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JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

PUBLISHED UNDER DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

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The Field and Farm Yard.

LUCERNE—WHAT IT IS, AND HOW AND WHERE IT MAY BE RAISED.

In addition to horses and sheep there was sent out in the *St. Lawrence*, by the Hon. W. A. HENRY, some LUCERNE.—We are asked what kind of an animal that may be, and we shall endeavor to answer the question. Lucerne is an old friend that we have not seen since we saw it in England.

Lucerne is a forage plant of which horses are very fond, and which is found to be very suitable and very beneficial for them; its cultivation is of unknown antiquity in Italy, Spain, and the south of France; it is also cultivated in England, in Persia and elsewhere in Asia, in Peru and other parts of South America, and in the United States. In Canada its cultivation has not become common. It is a perennial plant with a thick branching root, which penetrates very deeply into the sub-soil, and upright branched stems three feet in height, with compound leaves and racemes of purplish flowers, not much unlike those of red clover. Sheep do not like it, or at most eat only the tips of young leafy shoots.

The following extract from Lawson's *Agriculturist's Manual*, will indicate the soils and situations for which this crop is best adapted:—

"In Britain a great deal has been said

in its favor as an early plant for yielding fodder before the red clover, and its cultivation has often been attempted, and attended with various degrees of success. The climate of Scotland has been considered by some as too cold for the growth of lucerne, but the numerous failures which have taken place may be more justly attributed to an improper choice of soil than to any other cause. The soils which appear most congenial to it are those of a very light sandy or dry nature, in which it is found to thrive well, altho' exposed to the direct influence of the sea breeze, and to be fit for cutting at least a fortnight earlier than common rye grass and red clover. Provided, however, the sub-soil be always dry, and particularly if it be of a calcareous nature, it is not indispensable that the surface soil be very sandy, as lucerne, in such cases is found to grow freely on medium black loams; but lands which have a damp sub-soil, or are of a tenacious nature and damp in winter, are totally unfit for growing it, even although they may be, in the general acceptance of the term, very good soils.

Various modes of culture have been employed in the case of lucerne, as sowing it broadcast or drilled, either with or without a corn crop; but that which is decidedly best is to sow it in drills (about eight or ten inches distant) without any other crop whatever, and keeping it quite free from weeds by hoeing and hand-cleaning during the summer; also, thinning out such parts as may be too thick, so that the plants left may stand at the

distance of three inches or thereabouts separate.

If proper attention be paid to the young plants, they will yield a considerable crop the succeeding season, but it is the third season after sowing, at least, before they arrive at full maturity; and afterwards they will continue to produce good crops for eight years, and even more, provided they receive a good top-dressing occasionally in winter, and be kept free from couch grass and other perennial weeds. The quantity of seed generally allowed per acre is about 15 lb. when drilled, and 20 lb. when sown broadcast."

The scientific name of lucerne is *Medicago sativa*. It belongs to the natural order *Leguminosae*.

REPORTS OF EXPERIMENTS WITH THE GOODRICH SEEDLING POTATOES.

It will be recollected that in the first annual report of the present Board of Agriculture, attention was called to the potato disease, and to some of the means of lessening its effects. A detail was given of the attempts of the late Rev. Chauncey E. Goodrich to raise varieties from various wild sorts which he had obtained from the native country of the potato.—Although Mr. Goodrich's original anticipations of originating from the wild plant a race that would completely resist the effects of disease, were not fully realized, yet he succeeded in raising several va-

rieties (carefully selected from 15,000 seedlings) which were highly spoken of as hardy, of superior quality, and capable of resisting the disease better than any sorts in cultivation. The Board, therefore, obtained from Mr. Goodrich's family a selection of ten of the best varieties. The potatoes were distributed among twenty gentlemen throughout the province, and we have now the satisfaction of furnishing the reports of the experiments:—

From Joel Densmore, Esq

CUZCO AND GARNET CHILI.

Novel, Oct. 17, 1865.

The following is a report of the return of the Goodrich Seedlings you sent to me to propagate this season. The 6 lb. of Cuzco Seedlings gave 275 lb. of potatoes, 45 lbs. of which were affected. The Garnet Chili gave 240 lb., two potatoes of which were affected from the same quantity of seed. They were planted the 6th of June and dug the 8th of August. The tops of the Cuzco were apparently universally blighted. The Garnet Chili appeared to remain green till they were killed by the frost. Some of the tubers were much larger and others much smaller than the Seedlings were, this is generally thought to be the effect of too much manure. There were four tubers of each kind boiled, they appeared quite dry and pleasant to the taste.

From Henry Pryor, Esq., D.C.L., M.P.P.

GOODRICH CALICO AND GLEESON KIDNEY.

Halifax, Oct. 19, 1865.

Sir,—In compliance with your request contained in your letter to me of the 1st May last, as to the cultivation of the Goodrich Calico and Gleeson Kidney potatoes, which were so kindly presented by the Board of Agriculture, I now give you the details:—

On the 22nd May I planted a half-peck of the Goodrich in new ground, slightly manured with compost of bone and cow manure well mixed with virgin earth, in drills thirty-two inches apart, each cutting thirteen inches distant, and separate from other potatoes. Yield:—two bushels, which were dug on the 13th of this month.

On the 26th of May I planted the Gleeson Kidneys in new ground, never before cultivated, with the compost above mentioned, only using a small quantity, in drills thirty-five inches apart, each cutting thirteen inches distant, separate from all other potatoes, surrounded by Swedish turnips. Yield:—two bushels and one peck. Those received an extra prize at the Horticultural Exhibition held yesterday at the rink.

About the 20th of August I observed the blight on the potato stalks, but I am happy to say that there was not the slight-

est appearance of disease in the potatoes when dug. The grasshoppers, by hundreds, attacked the potatoes and left nothing but the stalks; they may have imbibed the poison and saved the roots.

From John Morrison, Esq., Secretary of the St. Ann's Agricultural Society.

GOODRICH CALICO AND GLEESON KIDNEY.

South Gut, St. Ann's,
Oct. 13, 1865.

Respecting the specimens of potatoes distributed by the Central Board of Agriculture in the spring, our society received fourteen potatoes of the Goodrich Calicoes and fourteen of the Gleesons. They were given to four of the members for planting them,—seven potatoes to each. The season for planting being far advanced, and the number of the *Journal* containing instructions not received, it was considered advisable to plant them at once. Consequently they were planted pretty much in the general way. The blight did little or no injury to either kind. I planted seven of the Gleeson myself. I put them in strong sod land, without manure, and without being ploughed. The experiment proved far above what I anticipated, the seven potatoes yielded a good full bushel, and not as much as one rotten one to be seen in the lot.

I planted them in the following way: placing the seeds upon the turf, and then digging up the sods with a hoe and placing them round the seeds, taking care that no heavy sods cover the seeds, but covering it with broken up turf and loose earth. They sprouted rapidly and ran largely to top, inclining to lodge. I believe the above to be a superior way of planting any kind of potatoes, as the grass and turf placed around the seed heat, and thus keep the seed warm during the cold bleak days of May. But it requires a strong man with a good hoe.

Mr. John McKay planted seven of the Goodrich Calicoes, in sod land also, and raised about a bushel. No sign of rot.

J. Robertson, Esq., got seven of the Gleesons. They weighed nearly 2 lbs., and yielded 56 lbs.

Mr. D. Fraser had the other seven of the Goodrichs. I did not hear from him.

From H. A. N. Kaulback, Esq., M.P.P.,
Lunenburg.

HARRISON AND NO. 380.

The two varieties of Goodrich Seedlings sent me came too late for our season. However, the late kind, which resembles very much the Jackson Whites in stalk and bulb, entirely escaped the rot, and averaged about fifteen from one. The early kind did not entirely escape the blight, and yielded only about ten from one.

From Hon. John McKinnon, M.E.C.

COPPERMINE AND PINK EYED RUSTYCOAT.

Antigonish, Oct. 10, 1865.

In accordance with a notice in the last *Journal of Agriculture* for Nova Scotia, that a report of the seeds obtained by members of the Board should be in before the 15th of October, I give you my experience of the portion received.

The potato samples, called the Coppermine and Pink Eyed Rustycoat, I gave equal justice to, planted them in light dry soil, well manured with new stable manure. The Pink Eyed Rustycoats did very well, their tops remained free from blight until the frost took them, while all the rest of my potatoes of different seeds I had, were all destroyed for a long time, except the Jenny Lind, which always stands the blight, and not a sign of rot in the root; whilst the Coppermines took the blight as soon as any other of my potatoes, and I found several of them affected with the rot, their growth was indifferent, and their quality bad, whilst the growth of the others was good, and their quality excellent. The latter, in my opinion, are worthy of care, whilst the others are not so.

The other seeds (wheat, &c.) I cannot give an opinion of, as they were late sown and the season very dry, so they hardly came to proper maturity with me.

From Avar Longley, Esq., M. P. P., Chief
Commissioner of Railways.

GOODRICH SEEDLING POTATOES—COPPERMINE AND RUSTYCOAT.

About a peck of these potatoes were confided to my care last spring, and thinking the quantity too small for distribution, I had them planted on my own ground, with a view of distributing them when taken up in the fall. They were planted side by side, and were given fair treatment in every way.

The yield and quality were rather satisfactory, with the exception of mange or scurf, which, to some extent, covered the Coppermines, and from which the Rustycoats were not altogether free. I think, however, that this was more owing to some quality in the soil (ashes, probably) than to any inherent defect in the potatoes. The Rustycoats, I should say, would prove preferable for the table, and they also have slightly the advantage in yield, I think. The season having been exceedingly dry, and the yield of potatoes generally, being light, these potatoes can scarcely be considered sufficiently tested as yet, and I am of the opinion that they may become a valuable addition to the varieties heretofore grown, and are therefore worthy of further trial. These potatoes have been dug up, and there is about a bushel and a half of them, which will

be distributed to those wishing to try them. These potatoes were perfectly sound, and free from rot.

From Rev. Alexander Forrester, D.D., Principal of the Normal School.

REPORT ON ALL THE VARIETIES.

I beg to forward to you for the information of the Board of Agriculture, and all whom it may concern, the following report regarding the Goodrich Seedling Potatoes.

As stated in the Agricultural Journal, nine sorts of these potatoes were sent to me; five tubers of garnet chili, Goodrich's Seedling 241; Goodrich's Calico, Goodrich's Seedling, 380; Pink Eye Rusty Coat, Harrison, Gleeson, Coppermine, and four of Cuzco. The former were cut each into twenty sets and the latter into twelve, one of each sort being kept whole. They were all planted on the 15th of May in the best spot of ground in the Experimental Garden attached to the Normal School, in deep rich loam, thoroughly fertilized, at the distance of 2½ by 1½ feet, the whole potato being planted at each end. They were all above ground in three weeks, and looked remarkably healthy, the foliage being of deepest green. About the 15th of June, when the two nights of severe frost, so destructive to the vegetable kingdom, occurred, they were about six inches in height and were completely cut down to the ground. They started again with fresh vigor, and did not seem to have sustained any damage. The stalks grew with amazing rapidity, and were more than usually rampant and spreading, specially Goodrich's Calico.

On the 12th of August the blight seized upon Goodrich Seedling, 380, and in a few days it extended to the whole with the exception of Goodrich's Calico.

The potatoes were dug on the 29th of September, and yielded in measure and weight as follows:—

- 1. Garnet Chili 1 bush—58 lbs.
- 2. Goodrich Seedling, 241. } " —27 lbs.
- 3. Cuzco 1½ peck—21 lbs.
- 4. Goodrich's Calico 1 bush—27 lbs.
- 5. Goodrich Seedling, 380. } bush, ½ pk—37 lbs.
- 6. Pink Eye Rusty Coat. } bush, ¾ pk—41 lbs.
- 7. Harrison 1 bush—55 lbs.
- 8. Gleeson 1 bush—33 lbs.
- 9. Coppermine 1 peck—20 lbs.

The product of the whole on two rods of ground was five bushels, being at the rate of 400 bushels per acre.

One of each sort was cooked and tested by two individuals, and the following is the testimony of both as to quality, &c.—

- 1. This is a large round red potato, of surpassing quality, both in point of dryness and flavor,—a prolific bearer, yielding at the rate of 500 bushels to the acre.
- 2. Rather long, kidney-shaped, red potato, not large; middling quality, no seed balls.

3. Large, white, dry, and of good flavor; highly productive.

4. Beautiful and clean appearance, white, with splashes of red—not so large as some of the others, but very numerous—flesh white, when boiled rather waxy; likely to improve by keeping.

5. Large, white, soft and waxy—productive.

6. Round and large. rough, brownish skin, with a little pink round the eye—of superior quality for table—very prolific.

7. A large, white, potato, dry and of good flavor; exceedingly productive.—Forty-seven potatoes produced by one whole set.

8. Long white potato with slight pink eye and rough skin—flesh white; when cooked, solid, dry, and of good flavor—prolific.

9. Copper-coloured, not large, and watery.

From the preceding statement I deduce the following inferences:—

- 1st. That with the exception of one, they are all more than usually productive.
- 2nd. That as to quality two are inferior, three are fair and good, and four decidedly superior.

3rd. Six sorts are in every respect worthy of cultivation—all being evidently well adapted to this climate.

4th. All had the blight, and every sort with one exception had one or two diseased potatoes, thereby confirming the opinion I have all along entertained and advocated, viz: that the disease to which the potato has been subject since 1845, is not owing to any degeneracy from propagation by division of the varieties artificially cultivated; and that whilst it is perfectly right to raise new sorts from seed either of the cultivated or wild, this will furnish no guarantee against the future invasion of the disease.

In conclusion, I consider the Province is under deep obligations to the Board of Agriculture for their introduction of so many new excellent sorts of potatoes. I would recommend that the parties entrusted with their growth be requested to retain and grow them for another year, and then there will be abundance for distribution all over the Province.

From Hon. R. A. McHaffey, M.L.C., Windsor.

GOODRICH CALICO AND GLEESON.

The Goodrich Calico and Gleeson Potatoes received by me, produced a good crop, and showed no symptoms of disease.

From John Northup, Esq.

NO. 380 AND HARRISON.

No. 380 was slightly diseased. The Harrison was perfectly sound and the yield good.

From Hon. Alex. Macfarlane, M.E.C.

NO. 380 AND HARRISON.

No. 380 was slightly diseased. The Harrison entirely free from disease; the tubers large, well formed, and of superior quality.

From Professor Lawson, Lucyfield.

GOODRICH CALICO AND PINK-EYE RUSTY-COAT.

On 3rd June I planted two potatoes (cut into pieces) of each of the Goodrich Calico and Pink Eye Rusty-coat. About a peck of each has been obtained as a crop. They were grown on a hillside along with Round Pink Eyes, Pogies, and other common sorts, all of which were more or less affected with rot; but neither the Goodrich Calico nor Pink-Eye Rusty-Coat, showed any signs of disease, farther than a slight spotting of the leaves. The yield of both was very much greater than that of any of the other sorts grown in the same field. My impression is that these two sorts may be profitably grown in soils and situations where the potatoes at present in cultivation do not pay for the labor of raising.

REPORT ON SEEDS RECEIVED FROM THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Sydney, October 21st, 1865.

SIR,—I beg to report for the information of the Board, that the wheat has turned out a very fine sample; it was sown late in May and reaped the third week in September, is free from every disease, and will, I think, hereafter prove valuable.

The Peas—Canada—have been cultivated by me as a garden vegetable; they are tolerably prolific bearers; very inferior to the best English varieties; have been attacked with insects, are wormy and otherwise damaged, which may be in some degree attributable to the excessive moisture of the season and the too clayey loams of my farm.

The tender-pod peas are a decided improvement on the old stock and will prove a desideratum here, but neither the climate nor soil appear to me favorable for extensive pea culture.

The potatoes as already advised were divided into four equal proportions to ensure a fair trial in every variety of culture. My own in a rich clayey loam planted last week in May; six potatoes, coppermines, gave six hills of twenty-four eyes. Took the blight first week in September and were dug 1st week in October—yield a half bushel, about one-fourth diseased; the foliage up to the blight luxuriant, well flavored and balled. The six pink-eyed rusty-coats, planted in same soil at the same time, twelve hills—yield-

ed one bushel; took the blight later than the coppermines—free from disease—more luxuriant in the foliage—have scarcely any balls—are a valuable addition. I learn very similar results have attended the culture in other situations; but in dry soils where I planted with seaweed there is no disease.

I must apologise for my neglect in not before reporting, but my other engagements rendered this impossible.

H. DAVENPORT.

REPORT ON ITALIAN BARLEY.

H.A.N. Kaulback, Esq., M.P.P., has kindly furnished us with the following Report upon the Italian Barley grown by him from samples distributed by the Board of Agriculture:—The sitting of Court obliges me to defer some remarks which I purposed making for the coming number of your Journal. Must content myself by merely reporting that the Italian Barley sent me yielded over fifty fold. It was received about the middle of June—too late to give it a fair trial, and the soil was not what I should have desired, to both which reasons I attribute it not growing quite as tall as other kinds sown earlier, but it showed much vigor and thickness of stalk. It is six-rowed, and averages about forty-four pounds the bushel.

ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR OF THE WINDSOR AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Windsor, 12th October, 1865.

STR,—The Annual Cattle Show of the Windsor Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday, October 10th. The number of neat cattle on the ground was smaller than usual, on account of the scarcity of feed, the best fields being nearly as bare of grass as they would be in winter. From this cause many persons having good stock would not bring them in, not being satisfied with their condition. The show of oxen was not large, but several good pairs were on the ground. The show of cows was good, and included specimens of the most approved breeds now in the country—some of them very fine,—cows being the only stock the owner can afford to keep in condition by stall-feeding at this season of the year, the present value of milk making returns for the outlay. The young stock in yearling and two year old heifers was very promising, and rather more in number than could have been expected under the circumstances. The show of sheep was the best we have had both as to number and quality. There were some very fine rams and ewes, imported and native bred, and

the ram and ewe lambs were every way creditable to the parent stock. Several good boars and sows, of different breeds, were on the ground, which were much approved of. Some remarkably fine specimens of winter wheat were exhibited; also some good spring wheat. The samples of barley were the best ever exhibited here, and more than the usual competition. Oats were very good. There was a fine show of roots in Swedes, mangel wurtzel, carrots, parsnips and beets, some of which were very fine, but want of rain in the last of August and month of September, the time when these crops attain their best growth in favourable seasons, disappointed most parties in the size they expected to attain. The show, as a whole, afforded fair proof that the Agriculture of the district is rapidly improving, and that increasing attention is paid to stock-feeding, and the growth and cultivation of the crops; and that a strong desire for advancing in their occupation has taken place among the farming population.

SAM'L PALMER,
Sec'y Windsor Agricultural Society.

FORMATION OF AN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN QUEEN'S COUNTY

At a meeting held at Caledonia on the 30th ult., for the purpose of organizing a society for the encouragement of agriculture, John Douglas, Esq., Chairman, E. P. Freeman, Secretary. It was reported to the meeting that upwards of forty persons had subscribed to the declaration in Schedule A, as required by the Act for the Encouragement of Agriculture.

Resolved, therefore, that we proceed to organize a Society, when the following persons were chosen for officers:—Messrs. Milton Douglas, President. Charles Cushing, jr., Vice-President. Geo. Tremain, Treasurer. Edward P. Tremain, Secretary. Charles Allison, Esq., Messrs. David Delong, Richard Kempton, James Douglas, John Lucy, Directors.

That one week be allowed to receive additional subscribers, and as soon after as possible to forward the proceedings to the Board of Agriculture for their approval.

That, the funds arising from the subscription of members with the Legislative Grant, (if allowed) be expended in the purchase of Stock and Implements the present season.

That this Society be governed by the rules of the former Society until December next, at which meeting they be altered or amended if necessary to meet the requirements of the new Act.

[The Society has been authorized to purchase pure stock, but not implements.]

FORMATION OF THE AYLESFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A new Society has been formed in King's county: The Aylesford Agricultural Society. The following officers were chosen on 13th October, 1865:—

Archibald Walker, President. Alexander Jacques, Vice President. William Rhodes, Treasurer. John Foster, Secretary. Thos. Oathit, James Pierce, Geo. Foster, Jas. P. Roach, and Edw'd. Armstrong, Directors.

LIST OF PRIZES AWARDED AT THE NEWPORT AGRICULTURAL FAIR,

Held on 20th September, 1865.

PAT OXEN:

Prize 1st—John Allison	.....	\$2 00
" 2nd—John Allison	.....	1 75
" 3rd—John Chambers	.....	1 50
" 4th—John Chambers	.....	1 25

WORKING OXEN:

" 1st—Robert W. Allison	.....	2 25
" 2nd—Joseph Rathburn	.....	1 75
" 3rd—Joseph Chambers	.....	1 50
" 4th—William Allison	.....	1 25

COWS:

" 1st—Joseph Rathburn	.....	2 00
" 2nd—James Ross	.....	1 75
" 3rd—John Burko	.....	1 50
" 4th—John Burke	.....	1 25
" 5th—James W. Allison	.....	1 00
" 6th—Joseph Rathburn	.....	0 75

THREE YEAR OLD STEERS:

" 1st—Robert W. Allison	.....	1 50
" 2nd—William Allison	.....	1 25
" 3rd—Samuel Chambers	.....	1 00

TWO YEAR OLD STEERS:

" 1st—Jas. W. Allison	.....	1 50
" 2nd—William Allison	.....	1 25
" 3rd—Charles Cochran	.....	1 00

TWO YEAR OLD HEIFERS:

" 1st—Joseph Rathburn	.....	1 25
" 2nd—James Ross	.....	1 50
" 3rd—John W. Harvie	.....	0 75
" 4th—James Ross	.....	0 50

YEARLING HEIFERS:

" 1st—James Ross	.....	1 25
" 2nd—Alexander Miller	.....	1 00
" 3rd—John Chambers	0 75
" 4th—Samuel Chambers	0 50

YEARLING STEERS:

" 1st—Robert W. Allison	1 25
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STEER CALVES:

" 1st—William Allison	1 25
" 2nd—Robert Greene	1 00
" 3rd—Robert W. Allison	0 75
" 4th—James W. Allison	.....	0 50

HEIFER CALVES:

" 1st—William Allison	.....	1 00
" 2nd—Joseph Rathburn	.....	0 75

BEST BULL:

" 1st—John W. Harvie	1 50
" 2nd—Thomas J. Smith	1 00

BEST STALLION:

" 1st—Alexander Cochran	2 00
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BEST MARE AND COLT:

" 1st—Israel Sanford	2 00
" 2nd—Robert Greene	1 50

BEST MARE:

" 1st—John Chambers	2 00
" 2nd—William Allison	.....	1 50

BEST HAM:	
" 1st—John Wallace.....	2 00
" 2nd—Robert W. Allison.....	1 75
" 3rd—John Allison.....	1 50
BEST BWE:	
" 1st—John Chambers.....	1 50
" 2nd—James Ross.....	1 25
" 3rd—James Ross.....	1 00
" 4th—John Wallace.....	0 75
BEST HAM LAMB:	
" 1st—James Ross.....	1 50
" 2nd—John Wallace.....	1 25
" 3rd—James Ross.....	1 00
" 4th—Robert W. Allison.....	0 75
BEST BWE LAMB:	
" 1st—John Wallace.....	1 50
" 2nd—Robert W. Allison.....	1 25
" 3rd—William Knowles.....	1 00
" 4th—John Chambers.....	0 75
WINTER WHEAT:	
" 1st—John W. Harvie.....	1 00
" 2nd—Alexander Cochran.....	0 75
" 3rd—Samuel Chambers.....	0 50
SPRING WHEAT:	
" 1st—Jas. W. Allison.....	1 00
(only one sample)	
BARLEY:	
" 1st—John P. Miller.....	1 00
" 2nd—John Burke.....	0 75
" 3rd—Robert W. Allison.....	0 50
WHITE OATS:	
" 1st—Robert W. Allison.....	6 00
" 2nd—John W. Harvie.....	0 75
" 3rd—James Ross.....	0 50
BLACK OATS:	
" 1st—James Ross.....	1 00
(but one sample)	
INDIAN CORN:	
" 1st—John Wallace.....	1 00
" 2nd—Robert W. Allison.....	0 75
TIMOTHY SEED:	
" 1st—Robert W. Allison.....	1 00
" 2nd—John W. Harvie.....	0 75
" 3rd—Thos. J. Smith.....	0 50
BEST FIVE YARDS OF KERSY CLOTH:	
" 1st—Alex. Millar.....	2 00
" 2nd—John P. Miller.....	1 50
" 3rd—John Allison.....	1 00

We had our cattle show yesterday, to which quite a number of animals were brought for competition; the stock exhibited were we think equal if not superior to any we have seen either in this or the neighboring townships. We are clearly of the opinion that the encouragement given to agriculture, by the legislature, and the introduction of improved breeds have had a decidedly beneficial effect upon the stock, especially the sheep in this part of the country.

CHARLES COCHRAN.
Secretary.

FALL FEED.

The fall feed has been very scant, owing to the want of rain. Farmers are obliged to find hay to stock at least one month earlier than usual, so that the abundant hay crop will be consumed by the end of the coming spring. Butter for table use is hard to be got, and readily brings twenty-seven cents the pound.

H. A. N. K.

Lunenburg, 20, Oct., 1865.

NOVA SCOTIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

The Annual Autumn Exhibition of the Nova Scotia Horticultural Society was held at the Horticultural Gardens, Halifax, on 18th October. The skating rink was decorated with wreaths of evergreens and flowers, ornamental fruits and banners, in a very tasteful manner, and the tables of the spacious hall afforded ample accommodation for a good display of vegetables and fruit. Most of the prize apples were from Cornwallis; Joseph Kay, Esq., Richmond, carried off the first prize for Pears; Quinces, Miss Norris; Grapes, Mr Byrne; Peaches, Mr Rhind; Melons, Mr Letson. There were some very fine bunches of white Nice Grapes from the gardens of W.B. Hamilton, Esq., and Mr. Rhind.

The display of vegetables was good,—large Squashes, Pumpkins, Cucumbers, Cabbages, Savoy, Cauliflowers, Kohl Rabi, Broccoli, Parsnips, Carrots, Celery, Beets, &c. There were some fine lots of Mangold Wurzel, the prize for which was taken by John Northup, Esq., with the Orange Globe sort introduced by His Excellency General Doyle. Of potatoes, there were several fine samples, including the Goodrich Seedlings, recently imported by the Board of Agriculture; the prize was gained by Mr Wallace.

The following is the Prize List for cereals:—

CEREALS.	
WHEAT.—Best half bushel, \$8—J. Wallace; Second best half bushel, \$6—P. McNab.	
INDIAN CORN.—Best twelve heads, \$6—H. B. Webster; Second best twelve heads, \$4—L. Eaton; Best half bushel, \$4—J. Wallace.	
BARLEY.—Best half bushel, \$5—Mrs. Gaston; Second best half bushel, \$3—J. O. King.	
OATS.—White, best half bushel, \$5—R. W. Allison; Black, best half bushel, \$5—Mrs. Gaston.	
BUCKWHEAT.—Best half bushel, \$4—J. Byrne.	
RYE.—Best half bushel, \$1—E. Cross.	

The arrangement of the articles and decorations; were all the more creditable that they had been carried out in absence of the Superintendent by his son Mr T. Hutton, Junr.

THE BEDFORD PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Western Halifax Agricultural Society held a ploughing match on the Farm of Adam Reid, Esq., Bedford, on Monday 30th October. As this was the first ploughing match that had been held in the parish, the farmers had some hesitation in coming forward as competitors, but much interest was excited, and much good may be expected to result. The following is a list of the prizes:—

I. MEMBERS' PRIZES.	
1st Prize, (\$10)—Daniel Sullivan, near Wellington Brracks.	
2nd Prize, (\$6)—Joseph Hester, Old Windsor Road, Sackville.	
3rd Prize, (\$4)—James Hanson, Fort Needham.	

II. PRIZES OPEN TO ALL, WHETHER MEMBERS OR NOT.

1st Prize, (\$10)—Nathan Ellis, Old Windsor Road, Sackville.
2nd Prize, (\$1)—Palmer Fultz, New Windsor Road, Sackville.

During the day there was a large number of visitors on the field, including the Hon Chief Justice Young, Dr. Avery, W. C. Siver, Esq., S. S. B. Smith, Esq., J. H. Duvar, Esq., John Northup, Esq., W. Gossip, Esq., Alderman Jennings, Joseph Kaye, Esq., Prof. Lawson, Rev. J. S. Smith, H. T. Wright Esq., O'Brien, Esq., F. Webber, Esq., Charles Hester, Esq., T. Leahy, Esq., A. Downs, Esq., and many others from the city, as well as the principal inhabitants of the parish of Sackville, and several gentlemen of the Halifax press.

After the field operations were concluded, the members and their friends sat down to dinner in Mr. Fitzmaurice's Hotel,—the Hon. Chief Justice Young presiding, Dr. Avery, Croupier. The Judges, (Messrs. Northup, Hamilton and Mackenzie) gave in their report, and the prizes were presented by the Hon. the President, who delivered on the occasion an able and eloquent address. Whilst appreciating all industrial pursuits, the fisheries, mining, manufactures and commerce, he especially dwelt upon agriculture and education as essential for the well-being and advancement of our Province. The farmers had been honored to-day by the presence among them of a large number of gentlemen from the city, members of the bench and bar, civic dignitaries, public officers, and members of the learned professions, and he hoped they would be encouraged to make signal efforts in improved cultivation, and at the ploughing match of another year to present a much larger number of competitors. C. Hamilton, Esq., moved a voto of thanks to His Honor, which was seconded by Alderman Jennings, and carried by acclamation. Several hundred persons must have visited the field during the course of the day. Thirty-four sat down to dinner in the evening. Everything passed off in a manner highly agreeable and satisfactory to all who were present.

BRIDGETOWN EXHIBITION.

Granville, Oct. 16, 1865.

As you requested me to send you a short report of our exhibition, I herewith forward to you the following, but I am afraid it will be too late for your next paper, as I did not arrive here from Wolfville until Saturday night:—

The Bridgetown Agricultural Society held their annual exhibition of fruit, roots, dairy produce and domestic manufactures, on Saturday, 7th October,

As early as seven o'clock on the morning of the exhibition, members were observed making their way to the scene, with their waggons loaded with fruit, roots, firkins of butter, large cheeses, great rolls of cloth, large pumpkins, squashes, cabbages, &c., all anxious to obtain a first prize.

The show of fruit was equal to any we have ever had, and that of roots far surpassed anything of the kind we have ever seen. We consider the exhibition, taken as a whole, very creditable.

The following is a list of the names of the successful competitors:

ROOTS.—Best hf. doz. Belgium Carrots, Charles Whitman; 2nd do., Edmund Clark; best hf. doz. Orange Carrots, Charles Whitman; 2nd do., Charles Whitman; best hf. doz. Mangel Wurtzel, Stephen M. Troop; 2nd do., Charles Hoyt; best hf. doz. Savoy Cabbage, Charles Hoyt; best hf. doz. Drum-head Cabbage, Thomas Walker; 2nd do., Charles Hoyt; best table Squash, Dr. Bingay; 2nd do., Dr. Bingay; best hf. doz. Parsnips, Joseph Clark; 2nd do., Wanford Dodge; best hf. doz. table Beets, Joseph Clark; 2nd do., Wanford Dodge; best hf. doz. Swedish Turnips, James E. Fellows; 2nd do., Wanford Dodge; best hf. doz. Onions, Charles Hoyt; 2nd do., Joseph Clark; best and heaviest Pumpkin, George Willet; 2nd do., Wanford Dodge; Largest quantity Mangel Wurtzel Seed, William O. Foster; 2nd do., Thomas Chesley; largest quantity Turnip Seed, Wanford Dodge; 2nd do., Thomas G. Walker; largest quantity Blood Beet Seed, Wanford Dodge; largest quantity Carrot Seed, William O. Foster.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Best firkin Butter, Joseph Clark; 2nd do., Jacob Foster; 3rd do., Henry Ruffee; 4th do., Stephen Troop; best Cheese, James Cornwall; 2nd do., Stephen Troop; 3rd do., James W. Cornwall; 4th do., Stephen Troop; best sample Honey, Dr. Bingay.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—Best piece all wool Flannel, James K. Morse; 2nd do., Thomas G. Walker; 3rd do., Joseph Clark; best piece Flannel, cotton and wool, Robert Ansley; best piece of Cloth, all wool, filled, Delancey Harris; best piece Cloth, all wool, James K. Morse; 2nd do., Joseph Fellows; 3rd do., Abel Foster; best piece Cloth, cotton and wool, John R. Currel; best piece Cloth, women's wear, Gilbert Chute; 2nd do., James W. Cornwall; 3rd do., James W. Cornwall; best piece home-made Linen, Thos. G. Walker.

FRUIT.—Best assortment Apples, Thomas G. Walker; 2nd do., James W. Cornwall; 3rd do., Thomas W. Chesley; 4th do., Delancey Harris; 5th do., James E. Fellows; best doz. Bishop Pippins, Thos. G. Walker; 2nd do., Joseph Clark; 3rd do., Delancey Harris; best doz. Spitzenburg, Joseph Clark; 2nd do., Edmund Clark; 3rd do., Obadiah Parker; best doz. Nonpareil, Oliver Foster; 2nd do., George Willet; 3rd do., Perry Phinney; best doz. R. I. Greening, Delancey Harris; 2nd do., James E. Fellows; 3rd do., Joseph Clark; best doz. Graveston, Thomas W. Chesley; 2nd do., James W. Cornwall; 3rd do., Delancey Harris; best doz. Ribston Pippins, Thos. W. Chesley; 2nd do., Perry Phinney; 3rd do., Obadiah Parker; best

doz. Baldwins, Thomas G. Walker; 2nd do., Thomas W. Chesley; 3rd do., Joseph Clark; best doz. Mammoth Russett, Perry Phinney; 2nd do., Thos. W. Chesley; 3rd do., Delancey Harris; best doz. Early Boughs, James E. Fellows; best variety of Pears, Chas. Whitman; 2nd do., Joseph Clark; best doz. Quinces, Oliver Foster; 2nd do., Thomas G. Walker; best sample of Plums, Wanford Dodge; 2nd do., Wanford Dodge; best doz. Vandivier, Thomas G. Walker; 2nd do., Chas. Whitman; 3rd do., Thos. W. Chesley.

The list of prizes having been declared by the secretary, the officers and members, with a few other gentlemen, assembled at Mr. Miller's hotel, where they partook of a public agricultural dinner, after which all separated highly delighted with the proceedings of the day.

JAMES E. FELLOWS,
Secretary.

THE MICMAC POTATO.—In Mr. B. Murdoch's valuable History of Nova Scotia, the Micmac name of Shubenacadie is said to be "Saa gaa bun akady," (place where the Saagaabun or Micmac Potato grows.) Can any of our readers tell us what plant the Micmac Potato is? and whether it is still to be found at Shubenacadie? Should the botanical name of the plant not be known, a specimen of the plant itself would answer as well.

ORIGIN OF THE RIBSTON PIPPIN APPLE.—"It is but a few years since the first Ribston Pippin was discovered growing in a hedge at Ribston Hall, the seat of Sir Henry Goodricke, in Yorkshire."—A. G. Hunter, in *Memoirs of the Caledonian Horticultural Society*, 1811.

MERIGOMISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Through the exertions of R. S. Copeland, Esq., an Agricultural Society has been formed at Merigomish. Forty-eight members have already entered their names.

BERKSHIRE SOW AND BOARS FOR SALE.—There is a very fine Berkshire Sow at the City Prison, Rockhead, and likewise two Boars from the same, but apparently not of such pure breed as the Sow. Any Society or person wishing to purchase will please apply to Mr. Campbell, Superintendent of the Prison, Rockhead.

We have been informed of several Berkshire Boars for sale, and shall be happy to furnish particulars to intending purchasers.

SEAWEED is being utilized in England as an insulator of submarine cables, and answers admirably. While the ocean destroys nearly everything submerged in it, seaweed being its natural offspring, is preserved by restoration to its native element.—*Colonist*.

Orchard and Garden.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF ORCHARDS.

[In arranging the papers, &c., belonging to the Board of Agriculture, we recently found the following article on the *Management of Orchards* in the handwriting of the late Mr. Irons, who was for some years Secretary of the Board. If some obliging correspondent in the Fruit districts will afford corresponding statistics of the *present* state of Orchard culture, we shall be happy to publish them. Is it really profitable to renovate old Orchards?]

We have often been asked the question: Is Nova Scotia a Fruit-growing country? Yes, has been the invariable answer, ever since our experience warranted the reply. The western region of the Province is particularly adapted to the cultivation of Fruit. The valley of Annapolis now exports annually about 1500 barrels of choice apples from grafted trees. Cornwallis and Windsor embrace many extensive orchards, containing the choicest varieties of English and American Apples. The superior quality of the fruit is fully demonstrated by the high character it sustains in foreign markets. It is true we import very large quantities of American Fruit, giving it a preference to our own. This circumstance, however, should not militate against the character of our Fruit, as we follow the same paradoxical system in exchanging other productions of our soil. As an illustration of these statements, we have known an American order for 100 barrels of Nova Scotia Timothy seed executed in Halifax, and shipped for Boston by the same conveyance that carried a Nova Scotian order for 2 barrels of American Timothy seed. There are several important considerations connected with orcharding in this country which should be generally understood, such as the choice of a proper site for planting new orchards—the choice of trees and varieties of fruit, and the general management of young plantations of fruit trees. The renovation of our old Orchards is also a subject worthy of attention; and as this is the season of the year in which much may be effected in this department without interfering with the general routine of farm work, we shall give our own experience, hoping that others may find the same results to follow their adoption. There are few orchards in Nova Scotia so old or neglected but they may be regenerated, and the first step towards it is—Grafting. As soon as the bark will rise freely, which it commonly does in April, select the cleanest and healthiest limbs, and, with a sharp saw, cut them off a little above where they diverge the second time from the main trunk. Re-

serve about one-third of the limb upon the tree, to encourage and conduct the general circulation of sap. This reserve can be cut out the following year, after the grafts are put on, with a sharp knife. Dress the cut made by the saw; slit the bark 3 or 4 inches downwards without splitting the bark, and ease it up gently and insert the graft previously selected from the young wood of the former year. 2 or 3 may be inserted in large branches, and bound with a ligature of bassmatt or woolen yarn, clay, or covered with grafting wax, clear of all prunings, and wash the tree with boiling lees, of hard-wood ashes. This will kill all the moss and the larvae of insects. Then on the first wet weather give the trees a good scrubbing with a tuft brush or mop; the old bark and moss will come off freely, and the tree will assume a clean, healthy coat. Plough the ground, and work in green crops, well manured, until the ground is clear from weeds, and rich. If the ground is wet, drain it thoroughly. Fruit trees will never succeed in wet soils. If liquid manure can be obtained, use it in preference, either by surcation or watering. Never apply manures near the trunk; the roots feed only at their extremities. When the orchard is laid down to grass, never let it lay over three years without cultivation; and during the time it is in grass, surgate with liquid manure.

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Annual Exhibition of the Fruit Growers' Association was held this year at Wolfville, on the 11th October. The collections of Apples were such as, it is believed, were never before brought together at a single Exhibition in this or any other country. They were both fine and abundant; but other fruits were not remarkable. The meeting place being imperfectly lighted, those only who had an opportunity of inspecting the fruit in the morning while it was being arranged, could form an accurate opinion of its beauty;—yet, through the active exertions of Drs. Hamilton and Hea, D. Henry Starr, Esq., and other officers of the Society, some of the disadvantages were got over, and much was done to render the Exhibition attractive, profitable to those in quest of information, and pleasing to those in search of pleasure. One feature of the Exhibition showed a healthy sign; the great effort on the part of the fruit growers was not so much to extend the number of varieties, as to bring forward the best possible samples of well-known standard sorts. There were, for example, 18 lots of Ribston Pippins, (in addition

to those exhibited in collections), 17 lots of Gravensteins, 22 lots of Bellefleurs, 25 lots of Rhode Island Greenings, and other market apples were represented in nearly the same full manner. We printed last month a list of the prizes offered, and should have been glad, had our space permitted, to reprint the list of awards, which has appeared in the leading newspapers. We can only notice some of the principal awards:—Largest and best collection of apples, grown by exhibitor, Richard Starr; largest and best collection, (not necessarily the growth of the exhibitor), Robert W. Starr; best Gravensteins, Leslie M. Stone; Yellow Bellefleurs, Drap'or and Iron, Richard Winsley; Ribstons, John Lemont; Baldwin, D. R. Eaton; Nonpareils and Æsopus, Isaac Longley; Rhode Island Greenings, Edwin Johnson; Vandeveres and N. Y. Pippins, Leander Woodworth; Pomme Grisi, D. R. Eaton; Northern Spy, A. H. Johnson; Early Bough, Pound Sweet, Broadwell, and Hubbardston Nonsuch, Dr. Hamilton; Sweet Russet and Summer Bellefleur, (Porter), J. W. Cornwall; King of Pippins and Blenheim, J. W. Barss; Early Strawberry, W. H. De Wolfe; Emperor Alexander, C. F. Eaton; Tompkins King, Wexfordshire Pearmain and Bellevue, S. Shaw; Gloria Mundi, E. Johnson; Yellow Newton Pippins, E. Marshall; Roxbury Russet, H. E. Fitch; Monster, W. Longley; English Snow Apple and Golden Pippin, R. Starr; Golden Russet, Delaware Harvey, and Pound Gilliflower, T. W. Chesley.

WEIGHT OF THE LARGEST APPLES:

	Ounces
Ribston Pippin.....	9½
Nonpareil.....	10
Greening.....	11
Yellow Bellefleur.....	11
Baldwin.....	12½
Gravenstein.....	13½
Cathcod Pippin.....	17
Emperor Alexander.....	18½
Gloria Mundi.....	20

Number of Exhibitors.....	102
Varieties of Apples.....	174

The following list of the sorts comprising Mr. Richard W. Starr's "largest and best collection exhibited," will be of interest to fruit-growers who had not an opportunity of attending the Exhibition, and especially to those in other countries who are desirous of knowing what sorts of apples are grown in Nova Scotia. The names of the growers are in most cases given. Where no name is mentioned, it is to be presumed that the samples were from Mr. Starr's own orchard:—

New Brunswick, (D. R. Eaton); Pomme Niede, (R. Starr); Franklin's Golden Pippin, (R. Starr); Alexandria, (R. Starr). King of Pippins; Ribston Pippin; Colbert or Colvert, (Bayard Borden); Minister, (J. W. Barss); Keswick Codlin, (B. Kaye); Hubbardston Nonsuch, (W. H. Chipman); Large Greening, (J. Marge-

son); Lyscom, (J. W. Barss); Lyscom, (B. Kaye); Fall Jenning, (B. Borden); White Pie, (W. H. Magee); Strawberry Pearmain, (Leander Eaton); Sweet Pippin (L. n. l. r. Woodworth); Northern Spy, (W. H. Chipman); Swaar, (Dr. E. L. Brown); Swaar, (T. H. O'Blennus, from Thompson); Black Detroit, (B. Kaye); Pound Sweet, (John G. Byrne); Willoughby (W. H. Chipman); Hutching's Seedling, or Golden Ball, (C. F. Eaton); Baldwin, (R. Starr); Large Red, (Edwin Johnson); Codlin (?); Blenheim Pippin, (Rev. J. Starrs); Mammoth Russet, (B. Kaye); Cathcod, (R. Starr); Sweet Red-streak; Gloria Mundi, (R. Starr); Dutch Codlin, (R. Starr); Mee's Beauty, (large fine round, yellow green blotched over with red,—“growing on the old Meo farm, Cornwallis. Evidently grafted many years ago,—name lost”); Princess Dagmar, (W. H. Magee); Tolham's Sweet, (E. Eaton); Micmac, (R. Starr); Beauty of Kent; Gravenstein, (R. Starr); Rhode Island Greening, (B. Borden); Lemon Pippin, (W. Dewolfe); Porter, (J. W. Barss); Red Flat Pippin, (B. Kaye); St. Lawrence or York and Lancaster; Doney, (O. Newcomb); Bourrasa, (Miss Norris); Pound Gilliflower, (John G. Byrne); Autumn Sweet, (C. F. Eaton, from Greenslade's Nursery, N. B.); Bishopsbourne, (John G. Byrne); Concord Pearmain, (John G. Byrne); Bradham Bellefleur, (John G. Byrne); Rambo, (Wm. Lockwood); White Bellefleur, (J. Magee-son); Winter Pearmain, (J. G. Byrne); Yellow Bellefleur, (R. Starr); Broadwell, (Dr. Hamilton); Flushing Spitzenberg; Fall Pippin, (Dr. Hamilton); Roxbury Russet, (J. W. Barss); King, (J. G. Byrne); Christmas Sweet, (R. Starr); Flat Pippin, (R. Starr); Herefordshire Pearmain; Sweet Red Russet, (Rev. J. Starr); Cooper's Russet, (R. Starr); Æsopus Spitzenberg; Green Newton Pippin; English Russet, Nonpareil, (R. Starr); Ratchford's Graft, (W. H. Magee); Cox's Orange Pippin, (Harris's Richmond Road Nurseries,—a fine new English sort); Margaret Pippin, (R. Starr); Court Pendu Plat, (W. H. Magee); Red Colville, (R. Starr); American Golden Russet, (W. H. Magee); English Golden Russet; Black Gilliflower, (Dr. Hamilton); Iron Apple, (L. Woodworth); Bellevue, (R. Starr); Calkin Pippin; Winter Codlin, (George W. Eaton); Emperor Alexander, (R. Starr); Fall Waxen, (C. F. Eaton); English Russet; Houlton Sweet (G. L. Morton, Mee Farm); Red Streak, (C. F. Eaton); Paddy's Sweet, (G. L. Morton); Winter Waxen, (G. L. Morton); Sweet Rambo, (B. Borden); Blue Pearmain; Sweet Doney; White Colville; Burbridge; White Sweet, (E. Eaton); Port Wine, (Dr. Hamilton); Annapolis Golden Pippin, (L. Woodworth); Fall Russet, (W. H. Chipman); Wine Apple, (Dr. Hamilton); Pomme Grisi, (R. Starr); Golden

Rennet. (Miss Norri); Winter Greening; Thickskin. (R. Starr); Starr's Russet; Peck's Pleasant; Knight's Gilliflower. (R. Starr); Golden Sweet. (J. G. Byrne); Harrison. (R. Starr); Golden Pippin; (R. Starr); Royal Pearmain (Miss Norri); Court of Wick. (B. Kaye); Lady's Apple, or Pomme d'api. (B. Kaye); thirty sorts not specially named; six varieties of Crabs. The collection contained in all 146 varieties apparently distinct, although some were very near each other.

THE DINNER.

In the evening there was a public dinner, presided over by Dr. Hamilton, M. P., President of the Association. It was well attended; the merits of the various apples were discussed, as well as other matters of pomological interest. Dr. Tupper and the engineers of the Annapolis Railroad being present, the proceedings were varied by the discussion of matters of more general interest, relating to the development of the agricultural resources of the rich valleys of Cornwallis and Annapolis.

An Agricultural Exhibition was held at Wolfville on the same day, and we hope to receive a list of the prizes in time for next number.

[From the Royal Gazette.]

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, LONDON.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Halifax, N. S., Oct. 31, 1865.

The following correspondence, received by last mail, is published by command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, for public information:—

Downing Street, Sept. 30, 1865.

SIR,—With reference to my circular despatch of the 28th of February last, I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society, with a statement containing some further information relative to the arrangements connected with the approaching International Exhibition of Fruit and Vegetables.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD CARDWELL.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, W.,
September, 1865.

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to the annexed list of Medals to be awarded at the International Exhibition of Fruits and Vegetables, to be held in these Gardens, from the 9th December to the 16th December next inclusive.

Several questions have been asked with regard to the manner in which fruits that will not bear a long journey, are to be exhibited—in answer, I am desired to say, that such fruits may be preserved in sugar, spirits, vinegar, or in such other manner as in the opinion of the exhibitor will be most convenient.

Wild fruits and vegetables will be admissible as representative collections of the country from which they come. All packages must be addressed to the care of the Garden Superintendent, Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington, London.

I am desired especially to request, that intending exhibitors will make known their intentions as early as possible to the Assistant Secretary—forwarding full particulars of the objects they desire to exhibit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Yours, obediently,
J. COCKERELL,
Assistant Sec'y.

INTERNATIONAL FRUIT SHOW,

From Saturday, Dec. 9th, to Saturday, Dec. 16th, inclusive.

1.—The Gold Medal of the Society will be awarded to the best collection of Fruits and Vegetables produced in the garden of a Sovereign.

2.—The Gold Medal of the Society for the best collection of Fruits and Vegetables grown by any Botanic or Horticultural Society in any part of the world.

3.—The Gold Medal of the Society for the best and most complete representative collection of Fruit and Vegetables from any of the Colonies.

4.—First Banksian Gold Medal for the best and most complete representative collection from the Presidencies of India.

5.—Certificates will be awarded for separate exhibitions of all Fruits and Vegetables, either fresh or preserved, from all parts of the world.

6.—The first Gold Knightian Medal of the Society to the exhibitor who shall obtain the greatest number of first class certificates.

7.—The second Gold Knightian Medal to the exhibitor who shall obtain the greatest number of second class certificates.

8.—The second Gold Banksian Medal to the exhibitor who shall obtain the greatest number of third class certificates.

9.—The first Gold Banksian Medal to the exhibitor who shall gain the greatest number of marks, counting first, second, and third certificates as three, two, and one, respectively.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, W.,
September, 1865.

SIR,—With reference to the letter sent to you from my office, dated February 18th, 1865, forwarding prospectus of the International Show of Fruits and Vegetables, and to the steps you were good enough to take in the matter, I have now the honor to forward you a few more circulars, and to request you will kindly cause them to be circulated in a similar manner to the last, as they contain further information relative to the approaching Exhibition.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. COCKERELL,
Assistant Sec'y.

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MISSING NUMBERS.—We have recently had several complaints of the numbers of the *Journal* not reaching their destinations. All we can say is that the greatest care is exercised in having copies mailed to all our subscribers on the day of publication. When numbers are not

received, enquiry should be made at the Post Office.

PICTOU COUNTY.—We had prepared some notes on the present state of agriculture in the County of Pictou, founded upon observations made during a recent Agricultural tour in the county; but our notes must be deferred till a future number. Several other articles have been deferred for want of space.

EGERTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We understand this Society was to hold an exhibition some time this season, but we have not as yet received any prize list.

CEREALS.—A number of small samples of cereals have been received from the Dublin Exhibition. Farmers desirous of experimenting with them will please write to the Secretary of the Agricultural Board. The samples are very small, but some of them are very fine.

Communications for insertion in the *Journal of Agriculture* are to be addressed to Professor Lawson, Dalhousie College, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. Subscribers names and payments should be sent to Messrs. A. & W. Mackinlay, Publishers, Granville Street, Halifax.

ADVERTISEMENTS!

Sale of Improved

LEICESTER RAMS, EWES AND LAMBS,

Imported by the Government from England.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Officers and Members of Agricultural Societies and the public, that the Improved LEICESTER RAMS, EWES and LAMBS, recently imported by the Government from England, will be sold by Public Auction, at RICHMOND DEWOT, Halifax, on Wednesday, 15th Nov., at 12 o'clock, noon.

The animals will be sold only to persons resident in the Province of Nova Scotia, and must be kept permanently in the Province.

TERMS:—CASH ON DELIVERY.

By Order of the Board of Agriculture,
GEORGE LAWSON,
Secretary.

Halifax, 1st November, 1865.

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