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

VOL. III.

HALIFAX, N. S., MAY, 1879.

No. 26.

**NEWFOUNDLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

THE Annual Meeting of the Newfoundland Agricultural Society was held on the 15th of February, when the Report of the Committee for the past year was adopted, and the Treasurer's accounts were audited and passed.

A ballot for Officers and Committee for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

*President*, Hon. Stephen Rendell; *V. Presidents*, Hon. W. V. Whiteway, J. T. Nevill, Esq., David Baird, Esq., William Boyd, Esq.

*Committee*:—Hon. J. H. Warren, Hon. J. J. Rogerson, Hon. Robert Kent, R. J. Kent, Esq., Mr. Robert Cowan, Mr. John Jocelyn, Mr. John Dwyer, William Pitts, Esq., Rev. J. F. Phelps, M. Fenelon, Esq., James Baird, Esq., Thomas McConnan, Esq., F. McDougall, Esq., Mr. W. Martin, Mr. W. Simnot, Mr. G. Byrne, Mr. C. Rielly.

**ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1878.**

On the Anniversary Meeting of the Newfoundland Agricultural Society, it becomes the duty of the Committee for past year, to submit to the Society a Report of their proceedings during that period.

It is gratifying to the Committee to have it in their power to report favourably of the year's Agricultural operations in the Colony.

The hay crop, on the success of which the prosperity of our farmers so much depends, has proved very much in excess of

the crop of last year, and may be called above an average one.

Barley and oats filled and ripened well, wherever good seed was sown, and the land in a proper condition to receive it; the former crop requiring especial attention as the land for barley is generally sown with grass seeds.

The turnip crop was somewhat retarded by injury to the young plants from the turnip fly, yet the produce upon most of the farms was up to an average, and the size and quality of the roots were fine, as exemplified at the Society's Show held in the fall.

Cabbage is yearly becoming of more importance as an auxiliary to the field crops, and it was most satisfactory to see the splendid exhibit of this vegetable on the 10th of October last.

The growers of vegetables around St. John's labour under considerable disadvantage from the large quantities of cabbage thrown upon the market from Halifax and some of the American ports, and sold at prices that defy competition from the Newfoundland gardener.

Wheat has not been raised in the Colony any extent the past season. To the westward and at the heads of one or two of the Northern bays, small patches have been grown, and with tolerable success; and, where they have the means of converting the grain into flour, a considerable benefit accrues to the farmers.

With a view of inducing the settlers in Fortune and St. George's Bays to cultivate this grain, your Committee placed a hand-mill in the care of Very Rev. T.

Sears, who has during his residence there taken a deep interest in promoting agriculture in those bays, and inducing his people to settle upon the lands.

On an application from several farmers, your Committee ordered, from Canada, spring seed wheat sufficient to meet the demands for seed for the ensuing spring.

The breadth of land sown down with potatoes the past season exceeded that of the previous year, and during the earlier stage of the crop, the prospects were most encouraging.

The appearance of the potato-fields afforded good evidence of the great care bestowed upon their cultivation, and that our farmers have again taken courage in expending labour and money on this crop. The result, although favourable, fell short of what was expected, but the produce has realized remunerative prices.

Early in the spring, your Committee ordered from Scotland twenty barrels of the most approved seed potatoes, all of the early sorts. Your Committee regret they cannot report favourably of the results from this imported seed, the crops from it, although tolerably free from disease, yielded poorly in most instances.

A barrel of this imported seed was sent to St. George's Bay to Capt. Howarth, R. N., who had the seed sown with the greatest care, and caused the produce to be saved for seed the ensuing spring. In this instance the produce was below an average yield, but free from disease; and it is anticipated that the produce of the following season will prove more satisfactory.

At the last Annual Meeting an order was passed that a few pens of the most approved poultry be imported from Great Britain, with the view of improving the breed in the Colony. This poultry arrived in the month of May in fine condition, and sold at public auction shortly after arrival. The birds, although of the finest description, did not fetch prices to cover all the cost and charges; but this small outlay your Committee consider a most legitimate and beneficial one, looking at the great improvement taking place in this department of husbandry.

In the Annual Report of last year, it was recommended that special attention be given to keeping up the quality of the dairy stock in the colony. Your committee accordingly entered into correspondence with Michael Dwyer, Esq., of Halifax, N. S., and Mr. Henry Longworth, of Charlottetown, P. E. I. Through the kindness of Mr. Dwyer and Professor Lawson, of Halifax, your Committee was furnished with lists of improved dairy stock for sale at the time in Nova Scotia.

From this list the two-and-a-half year old Short-horn bull "Bretwalda" was selected, and a telegram forwarded at once to purchase. The order did not arrive in time, the bull having been purchased for one of the Agricultural Societies of Nova Scotia.

Early in June, Mr. Dwyer succeeded in selecting and purchasing on account of the Society, the three-year old Durham bull, "Benedict," and forwarded the animal by the steamer *Cortes*.

This bull (one of the finest ever brought to the colony) was landed here in fine condition, along with a remarkably handsome heifer of the Ayrshire breed, a present from Mr. Dwyer to the Society. This bull has been sold to Mr. Jocelyn, under such conditions as will secure to the colony the objects for which the animal was imported.

The young heifer has been placed in the care of Mr. Chas. Rielly, of St. John's West, under conditions that will secure the progeny for breeding purposes.

Your committee take this opportunity of expressing to Mr. Dwyer and to Professor Lawson, of Halifax, the thanks of the Society, for their kind and punctual attention to its requirements; and especially to Mr. Dwyer for the very handsome present of the Ayrshire heifer. From Prince Edward's Island your Committee succeeded in obtaining a highly-bred yearling Durham bull, pedigree recorded in the Herd-Book of Nova Scotia. This young bull was bred on the farm of Henry Longworth, Esq., of Charlottetown, and purchased from him on very reasonable terms for this Society. Mr. Chas. Rielly was the purchaser of this young animal, and, under his care and

management, your Committee feel confident that the objects of the importation will be fully carried out. Under similar conditions your Committee sold to Mr. Bradshaw of Placentia, a yearling Short-horn bull, obtained through the agency of Messrs. J. & W. Pitts.

It is gratifying to know that sheep raising continues to increase in value as an industry of the colony; and with the view of assisting and encouraging those engaged in it, your Committee expended a considerable part of the Agricultural Grant in purchasing sheep for the outlying settlements; and also imported from P. E. Island four rams of very superior quality, and have had them placed in St. John's East and West, and on Belle Isle, in localities where most wanted to improve the breed.

It is satisfactory to know that the chief impediment to sheep raising in the colony is gradually being removed, in some of the Districts the number of dogs having been to some extent lessened during the past year.

Your Committee's attention has also been given to providing the out-harbors with the means of improving the dairy stock, having selected and purchased young bulls of approved breed, and placed them in localities where most required.

In the month of September, Mr. Jocelyn informed the Committee that he did not wish to retain the Society's horse "Royal Harry" beyond the term of his present agreement. Your Committee therefore determined to advertise for tenders for keep of the horse in St. John's West. This was accordingly done, and the keep of the animal fell to Mr. W. Sinnott, St. John's West, in whose care the horse now is, and on whose premises "Royal Harry" will stand the ensuing season.

On the 10th of October the Society's Annual Show was held on the ground in front of the Colonial Building and on the Bannerman Road. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, there was a strong muster of the principal farmers around St. John's, with a display of farm produce and live stock quite equal to that of any former exhibition.

The show of young horses exceeded that of any previous year, many of them giving promise of growing into useful animals. There were ten yearlings and twelve two-year olds, besides brood mares with their foals, the young stock, being, with one exception, the progeny of the Society's horse "Royal Harry," imported three years ago from New Brunswick. Two of the imported bulls mentioned in a former part of this report were on the ground, and also three of the recently imported rams from P. E. Island.

The exhibition of dairy stock was excellent, and especially conspicuous were two young heifers, bred from imported stock, on the farm of J. Baird, Esq., whose care and attention to selection seems likely to make the little herd at Hawthorn Dale the finest in the colony.

The sheep and pigs put in competition did not give a very favourable idea of what can be done around St. John's with this description of stock. That the former can be raised properly there can be no doubt, but farmers around St. John's are deterred from keeping sheep to any extent by fear of injury to their sheep by dogs.

The exhibition of poultry was quite as fine as on any former occasion, evidence that breeders are taking advantage of the imported birds to improve the various kinds.

The show of grain and vegetables was extensive and of the finest quality; and especially conspicuous was the exhibition of the various sorts of cabbage.

The Judges appointed to award the prizes, after a close inspection of the live stock and farm produce, handed in their reports, which were read, and, after an appropriate address from the President, J. T. Neville, Esq., the prizes were delivered to the successful competitors.

The Society takes this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the co-operation of His Excellency the Governor, and of the Government, in the Society's efforts to improve the Agriculture of the Colony, and thereby increase its resources; and to thank the Legislature for the grant of money in aid of the Society's funds.

The funds thus placed at the disposal of the Society have been expended with due regard to economy, and solely for the public good.

(Signed) J. T. NEVILLE,  
President.  
W. F. RENNIE,  
Secretary.

Newfoundland Agricultural Society, in account with the Treasurer, for the year 1878.

1878.		Dr.	£	s.	d.
To	12 months' rent of Room.....		5	0	0
"	Invoice of Bull from Halifax.....		40	5	7
"	" Poultry from England.....		32	19	10
"	" Seed Potatoes from Glasgow.....		34	13	5
"	" 1 Bull and 4 Sheep from P. E. I. 27 0 0				
"	" 10 bushels Wheat from Canada 0 5 3				
"	Prizes and expenses at Show.....		02	7	0
"	3 Ploughs for out-harbors.....		8	4	6
"	Seeds for ditto.....		9	10	0
"	Cost of 02 Sheep for ditto.....		83	12	6
"	" 6 Bulls for ditto.....		53	8	3
"	" 15 Pigs for ditto.....		15	17	0
"	Keep & expenses of horse "Royal Harry" 30 15 0				
"	12 months' salary of Secretary.....		45	0	0
"	Printing and Stationery.....		3	7	6
1879.					
	Balance on hand.....		0	13	8
			£	463	10
1878.		Cr.	£	s.	d.
By	Balance from last year.....		104	15	11
"	Sales of Poultry.....		15	12	8
"	" Cattle.....		10	0	0
"	Subscriptions.....		4	15	0
"	Cheque on account of grant.....		250	0	0
1879.					
By	Cheque on account of grant.....		83	10	0
			£	463	10

JOSEPH CROWDY, Treasurer.  
J. H. WAUREN, } Auditors.  
J. W. WRIGHT, }

I AM happy to inform you that DAISY DEAN, the "Barren Cow," dropped, on the 25th of March, a very fine heifer calf, sire, Capt. Cawood. Lady Mary also dropped a heifer on the 12th of February, sire, 2nd Gwynne of the Forest. They are both very fine calves, and doing well. I have three more to calve in a few days. My cattle are all doing well. Eliza Stewart was not in calf when I got her,—has been served since I got her, and will calve in July. She has grown a great deal, and looks remarkably well, girths, 6ft. 5in.

J. B. FRASER.

### A LETTER FROM THE ISLAND OF JERSEY ABOUT ALDERNEYS, JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN,—That Alderney, Jersey and Guernsey, are distinct islands in the English Channel, is better known than that their several breeds of cattle are nearly as distinct. Indeed, while the climate of these islands is equally mild and salubrious, and of equal advantage to their unique specimens of stock, yet it is sufficiently diverse to suggest only slightly a common origin—arising perhaps from a uniformly long separation. This diversity awakens inquiries, which by way of casual answering, it may be said, that there is a distinction in appearance, but not one suggesting a difference in the produce of either milk, cream or butter. Nor is there any which—in looking at the best specimens of either breed—an artist would respect, since a picture of either drawn as dotting their hedged inclosures, staked in right lines by companies, cropping the luxuriant grass, would be much the same.

In purity of breed, the distinction is without a difference, for the sufficient reason, that since 1789 these islands have maintained a law forbidding the landing on their shores of any foreign stock. Nor does either island covet, nor will it have, the others' breeds. Their purity is thus beyond a question. In breeding to supply the demand for solid colors—as squirrel-grey, late the rage—and thereby endangering the solid qualities for which these breeds are famous, the Guernseys perhaps suffer least, their breeders being more content to let mixed colors, rather than grey, rule, if they will.

Each island alike holds to a high standard of excellence, and to judging from a scale of points at their several shows—to the confusion of a late London journal which asserted that "judging from points had quite gone out of practice in Jersey." Quite the reverse is true, since to these points the Royal Jersey Agricultural Society is adding those of Guenon, and offering premiums for the best developments according to his system, thus enlarging the standard of judging, largely endorsing Guenon, and confirming many here—with whom Flanderins, Sisiers, Courbelings, Poitevines and Batardes, are as familiar as household words. They will at sight point out to you these distinct orders of cows and their respective classes as well. In size, while the Alderneys are a trifle smaller and more delicately farmed, it may be, than the Jerseys, the Guernseys so far excel both as to approach nearer to the Short-Horns, which is thought to add not a little to their intrinsic value, but as understood here not sufficiently so, to rule much, if any higher, in market. Indeed, here the

style of the former is thought quite sufficiently to offset the increased size of the latter, since beauty, as well as quality and quantity, has its price.

As to the dairy qualities, from the Guernsey cow's increased size is expected an increased weight of milk, and, as is contended, richer and superior for butter. And yet, according to the Royal Jersey Agricultural Report for 1878, at the dairy show of that year, in London, the prize medal for butter was awarded to that made from Jersey cows as the best from the Channel Islands. If there is any difference in hardiness of constitution, heatiness of appetite, or adaptability to acclimation, none is apparent. For continuous vigor of produce, judging from rumors afloat here, and the limited data at hand, an inference might be drawn unfavorable to the Guernsey cow, but why her productive days are less—if they are—no sufficient reason is offered. Thus it would appear that for real worth there is little, if any difference, between these breeds. But if the choice is to turn upon a handsome cow, to adorn a gentleman's dairy, and ornament his table with delicious cream and gilt-edge butter as well, fancy would undoubtedly select a Jersey. For this reason, it may be, it is that England—to whom these islands are near by and equally known, and loyal—imports by far the largest number from Jersey.

*St. Helier's, Jersey, March 3.*

—Country Gentleman.

Our attention has been called by Mr. Ogden, M. P., for Guysborough, to a statement recently published of the sales of the produce of a Duchess cow belonging to Senator Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Compton, Q. The facts are sufficiently remarkable to arrest the attention of our readers:—

#### A GOLD MINE IN A COW.—WHAT THE "TENTH DUCHESS OF AIRDRIE" HAS DONE FOR HER OWNER.

One of the most remarkable cows on record is the "10th Duchess of Airdrie," owned by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, which has just given birth to her ninth calf, a red heifer, to be named the "8th Duchess of Hillhurst," by 3rd Duke of Oneida. Of the 10th Duchess and her daughter's calves, Mr. Cochrane has sold the following animals at the prices named:—In the winter of 1875 the bull calf, 4th Duke of Hillhurst, at \$7,000; at public auction in Toronto, June 16th, 1875, the bull calf, 5th Duke of Hillhurst, two months old, at \$8,000, and the heifer Airdrie, Duchess 5th, eight months old, at \$18,000; at auction sale in Toronto, June 14th, 1876, the cow Airdrie, Duchess 2nd, at \$21,000, and the heifer Airdrie, Duchess 3rd, at \$23,600. In August, 1877, privately, the heifer 6th Duchess of Hillhurst, at \$12,000; and at public sale at Bowness, Windermere, England, September 4th, 1877, the heifers 3rd Duchess and 5th Duchess of Hillhurst, at 4,100, and 4,300

guineas each, or \$20,500 and \$21,500 respectively, making a total of \$131,600 for eight animals sold. He has still in his possession, besides the 10th Duchess, Airdrie Duchess 4th, 7th Duke, and 7th and 8th Duchess of Hillhurst, five animals, and has lost four animals by death. The above result has perhaps never been equalled by any one animal at the same age. In December, 1875, an offer of \$25,000 for the 10th Duchess was refused, and the same for her daughter, Airdrie Duchess 4th. Since then the old cow has brought three heifers and one bull; two of the heifers have been sold for \$33,500, and there still remain the bull and the heifer just dropped, besides the dam, who will probably breed a number of calves yet.

POTATOES.—Hon. Hiram Black has forwarded to Halifax from this station, 1100 bushels of potatoes.

S. E. Freeman, Esq., has lately sent 1400 bushels from this station, and 800 bushels from Nappan and Maccan, to the same city.

Mr. Stephen Ripley recently sent 350 bushels from here to Halifax; and Mr. Rufus Embree 400 bushels to St. John.

The prices delivered at cars have been 40 to 45 cents, and for some of the best quality 50 cents.—*Amherst Gazette.*

MALAGASH, April 14th, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—I received the cheque for the Government Grant of our Society; also, the Reports of Central Board. I noticed in looking over the statement of registered thorough-bred cattle within the bounds of each of the Agricultural Societies, that our Jersey bull, Round Robin, 101, was not included. I sent the return. Our Society is anxious to know what is the reason that he was not entered. Please publish in next JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, and oblige

WESLEY J. TREEN, Sec'y.

[The Return was not received.—ED. J. OF A.]

MR. BROWN'S JERSEY.—CLI. AZTINBAR, 321. Dropped 25th April, 1878. Weighed 4th Nov., 1878, 460 lbs. Gain.

"	4th Dec.,	"	470	"	10 lbs
"	4th Jan.,	1879,	520	"	50 "
"	4th Feb.,	"	560	"	40 "
"	4th Mar.,	"	615	"	55 "
"	4th April,	"	695	"	80 "

CHARLES E. BROWN.

Yarmouth, April 4th, 1879.

"HAPPY THOUGHT."—This is the Pelargonium introduced about five years ago in this country with leaves having white discs and green margins—just reversing the markings of the old silver-margined varieties. We have raised quite a number of seedlings from it, but not one has ever shown a sign of variegation. We have never learnt whether this variety is a "sport" from an old variety, or whether it was produced directly from seed. It would be interesting to know.—*Rural New Yorker.*

## CAWOOD'S ROSE.

THE well-known Short Horn Durham Cow, CAWOOD'S ROSE, died at Lucyfield Farm, April 9th, 1879. She had been suffering for some time from an affection of the lungs, originating probably in a "cold" caught at the Kentville Exhibition so far back as October, 1877, but serious symptoms did not appear until within a week or so before her death. She was visited by Mr. Byrne, V. S., who prescribed for her, but she was past recovery, and a *post mortem* examination confirmed his diagnosis as to the condition of the lungs and liver. She had lived over twelve years, a fair age for a cow, had raised seven calves, and, when in health, took first place in the Short Horn class at our Provincial Exhibitions, as also did both of her Nova Scotia calves. Her record in the production of valuable calves is not likely soon to be eclipsed. Her blood has enriched the Short Horn stock of the Province, and will show itself more vividly as the years roll on and her progeny become diffused:

The Avon to the Severn runs,  
The Severn to the sea,  
And Wickliff's blood shall spread abroad  
Far as the waters be.

With a view to future use as well as present interest, we now place on record the principal facts of Cawood Rose's history. We are fortunate in being able to give a portrait of the cow, which is a very good likeness. The cut has been engraved by Mr. Walker of Montreal. The original was a pen and ink drawing made from a careful study of the living animal, by the former Rector of the Ecclesiastical Edifice shown in the picture.

Cawood's Rose was a large and massive cow, bred by William Smith Cragg, Esq., of Arkholme, (Lunesdale), near Carnforth, Lancashire, England. The district is essentially a Short Horn one. The editor of the London "Agricultural Gazette," describes it as "a neighbourhood where almost all the cattle are good, and almost every occupier of land is a pains-taking breeder. No spot in England has enjoyed greater advantages, or made better use, for years, of the opportunities it has had."

Cawood's Rose was calved 4th February, 1867. She was sired by Lord Cawood 3rd., 24368. She came, on the female side, from stock selected in 1845 from the Herd (even then famous) at Underley (Earl of Bective's). Her original Underley ancestress had no name, and is described in the catalogues simply as "a Roan Short Horn Heifer selected from a large number." Written and printed pedigrees were not so generally valued then as now. Many breeders judged cattle by their individual physique, and the general robustness of the herds from which they came, rather than by a microscopic exami-

nation of their blue-blood globules; some even now perversely continue to do so. Mr. Cragg worked on the principle of selecting for beef qualities irrespective of fashionable strains. The original Roan Heifer to which we have referred, had in due time a "Red Cow" calf by Horton Boy, 13050, of the Verbera tribe. And the "Red Cow" had a "Roan Cow" calf by Reindeer, 15150, of the Nonparoil family. This "Roan Cow" had a "White Cow" calf to Sir Charles Tempest's Golden Eclipse, 14625, himself a white bull.

Cawood's Rose was the produce of this White Cow, by Lord Cawood 3rd., 24338, (described as a "Booth" bull).

In the autumn of 1875, Mr. Thornton, the celebrated Short Horn auctioneer, sold off a large portion of Mr. Cragg's Herd. It was a magnificent Herd, all admitted that, but the pedigrees were not in the most fashionable lines, and the prices realized were low in proportion to the intrinsic quality of the animals. Cawood's Rose was Queen of the Herd, and realized 87 guineas. She was purchased by Professor Lawson, and brought to Nova Scotia at his own expense. Shortly after the purchase, a few Short Horn breeders happened to meet in Mr. Thornton's house in Princess Street, Hanover Square, when Mr. T. told them the chances they had missed at the Arkholme sale, and gave such a glowing description of Cawood's Rose (ending with the remark, Oh! she is a bonnie cow), that immediately a well-known breeder offered to purchase her at a greatly advanced price.

Cawood's Rose was brought to Halifax in the Allan steamship *Nova Scotian* in October, 1875, by her owner, along with a large importation of stock selected in England and Scotland for the Provincial Board of Agriculture. She was in calf to Captain Tregunter, 28136, a massive bull at Arkholme. On 14th November, she dropped a Heifer calf, the White Rose of Lucyfield. In October, 1876, she was exhibited at the Provincial Exhibition at Truro, and took the first prize of \$20 as best Durham Cow; there were 9 entries. At the next Provincial Exhibition, Kentville, October, 1877, where there were 17 entries, she again took the first prize, \$25, and her calf, White Rose, took first (\$12) as best yearling Heifer, for which there were 5 entries. Cawood was again shown at the Provincial Exhibition at Truro, in 1878, but was not in very good condition, and not in calf, and was passed over by the judges. Her heifer calf had now grown to be a two-year old, with a calf by her side, and carried off first prize as such. Cawood's second Nova Scotia calf (St. Nicholas) also took first (\$15), as the best yearling bull, and was sold for \$500 to the East Cornwallis Agricultural Society. Cawood and Polly Vaughan and their progeny

united in taking the first prize, \$50, as the best Herd of Thorough-bred Short Horns.

The following is a list of the whole of Cawood Rose's progeny, and the prices realized by such as have been sold in England and Nova Scotia:—

1. Cawood's Rose 4th, November 6th, 1870, sold to Earl Bective at auction, Sept., 1875, 52 guineas, say.....\$273.00
2. Cawood's Rose 6th, Feb. 1872, sold to Mr. Handley, Sept. 1875,—53 guineas..... 278.00
3. Cawood's Rose 7th, Jan. 1873, (lame), sold to Earl Bective, Sept. 1875,—40 guineas. . 210.00
4. Cawood's Rose 8th, white, Dec. 29, 1873, (by Capt. Tregunter) sold as a yearling not in calf to Earl Bective, Sept. 1875,—100 guineas..... 525.00
5. General Cawood, Dec. 6, 1874, sold as an 8 months' calf to J. Barker, for 37 guineas. 194.00
6. White Rose of Lucyfield, (by Capt. Tregunter) Nov. 24, '75. Full sister to No. 4. Now in calf to Gwynne of the Forest. At Lucyfield, and not for sale, but moderately valued at the original cost and freight of the Cow. 600.00
7. St. Nicholas, Dec. 25, '76, (by Viscount Oxford), to Union Agricultural Society of East Cornwallis..... 500.00

Total value of Cawood Rose's seven calves.....\$2580.00  
Average value of her calves... 368.56

No. 6, White Rose, has now a red and white Bull Calf by her side, sired by St. Nicholas, and named Lord of Lorne, that promises to rival St. Nicholas himself.

## CAMPER ON CATTLE DISEASE.

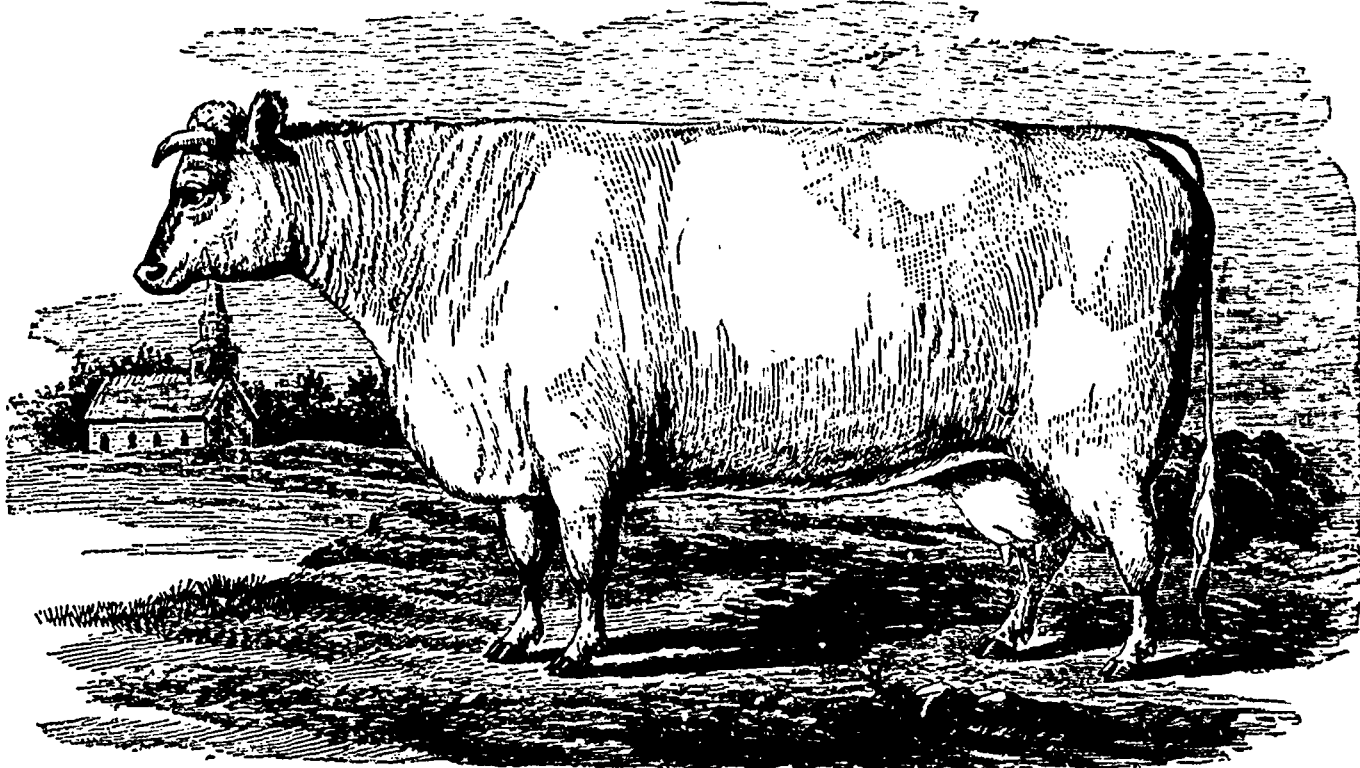
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(Continued.)

OF THE PRINCIPAL SYMPTOMS OF THE DISTEMPER.

THERE is no sign which presages the appearance of the distemper, it warns only with the stroke and when the animal is already diseased. Then it becomes dull, refuses to drink, and shows itself particular in the choice of its food; then it appears at intervals to be more lively, eats, drinks and ruminates. However, it becomes uneasy, grinds its molars, and ends by no longer ruminating, which is the most certain sign that it is sick; except among the sucking calves, for these do not yet ruminate, even as Galen has already proved by a beautiful experiment upon lambs and young goats.





SHORT HORN DURHAM COW  
OAWOOD'S ROSE,

Calved 4th February, 1867. Bred by William Smith Cragg, Esq., of Arkholme, (Lunesdale), Carnforth, Lancashire, England. Imported into Nova Scotia by Professor Lawson, Lucyfield Farm, Co. Halifax, September, 1875. Died 9th April, 1879.

As cattle attacked with other diseases also do not ruminate, this sign becomes of doubtful character; but the other symptoms which accompanying distemper, and of which I will now speak, as the shivering and trembling which they experience, the restlessness which they show, and the manner in which they stand upon the toes of the hind feet, are convincing proofs, especially when the contagion is already made known in some place in the neighbourhood.

The pulse, which beats from 60 to 70, 75, 80, and even 90 times per minute, announces a high fever, which is soon accompanied by a general and rapid prostration of the strength of the animal, for the pulse is not only quick, but unequal, without being strong just as we observe in putrid fevers; there are moments even when we cannot, so to speak, perceive it anywhere.

The ears and horns are for this reason alter very cold; sometimes the horns, some times the ears only, and sometimes both at the same time.

The "motions" preserve not unfrequently their course during the first days of the disease; sometimes the dung loses its colour, and takes such a strong smell of musk that the whole stable is filled with it; often it becomes dry, being

scarcely bound together; at other times it is soft and liquid; or else the stomach of the animal is inactive, because the intestines and the abdominal muscles have not sufficient activity to expel the accumulated contents.

Great weakness quickly comes upon the animal at the first fever which occurs: it then lets the head, which is heavy, hang, and the muscles of the throat compel it to hold it obliquely. The ears hang in the same manner and for the same reason; the tail also loses its motion; at last, the animal ceases to low.

The animal coughs at first from time to time, afterwards without interruption; more or less, however, according as the morbid matter affects the lungs or the intestines.

The eyes, which in these animals are naturally black and lively, become dull and languid, and the mesial or nictating lid, which is not visible when the animal is in good health, swells up and becomes prominent, by the thickening of the external membrane, and is then not unlike a bladder of a pale red (colour), which has some analogy with the disease known among men under the name of "chamosis." Here and there we perceive a large inflamed spot; the white of the eye, which is especially visible in the small corner,

is also very much inflamed, and the eye appears to be swollen and starting from the head. From the large corners of the eyes runs an ichorous matter; and when the distemper has reached its highest stage, it sends out among some of these animals an abundance of tears.

The pores of the smooth part of the muzzle run at times with thousands of drops, which might be taken for a copious perspiration.

The nostrils discharge at first a liquid matter which acquires the third day a sticky and purulent consistence, which flows incessantly along the muzzle, and a similar matter flows from the mouth. However, the animal does not wipe away this matter, as healthy beasts, which do not cease to lick and cleanse their muzzle with the tongue.

With some the cough increases, respiration becomes distressing, and the animal depressed by the fever, and debilitated by want of food, falls to the ground, stretches its head directly in front of it, or twists its neck, and makes use of different means in order to breathe, groaning as a person might do who suffered great pain. The sline (drivil), becomes frothy, and all makes known that the lungs are very strongly affected, and that the animal is in the very greatest danger. By this time

the cough seems to decrease because the strength fails; this is the reason why some French writers, as well as the great Haller, in a letter which he lately wrote to me, have given to this disease the name of Pneumonia.

With others the matter is thrown upwards upon the intestines of the stomach. The paunch, as I have already said, placed in the left cavity, is inflated with air, and considerably distended, so that the animal seems ready to burst; and when one strikes it with the hand it resounds as a drum.

Some physicians claim to have observed that the skin of the animal seems to adhere to the back and to the loins during the height of this disease; that is what I have never perceived very distinctly; I rather think that the considerable swelling of the belly has given occasion for this conjecture.

With others the skin of the back cracks when we press there with the finger; which arises perhaps from the air which the corruption has introduced below the skin.

The fourth, fifth or sixth day, many of these poor animals begin to be tormented with a considerable diarrhoea, so that the ejections escape with violence from the body, as if they were driven from a syringe, and they then overspread all the stable. These excrements diffuse an insupportable smell; and nothing appears to me more fatal for the other cattle than the bad quality of this mephitic air. Sometimes these matters are mixed with blood and ichor.

Others do not pass their excrements, which are checked in the long gut; the rectum, which is the outlet from their bodies, remains open and yields an ichorous and sanguineous matter. Among the cows the sexual parts are also swollen and remain open; the animal being so feeble that the sphincters can no longer exercise their functions.

The bladder loses also among the greater part, its strength; they then rarely pass their urine, as much because the water which they drink during this time, or the liquid medicines which one administers to them remain lodged in the stomach without being absorbed, as because the animal gives out a great deal of humour through the nostrils, the eyes and the mouth.

I have not yet said anything of the milk, because the distemper attacks in the same manner horned beasts of both sexes, of whatever age they may be; I must then speak only of a final analysis of it, because this concerns only the milch cows. The milk diminishes, becomes thick, and is corrupt in the udder.

It is impossible, so to speak, to determine the time of the duration of the dis-

ease and the symptoms with which it is accompanied. Among some individuals the corruption is so violent and so sudden that it kills the animal in twenty-four hours; sometimes they die the third, fourth or fifth day; at other times only the seventh or the eleventh day; but this last case is very rare.

They sometimes die with the legs extended far from the body, and sometimes with the feet drawn in below the body. During the disease they do not always lie upon the same side, although the belly may be very much distended with air. I have given great attention to this point, and I have found that the beasts were lying sometimes upon one side and sometimes upon the other: so that the stomach does not appear to occasion any inconvenience in this.

With some the body is covered with spots, particularly near the groin, a symptom to which the peasants have given the name of "scab" (rappigheid), and which some consider a good sign. I have, however, seen some die whose bodies were covered with similar spots.

I cannot assert anything very positively with reference to the blood; there are some who think that it conglutates; others that it is attenuated; but the greater part agree in saying that it does not conglutate, but becomes mucous; as we often see among persons attacked with putrid fevers. In dead beasts, I have invariably found the blood attenuated and never conglutated.

These are the symptoms which are common to the bulls, heifers, cows, oxen and to calves of every age, without distinction. We can easily understand that the cows with calf, all things otherwise equal, ought to suffer more from this terrible disease, and that, so much the more as they are nearer calving. The distemper is nevertheless sometimes quite mild among those which get through it without abortion; but this is very rare, and the greater part lose their fruit also in the end, after they are themselves cured of the disease.

#### THE INTERNAL SYMPTOMS OF THE DISTEMPER.

I would never finish if I wished to relate all that has been observed upon the internal parts of the cattle which have died of the distemper by the principal doctors of Italy, England, France, Germany and Holland. It will suffice to confine myself here to the peculiarities which, being common to the present contagion, may serve to determine its nature, and to find the means for procuring a remedy for it, if we are ever fortunate enough to attain to this end. I will speak only of the symptoms I have myself noticed in the cattle I have opened,

at least of those which I think worthy of taking up your attention.

The epiploon (to begin with the stomach) the epiploon, I say, is inflamed and gangrened with many, in such a manner that it is covered here and there with red, purple and black spots.

The paunch is likewise more or less so; sometimes it is extraordinarily swollen by the air which is found confined in it, and gives a very precise idea of intestinal tympanite. When one makes there an orifice through the skin and the muscles as I have done to some, the air comes out with violence and noise. But I cannot say that there ever was a true tympanite, that is to say, if there ever was air in the cavity of the stomach, between the intestines in the interior of the peritoneum: the putrefaction of the intestines is sometimes so great that I do not regard this as impossible.

The small intestines, together with the large intestines, were sometimes entirely unnatural, purple and black: one part more, the other less, according as they were affected with the pestilential virus.

Among old cows the spleen was generally livid, of an ashy gray charged with an ichorous matter, and almost putrefied in the interior by the vitiated blood which remained there.

The liver of the animals which I have myself opened were generally gangrened in some, full of flukes which filled a great number of the biliary ducts. But this was not the cause of their death. I have found also this year and last autumn many of these worms in healthy cattle killed by the butcher, as well as in sheep. The hare also is not exempt from them. This disease has been very general during the last summer, and carries off even now a great number of sheep\*.

The gall bladder among all was unusually large, and filled with fetid bile. The parenchyma of the liver was gorged with air or affected with emphysema, all these parts become quickly corrupt in the distemper. The first stomach contained the food and the drink which the animal had taken before the violence of the disease prevented it from satisfying its appetite, and this food was very corrupt; so that I found the smell of it unbearable, although in other cases my zeal enabled me to overcome quite easily like disagreeable things. The interior membrane was almost sphacelated by the putrefaction of its material, and could be lifted in scraps; which never happens with cattle, except when the putrefaction which follows

\* In the hepatic duct of a stag, which M. de Lewo d'Adnard presented me the 13th April for dissection, I have found, although the animal was otherwise healthy, three flukes of the same form as those of the sheep and horned cattle.

death is the cause of it, as I have already before remarked.†

It is the same with the bonnet, which forms, so to speak, only a single pouch with the first stomach; but I must observe, for those who may be ignorant of it, that this internal membrane is in some cattle naturally very black, or of a bronze colour; and in some others of a pale yellow.

The "omasum," (many plies) or third stomach, is in all very much contracted, inflamed on the outside, and covered with spots; but in the interior, when the cattle eat fodder, the food is black, compact, dry between the livrets; so that one cannot better compare them, on account of their colour and form, than to tablets of chocolate, following the judicious remark of Messieurs DeHuen, Ouwens, Van Velsion and Westerhof, doctors at the Hague. When during the summer the cattle are at grass in the meadows, the substance is sometimes quite soft, but it is not less foul with acrimony.

The external membrane is sometimes adherent to the two sides of this hard matter, having been also detached by sphacelus. In some the livrets themselves were entirely sphacelated, hard and transparent, like gold-beaters skin; in others we noticed the blood in the vessels dried up. But next the part which unites the opening of the paunch with the abomasus, and where the livrets seem to terminate, there was often a sanguineous matter, very acrid and of a loathsome smell, which extended even into the abomasus.

The abomasus (fourth stomach) was generally empty, that is to say, without food, but distended with wind, and sometimes furnished with a sanguineous and gangrenous matter; at other times with a yellow and fluid very fetid matter, without any tinge of blood. The "epithelium" or internal membrane is easily detached, as in the other stomachs, and from the same cause.

There was often, but not always, in the cavity of the small intestines, principally in the ileum an extravasated fetid blood. In the large intestines I have also sometimes found extravasated and coagulated blood; and at other times the dejections yellow or of another colour, of which it would be difficult to give an idea.

†(From text page 38, lecture 2.) I ought to notice to you here a singular phenomenon; when one opens the third stomach of a beast dead from the distemper, the "epithelium" or internal membrane is entirely detached from it, and attacked to the food, so that we can pull it off in scraps; whilst it is impossible to separate this "epithelium" from the other membranes in a healthy and newly killed animal; from whence we may conclude that this separation of the first membrane is one of the symptoms of the distemper, when we find it so detached from the other membranes after an animal has been killed, &c., &c.

The rectum was with many much inflamed near the anus, and furnished with a sanguineous matter around the hardened excrement, particularly at the wrinkled or corrugated part. This is the reason why among many cattle the blood goes out by the anus immediately after death. This blood often caused great mortification in the folds of the rectum. Sometimes the excrement was packed together dry, like figs, whilst the rectum was, as it were, not inflamed.

In the sucking calves which died of the distemper, the "omasum" (many plies) was not stiffened by the hardened matter; however, the interior membrane was detached much the same as in the cows. The liver of these calves had no flakes; this was impossible, because they had not yet been at pasture. All the rest was found more or less in the same state, and the gall bladder was always very large. The kidneys were generally of a pale colour, although they otherwise appeared to be very healthy. But the bladder was in almost all full of urine; however, I have found it as it were empty in a calf. In the cows with calf the uterus was inflamed, speckled with purple and gangrenous spots, like the paunch. The fetus, however, presented no apparent sign of disease. The udder was extremely inflamed and contained a thick milk.

Such was the condition of the stomach. I pass now to the viscera of the chest, in order to afford you a new spectacle of the frightful ravages of this disease. The lungs, which appear at the moment when one opens the chest, and which are ordinarily livid, a little reddish, are in the greater number of these cattle inflamed in one place or another, speckled with purple spots, and the gangrene affects sometimes one lobe more than the other. I have seen some of which the lobes were entirely sphacelated; so that when incisions were made in them, we perceived only venous blood, without being able to distinguish the cells. In many, air was present in the cellular membrane between the cells; it is this which forms emphysema.

The trachea is interiorly empty in some cattle; its membrane is covered with red, purple and gangrenous spots; or else it is entirely gangrened. In others it appears to be covered with a thin ichorous film; but in general it is entirely full of a white froth. This froth is not found in the trachea only, but throughout the lungs as far as one can follow the branches of the bronchia. If we take this into consideration, we will no longer be surprised at the plaintive lowing of the suffering animal. The difficulty of respiration is its cause; and from thence comes the inflammation and gangrene of the lungs. The throat is inflamed in all; but chiefly in those which have the trachea full of froth. I mean by this not only the larynx, but also the pharynx, that is to say, the throat or the duct towards the oesophagus and the larynx. The nostrils, the cavity of the nose and the tongue, were almost always healthy, in other words without inflammation and without gangrene, except at the root of the tongue, where it joins the pharynx.

I have never found anything unusual with the tongue; but certainly at its root, and laterally about the base, a little ichorous tenacious matter, which some have without doubt taken for aphthæ. I have found in many the muscles of the neck and the fat of the dew-lap much inflamed, purple and almost gangrened. The eyes of some were very

much inflamed. The heart offered nothing remarkable; one of the ventricles contained sometimes clotted blood, sometimes fluid blood, and at other times it was empty.

I have opened the head of only one animal; but this operation is difficult, and the parts too foul; so that this requires a more exact examination. The brain of the animal upon which I made these observations was very sound. But indeed, I did not expect anything particular with regard to this, because the cattle appear to preserve their knowledge up to the last moment, in other words, that they give signs of pleasure to those who take care of them, and that they make known their uneasiness by plaintive lowing, more frequent when we caress them in this deplorable state. Many observers have found that the brain was much inflamed.\*

In only one have I found the legs violently affected by the disease; but nevertheless all the rest, and the intestines in particular, were inflamed and sphacelated.

All the principal writers who have spoken of the distempers of 1710, 1730, 1741, 1745, &c., up to the present time, agree upon this point, as we may see in Ramazzini, who speaks also of the emphysema of the lungs, and of the brain, of the exanthema and of the aphthæ upon the tongue, of the thickening of the blood rather than its dissolution; so that the blood scarcely ran from some animals which he had opened.

Bates says that in four cows out of sixteen which he opened, he found the liver black and contracted, and the mesenteric glands much swollen. I cannot deny having seen the glands, particularly those which are near the abomasus, (fourth stomach) and of the rectum, very large and as it were swollen; but I am aware of having observed the same thing in healthy animals given over to the butcher; they are less manifest in fat oxen.

Michelotti left after his death observations which quite agree with mine; he mentions in them emphysema of the lungs. He asserts also to have seen serous and corrupt brains.

The Marquis of Courtivron, Ernest Stief, Fischer, Ottomarius, Gœlicke, who, according to me, is very exact, and all the foreign doctors whose works I have consulted, are in accord upon the principal characteristic symptoms of this disease.

The doctors of the Hague, who have not bestowed less care and accuracy in their investigations, have found these symptoms nearly such as I have pointed out. They have made fine experiments with the tallow, and found that it threw out in burning a disagreeable smell; they have even thought that candles which might be made of it would spread the contagion and cause great ravages. They speak also of pestilential boils (Anthrax? F. Charbons) in the liver. The anatomical observations which they have made upon about thirty animals deserve your attention; and those of Engelmann are neither less curious nor less exact.

I must only warn you of two things: firstly, of not concluding too easily that there is emphysema in the lungs or in other parts; for it is easy to fall into error with regard to this, if we do not open the animals immediately after their death; it is besides difficult to conceive how quickly corruption takes possession of these animals. We must not, es-

\*Der Koenigl. Grosbritt. Churfurst. Braunschweig, Landwirtschaftl. Gesellschaft. Nachr. IV., Samml.—Zelle, 1776, page 372.



specially, mangle the lungs in cutting them for in this case the air slips in between the lobules, and forms emphysema, where there naturally was none. Secondly, the corruption in the stomachs is so great, even with the animals which are killed at the slaughter-house, that no time must be lost in opening them if one wishes to conclude anything with certainty.

It appears to be demonstrated that in all ruminating animals which have four stomachs, the internal membranes seem to come off in twenty-four hours after their death. I invite you to follow if you have the opportunity, the advice of the illustrious Guelicke (page 717) to open animals, the second, third and fourth day of their sickness, in order to follow progressively that which takes place in the intestines. We should also open those which have survived the disease, and that as soon as possible after their cure is assured. But such observations can only be made with the support of the government, because they are beyond the power of a private individual.

(To be continued.)

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