 2nd., (187) Canadian Ayrshire Herd Record.  
gr d Dew Drop (1064).  
g gr d Lady Crawford (1405).  
g g gr d Jane, imported by late I Dods.  
The above is the true pedigree of the Ayrshire Heifer "Sadie," bred by me and sold to W. E. Starratt, Paradise, Annapolis Co., N. S.

ORIN HAYES.

Sussex, N. B., June 29th, 1877.

## AYRSHIRE BULL.

CCXLVII.—SIR WALLACE. Calved July 6th., 1876. Color, white with few red spots. Bred by Dr. W. J. Lewis, Halifax, N. S., the property of W. E. Starratt, Paradise, Annapolis Co.

Sire Charlie by Conqueror and imported from Scotland by the Central Board of Agriculture.

Dam Park 4th out of Park 2nd, (228) — and bred by John L. Gibb, Compton, P. Q., Canada.

## AYRSHIRE BULL.

CCXLVIII.—RAMBLER. Calved May 28th, 1877. Color, red with few white spots with white band about girth. Bred by and the property of W. E. Starratt, Paradise, Annapolis Co.

Sire "Thriff," No. CXXXVI, N. S. H. B. B., also recorded in vol. 5, N. A. A. R. American.

Dam "Miss Strong" out of Betsy by Browncastle Lad.

## AYRSHIRE HEIFER.

CCXLIX.—LADY HALIFAX.—White with brown ears and brown spots on head. Calved July 26, 1877. Bred by Professor Lawson, Lucyfield Farm, County of Halifax, N. S.

Sire Young Royalty, (imported) CXX XVII. by Emperor CXC VIII. (first prize Strathaven), out of Empress CX GIX., (1st prize at Wishaw.)

Dam Flora, LXXVIII., bred by Guy, Oshawa, by Jock [62].  
gr d Effie, [59] by Duke.

TRURO, July 12th, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—In giving a "directory" in this month's JOURNAL of the "Entire Horses" travelling in the Province this season, you almost, (though doubtless quite unintentionally) laid yourself open to the censure of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," by omitting to notice—"Frank Allison," probably the finest stallion for getting stock for roadsters and general farm work combined, ever brought to Nova Scotia by a private individual. His owner, Mr. J. C. Mahon of Truro, who personally selected him in Illinois this spring, after a tour through Ontario and the United States in quest of a horse that in addition to all the other qualities was the fastest of the fast, as "Ney was the bravest of the brave," has long borne the reputation of being one of our best judges of horse flesh, and while all of his friends believed he would not return without a really good horse, they scarcely expected to see such a very superior animal in form, style, action, gait, speed and disposition, as "Frank Allison." Mr. Mahon's main object was to get speed. Being a member of the "Truro Driving Park Association," he felt that he had better not return

to Truro, unless he brought a horse that could go ahead of every other in the Province; like the sailor overtaken on his way to London by a highway robber, who threatened to blow out his brains unless his money was given up, who decided that it was better to go to London without brains than without money. But in other respects equally as important as speed, for breeding for general usefulness, Mr. Mahon was singularly fortunate in his selection of "Frank Allison." Without committing the Board to our endorsement of the "Race Course," or detracting from the merits of any other fine horse now before the public, is it going too far to say that the Board are under great obligations to Mr. Mahon for introducing such a splendid stock-getting animal to the horse men of Nova Scotia, and that the services of all men like him, who at great risk, and a large outlay of money, import very valuable and first-class stock-getting animals are duly appreciated by the Board of Agriculture? "Frank Allison" lately went to King's County, where the farmers know how to value good stock, to cover mares of some eight farmers, who clubbed together to secure his services. Before leaving for King's he attended a number of mares here at \$30 for the season. Next year he will stand at Truro and Kentville, in accordance with the owner's present intention.

The following is a more particular description of this fine animal, taken from the proprietor's printed handbill:

"This promising young horse represents the best trotting blood in the United States. He has never had a proper day's handling in his life to develop speed; but was started in a race at Maringo, Illinois, (where he was bred) in June, 1875, in his six year old form, where he made a record of 2:36 in the sixth heat, over a slow half-mile track, and has shown trials better than 2:30. For form and action is second to no horse of his age and training.

He is a rich brown,—both hind feet white,—15 hands high, weighs 1175 lbs., foaled in 1869, sired by "Cassius M. Clay, Jr.," half brother of George M. Patchen; first dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Blackwood, Lula and May Queen; Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by Cassius Clay; first dam by Abdallah, (sire of Rysdyk's Hambletonian) son of Mambri-no, son of Imp. Messenger, son of American Eclipse, his dam Miller's Damsel, the best daughter of Imp. Messenger; third dam the Charles Hadley Mare, by Imp. Messenger.

His colts invariably possess action, style and finish, and will make fast trotters, or rangy good-looking carriage horses. They sell for prices far beyond the average, and the high prices are not confined to one or two colts, for dozens of

them untrained have been sold in the State of Illinois for \$1,000 each, and upwards.

Cassius M. Clay, Jr., the sire of FRANK ALLISON, is beyond question the highest bred stallion of the Clay family. His sire, old Cassius M. Clay, stood at the head of the trotting sires of this noted family; and his dam had more of the blood of Imp. Messenger, and through a more direct and approved channel than the dam of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Thus FRANK ALLISON unites in a marked degree the very best strains of the Clay and Abdallah blood. While descended in the male line from the Clay's, and therefore in public estimation classed as a Clay, yet few living stallions have as much of the blood of Imp. Messenger coursing in their veins. He inherited from his ancestors on both sire and dam's side wonderful trotting action, and gaited himself. His sire is to-day one of the fastest, if not the very fastest, trotting stallion of his age in America. He has trotted in 2:26, and when sixteen years old made a record of 2:30½, at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, over a third of a mile track, which with a horse of his big gait was equal to about 2:25 on a full mile track. He is still in fine health and well preserved, and moves like an eight-year old, and can speed a 2:30 gait, although he is now twenty-three years old.

The trotting records show that more than one-half of the trotters in the male line of the Clay family, have descended from Cassius M. Clay, Jr., and his celebrated half-brother Geo. M. Patchen, since they came into the stud."

We are indebted to Professor How, D.C.L., for fresh specimens of the Honey Clover (*Melilotus officinalis*) from the clayey banks of the Avon at Windsor, where its beautiful yellow blossoms present a gay appearance. We hope that careful examination will lead to the discovery of the rarer species, *M. arvensis*, not yet, we believe, found in America. It has the deep green hue of the Windsor plant, and is distinguished from *Officinalis* by the pods being transversely rugose and not hairy; in the latter the pods are hairy but not rugose.

It will be observed from Dr. Hamilton's communication that the past spring has been the earliest for forty-six years. The year 1831 was somewhat similar to it. The Doctor suggests an importation of English sparrows as a remedy for the canker-worm on apple trees. We understand that measures are being taken to introduce the caw-droppers to a farm not very far from Halifax.

THE Milford Haven Society advertises a well known Ayrshire bull for sale.



## BEEF FOR EXPORT.

The attempt to open a market for Canadian fresh meat in Europe has been a success. The butchers, dealers and graziers of that country throw many obstacles in the way, and endeavored to depreciate its value, and to cause an unfavorable impression in regard to it. Various were the devices used to check the trade, but the prices at which it has been sold have increased, despite the attempt to desecrate it. The great difficulty in obtaining animals large and fat enough, is the only obstacle now in the way of our reaping a rich harvest from our beef. Our aim must be to increase the size of our animals, and feed better. The cost of feeding, shipping, selling and killing a small ox, is about the same as the cost of a large one. To do this, we must breed and feed better. No good farmer can go through the markets of our cities and towns and notice the large quantities of poor, small, thin carcasses to be found in the stalls, the farmers' wagons and sleighs, in the fall and winter, without knowing the loss that must be sustained by producing such a lot of bone and hide for such a small quantity of consumable meat. We must endeavor to change this system as soon as possible. There are but very few farmers who have yet raised an ox that has been fit for export to Europe.

We may improve the stock we now have by better feed. We let our cattle degenerate in the winter. An animal should be gaining from its birth till slaughtered. An animal will make more beef and return more profit, if it is kept thriving for 18 months, than if fed as most of our cattle are and kept for years. Breed has a great deal to do with making stock profitable. The Short-horns are now generally admitted to be the most profitable stock for the grazier on rich pasture lands. There are other breeds (such as the Devons) that have great merits. Short-horns are now to be procured at such prices that any neighborhood can easily command one. We have seen pure bred bull calves sell at \$15 and \$20 each. Should any of our readers in distant localities desire a cheap one, if they were to make their wants known they would probably find a response. Thus, all may improve their stock that desire to do so. Of course, the choicest animals will command higher prices, according to age and merit. There are always some enterprising persons that will aim to have the best. It is a good thing that a strong rivalry exists in the possession of the best Durhams. England, Canada, the United States and Australia may well feel proud of the spirit of emulation that exists in this struggle for supremacy. The enormous prices that

the choicest Short-horns have brought have so completely bewildered and astonished the plain farmer, that he can scarcely believe the prices have been really paid. Twenty, thirty and forty thousand dollars for a single animal. Yet such prices may be paid, and profit result from it, under particular circumstances. There are but very few in Canada that can afford to aim at being owner of the best herd. There always will be a demand for the best. Their descendants tend to improve other stock.

Those that have commenced to improve their stock have found the advantage and profit of so doing, and are desiring further improvement. The farmers in Canada are as progressive as any in the world; there may be some more wealthy. There is a vast part of Canada where a pure bred bull has never yet been introduced; they are only very sparsely introduced into the States; even in many parts of England they are only heard of, not seen, by the peasantry.

When we were in France we were quite as much astonished to see the small, inferior-looking cattle, as anything we noticed. What farmer there could think of improving stock, in that country, where ten acres is a large farm, and the majority under five. We presume the whole world must eventually look to the English herds as a parent stock for their improvement and meat. Probably that improvement will be taken up by the different Governments, as the peasantry are entirely too poor and have too small farms to afford to import animals. You may depend if there were any better bred animals in the world, Englishmen would have found them out and introduced them long ere this. We would not advise our readers to plunge into the breeding of Short-horns too hurriedly, but when you are sure you can afford to keep a Durham cow get one and not before. Or you might join with your neighbors and purchase a young bull. Then keep your cattle growing from November till May, and you will be able to realize more than double the price for your beef that you now receive.

Canadian beef in England brings 12c. to 18c. English beef brings 25c. per pound. Let us make English beef, or beef as good as they can there. We can do it. Our grass, grain and climate are as suitable. Let us improve our stock, and feed better. We can make quite as good beef as they can in England. Upwards of ten thousand quarters have been shipped weekly from Canada and the States. This will be greatly increased. —*Farmer's Advocate.*

At his residence, Ferguson's Lake, near Grand River, Richmond Co., on Sunday the 29th inst., JOHN FERGUSON,

in the 70th year of his age. The deceased leaves a widow, two sons and five daughters to mourn the loss of a kind husband and an affectionate parent. His illness was of long standing, extending over a period of two years. Yet he bore all with Christian resignation to Divine will.

## BREEDING TROTTERS.

(From Iowa Free Stock Gazette.)

THE disposition to ride a hobby to death belongs to horsemen and breeders as well as to other classes of men. Common, hard, horse sense, is, I take it, about as scarce among horsemen as anywhere else. There is, to-day, among a certain class of breeders a hobby horse that may be called *Messenger Blood*, and he is ridden well nigh to death. This blood should not be under estimated. Its value is unquestionable; but it is not the only valuable trotting blood, and it might be hard to prove, taking all things into consideration, whether it can be said to-day to be the best blood to profitably breed from. On this naked question I do not know that I am competent to express an opinion and therefore shall express none. Great as the *Messenger* blood undoubtedly is, there may be a serious question as to whether it uniformly bring as many good trotters as other strains. *Messenger* himself as a progenitor of a race of trotters in the United States was undoubtedly above any other one horse; but whether combinations from other sources have not at least produced better strains to breed from to-day for uniform results may be an open question. Certain it is however that all excellence is not in the *Messenger* families — nor indeed is it in any one family, although one might think that it was, to read the articles written by the various champions of the various families of trotters. The bugles of the Bashaws, the Morgans, the Goldusts, the Clays, the Abdallahs, the Hamblentons, the Pilots, the Morrills, the Mambrinos, the Black-hawks and many others have been blown successively, simultaneously, repeatedly, vehemently, and discordantly. When the noise of the storm subsides, as it sometimes does, some droppings of truth may be found, which point to several conclusions. One is, that all the excellence is not confined to any one family. Another is that judicious crossing among all the families is beneficial. And still another is, that as yet, we are a long way from that happy time when the breeding of a trotter from any of the known American families may become as certain as the breeding of the race horse from the thoroughbred. I doubt very much whether the American trotter can to-day be bred with more certainty than in the days from Dutchman to Lady Suffolk.

Improved trainings, showing, tracks and

driving have reduced the time many seconds, but it is doubtful whether as much progress has been made in breeding. Shall Huntress with her faster record stand ahead of Dutchman? Taking both animals as types of their respective times, shall we say even that there has been improvement?

From Hiram Woodruff's account of Dutchman, and from what I have heard of Huntress, I should say that Dutchman with all the improved trotting appliances of to-day could have beaten her three mile time, although it was  $11\frac{1}{4}$  faster than his which for 33 years stood at the top of the record, viz: Three miles in seven minutes and thirty-two and one-half seconds. This, by the way, was real work and a distance which affords a true test of the power of a horse. I sometimes fear that our mile heats will finally result in the production of weedy, leggy creatures like those once bred for quarter races. The very highest endurance is not required, even with all the usual amount of scoring, in mile contests. The true object of trotting races should be the production of horses of speed for actual use; and for such use, speed for a single mile is alone, of but little value.

If the animal cannot trot at about his best gait for more than a mile without stopping he may do for the track as it is managed nowadays but he is not the best horse for use. Until our fairs and associations offer purses for longer distances, the trotter will continue to be bred and trained for mile heats, and as a consequence, the stout hardy stock will be ignored for lighter timber. The evil effects of breeding for speed alone, are severely felt in England. It takes a horse of good bottom, but not the best, to trot mile heats. What we want is the best bottom, and with it, as high speed as we can get; but let us not have it at the expense of bottom.

#### BEST BREED OF SWINE.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN:—I have been reading Frank Pettit's article on the "Best Breed of Swine" in a late number of the *Country Gentleman*, and wish to make some comments upon the same subject. That the best hog for feeding purposes is the one that will give the most pork for a given amount of feed, may be laid down as an axiom, but how we are to tell this hog when we see him, or how to breed such swine, he does not tell us. If one hog be selected from each of the breeds, and all are fed side by side, this would by no means settle the point; for the breed that in one experiment would give the best results, might give the poorest in another trial. Is there nothing to guide us in deciding which is the best hog, and which the best breed? I am of opinion that there is no essential difference in the amount of pork that may be made from a certain quantity of food from animals of the various improved breeds, provided only the best specimens of each breed are taken for trial. It is my deliberate

opinion that the good qualities of a hog do not consist so much in the breed as in the breeding. It is a very easy matter to raise a poor pig of any breed, and on the other hand it requires a great deal of skill and care to raise the best specimens of any breed.

What are the points that shall decide us as to the best pigs? Compare the prize pigs of to-day with the portraits of the old English or ancient Irish pigs, and remember that our prize animals have been bred by artificial selection (I use the term artificial as opposed to Darwin's natural) from the wild ancestral type. Note the difference! The nose has been much shortened; the breadth of the skull has been increased; the legs shortened; hams and shoulders made heavier, and, most important, the animal made thicker in build, and I would lay it down as a rule that the hog that will fatten the easier is the thicker in build. To be sure it is possible to breed a little short, broad hog (for no animal is so plastic in the hands of man as the hog), that might not be as valuable as a longer hog, though such pigs will fatten very easily. If care be taken to preserve a long body, it is impossible to breed too broad a hog.

In my opinion the most essential point in a hog, whatever the breed may be, is great width across the shoulders, back and hips; the next is depth, with legs wide apart, giving ample space for heart, lungs and stomach, thus giving healthy animals with good digestive powers. Add to these the well-developed ham included under the first part; short nose; small ear; fine limbs, and a long, slim tail, and I care not what the breed is, you will have a first-class hog. As to whether a large or small hog is the best, I should be inclined to prefer a medium sized one. One that will dress from 350 to 450 pounds at 9 months of age, when well fed, I should consider the most profitable.

I have thus, as a breeder, given my ideas of the best breed (that is, the best bred); I should like to know if they coincide with the views of other breeders. E. W. DAVIS.

Oneida Co., N. Y.

#### CROP REPORTS,

(Received too late for the July No.)

FROM HIRAM BLACK, ESQ., M. P. P.

Amherst, July 2nd, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours respecting the growing crops, I would say the dry weather with the unusually cold June has somewhat damaged the prospects of a few weeks ago.

The Hay on the marshes in this vicinity will be much better than last year. New land or rich soil will be good, as it always is; but on old land, especially where getting run out, will be very poor, even if we should have moist growing weather this month.

The ice kept around our northern shores so late in the spring, keeping the ground cold, that I fear there will be a light hay crop in such localities. The marsh will be a full average, but the upland short. A large area of wheat sown, owing to the high price of flour, which

looks well. Oats, a large breadth sown, look well, excepting early sown on damp ground, which are thin and spindling. A large acreage of potatoes were planted on account of the high prices and prospects in the States. They have come usually well, unless in fields untimely planted, where they are thin, and in some places have had to be replanted. Turnips and barley are less extensively planted and sown than formerly. The harvest prospects are at least fair, but the continuance of the dry weather a few days longer will materially change them.

I remain, &c.,

HIRAM BLACK.

FROM C. C. HAMILTON, M. D.,  
CORNWALLIS.

Lower Canard, July 4th, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your note of the 22nd June, in reference to the "crop prospects," I beg to say that the past spring has been the earliest for forty-six years. The year 1831 was somewhat similar, farmers commenced haying the last of June and the first of July, and all cultivated crops were abundant.

This spring, Grass made its appearance very early and continued to improve gradually, but I do not think there will be over an average crop. Rich and early uplands, and good dyked marshes are over the average and of good quality; but old meadow, and especially on the mountains, will be less than usual; this, I think, is owing to the want of warmth and moisture during the latter part of April and in May.

Some farmers have commenced cutting their Grass, and, as a general rule, I am inclined to believe that haying is often delayed until "it is fit," to the great detriment of the quality of the hay.

The breadth of all kinds of grain sown, I believe, is larger than previous years, and so far promises well. The few parcels of winter wheat are early and fine, the berry being nearly full.

The "good price" of Potatoes this last spring, and a favorable seed time, stimulated the farmers to plant more largely than heretofore, and, so far, with some few exceptions, the crop looks well. I hear nothing of the potato bug being in Nova Scotia.

The Apple crop will be less than an average; whilst the trees blossomed full, the sets are not numerous; and besides, in some localities, especially in Wolfville, Port Williams, and the lower end of this district, much damage has been done to the orchards by that pest of insects, the cauler-worm. Something must be done by fruit cultivators to prevent the females from ascending the trees in the autumn depositing their eggs on the trees,



or a good supply of English sparrows should be introduced, which is, I believe, an effectual remedy.

On the whole the farmers should be thankful for the past and present prospects of returns for their labours.

Yours, &c.,

C. C. HAMILTON.

At a Director's Meeting of the Clements Agricultural Society it was determined that a pair of

### Spring Thorough-bred Calves,

male and female, either Devon or Ayrshire, should be purchased under certain conditions. Any person, therefore, having such stock, may hear of a purchaser by application to

W. M. GODFREY,  
Sec'y Clem. Agri. Soc'y.

17th July, 1877.

### AYRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE.

THE full-bred Ayrshire bull, SENATOR, five years old, purchased from Colonel Laurie, Oakfield, and the property of the Milford Haven Agricultural Society. SENATOR is a long, heavy bull of handsome proportions, and as a stock getter is unsurpassed. The only reason for Society wishing to part with him is, that having had him three seasons they wish to exchange him, to prevent breeding in.

Possession given the 1st of September. Terms moderate.

Apply to

C. F. MARSHALL,

Sec. Milford Haven Agri. Soc., Guysboro'.

July 6th, 1877.

### SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Grand Substitute for Manure.

WILL suit any kind of Land needing manure. A liberal use in early Spring is almost a sure preventative against injury from dry seasons.

Will probably double the Hay crop if judiciously applied.

Will almost double the Potatoe crop, and in many cases prevent rot.

A specific for Mangels, Carrots, Turnips - all root crops.

Used extensively by the Farmers with success, in various parts of the Province.

Information and circulars can be had on application to the subscriber, or GEO. CREED, South Rawdon.

JOSEPH S. BELCHER,

Agent for Nova Scotia,

Bennet's Wharf,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

may 1

### LUCYFIELD STOCK FARM,

Old Windsor Road,  
NOVA SCOTIA.

TWO miles from Beaver Bank Station on W. & A. Railway; four miles from Bedford Station on I. C. Railway.

SHORT-HORN DURHAM, AND  
AYRSHIRE CATTLE,

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS,  
COTSWOLD SHEEP,

PEKIN DUCKS AND

BUFF COCHIN FOWLS

Always for sale. Apply to Hordman on the Farm, or to

Dr. GEORGE LAWSON, Halifax.

### SHORT-HORN STOCK.

J. B. BOWSER, Breeder of Thorough-bred Short-Horn Stock, GRAND PIER, KING'S CO., N. S., offers for sale the thorough-bred Bull "SIR GEORGE MOORE," 6 months old, color red and white, and sired by his imported Bull "Skiddaw" by the Seventeenth Duke of Oxford.

This young animal is of good size, (growing rapidly) neat and of fine proportions.  
March, 1877. mch

W. E. STARRATT,

MAPLE GROVE,

Paradise, Annapolis County.

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

TERMS MADE TO SUIT PURCHASERS.



### Fourt's Patent Hay Loader.

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

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

Prize Medal and honorable mention, Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Certificate of Merit, Provincial Exhibition, Truro, 1876.

Orders for delivery in June, 1877, solicited.

GEO. W. JONES,

30 Bedford Row,

General Agent for the Lower Provinces.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.  
nov 1-7m

### GROUND BONES! GROUND BONES!

A LENGTHENED experience in Europe and the United States has shown this to be the most valuable fertilizer for every crop.

During the past season THE PROPRIETOR OF THE WELLINGTON TANNERY has totally altered his machinery for preparing this valuable manure, and is now prepared to supply Agricultural Societies and the public generally with

### FINE GROUND BONES

of a quality far superior to any that can be imported.

PRICE—Delivered at Wellington Station—  
Fine Ground Bones . . . \$35.00 per ton.  
. . . \$22.00 per cwt.

The machinery being now in thorough working order, orders will receive prompt attention and despatch.

As the supply of BONES, in this Province obtainable for grinding is yet very limited, customers are requested to send forward their orders as early as possible, in order to ensure obtaining a supply for this year's crop.

Address:

MANAGER, WELLINGTON TANNERY,  
may 1 Oakfield, Halifax County.

### Thorough Bred Devon Herd.

Oakfield Station on Intercolonial Railway,  
close to House.

### SURPLUS STOCK FOR SALE.

BULL "PRESIDENT," 3 years old, dam Margaret, sire Hartland 2nd, took 1st prize as 2 year old at Truro in 1876, and 1st prize as calf at Halifax in 1874. Price \$150.

Bull SIR HASTINGS, 2½ years old, dam Lady Pink, sire Havelock, took first prize as yearling at Truro in 1876. Price \$150.

Bull PRINCE ALEXANDER, 2½ years old, imported by Central Board of Agriculture, from the Herd of Her Majesty the Queen at Windsor, took 2nd prize at Truro as 2 year old. Price \$150.

Bull SIR CHARLES NAPIER, 2 years old, dam Violet, sire Havelock. Price \$100.

Heifer ORANGE, 2 years old, dam Lady Anne, sire Havelock, in calf to Prince Alexander, took 2nd prize as yearling at Truro. Price \$80.

Heifer KALMA, 21 months old, dam Margaret, sire Hartland 2nd. Price \$80.

Heifer MARGOLD, 13 months old, dam Violet, sire Havelock. Price \$60.

Heifer POPPY, 12 months old, dam Lily, sire The President. Price \$60.

Heifer LARKSPUR, 11 months old, dam Mayflower, sire Havelock. Price \$60.

Heifer CARNATION, 11 months old, dam Mayflower, sire Havelock. Price \$50.

Heifer HEARTSEASE, 10 months old, dam Lady Pink, sire Havelock. Price \$50.

Heifer HAWTHORN, lately calved, dam Tulip, sire Prince Alexander. Will be sold when weaned. Price \$35.

Several Bull Calves of the present season, at prices varying from \$40.

Apply by letter to

COLONEL LAURIE,

Oakfield

The prices given are for cash, but for large sums good notes will be taken, and payment from Agricultural Societies may be made by orders for next year's Government grant, endorsed by Secretary of Central Board.  
July 1

### NOTICE.

TO Agricultural Societies, Farmers, Dairy-men and all whom it may concern.

FEED! FEED! FEED! FEED!

of all kinds and prices.

BRAN, MIDDINGS, CANADA CH. FEED,  
CRACKED CORN, CORN MEAL, BARLEY, OATS, WHOLE CORN, OIL CAKE, OIL MEAL, FEED, FLOUR.

NORTH BRITISH CATTLE FOOD CONDIMENT.

For Sale by

JOSEPH CARMAN,

Toronto Flour and Feed Depot,  
aug 1 28 Bedford Row, HALIFAX, N. S.

### The Journal of Agriculture

—is published monthly by—

A. & W. MACKINLAY,

No. 10, GRANVILLE STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Fifty cents per annum—payable in advance.  
Single copy five cents.

Printed at the Office of the Nova Scotia Printing Company, Corner of Sackville and Granville Streets, Halifax, N. S.