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NOVA SCOTIA



JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

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

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

VOL. III.

HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY, 1879.

No. 23.

THE whole nation feels genuine sorrow for the death of the PRINCESS ALICE—we can but re-echo those words of this morning's *Times*. It is, indeed, in country places rather than in towns that the ideal English home exists; and the sad intelligence which has already reached our readers has been received with especial sympathy at many a country fireside, where sad experience had already taught how sad a blow is dealt when a united family circle, a warm-hearted household, is broken up—a daughter, sister, wife, or mother has been removed—by death. All this has happened here. It is one of the greatest blessings of this generation that the influence of a model English home has been exerted by the Palace. And the whole nation, as the *Times* declares—town and country alike—mourns with the QUEEN and the Royal Family the death of the loving daughter, sister, wife, and mother who has been now removed.—*London Agricultural Gazette.*

THE presentation of a dutiful Address to His Excellency the Governor-General, by His Worship the Mayor of Truro, on behalf of the inhabitants of that loyal town and district, was duly recorded in the public prints, but a pleasing incident connected with it was not noticed, so far as we observed. We refer to the presentation by the ladies of Truro to H. R. H. the Princess Louise of a Bouquet of Hot-house Flowers. The bouquet was graciously received by Her Royal Highness from the hand of Mrs. Longworth, the

estimable lady of the Mayor. It is said to have been the most exquisite Bouquet ever seen in Nova Scotia, & only for a Princess. It consisted of the following flowers:—

Epigæa repens (Mayflower), picked 25th November.
 Lapageria rosea splendens.
 Erica melanthera.
 Polianthes tuberosa.
 Dianthus Caryophyllus (Carnations, five sorts).
 Camellia alba plena.
 Browallia alata.
 Rondeletia speciosa major.
 R. anomala.
 Reseda odorata (Mignonette, Miles's new sort).
 Bouvardia Davidsoni.
 B. elegans.
 Double Zonale Geraniums Bishop Wood,
 Lucie Lemoine, Wonderful and Depute Voise.
 Roses Amabilis, Buret, Bon Celene, Isabella Sprunt, Marechal Niel, Niphotos and Sazane.

The Bouquet was decorated with sprays of *Medeola asparagoides* (commonly called Smilax), *Adiantum gracillimum*, *L. formosum*, *A. sinuatum*, *Oxalis variabilis* (for shamrocks) and *Diosma pinnata*.

The bouquet was prepared by Mr. Herbert Harris, of the Halifax Nursery.

On 10th December, Mr. Bowser's Short-horn cow Lily dropped a bull calf, red and white, by name and title Marquis of Lorne.

CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

THE Executive Committee will meet at Halifax, on Tuesday, 7th January, and continue in session for a few days. The routine work at this season is extensive, embracing an examination of the reports, accounts, attested schedules, and returns of registered stock, of upwards of eighty Agricultural societies throughout the Province. The nominations for the formation of a new Board have also to be examined, preparatory to submission to the Government. Applications for the Provincial Exhibition of 1879 have been received from Truro, Kentville, and Halifax city. The consideration of this subject, that is, the choice of locality, has been set down on the programme for Wednesday morning, 8th January. It is also intended to clear the way for the publication of a *Nova Scotia Herd Book*, by subjecting the registers of live stock to a thorough revision. It is accordingly requested that any criticisms or information relating to registered animals, be transmitted without delay to the gentlemen who have been appointed by the Board to undertake the collection of material, viz:—

For Jerseys and Guernseys—Colonel Laurie, Oakfield.

For Devons—Mayor Longworth, Truro.

For Ayrshires—David Matheson, Esq., Pictou.

For Short Horn Durhams—W. E. Starratt, Esq., Paradise, Annapolis Co.

RULES AND PRIZE LIST
FOR THE
THIRD EXHIBITION
OF THE
NOVA SCOTIA

Poultry and Floricultural Association,

To be held in the New Masonic Hall,
Halifax, on Tuesday, Wednesday and
Thursday, 25th, 26th and 27th Feb'y,
1879.

The premiums of this Association are open to
the world,—the best specimens to win.

RULE 1. The term "exhibit" or
"specimen" implies anything entered
for competition, or exhibition.

2. All exhibits must be entered with
the secretary, R. J. Wilson, P. O. box
590, Halifax, or with the treasurer, A.
Mackinlay, 137 Granville Street, Hal-
ifax, at least one week previous to the
exhibition, namely, not later than Tues-
day, 18th February, and exhibitors fail-
ing to forward their entry papers by that
date will not be allowed to compete for
prizes. Entry papers will be supplied to
intending exhibitors by the secretary or
treasurer.

3. In order to identify the coops, &c.,
after the prizes are awarded, an entry or
coop ticket, with a number, but no ex-
hibitor's name, will, on receipt of the
entry paper properly filled up, be given
by the secretary for each exhibit, which
ticket must be attached by the exhibitor
to his coop or cage before delivery at
the hall.

Exhibitors must be careful to have
specimens correctly named in their entry
papers, as any error in this respect will
be fatal to successful competition.

4. The premiums offered at this ex-
hibition are of two classes—"regular,"
offered by the Association; and "special,"
offered by individuals.

The entries for the regular premiums
for poultry must be in pairs, one male
and one female.—Entry fee, 50 cents.

Pigeons, in pairs, " " 25 "
Cage birds, as single birds, Entry fee
15 cents.

Specimens entered for the regular pre-
miums compete also for the special pre-
miums for pairs and single specimens,
without special entry, or additional entry
fee.

Single specimens entered for the spe-
cial premiums only, will be charged an
entry fee of 25 cents.

The collections of poultry for which
special premiums are offered, must con-
sist of a cock and not less than four
hens.—Entry fee, 50 cents.

A pair in a collection may compete for
the regular pair premium, provided the

cock and hen, competing as a pair, be
separated from the others by a partition
in the same coop, and an additional
entry fee paid for the pair—25 cents.

With the exception of the collections
above referred to, each pair must be in a
separate coop.

No entry fee will be charged on speci-
mens entered for exhibition, but not for
competition. Such entries will be
marked "for exhibition only" on the
coop ticket.

The entry fees must accompany the
entry paper.

Exhibitors paying entry fees to the
amount of \$1.50 will be entitled to a
season ticket, not transferable.

Members have the privilege of exhibit-
ing free.

5. All specimens must be entered in
the name of the actual owner.

Any attempt to evade this rule, as in
borrowing one or more specimens of a
coop, or in buying with the understand-
ing that the specimens shall be returned
after the exhibition, or that they shall be
returned unless sold, or on any other con-
dition, will exclude all coops entered by
the offending party if discovered in
time, and, if not, the premiums shall be
withheld.

6. Specimens must be exhibited in
attractive and convenient coops or cages.

Coops must be open only at the front,
which must be of wire or of twine net-
ting. They must be so constructed as to
be easily opened by the judges, and must
be furnished with proper appliances for
food and water. For convenience and
uniformity of arrangement, they must be
of the following dimensions, outside
measurement:—2½ ft. high, 2 ft. deep,
2½ to 3½ ft. long. For bantams and
pigeons, 19 inches high, 12 inches deep,
and 18 to 28 inches long. For turkeys
and geese, 3 ft. high, 2½ ft. deep, and 3
to 3½ ft. long.

The length of each coop must be
stated on the entry papers.

7. All specimens must be exhibited in
their natural condition, except Games
and Game Bantams, which may be
dubbed or trimmed in the ordinary man-
ner.

Pulling foul feathers, coloring, shap-
ing spurs, inserting or splicing a feather,
and similar practices, are prohibited.
Any violation of this rule will incur the
penalties named in rule 5.

8. The hall will be open for the recep-
tion of specimens on Monday, the 24th
day of February, at 9 o'clock, a. m.
Those not received by 9 o'clock, p. m.,
will be debarred from competition, unless
it is shown that delay is unavoidable, in
which case, by special permission of the
committee, they may be delivered at the
hall previous to 9 o'clock, a. m., on Tues-
day, the 25th.

No person, except those engaged in
making arrangements, will be admitted
previous to the opening of the exhibi-
tion.

9. It will not be necessary for exhi-
bitors to accompany their specimens,
which may be sent direct to the hall,
where they will be received, and properly
cared for by the committee, during the
exhibition, and at its close will be de-
livered at the hall to order or by direc-
tion of the owners.

10. All expenses of transportation to
and from the hall must be borne by the
exhibitors.

11. The committee reserve the right
to reject any specimens which they may
consider unworthy or unfit for exhibi-
tion. All exhibits shall be under their
sole control, and none can be removed
before the close of the exhibition with-
out their permission.

12. Any specimens showing symp-
toms of disease must be removed from
the hall by the exhibitor, or at his ex-
pense and risk if he be absent.

13. Although every care will be taken,
the Association will not be responsible for
loss or damage that may occur during the
exhibition.

14. Competent judges will be em-
ployed to make the awards; their de-
cision shall be final, and no protest will
be entertained, except in case of evidence
of fraud, or of error other than of judg-
ment. No judge shall be a competitor in
a variety where his decision is to be
given. Judges must not let their awards
be known, except through the secretary.

15. Judges are empowered to with-
hold a prize, should they think the com-
peting specimens unworthy of it.

16. No second prize will be awarded
in any class, unless there are three com-
petitors in the class.

17. In the event of receipts being in-
sufficient to cover expenditure, the asso-
ciation prizes will be paid *pro rata*.

18. The revised "American Standard
of Excellence" will be the guide of the
judges in all varieties described therein.

19. The judges will meet at 10 o'clock,
a. m., on Tuesday, and proceed with
their work of determining prizes, after
which they will hand their books to the
Secretary, and obtain and place the prize
tickets before the opening of the exhibi-
tion to the public at 2 o'clock.

20. Any person interfering with, or
attempting to influence the decision of
the judges by his presence or remarks,
shall forfeit all right to any premiums to
which he might otherwise be entitled.

21. The treasurer will commence to
pay the premiums on Thursday, the last
day of the exhibition, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,
at the hall. Prizes not drawn within
one month will be forfeited.

22. Exhibitors having birds for sale at the exhibition, can obtain a price card from the secretary to affix to their coops, and no other cards than those issued by the association will be allowed on the coops.

All sales must be made through the secretary, who will deduct 5 per cent. for the benefit of the association.

23. Everything must be removed from the hall as soon as possible on Thursday after the close of the exhibition at 3 p. m.

Exhibitors are particularly requested to read and carefully note the foregoing rules, as errors may be fatal to successful competition.

With reference to rule 2, requiring entries to be made not later than 18th February, and rule 6, requiring the length of the coops to be stated on the entry papers, the committee assure exhibitors that these provisions are absolutely necessary to enable them to arrange the hall and allot the proper space to each variety, and will be strictly adhered to.

Representatives of the press are requested to make themselves known to the secretary, who will afford them every facility for obtaining trustworthy information. They are requested not to publish awards except as officially announced.

The committee have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. A. F. STEVENS, of Natick, Mass., has been engaged to award the prizes at this exhibition. He is a gentleman of wide experience and reputation as a judge, having acted in that capacity at one hundred and twenty shows. Exhibitors may therefore rely on having their specimens judged on their merits.

Persons wishing to become members are requested to apply to the secretary.

The exhibition will be open to the public on Tuesday, 25th February, at 2 o'clock, p. m., and be open daily from 10 a. m. until 10 p. m., closing on Thursday, 27th, at 3 p. m.

ADMISSION.—Single tickets, adults, 25 cents; children under 12 years of age, 10 cents; season tickets for the three days, 50 cents; members' season tickets, 25 cents.

ASSOCIATION PREMIUMS.

POULTRY—(IN PAIRS).

Class.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.
1. Asiatic.		
Light Brahma.....	\$3 00	\$1 50
Dark Brahma.....	3 00	1 50
Buff Cochins.....	3 00	1 50
Partridge Cochins.....	3 00	1 50
Black Cochins.....	3 00	1 50
2. French.		
Houdan.....	3 00	1 50

Class.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.
3. Spanish.		
White Faced Black.....	\$3 00	\$1 50
White Leghorn.....	3 00	1 50
Brown Leghorn.....	3 00	1 50
4. Game.		
Black Breasted Red.....	3 00	1 50
Brown Breasted Red.....	3 00	1 50
Duckwing.....	3 00	1 50
5. Hamburg.		
Silver Pencilled.....	3 00	1 50
Silver Spangled.....	3 00	1 50
Golden Spangled.....	3 00	1 50
Black.....	3 00	1 50
6. Polish.		
White Crested Black.....	3 00	1 50
Golden Spangled.....	3 00	1 50
7. American.		
Plymouth Rock.....	3 00	1 50
Dominique.....	3 00	1 50
8. Santam.		
Black Red Game.....	3 00	1 50
Duckwing Game.....	3 00	1 50
Red Pile Game.....	3 00	1 50
White Frizzle.....	3 00	1 50
Rose-comb Black.....	3 00	1 50
Golden Sebright.....	3 00	1 50
9. Dorking.		
Any variety.....	3 00	1 50
10. Turkey.		
Bronze.....	3 00	1 50
White.....	3 00	1 50
11. Geese.		
Domestic.....	3 00	1 50
Wild.....	3 00	1 50
12. Ducks.		
Pekin.....	3 00	1 50
Aylesbury.....	3 00	1 50
Rouen.....	3 00	1 50
Muscovy.....	3 00	1 50
Mandarin.....	3 00	1 50
Wood.....	3 00	1 50
13. Ornamental.		
Guinea Fowl.....	3 00	1 50
Golden Pheasant.....	3 00	1 50
Silver Pheasant.....	3 00	1 50
Lady Amherst Pheasant.....	3 00	1 50
14. Miscellaneous.		
Erminette Frizzles.....	3 00	1 50
Silkie.....	3 00	1 50
15. PIGEONS—(In pairs.)		
Pouters, Austrian.....	1 00	50
Pouters, Colored.....	1 00	50
Carriers, English.....	1 00	50
Antwerp.....	1 00	50
White.....	1 00	50
Yellow.....	1 00	50
Turbits, White.....	1 00	50
Black Tail.....	1 00	50
Red Shoulder.....	1 00	50
Black Shoulder.....	1 00	50
Blue Shoulder.....	1 00	50
Jacobins, Black.....	1 00	50
White.....	1 00	50
Red.....	1 00	50
Trumpeters, Russian.....	1 00	50
English.....	1 00	50
Archangels.....	1 00	50
Maggies, Blue.....	1 00	50
Yellow.....	1 00	50
Red.....	1 00	50
Swiss Pigeons.....	1 00	50
Nuns.....	1 00	50
Tumblers.....	1 00	50
Doves.....	1 00	50

Class.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.
16. CAGE BIRDS—(Single specimens, except Love Birds, which must be in pairs).		
Belgian Cook Canary.....	\$1 00	\$ 50
Hen.....	1 00	50
Yellow Cook Canary (not Belgian).....	1 00	50
Yellow Hen Canary (not Belgian).....	1 00	50
Green Cook Canary.....	1 00	50
Hen.....	1 00	50
Mottled Cock.....	1 00	50
Hen.....	1 00	50
Mule.....	1 00	50
Cock Robin.....	1 00	50
Cock Linnets.....	1 00	50
Cat Bird.....	1 00	50
Bobolink.....	1 00	50
Rose-breasted Grosbeak.....	1 00	50
American Goldfinch.....	1 00	50
White-throated Song Sparrow.....	1 00	50
Cardinal.....	1 00	50
Mocking Bird.....	1 00	50
Java Sparrow.....	1 00	50
Parrot.....	1 00	50
Parroquette.....	1 00	50
Love Birds (pair).....	1 00	50
Goldfinches.....	1 00	50
17. AVIARY.....	\$3 00	
18. TAXIDERM.....	3 00	

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Through the liberality of our friends and the members of the association, we are enabled to offer the following list of specials to our exhibitors. All birds that have paid the regular entry fee will compete without further entry. See Rule 4.

Miscellaneous.

- For the pair of Fowls, any variety, scoring the highest number of points, A. DOWNS, President, offers.....\$5 00
- For the Duck scoring the highest number of points, PROF. LAWSON, Vice-Pres., cash 2 00
- For the Hen scoring the highest number of points, THE SECRETARY..... 2 00
- For the *heaviest* 1 dozen chickens (either cockerels, pullets or both together) of any pure breed, actually hatched and bred in the yards of the exhibitor himself, but not necessarily shown in one coop, CHAS. D. McDONALD, Piston, 3 settings of eggs, viz: 1 each of L. B., D. B., & Brown Leghorn, value 6 00
- For the greatest variety of thorough bred poultry, owned by exhibitor, A. K. MACKINLAY..... 3 00
- For the best exhibition coop, with feeding and watering apparatus, F. C. STEVENS, half chaldron coal, value..... 2 50
- For the best Nova Scotia made cage for breeding purposes, WM. G. WINTON, Stewiacke, one sitting of S. P. Hamburg eggs, value..... 2 00

Class.

- 1. Light Brahma.**
 - For best collection, C. W. ANDERSON, Vice-President, offers 1 bbl. corn meal, value..... 3 00
 - For best cock, WALLACE & BALCOM..... 1 00
 - For best hen, P. M. DUGGAN, cash... 1 00
 - For best Light Brahma cockerel, WM. STEVENS, 1 L. B. pullet, value... 3 00
- Dark Brahma.**
 - For best collection, JOHN GIBSON, cash..... 2 50
 - For best cock, C. W. ANDERSON, 1 pair pigeons, value..... 4 00
 - For best hen..... 1 00

Class.	
Buff Cochins.	
For best collection, P. C. HILL, cash	\$2 00
For best cock, H. M. DOANE, smoking cap, value	2 00
For best hen	1 00
Partridge Cochins.	
For best collection, C. W. ANDERSON, box raisins, value	3 00
For best cock, W. M. DOULL, cash	2 00
Black Cochins.	
For best collection, WM. EVANS, six months' subscription Halifax Reporter, value	3 00
For best cockerel, W. M. DOULL, cash	2 00
Pair, C. D. McDONALD, 1 sitting Brown Leghorn eggs value	2 00
For best Cochins hen, any variety, WM. STEVENS, 1 setting Pekin duck eggs, value	3 00
2. Houdan.	
For best collection, FRIEND, cash	2 00
Cock, H. HARRIS, cash	2 00
3. W. F. B. Spanish.	
For best collection, T. J. EGAN, one pair Rouen ducks, value	5 00
For best cock, EDW. J. KENNY, 1 pair Dominique pullets, value	5 00
White Leghorn.	
For best collection, W. H. GIBSON, 1 pair framed pictures, value	5 00
For best cock, FRIEND, cash	1 00
Brown Leghorn.	
For best collection, The Editor, 6 months' subscription Halifax Reporter, value	3 00
For best cock, FRIEND, cash	1 00
Black Leghorn.	
For best pair, C. D. McDONALD, 1 sitting L. B. Eggs, value	2 00
For best Leghorn hen (any color)	1 00
4. Game.	
For best collection, LAMBERT BROS., folding chair, value	4 00
For best cock, bred in Nova Scotia in 1878, Morrow & Townsend, cash	2 00
For best hen	1 00
For best Black-red cock, J. SETTLE, 1 Light Brahma pullet, value	2 00
For best Brown-red cock, J. H. BAULD, cash	1 00
5. Hamburg.	
For Silver Pencilled, best collection, A. DOWNS, 1 pair pigeons, value	4 00
For Golden Spangled, best collection, A. MACKINLAY, Treasurer, 1 setting Pekin duck eggs, value	3 00
For Golden Spangled, best cock, FRIEND, cash	1 00
Black, best collection, FRIEND, bag of feed, value	2 50
6. Polish.	
For White Crested, best cock, W. RHIND	2 00
For Golden Spangled, best collection, T. GOUDGE, 1 P. Cochins pullet, value	2 00
Golden Spangled, best cock, FRIEND, cash	1 00
For any other variety, best collection, T. GOUDGE, 1 L. B. pullet, value	2 00

Class	
7. Plymouth Rock.	
For best collection, A. DOWNS, 1 box raisins, value	\$3 00
For best cock, GREGORY MORROW, Aust. Sec'y, setting of game eggs, value	3 00
For best hen	1 00
Dominique.	
For best cock, JAS. L. BARTON, cash	1 00
8. Bantam.	
For smallest pair Black Red Games, DOWNS & TOWNSEND, cash	2 00
For best collection, Black, MRS. W. H. GIBSON, 1 pair framed pictures, value	5 00
For best cock, any breed, FRIEND, cash	1 00
10. Turkeys.	
For best pair, JAS. W. HURT, cash	2 50
11. Geese.	
For best Gander, any breed, J. W. Betcher	1 00
12. Ducks.	
For best Pekin Drake, WM. STEVENS, a sitting of Plymouth Rock eggs, value	3 00
For best Rouen Drake, GIBSON & GOUDGE, setting of Black Sp. eggs, value	3 00
For heaviest pair of thorough-breds, any breed, A. K. MACKINLAY, cash	3 00
14. Silkies.	
For best cock	1 00
15. Pigeons.	
For best collection of mixed pigeons, in cage, BALDWIN & Co., 1 pair vases, value	7 00
Best pair Pouters, any color, JOS. AUSTIN, cash	1 00
Best pair Carriers, any color, RICHD. DUGGAN, cash	1 00
Best pair Antwerps, M. P. BLACK, cash	1 00
Best pair Fantails, W. C. MOIR, bag cracked corn, value	1 40
Best pair Turbits, ARTHUR E. HARRINGTON, 1/2 box raisins, value	1 50
Best pair Jacobins, WELSFORD WEST, 1/2 box raisins, value	1 50
Best pair Trumpeters, FRIEND, cash	1 00
Nuna, WM. ESSON, cash	1 00
16. Cage Birds.	
For best cock Canary, SARRR'S, Tobaccoists, bird cage, value	2 50
For best hen Canary (any color), Nova Scotia bred, CHAS. J. TILLMAN, walnut cage, value	2 00
For best Native bird, PETER HOGAN, cash	1 00
For best Mocking Bird	1 00
Parrot	1 00
17. Aviary	
	1 00
18. Taxidermy.	
For best Taxidermy, W. H. GIBSON, sitting Black Cochins eggs, value	3 00

We have lost sight of the *American Agriculturist* for some years, but are glad to see by a notice in the *Gardener's Monthly*, that it is still enjoying a vigorous existence, and that Professor Thurber's pen is enlivening its columns, and maintaining its scientific character.

HENRY TOWNSEND, Esq., of Brookside Farm, Co. Pictou, writes that he has sold to Rev. Angus McDonald, of Bayfield, Antigonish, his thorough-bred Cow LISLE CL., also a very fine Grade Ayrshire Cow to Fred. McLellan, Esq., Little Tracadie, and to Dr. P. McDonald, of Port Mulgrave, an Ayrshire and Jersey Grade, pure stock both sides.

It is very encouraging to find a market in that quarter for improved stock, and the prices paid are considered something wonderful—the average price being \$60; but cows can be bought there for \$15 to \$20. Mr. T. is selling off all his grade cows as favourable opportunities offer, and replacing them with thoroughbreds. He has now "Brutus," bull—won 1st prize at Truro as calf, "Josephine," "Flora," "Stella," "Lady Beatrice"—won 2nd prize as yearling, "Primrose"—a calf, "Woodside"—a bull. He has now the foundation of a herd that will be heard from some day.

THE Jersey cattle imported by the Board from the United States last Fall, and sold at Truro, appear to be very well liked by their new owners. One gentleman who purchased writes, under date 16th December: "the longer I keep them the more I admire them. I do not think there are any other Jerseys in the Province of the same colour. They are very much the colour of the hare of our woods in the fall of the year."

Guy'sboro', Dec. 4th, 1878.

At our annual meeting held yesterday, our Society passed a resolution, a copy of which they desired me to send you, and which I now enclose, which is as follows:

Resolved, "That it is the wish of this Society that a Representative to the Central Board be appointed alternately in each of the Counties of this District."
W. F. DESBARRES, JR.,
Sec'y G. A. Society.

OFFICE FOR AGRICULTURE, PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
Fredericton, Oct. 22, 1878.

EXTRACT from the Judges' Report on Cattle at the Provincial Exhibition held at Fredericton, October 8th to 11th, 1878:—

"The Judges, having examined the Herd of Devons shown by Col. Laurie, pronounce them very fine, and recommend them for favourable consideration."

A diploma will be issued to Colonel Laurie, and forwarded as soon as made out. JULIUS L. INCHES, Sec'y.

ANY one desirous of obtaining long wool Rams, may hear of some for sale on favourable terms, by applying to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

ADDITIONS TO REGISTER OF THOROUGH-BRED CATTLE.

SHORT HORN BULLS.

386.—JEFF DAVIS, 67 N. B. Red and white. Feb. 20, 1876. Bred by Albert Carter, Esq., Point du Lute, Westmoreland County, N. B. The property of the Londonderry Agricultural Society. Sire Clockmohr, 34 N. B. Dam Bessie Bell, 34 N. B.

389.—SACKVILLE, 106 N. B. Red and white. Feb. 20, 1875. Bred by Harmon Humphrey, Esq., Sackville, N. B. The property of the Londonderry Agricultural Society, N. S. Sire, Baron Clayton, 179. Dam, Duchess 2nd, 178

390.—CHERRY DUKE, 1519 Ca. Red and white. May 20, 1877. Bred by Mr. M. J. Corkery, Thornhill, Co. York, Ont. The property of Robert Putnam, Esq., Fort Belcher, N. S. Sire, Deputy Sheriff, 329 Ca. Reg. Dam, Cherry Duchess by Cherry Duke 2874 Ca. G. d. Carlotta by Agate's Airdrie 5354 Am. Calypso by Coronet 3783 Am.

391.—MONISCO.—Farmers' Agricultural Society, Cornwallis.

392.—LORD WINDSOR.—Shubenacadie Agricultural Society.

393.—FAVOURITE.—Union Agricultural Society, Cornwallis.

397.—LORD OF LORNE.—Roan, red and white. Sep. 19, 1878. Prof. Lawson, Lucyfield Farm, Halifax. Sire St. Nicholas, 266. Dam, White Rose of Lucyfield, 128, by Capt. Tregunter, 28136 Eng.

398.—DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—Roan, red and white. Sep. 25, 1878. Prof. Lawson, Lucyfield Farm, Halifax. Sire, St. Nicholas, 266. Dam, Polly Vaughan by Seventeenth Duke of Oxford, 25994 Eng.

399.—MORNING STAR.—Light roan. October 10, 1878. Isaac Chipman, Esq., Cornwallis. Sire, Bretwalda, 143. Dam, Mayflower by Sir Roger Tichbourne, 240. Lucy by Lobo Lad, 8. Rose by Sir William, 12.

SHORT HORN COWS AND HEIFERS.

394.—ROSE OF DELHI.—C. F. Eaton, Esq., Cornwallis.

395.—ELIZA STEWART.—J. B. Fraser, Esq., Shubenacadie.

396.—DUCHESS 4TH.—White. June 12, 1878. Henry Longworth, Esq., of Glynwood, P. E. I. Sire Nonpareil, 310. Dam Duchess 1st, 272.

400.—PRINCESS LOUISE.—Roan, red and white. December 2, 1878. Prof. Lawson, Lucyfield Farm, Halifax. Sire St. Nicholas, 266. Dam, Princess Dolly Gwynne, 259, by Gwynne of the Forest.

g. d. Polly Vaughan, of Roso Gwynno 4th, of Roso Gwynno 2nd, of Roso Gwynno by General Jackson, of Rosobud, of Cowslip, of Tom Gwynne, &c.

In cases where pedigrees have already appeared at length in the *Journal*, in Catalogues or advertisements, the particulars are not repeated here.

SHORT HORNS.

REFERENCE NUMBERS.

387.—Bull Clockmohr, 34, N. B.

388.—Cow Bessie Bell, 34, N. B.

THE Barrington Passage Agricultural Society, of Shelburne County, is indebted to the authorities of the Dead Letter Office at Ottawa, for preventing forfeiture of the Society's grant for 1878. The Society's Schedule and Reports had been committed to the Post Office at Halifax without postage stamps, and were forthwith sent to Ottawa. The Post Office authorities there, instead of holding an inquest over the Dead Letter, tying it with red tape, putting it in a pigeon-hole, and writing a foolscap letter in an official envelope to Halifax, for a post stamp to be sent for its relief, (as has been the custom hitherto), promptly returned it to its proper address at Halifax, thus saving trouble to themselves and all concerned. Thanks.

C. P. BLANCHARD, Esq., of Hillside Farm, Truro, writes that he considers the bull calf "Beaconsfield," sold to Allen C. Otty, Esq., of Nauwigewauk, N. B., one of the finest he has yet raised from "Bismarck," and he has no doubt (going into a country where they know what an Ayrshire is) that he will prove himself not unworthy of his sire.

This makes the eighteenth thoroughbred animal sold within the year by Mr. Blanchard, and he has yet to hear of one that has not given good satisfaction.

THE January number of *The North American Review* contains the following articles:—

"The Fishery Award," by Senator George F. Edmunds; "Unpublished Fragments of the 'Little' Period," by Thomas Moore; "Cities as Units in our Polity," by William R. Martin; "The Preservation of Forests," by Felix L. Oswald; "The 'Solid South,'" by Henry Watterson; "The Pronunciation of the Latin Language," by W. W. Story; "Substance and Shadow in Finance," by George S. Boutwell; "The Cruise of the Florence," by Capt. Henry W. Howgate; and "Recent Fiction," by Richard Grant White.

After sixty-three years' existence as a quarterly and bi-monthly, the Review

with this number commences life anew by becoming a monthly. This change will produce a much greater degree of timeliness in the treatment of topics, and will add largely to the amount of matter presented in a year. The managers state that they have secured as contributors for the coming year the most eminent statesmen, scholars, *litterateurs*, and men of science on both sides of the Atlantic. The subscription price remains at \$5.00, and the price per copy is 50 cents.

Published at 551 Broadway, New York, and supplied by booksellers and newsdealers generally.

GOOD POINTS OF AYRSHIRES.

MR. McADAM, of Rome, New York—perhaps one of the best living judges of an Ayrshire cow—says that "the principle points are her udder and teats. The udder must reach well forward, and be firmly attached to the body, neither coming out behind nor hanging loosely down; the quarters alike in size; and the teats set on equally and widely apart, neat and not very large, cut square at the tip like a cork—not blown or hanging together like a bunch of parsnips under a loose flabby bag, as the Short-horns often have. A beautiful udder is the *sine qua non* of the Ayrshire cow."

Our opinion in regard to milking qualities is that if the eye be full and lively, the skin thin, soft and mellow, the fore quarters light, with the shoulder top thin, the hind quarters broad, and the hook and calving bones high, though not presenting a pleasing contour, the milk veins well developed, running zigzag, and ending in a large opening, or if a branch vein with a second opening be found in addition, the better—the purchaser will not, in nine cases out of ten, regret his bargain. It must, however, be borne in mind that exceptional animals milk well in any shape; but the above hints will form a general guide. It may be well also to point out some of the defects which have tended to restrict the increasing numbers of this breed. The small size is an objection, but, on a proper comparison, as made by Robert McAdam, it is found that nine Short-horns will eat as much as ten Ayrshires, and with equal numbers will give a fifth less milk. A feasible enough objection is the relatively poor result obtained from the worn out carcass; but this disadvantage is more than compensated for in her other good qualities. Small teats, too, are an objection, more especially where the milking is done by men, and breeders would do well to give attention to this particular. Another defect likely descending hereditarily from the native bred of cattle, is the want of docility and evenness of temper, which in a greater degree characterizes other breeds; but

here too in the province of the breeder may at least a partial remedy be found.

A good Ayrshire cow will give 520 gallons of milk, 480 pounds of cheese, 250 pounds of butter per annum. She herself weighs about 850 pounds, and many instances are known where the annual milk product weighed six times the cow which gave it. Prof. Arnold quotes one which, weighing 1,080 pounds, gave 6,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk annually, that of 1874 being 8,271 pounds. The milk of the Ayrshire, when tested with the microscope, is found well stocked with nitrogenous matter, and the butter globules are numerous but very unequal in size. This is, no doubt, prejudicial to the Ayrshire in butter comparisons, for the butter is not all got except by skilful churning. A pound of butter is usually obtained from 25 pounds or 2½ gallons of milk; but on rich pasture, or when well fed the quantity required will be reduced by a fifth.

—*N. Brit. Agriculturist.*

ASSIMILATION OF FOOD.

At the St. Lawrence Dairymen's Association General Curtis made the point in favor of the Short-horn cow, that she was such a perfect digester of food that she did not eat as much in proportion to size and yield of milk, as the Ayrshire or Jersey. Mr. Rutherford believed this opinion to be quite a mistaken one, and that the Jersey consumed less food proportionally to size and yield of milk, than the best milking Short-horn. Professor Arnold was inclined to think General Curtis' opinion correct. In corroboration of the latter opinion, Mr. E. W. Stewart related two experiments of his own. One was with two merino sheep, together weighing 200 pounds, fed in comparison with a Cotswold sheep weighing a little over 200 pounds. These sheep were fed in separate pens, for thirty days, upon corn and hay. The two merinos ate 5 pounds and 2 quarts of corn per day, while the Cotswold ate only 4 pounds of hay and three pints of corn; and the Cotswold gained a fraction of a pound the most, while eating 25 per cent. less. He also tried a similar experiment with three small common cows, weighing 800 pounds each, and two large cows 1,200 pounds each; so that the weight of each lot was equal. The experiment was made in winter, all the cows being dry. They were all fed on mixed clover and timothy hay, cut five-eighths of an inch long, with 2 quarts of bran mixed with each bushel of cut hay. The food was weighed as given to each lot, and supplied *ad libitum*. During 30 days the three small cows ate on the average, 70 pounds per day, and the large cows 60 pounds per day. At the end of the experiment the three small cows had gained 65 pounds

and the two large cows 62 pounds. Here was a difference in food in favor of the large animal of 16.6 per cent. The cows were all apparently in the same condition at the beginning. It is the general opinion that animals eat in proportion to weight; but this will not apply to cases where the difference in weight is very large. In the case of the two merino sheep that weighed the same as one Cotswold, there is the heat of two systems to be kept up instead of one. The respiratory food is not in proportion to size of animal, as the lungs of the two small sheep, were, combined, larger than the lungs of one large sheep, and would take more food to keep up animal heat. The outside surface of the bodies of two small animals having only the weight of one large animal is much greater, and the radiation of heat from this larger surface will be proportionally greater, and require so much additional food. This appears to be a rational explanation of the facts of these two experiments, and which have been observed, in a general way, by many feeders.—*Toronto Globe.*

RURAL TOPICS.—COST OF GROWING POTATOES.

In speaking of producing a crop, the right word to use is "growing," or "to grow," and not to *raise*, as is generally said, yet "to raise" is not absolutely an improper term, as it is applied to growing crops, but only less proper than "to grow." Let us now see what it generally costs to grow (or to *raise*, if you prefer that word) a crop of potatoes on good fertile land, such as will produce from 100 to 200 bushels to the acre. I will adduce my testimony, and my first witness is a writer in the *Country Gentleman*, who says: "The work should be done mostly by labor-saving implements. The land, to be in good condition, must be free from seeds of weeds, so as to require no hand-hoeing, but to admit of frequent horse cultivation; and it should be deep and friable enough to facilitate easy planting and easy digging. It must of course be well underdrained, either naturally or artificially, especially it inclining to clay; and it should be deep enough to hold moisture in time of drouth. A case was met with a few years ago, showing the value of a deep soil, where a row of potatoes was planted on a covered drain, and the season being dry, it yielded nearly double the amount from parallel rows; the mellowed subsoil in digging the drain making all this difference."

PLANTING, ETC.

There are some potato planters that cut and drop the seed and cover it at one operation; but they are more or less defective, and I think that farmers had

better cut the seed by hand, as is generally customary, and also drop it by hand. The seed may be cut on a rainy day, and a man and two boys (or girls if you please, will drop and cover an acre a day, the drills three feet apart, and the seed from twelve to fifteen inches apart in the drills. The covering to be done with a one-horse plow, about six inches deep when the ground is leveled. This should be done when the potatoes are beginning to appear where the ridges made in covering are evened down—about twenty days after planting. It may be done with a smoothing harrow, with short teeth, without any injury to the potatoes; or turn a common harrow over with the teeth up, and load it with one or two large stones, and then harrow across the rows, and the work will be well done, the land made smooth, all weeds destroyed, and the potatoes just coming up. The entire after cultivation should generally be done with a horse, first perhaps with a cultivator, if the ground is hard, or very weedy, to be followed at the proper time with a horse hoe, and hilling the potatoes just enough to cover the weeds among them; and the digging should be done with a potato digger or a plow. The writer quoted above says: "On light soils, the digging may be performed by any of the cheaper diggers, which are made with prongs projecting in the rear of the plow; the soil being friable, the tubers are thrown to the surface. On heavy or adhesive soils, none of these implements work well, and we use a common plow, running just deep enough to invert the potatoes, picking up all thus brought in sight, and bringing the rest to the surface with a common harrow. By a little practice, this mode makes clean gathering, not half a bushel per acre remaining in the soil. Two men usually harvest sixty bushels a day."

THE COST PER ACRE.

It is not possible to give any detailed cost of growing an acre of potatoes that will apply to all cases, as it costs more in some soils than in others; and some farmers have better implements than others; but the following estimate is not far from being correct in most cases:—

Plowing one acre of land	\$2 00
Harrowing and furrowing	1 00
Planting and covering	2 00
Cultivating three times	2 00
Applying Paris green twice	3 00
Digging and drawing in	5 00
	\$15 00

To this should be added one-half the value of any manure applied to the land, as half of its virtues may be charged to succeeding crops; and if you please, you may add interest on the value of the land. I am sure that any farmer may do all the work for an acre of potatoes, as above stated, for \$15; and, in some cases, the

potatoes will not cost over fifteen cents a bushel, while the average will not, even when a good dressing of manure is applied, be over twenty-five cents per bushel. In some places, as at the west, where they grow from 300 to 400 bushels per acre, the cost is not over five cents per bushel.

VARIETIES TO PLANT, MANURE, ETC.

I think that the best variety now grown is the Snowflake. It is a variety that matures in September in New Jersey—being neither early nor late. Then there is the Early Rose, Late Rose, Peerless, Blownell's Beauty, and Compton's Surprise,—all very fine.

In regard to fertilisers, stable dung is good enough, but when commercial fertilizers are used, potash should predominate. A dealer in such fertilizers, who undoubtedly has done his best to ascertain what formula produces the best crops, gives the following for one acre:

Ground Bone, 250 lb.....	\$ 5 00
Oil Vitriol, 100 lb.....	2 00
Muriate of Potash, 275 lb.....	6 37
Sulphate of Ammonia, 200 lb.....	11 00
Sulphate of Soda, 100 lb.....	2 50
Land Plaster, 100 lb.....	1 00
	\$27 87

Here the actual potash (137½ lbs.) is the largest constituent in pounds but not in cost. Another dealer gives the following formula for 1,000 lbs:

Sulphate of Ammonia, 180 lb.....	\$ 9 00
Superphosphate, 550 lb.....	11 00
Muriate of Potash, 270 lb.....	6 37

Probably the second formula is designed for an acre of land, but both are enough for two acres each, and I give these formulas only to show what commercial fertilizers are recommended for potatoes, which is of interest to farmers if they ever expect to buy any.—*Colonial Farmer.*

ECHO FARM.

We have this week paid our annual visit to Echo Farm, and find everything in as perfect order as ever, apparently no relaxing of the stringent and admirable rules which govern that establishment. The cattle are in splendid condition, and neatness prevails everywhere. Mr. Starr has disposed of nearly all of his grade animals, and hopes soon to part with the few that remain, as it is his determination to have none but such as are full-blooded and registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Book. His famous bull, "Litchfield," looks as well to-day as when he was awarded the Centennial Special Prize at Philadelphia. His new two-year-old bull, "John Rex," has won first honors at every fair at which he has been exhibited, and we do not wonder that a Hartford paper spoke of him as the most perfect animal of his kind ever exhibited.

It is needless for us to sound the praises of the Echo Farm Herd, for it has spoken for itself, having this fall taken the following First Prizes, viz:—

AT THE CONNECTICUT STATE FAIR AT HARTFORD.—The only two Sweepstake prizes. The Herd Prizes, and four other First Prizes.

AT TORRINGTON FAIR.—Nine First Prizes, being all that were offered.

AT WATERTOWN FAIR.—Eight First Prizes being all that were offered.

AT DANBURY FAIR.—Nine First Prizes, being all but one that were offered.

It also carried off numerous Second Prizes at the above fairs.

Mr. Starr is frequently receiving highly satisfactory letters from those who have purchased some of his stock. From one of those letters from Wisconsin, we extract the following:—"One of the cows I had of you will probably beat any you now have, She is giving forty to forty-two pounds of milk every twenty-four hours, of the richest kind; and is making two and a half pounds of butter a day. One other is nearly her equal. They scoop the premiums at all fairs. 'Scotia,' (a son of Litchfield) is doing finely."

Another purchaser, who owns "Controller," (also a son of Litchfield), reports that he headed the herd which won the Gold Medal (First Prize) at the last New York State Fair, where he likewise won the First Prize for best bull of his age.

The illustrated article upon this farm, in Harper's Magazine has already brought many persons from distant parts to see it.

Several gentlemen belonging to the Chinese Embassy visited the farm last Friday, and to use their own expression, "were hugely delighted" with all they saw. The farming implements were new to them, and attracted much attention. A mowing machine was put in motion in an adjacent field, that the working of it might be better understood. A thrasher and cleaner, also a Foust's hay loader were minutely inspected and explained, as were also the horse power machines, &c.

To the astonishment and delight of all present, Mr. Starr stated that he had just received an order through his New York agents, for forty prints (twenty pounds) of butter to be sent at once by express to China. It was a remarkable coincidence that this order should have arrived just at that time, and that so many members of the Embassy should be present to see the churning of the first fresh butter ever sent by express from this part of the world (and perhaps from any other quarter of the globe) to China.

Another coincidence was that the same train which brought the Chinese gentlemen from Hartford, also brought two other gentlemen who had unexpectedly come to see Echo Farm, one of whom is

an extensive stock breeder from California, thus forming as it were a link connecting New England and China.—*Litchfield Enquirer.*

KATY O'CONNOR'S LAMENT.

[EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN: T. L. H. says he "believes a Short-horn cross will improve anything." Such a cross as crossing the Channel to Ireland Katy O'Connor did not believe in; and if Katy is unjust to the great S. H., remember her great provocation!

The following Lament was repeated from memory by a friend, who could not recollect where he had seen or heard it. This phonographic version is, therefore, probably full of errors; but even thus it is too good to be lost. *Dhrimindhoo* is the Irish for "beautiful cow," or "beautiful little cow."—T. J. H.]

I had a cow, me Dhrimindhoo!
Whin Pat and I came first together;
And I may say that for a day
She scarce was iver off the tither.
Och! wirra-sthrew! me Dhrimindhoo!
Yure glossy coat all did admire;
Me shoining stoe, yure like, I know,
Will never stand in shed or byre.

But just upon last Hallowmas,
Me Pat arose one frosty morn;
And—wirra-sthrew!—me Dhrimindhoo
He sould—and bought a great Short-horn.
And whin the Short-horn, calved, in May,
Of corn and cake she got a skin-full;
But may I niver sin if she
Gave at a milking half a tin-full!

Och! wirra-sthrew! me Dhrimindhoo!
Yez niver tasted cake nor corn:
On wisp of hay, thraa toimes a day,
Yez gave a can-full iver morn!
And as I journey on me way,
I fale me chakes with hot shame burning,
Whin neighbors say to me each day,
"Arrah! Katy, is there no more churning?"

Oh! wirra-sthrew! me Dhrimindhoo!
It chokes me so I cannot utter;
On wisp of hay, thraa toimes a day,
'Twas yez that gave galore of butther!
Me curse upon thim ivermore,
And may their grief be great as moine is,
Who first brought o'er, to Erin's shore,
Thim Short-horn cows and Cochlin Chinies.
—Country Gentleman, May, 1868.

An interesting fact in the life of the late Mr. Thomas Belt is the alleged discovery of which a short account was given by a correspondent of the *Times* in a letter entitled "Colorado: its Scenery and Soil," which appeared on the 25 of last month. It is there said that Mr. Belt had taken a human skull, in good preservation, out of a cutting on the Colorado Central Railway, in a formation belonging to the glacial era. It was Mr. Belt's intention to submit this relic to the trained and critical scrutiny of Prof. Marsh in the United States, and of Prof. Huxley in this country. We fear that his untimely death prevented him from fulfilling his purpose. We hope, however, that the skull is now in safe

custody, and that his friends will take care to submit it for examination, along with the particulars of its discovery, to those persons who are competent to pass an opinion upon its scientific value.—*Athenæum.*

THE NEW INDUSTRY—ONE WORD MORE.

We chronicled some time ago the successful starting of the works of the Maine Beet Sugar Company at Portland. Beets enough have been received by the Company this season to occupy the factory ten or fifteen days, working from seventy to one hundred tons a day. Had sufficient beets been grown to have kept the factory at work one hundred days instead of fifteen—it would have been a positive success. It is a success even now up to this one point; the machinery necessary for making beet sugar has been fitted up by the Company at a cost of some \$15,000; they have demonstrated that sugar can be made from beets grown in Maine.

The enterprise started last spring under many disadvantages. Late planting of the beets was one of the chief of these, and late planting, too, on land prepared in the spring, or imperfectly prepared the fall previous. The soil on which sugar beets are to be planted should be thoroughly prepared in the fall, so that the only thing to be done to it in the spring is a light surface cultivation. Then plant the seed very early—it may be planted, indeed, before thorough culture of the soil could be possible on account of frost. Some recent figures which relate to the proportions of this industry in Germany, derived from the last issued report of the Government Sugar Inspectors, are interesting. These show that in Europe in 1877, there were 1618 beet sugar houses, making raw sugar, 265 sugar refineries—of which France had 552 of the former and 49 of the latter; Austria 245 sugar houses and 5 refineries; Germany 339 houses and 78 refineries; Belgium 151 houses and 37 refineries; Holland 32 houses and 15 refineries, and Prussia 267 houses and 10 refineries. In 1840, when the beet sugar industry was inaugurated in Germany there were 145 sugar houses in operation, which consumed 482,973,400 lbs. of beets, or an average per factory of 3,330,000 lbs.; the yield of sugar was 28,410,200 lbs., or an average per factory of 195,900 lbs., and it required 17 lbs. of beets to produce one of sugar. In 1876-7 there were in the same territory, 332 sugar houses, consuming 8,322,568,300 lbs. of beets, an average per factory of 25,068,000 lbs.; yielding a total of 715,096,400 lbs. of sugar, or an average of 2,156,900 each, and it required but 11½ lbs. of beets to

make one of sugar. So far as the beet sugar industry is concerned in this State, its success, as we have before said, depends only on the growing of the beets. This is all. The results of the present year, under the most unfavorable circumstances, show that farmers can realize from \$80 to \$120 per acre, cash, for the crop, or more than the average obtained from corn grown for canning purposes. One matter that has not yet come into our discussion of this subject is that of the disposition of the pulp. This is a most valuable feeding stuff for cows, horses, hogs or sheep—more valuable, in fact, than the beets themselves, because cut, ready to be fed with hay or straw in the form of chopped feed, it has parted with most of its water, and the same weight is four times richer in nitrogenous matter than the beets themselves. What our farmers need is this pulp for feeding to their farm animals. Should farmers in our State be willing to grow beets another season sufficient to warrant the expenditure, the Company will at once proceed to build six or eight sugar houses for producing raw sugar from the beets, in various parts of Maine, so that farmers can be within easy reach of transportation to a factory, and can also haul back to their farms the pulp made from the evaporation of the beets into crude sugar. The raw sugar can then be transported to the refinery of the Company in Portland to be manufactured into the standard article—*Maine Farmer.*

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN DURHAM STOCK FOR SALE.

ONE imported Bull, nearly 4 years old, \$200.
One two year old Bull.
One one year old Bull.
One Bull Calf.
One Cow, eight years old, and her calf, \$125.
Applications for any of the above, may be sent under cover to PROF. LAWSON, Secretary Agricultural Board, Halifax, N. S. jan1

HILLSIDE STOCK FARM. AYRSHIRES.

THE subscriber offers for sale two superior young Ayrshire Bulls, one year old, the get of "Blismarck." They are good size and handsome.

C. P. BLANCHARD,
Hillside Farm,
Truro, N. S.

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PARTRIDGE COCHINS AND LIGHT BRAHMAS,

Bred from birds that have won First Prizes wherever shown.

If applied for at once, will be sold cheap, as my poultry houses are filled to their utmost capacity.

22 Fowls boxed and delivered at Railway Station, Halifax.

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jan1

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The Second Term will commence on Wednesday, 8th January, when classes will be opened in Agriculture, Industrial Chemistry, Physics, Engineering, Mining and Assaying, Mechanical Drawing and Painting, Architecture, Natural History, Geology, Mathematics, English, French, German and Spanish.

There are special classes for ladies. For further information apply to PROFESSOR HONEYMAN, D.O.L., Provincial Museum, Halifax, who will receive fees and issue tickets. jan 4

LUCYFIELD STOCK FARM.

Short Horn Durham Cattle,

AYRSHIRES,

ELLESMERE PIGS,

Buff Cochins Fowls, Aylesbury and Pekin Ducks.

SURPLUS STOCK FOR SALE.

AT present there are for sale two of the finest Short-Horn Durham Bulls ever imported into the Province; two Bull Calves from "St. Nicholas," (the prize yearling Bull at Truro, sold for \$500); also, a splendid Ellesmere Boar and a Sow, both of which took first prizes at Kentville and Truro; and some young Ayrshire Stock.

Prices moderate; terms easy; common Stock taken in exchange.

Apply to PROFESSOR LAWSON, Halifax, or at Lucyfield Farm, within 2 miles of Beaver Bank Station, and 4½ miles from Bedford. decl

ELLESMERE BOARS FOR SALE.

FOUR Thorough-bred Ellesmere Boars, raised from Stock imported from England. They are five months old, and will be sold together or singly, for \$20 each. Societies requiring Boars should apply at once. COLONEL LAURIE, Oakfield, Co. Halifax, } Oakfield. }
October 27th, 1878. } nov1

W. E. STARRATT,
MAPLE GROVE,
Paradise, Annapolis County.

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