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**GREAT AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF NOVA SCOTIA, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, AND 10th OCTOBER, 1868.**

**DRILL SHED & GOVERNOR'S FIELD, SPRING GARDEN ROAD, HALIFAX.**

*Competition open to the whole Province. The Prizes for Models of Vessels open to all the world.*

**Programme for the Week.**

**Monday, October 5.**—The exhibition grounds and buildings will be opened this morning at 7 o'clock, and continue open during the day, till sunset, for the reception and arrangement of exhibition articles, and animals. Exhibitors on arrival will immediately report themselves to the superintendent of the exhibition, who will allot appropriate pens or space for their exhibits. This day none but members of the general committee of officials, judges, exhibitors and necessary attendants will be admitted.

**Tuesday, 6**—Live animals that may have been delayed by accident, cut flowers and Hothouse plants, and perishable articles generally, will be received this

morning from sunrise up to 9 o'clock A. M., precisely; when the judges in the various classes will meet at the Secretary's office, obtain the necessary lists of entries, and commence their duties forthwith. As soon as the respective committees of judges have made their awards they will report in writing to the Secretary, and will then be furnished with the requisite prize tickets, which it will be their duty to place carefully upon the various articles before dispersing. This day the exhibition will be thrown open to the public at 2 o'clock P. M. on payment of 37½ cts. each time; children under twelve years of age, 20 cts. At three o'clock, the president and committee will receive His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and such official persons as may be invited to take part in the opening ceremony. An address will be delivered.

**Wednesday, 7th.**—The judges will this day meet as soon after 7 A. M. as possible, and will complete their awards, and will place all the remaining prize tickets.

**Thursday, 8th.**—Admission this day 25 cts. and children half price. There will be a grand procession of all the prize animals, at 3 o'clock P. M.

**Friday 9th.**—Admission this day 12½ cts. The general committee will meet at 12 o'clock noon, at the Secretary's office. An address will be delivered at 2 o'clock P. M., and official announcement made, after which live stock may be removed from the grounds.

**Saturday, 10th.**—The Treasurer will commence paying the premiums for live stock, at the grounds at 9 A. M. All live stock, will be removed this day, if not during the preceding afternoon.

Tickets of admission for the exhibition week, will be issued at one dollar each.

Bands of Music will be in attendance at stated intervals.

**General Regulations.**

Every intending competitor must transmit to the Secretary, not later than 26th Sept., an entry certificate, containing a correct list of the animals or articles which he intends to exhibit, together with certificates of pedigree in the case of thorough-bred stock. Any competitor failing to transmit his entry certificate at the proper time will be excluded from competition.

Exhibitors of heavy machinery and bulky articles, requiring extensive or unusual accommodation, should communicate

with the Secretary during the first week in September, in order that there may be time for the committee to make the requisite arrangements.

All articles for exhibition must be on the grounds on Monday, 5th October, after which day none will be received except live stock under special circumstances, and flowers, hothouse plants, and other perishable articles, which will be received up to 9 A. M., on Tuesday, 6th. All necessary erections and bulky articles requiring to be put together on the grounds, or in the buildings, must be finished, and all waste material and rubbish removed, not later than 12 o'clock on Saturday, 3rd October, as no such work can be permitted during the show week.

Exhibitors will in every case give the necessary personal attention to whatever they exhibit. Necessary attendants upon stock and workmen, actually required to attend to machinery, will be furnished with admission tickets with their names written upon them, which ticket will be good at the Exhibitors Gate only, during the show.

All articles for competition shall be the production or manufacture of the Province, and all live stock entered for competition must have been owned and kept in the Province not less than three months prior to the exhibition.

Articles from other countries, and especially from other Provinces of the Dominion are solicited, but not for competition. The judges will have the power of granting a limited number of medals, diplomas or honorary prizes for such articles.

All expenses incurred in the conveyance of articles or animals to and from Halifax, placing them in the exhibition, and maintaining them while there, shall be borne by the exhibitors, who must likewise undertake all risk of loss or damage. Articles must in every case be delivered and unpacked free of expense to the committee.

Each exhibitor will receive from the Secretary an entry book ticket for every article to be exhibited by him, and he is required to affix such ticket upon the article or animal which he exhibits.

When fewer than three competitors appear for any prize, and where the articles exhibited are of inferior merit, the judges shall have the discretionary power of awarding or withholding prizes or reducing their values. No articles can take two prizes or be exhibited in two collections, unless the contrary is distinctly expressed in the prize list.

The committee shall have power to reject from exhibition articles which they shall consider unworthy or unfit for exhibition.

During the exhibition, all vegetable, mineral, and manufactured articles shall be under the control of the exhibition

committee, and all live stock shall be taken charge of by their owners,—the committee giving all practicable assistance in providing the necessary accommodation and food. Hay, straw, oats, and roots, will be supplied on the grounds at reasonable prices, and there will be a free supply of water.

All articles exposed for sale shall have the prices affixed, and be sold by the owners, or by parties appointed by them for that purpose. On Saturday morning 10th October, there will be Auctioneers in attendance to dispose of articles, or animals which the exhibitors may wish to sell. The general committee, while desirous of affording every facility for business, are not to be regarded as undertaking any responsibility in connection with such transactions.

Articles sent for competition or exhibition shall not be removed from the exhibition rooms or grounds, till the time appointed, under forfeiture of any prizes or awards that have been made to the respective exhibitors.

All animals and articles for Exhibition will be carried over the lines of the Nova Scotia Railway free of expense, on the exhibitor showing to the conductors of Trains the Entry Ticket of Exhibits.

## PRIZE LIST.

### Agricultural Department.

#### CLASS I.—HORSES.

##### STALLIONS.

§ 1 Best thorough-bred stallion, 4 years old and upwards .. .. .	50 00
2nd do do .. .. .	30 00
2 Best stallion, to breed horses for agricultural draft purposes, 4 years old and upwards .. .. .	30 00
2nd do do .. .. .	20 00
3rd do do .. .. .	15 00
3 Best stallion to breed horses for trotting, carriage or road, 4 years and upwards .. .. .	30 00
2nd do do .. .. .	20 00
3rd do do .. .. .	15 00
4 Best stallion to breed horses for agricultural and draft purposes, 3 years and under .. .. .	25 00
2nd do do .. .. .	20 30
3rd do do .. .. .	15 00
5 Best stallion to breed horses for trotting carriage or road, 3 years and under .. .. .	25 00
2nd do do .. .. .	20 00
3rd do do .. .. .	15 00
6 Best stallion of any age or breed .. .. .	50 00

##### MARES.

7 Best thorough-bred brood mare .. .. .	\$40 00
2nd do do .. .. .	30 00
8 Best brood mare for breeding horses for agricultural draft purposes .. .. .	40 00
2nd do do .. .. .	30 00
3rd do do .. .. .	20 00
9 Best brood mare for breeding horses for trotting, road or carriage purposes .. .. .	40 00
2nd do do .. .. .	30 00
3rd do do .. .. .	20 00

##### SADDLE, CARRIAGE AND DRAFT HORSES.

10 Best saddle horse, mare and gelding, under saddle .. .. .	20 00
2nd do do .. .. .	15 00
3rd do do .. .. .	10 00
11 Best pair matched carriage horses, in carriage, .. .. .	30 00
2nd do do .. .. .	25 00
3rd do do .. .. .	20 00

12 Best pair draft horses, tested on draft .. .. .	\$30 00
2nd do do .. .. .	25 00
3rd do do .. .. .	20 00

##### COLTS.

13 Best colt, filly or gelding, 3 years old .. .. .	15 00
2nd do do .. .. .	12 00
3rd do do .. .. .	10 00
14 Best colt, filly or gelding, 2 years old .. .. .	12 00
2nd do do .. .. .	10 00
3rd do do .. .. .	8 00
15 Best colt, filly or gelding, 1 year old .. .. .	10 00
2nd do do .. .. .	8 00
3rd do do .. .. .	6 00
16 Best sucking colt .. .. .	8 00
2nd do .. .. .	6 00
3rd do .. .. .	4 00
17 Extra entries .. .. .	.....

#### CLASS II.—CATTLE.

##### DURHAMS.—Certified Pedigree.

§ 1 Best thorough-bred Durham bull, 3 years old and upwards .. .. .	\$25 00
2nd do do .. .. .	20 00
3rd do do .. .. .	15 00
2 Best do, under 3 years old .. .. .	15 00
2nd do do .. .. .	10 00
8 Best thorough-bred Durham cow, 3 years old and upwards .. .. .	20 00
2nd do do .. .. .	15 00
4 Best do. heifer, under 3 years old .. .. .	15 00
2nd do do .. .. .	10 00

##### AYRSHIRES.—Certified Pedigree.

5 Best thorough-bred Ayrshire bull, 3 years old and upwards .. .. .	20 00
2nd do do .. .. .	15 00
6 Best do. under 3 years old .. .. .	12 00
7 Best thorough-bred Ayrshire cow, 3 years old and upwards .. .. .	15 00
2nd do do .. .. .	12 00
8 Best do. heifer, under 3 years old .. .. .	12 00
2nd do do .. .. .	8 00

##### ALDERNEYS.—Certified Pedigree.

9 Best thorough-bred Alderney bull, 3 years old and upwards .. .. .	20 00
2nd do do .. .. .	15 00
3rd do do .. .. .	10 00
10 Best do. under 3 years old .. .. .	10 00
2nd do do .. .. .	8 00
11 Best thorough-bred Alderney cow, 3 years old and upwards .. .. .	15 00
2nd do do .. .. .	12 00
3rd do do .. .. .	10 00
12 Best do. heifer, under 3 years old .. .. .	10 00
2nd do do .. .. .	8 00
3rd do do .. .. .	6 00

##### HEREFORDS.—Certified Pedigree.

13 Best thorough-bred Hereford bull of any age .. .. .	10 00
Do .. .. . do. cow or heifer, do. .. .. .	10 00

##### DEVONS.—Certified Pedigree.

14 Best thorough-bred Devon bull of any age .. .. .	10 00
Do .. .. . do cow or heifer, do. .. .. .	10 00

##### GRADE CATTLE.—BULLS.

15 Best bull, 3 years old and upwards .. .. .	25 00
2nd do do .. .. .	20 00
3rd do do .. .. .	15 00
4th do do .. .. .	12 00
5th do do .. .. .	10 00
16 Best bull, 2 years old .. .. .	20 00
2nd do do .. .. .	15 00
3rd do do .. .. .	12 00
4th do do .. .. .	10 00
17 Best bull, 1 year old .. .. .	15 00
2nd do do .. .. .	12 00
3rd do do .. .. .	8 00
4th do do .. .. .	6 00
18 Best bull calf .. .. .	12 00
2nd do do .. .. .	10 00
3rd do do .. .. .	8 00
4th do do .. .. .	6 00
5th do do .. .. .	4 00
19 Best bull of any age or breed .. .. .	40 00

##### COWS.

20 Best cow .. .. .	20 00
2nd do .. .. .	18 00
3rd do .. .. .	15 00
4th do .. .. .	12 00
5th do .. .. .	10 00

6th Best cow	.....	\$8 00
7th do	.....	6 00
8th do	.....	4 00
21 Best cow of any age or breed	.....	30 00
Best cow or heifer 3 years old	.....	15 00
2nd do	.....	12 00
3rd do	.....	10 00
22 Best heifer, 2 years old	.....	15 00
2nd do	.....	12 00
3rd do	.....	10 00
4th do	.....	8 00
5th do	.....	5 00
23 Best heifer, 1 year old	.....	12 00
2nd do	.....	10 00
3rd do	.....	8 00
4th do	.....	6 00
5th do	.....	4 00
24 Best heifer calf	.....	12 00
2nd do	.....	10 00
3rd do	.....	8 00
4th do	.....	6 00
5th do	.....	4 00

OXEN.

25 Best pair of oxen, largest and fattest	.....	60 00
2nd do do	.....	40 00
3rd do do	.....	30 00
26 Best pair oxen, 4 years old	.....	80 00
2nd do	.....	20 00
3rd do	.....	15 00
27 Best pair steers, 2 years old	.....	30 00
2nd do	.....	20 00
3rd do	.....	15 00
28 Best pair steers, 2 years old	.....	20 00
2nd do	.....	15 00
3rd do	.....	10 00
29 Best pair steers, 1 year old	.....	15 00
2nd do	.....	12 00
3rd do	.....	10 00
30 Best pair steer calves	.....	12 00
2nd do	.....	10 00
3rd do	.....	8 00
31 Extra entries	.....	.....

CLASS III.—SHEEP.

SHORT WOOL.—Certified Pedigree.

1 Best South Down ram, 2 shears and over	\$10 00
2nd do do	8 00
3rd do do	6 00
2 Best South Down ram, shearling	6 00
2nd do do	6 00
3 Best do. lamb	6 00
2nd do	4 00
4 Best 2 S'th Down ewes, 2 shears and over	8 00
2nd do do	6 00
3rd do do	4 00
5 Best 2 South Down ewes, shearling	6 00
2nd do do	4 00
3rd do do	2 00
6 Best 2 South Down ewe lambs	5 00
2nd do	3 00
3rd do	2 00

LONG WOOL.—Certified Pedigree.

7 Best ram, pure breed, 2 shears and over	\$12 00
2nd do do	10 00
3rd do do	8 00
8 Best ram, pure breed, shearling	10 00
2nd do do	8 00
3rd do do	6 00
9 Best ram, pure bred, lamb	8 00
2nd do	6 00
3rd do	4 00
10 Best 2 ewes, pure breed, 2 shears and over	12 00
2nd do do	10 00
3rd do do	8 00
11 Best two ewes, pure breed, shearling	10 00
2nd do do	8 00
3rd do do	6 00
12 Best 2 ewes, pure breed, lambs	8 00
2nd do	6 00
3rd do	4 00
4th do	2 00

OTHER LONG WOOLLED BREEDS, CROSSES, &c.

13 Best ram, 2 shears and over	12 00
2nd do	10 00
3rd do	8 00
4th do	6 00
5th do	4 00
14 Best ram, shearling	10 00
2nd do	8 00
3rd do	6 00
4th do	4 00
5th do	2 00

15 Best ram lamb	.....	\$8 00
2nd do	.....	6 00
3rd do	.....	4 00
4th do	.....	2 00
5th do	.....	1 00
16 Best 2 ewes, 2 shears and over	.....	10 00
2nd do	.....	8 00
3rd do	.....	6 00
4th do	.....	4 00
5th do	.....	2 00
17 Best 2 ewes, shearlings	.....	8 00
2nd do	.....	6 00
3rd do	.....	5 00
4th do	.....	4 00
5th do	.....	2 00
18 Best 2 ewes, lambs	.....	6 00
2nd do	.....	2 00
3rd do	.....	4 00
4th do	.....	3 00
5th do	.....	2 00
19 Best ram, of any age or breed	.....	15 00
20 Extra entries	.....	.....

All sheep shown must have had the entire fleece taken off not earlier than 1st May, 1868.

CLASS IV.—SWINE.

BERKSHIRES.

1 Best boar, 2 years and over	.....	\$10 00
2nd do	.....	8 00
3rd do	.....	6 00
2 Best boar, 1 year and under 2 years	.....	8 00
2nd do	.....	6 00
3rd do	.....	4 00
3 Best boar, under 1 year	.....	6 00
2nd do	.....	4 00
3rd do	.....	2 00
4 Best sow, 2 years and over	.....	10 00
2nd do	.....	8 00
3rd do	.....	6 00
5 Best sow, under 2 years	.....	8 00
2nd do	.....	6 00
3rd do	.....	4 00

WHITE CHESTERS.

6 Best boar of any age	.....	10 00
2nd do	.....	8 00
7 Best sow, of any age	.....	10 00
2nd do	.....	8 00

SUFFOLK AND SMALL YORKSHIRES.

8 Best boar, over two years old	.....	8 00
2nd do	.....	6 00
9 Best boar, under 2 years old	.....	6 00
2nd do	.....	4 00
10 Best sow, over 2 years old	.....	8 00
2nd do	.....	6 00
11 Best sow, under 2 years old	.....	6 00
2nd do	.....	4 00

ALL OTHER BREEDS AND CROSSES.

12 Best boar, over 2 years old	.....	12 00
2nd do	.....	10 00
3rd do	.....	8 00
13 Best boar, 1 year and under 2 years old	.....	10 00
2nd do do	.....	8 00
14 Best boar, under 1 year old	.....	8 00
2nd do do	.....	6 00
15 Best sow, over 2 years old	.....	12 00
2nd do	.....	10 00
16 Best sow, 1 year and under 2 years	.....	10 00
2nd do	.....	8 00
17 Best sow, under 1 year	.....	8 00
2nd do	.....	6 00
18 Extra entries	.....	.....

CLASS V.—POULTRY.

1 Best pen of turkeys	.....	\$10 00
2nd do	.....	5 00
3rd do	.....	3 00
2 Best pen of geese	.....	10 00
2nd do	.....	5 00
3rd do	.....	3 00
3 Best pen of mongrel geese	.....	5 00
4 Best pen of ducks	.....	6 00
2nd do	.....	5 00
3rd do	.....	4 00
5 Best pen Cochín China fowls	.....	4 00
2nd do	.....	3 00
3rd do	.....	2 00
6 Best pen of Bramahs	.....	4 00
2nd do	.....	3 00
3rd do	.....	2 00

7 Best pen of game	.....	\$6 00
2nd do	.....	4 00
3rd do	.....	3 00
8 Best pen of dorkings	.....	4 00
2nd do	.....	4 00
3rd do	.....	2 40
9 Best pen of black Hamburgs	.....	4 00
2nd do	.....	3 00
3rd do	.....	3 00
10 Best pen of other Hamburgs	.....	4 00
2nd do	.....	3 00
3rd do	.....	0 00
11 Best pen of Spanish	.....	5 00
2nd do	.....	4 00
3rd do	.....	3 00
12 Best pen of Polish	.....	4 00
2nd do	.....	3 00
3rd do	.....	2 00
13 Best pen of Bantams	.....	4 00
2nd do	.....	3 00
3rd do	.....	2 00
14 Best pen of Crève Coeur	.....	5 00
15 Do la Flèche	.....	5 00
16 Do Houdan	.....	5 00
17 Do Algerine	.....	5 00
18 Best pen of barn door fowl	.....	5 00
2nd do	.....	4 00
3rd do	.....	3 00
19 Best pen of pigeons	.....	5 00
2nd do	.....	4 00
3rd do	.....	3 00
20 Best pen of capons	.....	5 00
2nd do	.....	3 00
21 Best pen of Guinea fowl	.....	5 00
22 Extra entries	.....	.....

CLASS VI.—GRAIN AND FIELD SEEDS.

1 Best five bushels wheat, spring, (to be the property of Board of Agriculture after gaining prize	.....	\$25 00
2 Best five bushels wheat, winter	.....	20 00
3 Best bushel winter wheat	.....	5 00
2nd do	.....	4 00
3rd do	.....	3 00
4th do	.....	2 00
4 Best spring wheat	.....	8 00
2nd do	.....	6 00
3rd do	.....	4 00
4th do	.....	2 00
5th do	.....	1 00
5 Best bushel white oats	.....	5 00
2nd do	.....	4 00
3rd do	.....	3 00
4th do	.....	2 00
5th do	.....	1 00
6 Best bushel black oats	.....	5 00
2nd do	.....	4 00
3rd do	.....	2 00
4th do	.....	2 00
5th do	.....	1 00
7 Best bushel barley	.....	5 00
2nd do	.....	5 00
3rd do	.....	3 00
4th do	.....	2 00
5th do	.....	2 00
8 Best bushel rye, summer	.....	3 00
2nd do	.....	2 00
3rd do	.....	1 00
9 Best bushel rye, winter	.....	3 00
2nd do	.....	2 00
3rd do	.....	1 00
10 Best bushel buckwheat, smooth	.....	3 00
2nd do	.....	2 00
3rd do	.....	1 00
11 Best bushel buckwheat, rough	.....	3 00
2nd do	.....	2 00
3rd do	.....	1 00
12 Best bushel Indian corn, hulled	.....	3 00
2nd do	.....	2 00
3rd do	.....	1 00
13 Best 24 ears Indian corn	.....	3 00
2nd do	.....	2 00
3rd do	.....	1 00
14 Best bushel field peas	.....	4 00
2nd do	.....	3 00
3rd do	.....	2 00
4th do	.....	1 00
15 Best half bushel coloured beans	.....	3 00
2nd best half bushel coloured beans	.....	2 00
3rd do	.....	1 00
16 Best half-bushel white beans	.....	3 00
2nd do	.....	2 00
3rd do	.....	1 00
17 Best half bushel pole beans	.....	3 00
2nd do	.....	2 00

3rd best half bushel pole beans	....	\$1 00
18 Best half bushel horse beans	....	4 00
19 Best bushel timothy seed	....	6 00
2nd do	....	5 00
3rd do	....	4 00
4th do	....	3 00
20 Best bushel red clover seed	....	10 00
2nd do	....	8 00
3rd do	....	6 00
21 Best 20 lbs. Swedish turnip seed	....	4 00
2nd do	....	3 00
3rd do	....	2 00
22 Best 5 lbs. carrot seed, field	....	4 00
2nd do	....	3 00
3rd do	....	2 00
23 Best 10 lbs. mangold wurtzel seed	....	4 00
2nd do	....	3 00
3rd do	....	2 00
24 Best one dozen heads broom corn	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3rd do	....	1 00
25 Best half bushel flax seed	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
3rd do	....	1 50
26 Extra entries	....	....

**CLASS VII.—ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.**

1 Best hf. bush. table potatoes, early white	....	\$2 00
2nd do do	....	1 50
3rd do do	....	1 00
2 Best half bushel table potatoes, blue	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3rd do	....	1 00
3 Best half bushel table potatoes, other sorts	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3rd do	....	1 00
4 Best bushel field potatoes, white	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
3rd do	....	1 00
5 Best bushel field potatoes, coloured	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
3rd do	....	1 00
6 Best bushel field potatoes for cattle feed	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
3rd do	....	1 00
7 Best collection of potatoes, one doz. each, carefully named, not necessarily raised by exhibitor	....	5 00
2nd do do	....	4 00
8 Best 2 doz. largest potatoes of any sort or sorts	....	2 00
2nd do do	....	1 50
3rd do do	....	1 00
9 Best half bushel Altringham carrot	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
3rd do	....	1 00
10 Best half bushel white Belgian do	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
3rd do	....	1 00
11 Best dozen Swedish turnips, green top	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
3rd do	....	1 00
12 Best dozen Swedish turnips, purple top	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
3rd do	....	1 00
13 Best dozen mangold wurtzel, long red	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
3rd do	....	1 50
14 Best doz. turnip-rooted mangold wurtzel	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
3rd do	....	1 50
15 Best two pumpkins	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3rd do	....	1 00
16 Best pumpkins for size	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3rd do	....	1 00
17 Extra entries	....	....

1. Roots must be clean, top cut off, and surplus roots and fibres removed.  
 2. Grain and seeds must be exhibited in bags or boxes.  
 3. No articles can be removed from the ground until the Exhibition is closed, unless by permission of the Committee of Management.

**CLASS VIII.—DAIRY PRODUCE.**

1 Best firkin butter, salted, not less than 50 lbs	....	\$12 00
2nd do	....	10 00
3rd do	....	8 00

4th best firkin butter, salted, not less than 50 lbs.	....	\$6 00
5th do	....	4 00
6th do	....	2 00
2 Best fresh butter in rolls, prints or boxes, not less than 5 lbs.	....	5 00
2nd do	....	4 00
3rd do	....	3 00
4th do	....	2 00
5th do	....	1 00
3 Best cheese, not less than 30 lb.	....	12 00
2nd do	....	10 00
3rd do	....	8 00
4th do	....	6 00
5th do	....	4 00
4 Best cheese, not less than 15 lb.	....	5 00
2nd do	....	4 00
3rd do	....	3 00
4th do	....	2 00
5 Extra entries	....	....

**CLASS IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.**

1 Best pot barley, not less than 25 lb	....	\$3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
2 Best pearl barley, not less than 25 lbs.	....	4 00
2nd do	....	2 00
3 Best honey in comb, not less than 10 lb.	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
3rd do	....	1 00
4 Best clear honey in jar	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
3rd do	....	1 00
5 Best maple sugar, not less than 20 lb.	....	4 00
2nd do	....	3 00
3rd do	....	2 00
6 Best bundle of flax in raw state	....	5 00
2nd do	....	3 00
3rd do	....	2 00
7 Best scutched flax, not less than 5 lb.	....	6 00
2nd do	....	4 00
3rd do	....	3 00
4th do	....	2 00
8 Best fleece of long wool	....	5 00
2nd do	....	4 00
3rd do	....	3 00
4th do	....	2 00
9 Best fleece of short wool	....	4 00
2nd do	....	2 00
10 Extra entries	....	....

*Horticultural and Floricultural Department.*

**CLASS X.—APPLES.**

§ 1 Best col., not to exceed 20 sorts, 6 each	....	\$10 00
2nd do	....	8 00
3rd do	....	6 00
2 Best col. not to exceed 12 sorts, 6 each	....	8 00
2nd do	....	6 00
3rd do	....	5 00
3 Best dozen Gravenstein	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3rd do	....	1 25
4 Best dozen Ribston Pippins	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3rd do	....	1 15
5 Best dozen Baldwins	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3rd do	....	1 25
6 Best dozen yellow Bellefleur	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3rd do	....	1 25
7 Best dozen R. I. Grenning	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3rd do	....	1 25
8 Best dozen Nonpareil	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3rd do	....	1 25
9 Best dozen Blenheim Pippins	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 25
3rd do	....	1 00
10 Best dozen King of the Pippins	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 25
3rd do	....	1 00
11 Best dozen York and Lancaster	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 25
3rd do	....	1 00
11 Best dozen Pomme do Nieve or Fameuse	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 25
3rd do	....	1 00
13 Best dozen Drap d'Or	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 25
3rd do	....	1 00

14 Best dozen Gloria Mundi	....	\$1 50
2nd do	....	1 25
3rd do	....	1 00
15 Best dozen Emperor Alexander	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 25
3rd do	....	1 00
16 Best dozen Blue Pearmaine	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 25
3rd do	....	1 00
17 Best dozen Pomme Grise	....	1 25
2nd do	....	1 00
3rd do	....	6 75
18 Best dozen Am. Golden Russet	....	1 25
2nd do	....	1 00
3rd do	....	0 75
19 Best dozen Esopus Spitzenburg	....	\$1 25
2nd do	....	1 00
3rd do	....	0 75
20 Best dozen Flushing Spitzenburg	....	1 25
2nd do	....	1 00
3rd do	....	0 75
21 Best dozen Broadwell	....	1 25
2nd do	....	1 00
3rd do	....	0 75
22 Best dozen Northern Spy	....	1 25
2nd do	....	1 00
3rd do	....	0 75
23 Best dozen Pound Sweet	....	1 25
2nd do	....	1 00
3rd do	....	0 75
24 Best dozen Sweet Russet	....	1 25
2nd do	....	1 00
3rd do	....	0 75
25 Best dozen Colvert	....	1 20
2nd do	....	1 00
3rd do	....	0 75
26 Best doz. Canada Rinnett or Fall Jenetting	....	1 25
2nd do	....	1 00
3rd do	....	0 75
27 Best dozen King of Tompkin's Co.	....	1 25
2nd do	....	1 00
3rd do	....	0 75
28 Best dozen Calkin's Pippin (late)	....	1 25
2nd do	....	1 00
3rd do	....	0 75
29 Best dozen Minister	....	1 25
2nd do	....	1 00
3rd do	....	0 75
30 Best dozen Roxbury Russet	....	1 25
2nd do	....	1 00
3rd do	....	0 75
31 Best dozen Golden Pippin	....	1 25
2nd do	....	1 00
3rd do	....	0 75
32 Best dozen Liscombe	....	1 25
2nd do	....	1 00
3rd do	....	0 75
33 Best dozen Dutch Codlin	....	1 25
2nd do	....	1 00
3rd do	....	0 75
34 Best dozen Herefordshire Pearmaine	....	1 25
2nd do	....	1 00
3rd do	....	0 75
35 Best half peck crab apples	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 25
3rd do	....	1 00
36 Extra entries	....	1 00

The sum of \$30 at the disposal of the Judges for other and new varieties not named in this list.

**CLASS XI.—PEARS.**

1 Best collection, 6 sorts, six each	....	\$8 00
2nd do	....	6 00
3rd do	....	4 00
2 Best 6 Williams' Boochretien or Bartlett	....	1 50
2nd do do	....	1 00
3 Best 6 Vicar of Winkfield	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 00
4 Best 6 Duchesse D'Angouleme	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 00
5 Best 6 Passe Colmar	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 00
6 Best 6 Beurre Diel	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 00
7 Best 6 Seckel	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 00
8 Best 6 Louis Bonne de Jersey	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 00
9 Best 6 Onondaga	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 00
10 Best 6 Marie Louise	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 00
11 Best 6 Winter Nelis	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 00

12 Best 6 Frederick of Wurtemberg	....	\$1 50
2nd do	....	1 00
Extra entries	....	....

The sum of \$10 at the disposal of the Judges, for other and approved sorts.

**CLASS XII.—QUINCES.**

1 Best dozen	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3rd do	....	1 00

**CLASS XIII.—PLUMS.**

1 Best collection, in season	....	4 00
2nd do	....	3 00
3rd do	....	2 00
2 Best dozen one sort, in season	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 25
3rd do	....	1 00
3 Extra entries	....	....

**CLASS XIV.—PEACHES.**

1 Best dozen, open air, ripe	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
3rd do	....	1 50
2 Best dozen, under glass, ripe	....	4 00
2nd do	....	3 00
3rd do	....	2 00
3 Extra entries	....	....

**CLASS XV.—NECTARINES.**

1 Best dozen, ripe	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
3rd do	....	1 50
2 Extra entries	....	....

**CLASS XVI.—APRICOTS.**

1 Best dozen, ripe	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3rd do	....	1 00
2 Extra entries	....	....

**CLASS XVII.—FIGS.**

1 Best dozen, black or white, ripe	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
3rd do	....	1 00
2 Extra entries	....	....

**CLASS XVIII.—GRAPES—(Open air.)**

1 Best three bunches, Concord	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3rd do	....	1 00
2 Best three bunches, Diana	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3rd do	....	1 00
3 Best three bunches, Isabella	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3rd do	....	1 00
4 Best three bunches, Sweet Water	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3rd do	....	1 00
5 Best three bunches any other sort	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3rd do	....	1 00

**GRAPES—(Under glass.)**

6 Best three bunches black	....	7 00
2nd do	....	5 00
3rd do	....	3 00
7 Best three bunches white	....	7 00
2nd do	....	5 00
3rd do	....	3 00
8 Extra entries	....	....

**CLASS XIX.—FRUITS IN POTS.**

1 Best two vines black grape, in fruit	....	6 00
2nd do	....	5 00
2 Best two vines white grape, in fruit	....	6 00
1st do	....	6 00
3 Best three vines any sort	....	7 00
2nd do	....	6 00
4 Best two peach trees, in fruit	....	6 00
2nd do	....	5 00
5 Best collection of fruit (pots or tubs)	....	15 00
2nd do	....	10 00
6 Extra entries	....	....

**CLASS XX.—TOMATOES.**

1 Best collection not exceeding 6 sorts, 3 ea.	....	\$4 00
2nd do	....	2 00
2 Best dozen	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3rd do	....	1 00
3 Extra entries	....	....

**CLASS XXI.—MELONS.**

1 Best brace water	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 25
3rd do	....	1 00
2 Best brace citron	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 25
3rd do	....	1 00
3 Best brace musk	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 25
3rd do	....	1 00
1 Extra entries	....	....

**CLASS XXII.—CUCUMBERS.**

1 Best brace	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
2 Best brace (seed)	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 00
3 Extra entries	....	....

**CLASS XXIII.—GOURDS, &c.**

1 Best two marrow squash	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3rd do	....	1 00
2 Best two Hubbard squash	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3rd do	....	1 00
3 Largest specimen squash	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 50
3rd do	....	2 00
4 Best two pumpkins	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3rd do	....	1 00
5 Largest specimen pumpkins	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 50
3rd do	....	2 00
6 Extra entries	....	....

**CLASS XXIV.—ONIONS.**

1 Best dozen potato	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3rd do	....	1 00
2 Best dozen eschallots	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3rd do	....	1 00
3 Best dozen Spanish red skin	....	2 50
2nd do	....	2 00
3rd do	....	1 50
4 Best dozen Spanish white skin	....	2 50
2nd do	....	2 00
3rd do	....	1 50
5 Extra entries	....	....

**CLASS XXV.—CELERY.**

1 Best six heads white, solid	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
2 Best six heads red, solid	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3 Extra entries	....	....

**CLASS XXVI.—CARROT.**

1 Best dozen long orange	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 00
2 Best dozen early horn	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 00
3 Extra entries	....	....

**CLASS XXVII.—BEET.**

1 Best dozen long blood (true)	....	2 50
2nd do	....	2 00
2 Best dozen turnip-rooted blood	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3 Best dozen other sort	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
4 Extra entries	....	....

**CLASS XXVIII.—PARSNIPS.**

1 Best dozen	....	2 50
2nd do	....	2 00
2 Extra entries	....	....

**CLASS XXIX.—CAULIFLOWERS.**

1 Best three heads	....	\$3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
2 Extra entries	....	....

**CLASS XXX.—CABBAGES.**

1 Best three heads, drumhead	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
2 Best three heads Savoy	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
3 Best three heads, red	....	2 50
2nd do	....	2 00
4 Best three heads other sort	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
5 Extra entries	....	....

**CLASS XXXI.—NURSERY STOCK.**

1 Best twelve apples, 1 year	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 00
2 Best twelve pears, 2 years	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 00
3 Best six grafted or budded apples, 1 year	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
4 Best six grafted or budded apples, 2 years	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
6 Best six grafted or budded pears, 1 year	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
6 Best six grafted or budded pears, 2 years	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
7 Best six grafted or budded plums, 1 year	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
8 Best six grafted or budded plums, 2 years	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
9 Best six grafted or budded cherries, 1 year	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
10 Best six grafted or budded cherries, 2 years	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
11 Best three grape vines, 2 years	....	2 00
2nd do	....	1 50
12 Best three gooseberries, 2 years	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 00
13 Best three currants, 2 years	....	1 50
2nd do	....	1 00
14 Extra entries	....	....

**RULES.**—1. All the articles exhibited must be the growth of 1868, and must be raised by the exhibitor.

2. All articles intended for exhibition must be entered with the Secretary, Dr. Lawson, of Halifax, on or before the 3rd day of October, and must be on the ground positively not later than 12 o'clock on Monday the 5th October.

3. The Council of the Fruit Growers' Association having voted a sum of \$200 towards the Prize List in the Fruit Department, are to have the privilege of selecting and appropriating any of the fruits exhibited—except potted fruits—that they may wish to send to the Royal Horticultural Society of London.

4. No articles can be removed from the ground until the exhibition is closed, unless by permission of the Committee of Management.

**CLASS XXXII.—STOVE & GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.**

1 Best 12 green-house plants, distinct	....	\$15 00
2nd do	....	10 00
2 Best 6 do do	....	8 00
2nd do	....	5 00
3 Best 6 stove plants, distinct	....	10 00
2nd do	....	7 00
4 Best 12 fine-foliage and variegated plants	....	15 00
2nd do	....	10 00
5 Best 6 fuchsias, distinct	....	10 00
2nd do	....	7 00
6 Best 3 fuchsias	....	6 00
2nd do	....	4 00
7 Best 1 fuchsia (amateurs only)	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
8 Best 6 achimenes	....	8 00
2nd do	....	5 00
9 Best 3 achimenes	....	6 00
2nd do	....	4 00
10 Best 6 gloxineas	....	7 00
2nd do	....	4 00
11 Best 3 gloxineas	....	5 00
2nd do	....	3 00
12 Best 3 cockscomb	....	4 00
2nd do	....	3 00

13 Best 6 lantanas, distinct	....	\$6 00
2nd do	....	4 00
14 Best 6 geraniums, zonal, distinct,	....	8 00
2nd do	....	5 00
15 Best 3 do " "	....	5 00
2nd do	....	3 00
16 Best 6 do variegated, " "	....	10 00
2nd do	....	7 00
17 Best 3 do " "	....	6 00
2nd do	....	4 00
18 Best 3 chrysanthemums " "	....	4 00
2nd do	....	3 00
19 Best 6 pansies " "	....	5 00
2nd do	....	3 00
20 Best 6 petunias, distinct, (single or double)	....	6 00
2nd do	....	4 00
21 Best 2 liliams (not more than 6 bulbs in pot)	....	8 00
2nd do	....	5 00
22 Best 2 tree mignonette	....	5 00
2nd do	....	3 00
23 Best 4 window plants	....	6 00
2nd do	....	4 00
24 Best 2 window plants	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
25 Best 6 verbenas, distinct,	....	6 00
2nd do	....	4 00
26 Extra entries	....	....

**CLASS XXXIII.—CUT FLOWERS.**

1 Best 12 dahlias (show) distinct	....	\$8 00
2nd do	....	6 00
2 Best 12 dahlias (fancy) " "	....	8 00
2nd do	....	6 00
3 Best 12 dahlias (illiputian) " "	....	6 00
2nd do	....	4 00
4 Best 6 dahlias (show) " "	....	4 00
2nd do	....	3 00
5 Best 6 dahlias (fancy) " "	....	4 00
2nd do	....	3 00
6 Best 6 dahlias (illiputian) " "	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
7 Best 6 hollyhocks (spikes) distinct	....	5 00
2nd do	....	4 00
8 Best 3 hollyhocks " "	....	4 00
2nd do	....	3 00
9 Best 6 gladiolus, distinct,	....	8 00
2nd do	....	6 00
10 Best 3 gladiolus, " "	....	5 00
2nd do	....	4 00
11 Best 6 roses " "	....	4 00
2nd do	....	3 00
12 Best 12 verbenas, distinct, 3 trusses each	....	5 00
2nd do	....	4 00
13 Best 6 verbenas " "	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
14 Best 12 pansies " "	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
15 Best 12 phlox (perenne) distinct	....	6 00
2nd do	....	4 00
16 Best 6 phlox " "	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
17 Best basket cut flowers, not exceeding 20 inches diameter	....	6 00
2nd do	....	4 00
18 Best epergne or vase cut flowers	....	5 00
2nd do	....	3 00
19 Best bouquet (hand) cut flowers, made by a lady	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
20 Best bouquet cut flowers, open	....	3 00
2nd do	....	2 00
21 Best basket flowers and fruit, not exceeding 20 in. dia., and not required to be grown by exhibitor	....	10 00
2nd do	....	8 00
22 Extra entries	....	....

**RULES.**—Plants in pots must have been the property of the exhibitor three months before the exhibition.

2. Cut blooms to be guaranteed the growth of the exhibitor, and all articles must be properly named. The funds for prizes in the Floricultural department are, in part, derived from special contributions.

**Prize List, exclusive of the Agricultural Department.**

Exhibitors in the Arts and Manufactures entitled to first prizes may, at their option, have the equivalent of such prizes in Gold, Silver, or Bronze Medals, or in Diplomas. Such option

to be signified in writing to the Secretary, within three days after the awards of the Judges have been published.

**CLASS XXXIV.—MINERALS.**

§ 1 Best collection of cut pavement stones flags and slates	....	\$10
2 Best collection of minerals, arranged mineralogically	....	25
3 Best collection of rocks, with the most characteristic minerals and fossils contained, arranged stratigraphically, with maps and sections	....	25
4 Best collection of gold specimens, in various modes of occurrence	....	15
5 Best collection of coals and oil-coals	....	15
6 do iron ores, with or without samples illustrating iron manufactures	....	10
7 Best collection of manganese ores	....	8
8 do plaster rocks, lime-stones and cement stones	....	8
9 Best collection of mineral manures	....	10
10 do salt and brines	....	8
11 do mineral paints	....	10
12 do building stones in cubes of 6 inches dressed to show different styles of work. The prize collection to remain the property of the Province. Each specimen must be accompanied by a label containing the name and locality of the quarry whence it was obtained, and the names of one or more public buildings known to be constructed of the stone.	....	40
13 Best collection of grinding and polishing stones in a manufactured form	....	20
14 Best collection of fossils, illustrating the silurian and devonian formations	....	10
15 Best collection of fossils illustrating the carboniferous formations	....	10
16 Extra entries	....	....

**CLASS XXXV.—FISHERIES & FURS.**

1 Salmon, best bbl.	....	15
2nd best bbl.	....	10
2 Mackerel, No. 1, best bbl.	....	15
do 2, do	....	10
do 3, do	....	8
3 Shad, best bbl.	....	15
do 2nd best bbl.	....	10
4 Herring, best bbl., round	....	10
do 2nd best bbl., round	....	5
do best bbl., kippled	....	10
do 2nd best bbl., kippled	....	5
5 Alewives, best bbl.	....	4
do 2nd best bbl.	....	2
6 Cod, best quintal, large	....	5
do 2nd best quintal	....	3
7 Haddock, best quintal	....	3
8 Pollock, do	....	3
9 Herring, smoked, best	....	5
do do 2nd best box	....	3
10 Salmon preserved in tins, best 6	....	5
11 Lobsters preserved in tins, best 6	....	4
12 Halibut do do	....	3
13 Haddock, smoked do	....	3
14 Kits Salmon or Mackerel, best ½ doz.	....	3
15 Barrels	....	1
16 Extra entries.	....	....

**UNMANUFACTURED FURS.**

17 Best black fox	....	10
18 do silver gray	....	10
19 do red	....	5
20 do mink	....	5
21 do otter	....	5
22 do beaver	....	5
23 do musk rat, best 6	....	5
24 do bear	....	5
25 do fisher	....	5
26 do raccoon	....	5
27 do martin or sable	....	6
28 do loup cervier	....	2
29 do wild cat	....	5
30 Extra entries	....	....

**MANUFACTURED FURS.**

31 Best general collection, consisting of sleigh robes, cap, gloves, etc., (except fur coat)	....	10
32 do boa	....	5
33 do muff	....	5
34 do tippet	....	5
35 do muff, skating	....	5
36 do cap, ladies'	....	5
37 do cap, gentleman's	....	5
38 do gloves, pair	....	5
39 do sleigh robe	....	8

40 Best fur coat	....	\$8
41 Extra entries	....	....
No article to take two prizes, or to be exhibited in two collections.	....	....

**CLASS XXXVI.—MANUFACTURES IN METALS.**

1 Best stationary steam engine and boiler complete and in operation, of not less than 10 horse power	....	40
2 do portable engine and boiler complete	....	25
3 do steam boiler	....	15
4 do specimen of machinist's tools	....	10
5 do do mill machinery	....	15
6 do do mining do	....	25
7 do exhibition of brass castings	....	8
8 do do finished brass work for vessels	....	8
9 do exhibition of finished brass work for plumbers	....	10
10 do exhibition of finished brass work for engineers	....	10
11 do exhibition of finished brass work for gas fixtures	....	10
12 do exhibition of copper-smith work	....	8
13 do specimen of return flue stove for coal	....	6
14 do do do wood	....	0
15 do do do elevated oven for coal	....	6
16 do do do do wood	....	5
17 do do do parlor stove	....	6
18 do do do cooking range, complete	....	10
19 do exhibition of machine castings	....	10
20 do do iron railing	....	10
21 do do do castings for buildings	....	10
22 do specimen of plumber's work fitted up	....	10
23 do do sheet iron work	....	8
24 do do tin work	....	8
25 do exhibition of edge tools	....	15
26 do do miner's tools	....	10
27 do do steel springs	....	5
28 do do do do hardware	....	10
29 do do ship's forgings	....	15
30 do do machine forgings	....	10
31 do do horse shoes	....	5
32 do do bell hanger's work	....	5
33 Best vault lock	....	10
34 2nd do	....	5
35 Best vault door	....	10
36 do iron safe	....	20
37 do specimen of galvanized iron	....	8
38 do do cut nails	....	5
39 do do wrought nails	....	5
40 do do brads	....	5
41 do assortment of locks	....	8
42 do do hinges	....	6
43 do exhibition of jewelry manufactured from Nova Scotia gold	....	40
44 do exhibition of silversmith's work	....	25
45 do do iron made from native ore	....	10
46 Extra entries	....	....

**CLASS XXXVII.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS & MACHINES.**

1 Best iron plough	....	8
2nd do	....	6
2 Best wooden plough	....	8
2nd do	....	6
3 Best double harrow	....	6
2nd do	....	4
4 Best horse cultivator	....	4
2nd do	....	2
5 Best seed sower, hand	....	6
2nd do	....	4
6 Best straw cutter	....	6
2nd do	....	4
7 Best horse rake	....	6
2nd do	....	4
8 Best ox yoke	....	6
2nd do	....	4
9 Best root cutter	....	6
2nd do	....	4
10 Best cheese press	....	4
2nd do	....	2
11 Best hand churn	....	6
2nd do	....	4
12 Best fanning mill	....	8
2nd do	....	6
13 Best hand rakes, not less than ½ dozen	....	3
2nd do do	....	2
14 Best hay forks, not less than 3	....	4
2nd do do	....	3
15 Best manure forks, not less than 3	....	3
2nd do do	....	2
16 Best dyke spades, not less than 3	....	6
2nd do do	....	4

17 Best set of draining tools for tile draining..	\$3
2nd do do	1
18 Best hoes, not less than 3	4
2nd do do	3
19 Best potato forks, not less than 3	3
2nd do do	2
20 Best potato hacks, do	2
2nd do do	1
21 Best cast iron roller	8
2nd do	6
22 Extra entries	.....

**CLASS XXXVIII.—MANUFACTURES IN WOOD, FURNITURE, &c.**

1 Sett bedroom furniture, to consist of bedstead, bureau and glass, 4 chairs, cane seats, towel horse, washstand, rocker, all made of wood of Dominion, natural colour	15
2nd do do	8
2 Sett drawing room furniture, consisting of sofa, 2 easy chairs, 4 other chairs to match, covered	20
2nd do do	12
3 Best sofa	8
2nd do	6
4 Best couch	6
2nd do	4
5 Best dining room chairs, 1 dozen, covered..	8
2nd do do	4
3rd do do	4
6 Best side board	8
2nd do	4
7 Best wardrobe	6
2nd do	4
8 Best assorted brushes, not less than 6 of each kind	7
2nd do do	4
9 Best copper work, not less than 3 articles of each kind	6
2nd do do	4
10 Best brooms, not less than 6 of each kind..	3
2nd do do	2
11 Best turning in wood of useful articles, including handles, not less than 3 of each kind	6
2nd do do	3
12 Best turned hollow ware, not less than 6 of each	4
2nd do do	2
13 Best tubs, pails, flour buckets, factory made, not less than 6 of each	4
2nd do do	2
14 Best willow ware, baskets, children's carriages, &c., not less than 3 each	4
2nd do do	1
15 Best washing machine	8
2nd do	5
16 Best mangle	8
2nd do	5
17 Best style of bedstead, wood, natural colour	6
2nd do do	3
18 Best butter tubs, firkins and kits, 6 of each	4
2nd do do	2
19 Best assorted door and window frames and sashes	6
2nd do do	4
20 Best office desk or secretaire	6
2nd do do	4
21 Best extension dining table	8
2nd do do	4
22 Extra entries	.....

Articles to be made entirely of wood of the Dominion, and in adjudging prizes, the cost at which each article can be produced to be taken into consideration. Each Exhibitor to hand in, with the articles, the price at which any quantity of the same will be furnished by him.

**CLASS XXXIX.—MANUFACTURES OF GRAIN, SUGAR, &c.**

<b>GRAIN.</b>	
1 Best flour of Nova Scotian wheat, bbl....	8
2nd do do	4
2 Best do do oatmeal	6
2nd do do	3
3 Best do do corn meal	4
2nd do do	2
4 Best do do buckwheat	4
2nd do do	2

5 Best flour of Nova Scotian rye flour	\$4
2nd do do	2
6 Best do do barley meal....	4
2nd do do	2
7 Best assortment of pilot bread	10
2nd do do	5
8 Best assortment of fancy biscuit...	10
2nd do do	5

<b>CONFECTIONERY.</b>	
9 Best pan work. 50 lbs.	10
2nd do do	5
10 Best chocolate and gum work. 5 lbs. each	5
2nd do do	3
11 Best lozenges, plain and fancy. 10 lbs. each	5
2nd do do	3
12 Best boiled work. 50 lbs. each..	5
2nd do do	3
13 Extra entries	.....

**CLASS XL.—MANUFACTURES OF WOOLLEN, FLAX AND STRAW GOODS.**

1 Best piece all wool, dressed and fulled cloth, power loom	15
2nd do do	8
2 Best piece all wool, grey twilled, imitation homespun, power loom	15
2nd do do	8
3 Best piece all wool, tweed, power loom....	15
4 Best piece black or grey satinnet, power loom	15
5 Best piece all wool, dressed and fulled cloth, hand loom	10
2nd do do	5
6 Best piece all wool, grey twilled homespun, hand loom	10
2nd do do	5
7 Best piece cotton and wool twilled homespun, hand loom	10
2nd do do	6
8 Best plain all wool, pattern for women's wear, hand loom	8
2nd do do	5
9 Best plain all wool flannel, hand loom	8
2nd do do	5
10 Best twilled do	8
2nd do do	5
11 Best pair blankets, power loom...	6
2nd do do	4
12 Best men's yarn socks, dozen	4
13 " knitting yarn, 3 lbs.	4
14 " 3 or 4 ply yarn, white and dyed, 1 lb. each	5
15 " Home made shawl	6
16 " knitted blue or grey guernsey shlrt...	3
2nd do do	2
17 Best sheepskin mats dressed and coloured, not plucked, an assortment not less than 3	10
18 " cloth cap, assorted plain black cloth and coloured whitney	5
19 " flax sheeting, not less than 20 yds....	5
20 " do towelling, do	5
21 " do thread, do 1 lb....	2
22 " dressed flax, do 3 lbs....	5
23 " variety straw goods	8
24 " ladies' bonnet or hat	3
25 " mens' or boys' straw hat	3
26 Extra entries	.....

All fabrics must be entered by the actual Manufacturer or Weaver, and no prizes will be otherwise awarded.

**CLASS XLI.—FINE ARTS.**

<b>CARVING, MODELLING, &amp;c.</b>	
1 Best Model in clay or wax, single or group, with plaster cast	10
2 " carving in stone in relief	12
2nd do do	8
3 Best baptismal font, marble or other stone.	10
4 " picture frame N. S. make, not less than 3 ft. in length	8

**OIL AND WATER COLOUR PAINTING, AND DRAWING.**

4 Best oil colour painting from nature, N. S. subject, not less than 18 in. by 12 in.	20
5 " oil portrait, life size, N.S. subject, not less than 21 in. by 17 in....	10
6 " water colour painting from nature, N.S. subject, landscape or marine, not less than 18 in. by 12 in.	20

7 Best water painting flowers or fruit, or flowers and fruit grouped, N.S. subject	\$9
8 " perspective drawing, outline, not less than 2 ft. long	8
9 " do shaded, do	10

**CRAYON DRAWING.**

10 Best pastel crayon, portrait N.S. subject, single or group, not less than 18 in. in height	\$10
11 " crayon drawing, N.S. subject, not less than 18 in. in length	8
12 " black lead pencil drawing, landscape, N.S. scenery, not less than 1 ft. in length	6

**PHOTOGRAPHY.**

13 Best coloured photograph, oil colours, portrait, life size, N.S. subject, not less than 21 in. by 17 in.	10
14 " plain photograph, portrait, life size, N.S. subject, not less than 21 in. by 17 in.	6
15 " coloured photograph, human figure, full length, single or group, N.S. subject, not less than 1 ft. in height	10
16 " plain photograph, landscape, N.S. scenery, not less than 1 ft. in length	7
17 " photograph public building or other public structure, N.S. subject, not less than 1 ft. in length...	7
18 " collection miniature photographs, not less than 12, full length, N.S. subjects, group or single	6
19 " collection miniature photographs, not less than 12, land or water scenery N.S.	6
20 " collection stereoscopic slides, not less than 12, still life or with figures, N.S. subjects	6
21 Extra entries	.....

**MUSIC.**

22 Best original composition, sacred vocal organ accompaniment	10
23 " original composition, secular vocal, piano accompaniment	8
24 " organ voluntary	8
25 " three glees, with appropriate words..	10
26 Extra entries	.....

**LADIES' WORK.**

27 Best moss picture	3
2nd do	2
28 Best moss work	3
2nd do	2
29 Best shell work	3
2nd do	2
30 Best wax flowers under glass shade, group	6
31 Best Berlin and bead work	6
2nd do	4
32 Best fancy netting	3
2nd do	2
3rd do	1
33 Best cone work	3
2nd do	2
34 Best feather flowers	3
2nd do	2
35 Best hair work	3
2nd do	2
36 Best Berlin wool pattern, not less than 2 ft. long	6
2nd do do	4
37 Best fancy wool work	6
2nd do	4
3rd do	2
38 Best embroidery in silk	6
2nd do	4
39 Best Berlin raised work	6
2nd do	4
48 Extra entries	.....

All articles in the Works of Art Sections, as in all other Sections of the Exhibition, are to be sent at the charge, and remain at the risk of the owners.

**CLASS XLII.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**

1 Best Harmonium	15
2 " church organ	40
3 " grand piano	20
4 " square piano	20
5 " cottage piano	15
6 Extra entries	.....



**CLASS XLIII.—MANUFACTURES IN LEATHER, SADDLERY AND HARNESS.**

1	Best assortment ladies' boots, sewed	10
2nd	do do do	6
2	Best assortment gentlemen's boots	10
2nd	do do do	6
3	Best do machine made boots	2 1/2
2nd	do do do	10
4	Best do pegged boots	10
2nd	do do do	5
5	Best do boot and shoe makers lasts and trees	10
6	Best harness, double sett	20
7	do single sett	10
8	do farm double sett	10
9	do truck	6
10	Best saddle and bridle	10
11	side saddle	10
12	length 40 ft. copper fastened hose	8
13	solid leather travelling trunk	8
14	2 sides best sole leather, slaughtered hide	5
15	2 sides best sole leather, Spanish hide	5
16	do grained neal's leather	5
17	do waxed do	5
18	do buff do	5
19	do pebbled grain do	5
20	1/2 dozen calf-skins, wax	5
21	do do grain	3
22	do sheep lining skins, coloured roan	5
23	do splits	3
24	2 sides brown harness leather	6
25	do black do	6
26	do belting leather	6
27	display of enamelled and patent leather	20
28	Extra entries	

All leather, and all articles made therefrom, to be of Nova Scotian manufacture, and to be the best quality of their kind.

**CLASS XLIV.—EDUCATIONAL APPLIANCES.**

1	School desks, best styles and workmanship	10
2	Best model cabinet of minerals for illustration of lessons on mineralogy in public schools	20
3	do model collection of dissected plants, for illustration of lessons in botany, in public schools	20
4	do specimen of penmanship, business hand, without flourishes	4
2nd	do do do	2
5	Best assortment of school apparatus for a graded school	20

**PRIVATE PRIZES.**

6	Best specimen of prescribed writing books, (Staples') Nos. 8 and 9, executed by a pupil of the public schools	20
7	do specimen of prescribed writing books, (Staples') Nos. 2 and 5, executed by a pupil of the public schools	20
8	Extra entries	

**CLASS XLV.—NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.**

1	*Best model of a ship of from 500 to 1000 tons, scale 1/4 inch to the foot, (Prize open to the world)	50
2	*Best model of a brig or brigantine, from 150 to 300 tons, scale 1/4 in. to the foot, (Prize open to the world)	40
3	*Best model of a fishing schooner, scale 3/8th inch to the foot, (Prize open to the world)	30
4	Best steering gear, including wheel, &c.	50
5	windlass gear, complete	50
6	capstan	25
7	trusses for lower and topsail yards	30
8	caboose or cooking apparatus for vessels	30
9	sett purchase blocks, not less than 14 in., three blocks to a sett	15
10	do sett purchase blocks, not less than 10 in., three blocks to a sett	10

\*The above mentioned Models to be accompanied, as far as possible, with working plans or models, and the prize articles are to be the property of the Province.

11	Best anchor stopper	5
12	do mast hoops, 30 inches diameter, 1 doz.	6
13	do do 25 do	6
14	do do 20 do	4
15	do ash oars, 14 feet, 1 dozen	5
16	do spruce oars, 14 feet, 1 dozen	3
17	do iron hanks medium size, 1 dozen	4
18	do patent thimbles, 1 dozen	4
19	do clip hooks, 1 dozen	5
20	do patent clews, 1 pair	5
21	do ship's boat, (not model) 18 feet keel	15
22	do fishing whaler, (not model)	15
23	do fishing flat, "	12
24	do fishing dory, "	12
25	do fishing dory, "	12
26	Extra entries	

**CLASS XLVI.—HOUSE-BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.**

1	Best pressed bricks, 1 dozen	4
2nd	do do do	2
2	Best common bricks, stocks, 1 dozen	4
2nd	do do do	2
3	Best fire bricks, 1 dozen	4
4	do fire clay tiles, for paving, 1 dozen	3
5	do sewerage pipes, assorted sizes, stretch traps and syphons	5
6	do drain tiles	3
7	do pottery, assorted, ornamental chimney tops, &c.	5
8	do sample of lime, 1 barrel	2
9	do sample cement "	3
10	do sample calcined plaster, 1 barrel	2
11	do sample fire clay, 1 barrel	4
12	do sample clay for making red bricks	3
13	do collection fresh water sands, coarse and fine, suitable for building purposes	2
14	do specimens of granite	6
15	do iron stone	2
16	do sand stone	8
17	do lime stone	4
18	do marble	8
19	do slates for roofing, 1 doz.	6
2nd	do do do	3
20	Best mantel pieces in marble	10
21	do freestone	8
22	do slate	8
23	do other material (rock or mineral)	8
24	do monuments in marble	15
25	do freestone	12
26	do slate	15
27	do piece of freestone carving for building purposes	8
28	do specimen asphalt roofing	4
29	do assorted woods for building purposes	6
30	do clapboards, pine, bundle of 25	4
31	do shingles, sawn pine, 1 bundle	4
32	do shaved pine "	4
33	do moulded and panelled door hung in frame	6
34	do step for preventing leak in storm door	3
35	do plan of hanging sliding doors	3
36	do model of a stair case complete	20
37	do sample of wood mouldings for finishing	1
38	do piece of carving in wood for architectural purposes	8
39	do specimen plaster work, grey finish, 2ft. sq.	3
40	do " " hard "	3
41	do " " marble "	3
42	do specimen stucco work, ornamental centres, cornice, &c.	6
43	do specimen of modelling in clay for plaster ornaments	4
44	do specimen of oil mastic work on brick	3
45	do cement "	3
46	do cast iron sink, and trap, enamelled	4
47	do " plain	3
48	do specimen shower and plunge baths, with cocks, &c. complete	8
49	do filter for water tank	4
50	do assortment metal spouting, with junctions, conductors, &c.	5
51	do description of water closet	6
52	do style parlor grates, with cast iron mantels	10
53	do heating apparatus for hall	8
54	do model of crane and derrick for pointing and setting stone, &c., on buildings	20
55	do model of wrought and cast iron girders	15
56	do assorted specimens of graining in imitation of stone and wood	2
57	do assorted specimen of fresco work	4

58	Best specimens of quarry lead sashes	3
59	do specimens of constant white paint	2
60	Extra entries	

**CLASS XLVII.—CARRIAGE MANUFACTURES.**

1	Best buggy	20
2	do pony phaeton	25
3	do sporting phaeton	20
4	do open waggons	20
5	do single "	15
6	do flat waggon, four wheels	12
7	do dray, two wheels	10
8	do box cart, two wheels	10
9	do hay waggon, four wheels	12
10	do carriage wheel, native wood	5
11	do hand-cart	5
12	do wheelbarrow	2
13	do express waggon	10
14	do tandem sleigh	15
15	do double "	15
16	do single "	10
17	do team sled	6
18	Extra entries	

**CLASS XLVIII.—NATURAL HISTORY.**

1	Largest and best collection of stuffed birds and quadrupeds of Nova Scotia, with popular and scientific names	20
2	Largest and best collection of Mollusca and Crustacea, named and arranged	15
3	Largest and best collection of Native Insects, named and arranged, the useful and injurious species to be distinguished either in the arrangement or by separate labels	25
4	Largest and best collection of Native Woods, the specimens to be not less than two feet in length, and to show the bark as well as longitudinal and transverse sections, polished and plain. The prize collection to remain the property of the Province	30
5	Largest and best collection of dried specimens of Native Plants, named and arranged in natural orders	20
6	Largest and best collection of Medicinal, Economical and Poisonous or otherwise injurious Plants of Nova Scotia, accompanied by preparations of their products. The prize collection to be the property of the Province	20
7	Largest and best collection of Native Ferns, named and arranged	10
8	Largest and best collection of Native Algæ, named and arranged	10
9	Extra entries	

**CLASS XLIX.—INDIAN WORK.**

1	Best birch canoe and worked paddles	8 00
2nd	do do do	4 00
2	Best axe handles, American shape, dozen	2 00
	do plain	2 00
3	do pick handles	2 00
4	do mast hooks and jib hanks	2 00
5	do wash tubs	4 00
6	do pair snow shoes	4 00
2nd	do do do	2 50
7	Best specimen bead work	5 00
2nd	do do do	2 50
8	Best nest of six quill boxes	4 00
2nd	do do do	2 00
9	Best six chair bottoms	4 50
2nd	do do do	2 00
10	Best six bark baskets	2 00
11	do fishing baskets	2 50
12	do chip hats	2 00
13	do baskets, large and small, assorted	2 00
14	do baskets, covered, for clothes	2 00
15	do kegs hard wood	2 00
16	do kits	2 00
17	Best pair oars, 12 feet long	2 00
18	Best pair moccasins	4 00
2nd	do do do	2 00
19	Best pair moccasins, moose shank	4 00
20	do pear, lobster and eel	2 00
21	do bow and six arrows	2 00
22	do Indian pipe, stone	3 00
23	Extra entries	

Exhibition Office, New Province Building, }  
(South side) September, 1888.

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For carrying out the Provincial Exhibition of 1868, in conjunction with the Board of Agriculture.

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His Worship the Mayor of the City of Halifax.  
The Presidents, Secretaries, and Treasurers of Agricultural Societies throughout the Province.  
The Presidents, Secretaries, and Treasurers of the Horticultural Society, the Fruit Growers' Association, and the Poultry Club.

**Communications.**

**DRAIN TILES.**

The subject of Drain Tiles having been on several occasions referred to in this *Journal*, we desire to call the special attention of all improving farmers to the following important communication received some time ago from Colonel Sinclair. Several matters are referred to, and hints thrown out that are deserving of careful consideration. With a plentiful supply of drain tiles and bone dust produced in the Province, there will be no excuse for bad farming:

Office of A. G. N. S. M., }  
Halifax, N. S. }

DEAR SIR,—I am much obliged for the *Journal of Agriculture*.

Taking 1½ inch drain pipes as base of estimate, these pipes sell in England at about 18s. stg. per M. (\$4.50); of course, as we know, labor there is not only much cheaper than here, and the men do more a day. We never, in our brickyard, averaged ¾ what English moulders do. This is accounted for by the fact, that in Great Britain men stick more to one avocation; here they are more versatile. With freight, I see Mr. Thomas pays \$10.50; certainly a very high price, but I question whether the Crown works could deliver them much cheaper at Windsor, as the rail freight would, of course, be much heavier than water freight, of nearly the same distance. The uncertain demand is as yet rather in the way of our venturing on such machinery as we would wish to have in case of entering on tile-making. Such a machine and engine would cost, at least, £800 stg., and would make about two million tiles a year; perhaps not so many in our short seasons.

The best draining ever done in England was performed by government. Parliament, notwithstanding the strong agitation against governmental subsidies generally, appropriated a large sum for agricultural draining, to be lent to estates, repayable by interest counting as instalments, the security being on the land.

Land here, however, has hardly that cognizable value, except in very well-settled and cultivated places, which would allow of such a system here.

The greatest advantage in the place, or at least one of the greatest, was that government employed its own regular

gangs for the work, each man having his proper post—top spit, 2nd spit, 3rd spit, &c., scooper and cleaner, pipe-layer and filler; consequently, the work was so well done always, that, except by poplar or willow roots getting into the pipes in solid fibrous masses, or some such accidents, the drains lasted for years without repairs.

I never saw the collars alluded to by Mr. Thomas used. Should we determine to make drain-pipes, we should make round ones not needing collars, and not allow a crooked or imperfect one to leave the yard.

I think Mr. Thomas will conclude that no drains in this climate should be laid less than four feet down. The deeper the drains, to a reasonable extent, the better they draw and the fewer are required; for physical reasons, obvious enough.

Draining in this country, speaking from observation, gets the frost out of the ground much earlier in spring,—an object often of some importance, not so much for securing early crops as for the farmer to get work behind him.

I will send one of the papers to my brother-in-law, manager of the Crown Brick Works, New Glasgow, who is an experienced, practical English agriculturist. Our present constructive state of pottery manufacture at present occupies all his time. By and bye, if we find we can attend to bricks and tiles, and get contracts to justify the outlay, we may take the business up, as we have already made satisfactory arrangements about the machinery, should we want it.

I should feel a delicacy about offering any suggestions concerning the prize-list in a matter in which I am personally interested with others. After all, I don't think that remunerative prizes should be the object of exhibitors, only that they should not be expected to run heavy freight expenses; and if the railway carries articles for exhibition free, I think it would be unreasonable to complain about prizes being few or small in amount, as many may not have our advantages. We do not intend to limit ourselves to small ware, but should we keep the same men we have, we expect we shall have some large, imposing pieces that will add to the general appearance of the Exhibition.

These will be worth a considerable sum of money the pair. I hope the committee will give a timely hint to have the shaky parts of the railway line well adjusted before the Exhibition. We dare not send crockery by it at present (however, water freighting is cheaper), and I never like to be importunate, myself, to the railway department in return for much civility received.

R. B. SINCLAIR.

## STATE OF THE CROPS IN KING'S COUNTY.

*Cornwallis, King's County, }  
August 27, 1868. }*

DEAR SIR.—A short account of the season and of the fruit and other cultivated crops of this locality, might not be uninteresting to the readers of the *Agricultural Journal*.

The season has been in some respects peculiar, yet on the whole not unfavorable for the cultivated crops. Winter and extreme cold weather commenced as early as the first of November; and some think the early and severe frosts injured the sap of the vines and more tender fruit trees, which, from this, or some other causes, have suffered severely. Grape vines and pear trees have been injured, and in many instances killed. Even young apple trees have suffered. Fruit of all kinds, therefore, will be of a light crop. I do not think the apple crop will be over one-half of former years.

I hear of but little depredations from the caterpillar—the common pest of the apple trees; but the canker worm, a still more unmanageable and destructive insect, has made its appearance. Two orchards have been destroyed the past two seasons, and, strange to say, they have not spread to the surrounding orchards, a very unusual thing. Some twenty or more years ago they completely, for three years in succession, swept everything in the shape of apples, foliage, &c., from the trees, and then disappeared, and I have not heard of their being in any part of the Province since until now.

Cherries, pears, plums, &c., will not be of more than half a crop.

The causes of failure in the fruit crop are fast increasing, and unless more knowledge of the nature, habits, &c., of the numerous insects, which now infest our fruit trees, become known among the cultivators, there will be but little use in extending our orchards. Many of these insects are perfectly manageable, for instance the curculios, slugs and caterpillars as soon as a person become acquainted with their habits, nature, &c. It might not be out of place here to remark that the Fruit Growers' Association are doing very much to disseminate correct information not only in reference to the culture of the various kinds of fruit, but to the various kinds of insects which are now so common and destructive, and which seem to be yearly increasing. They have now a small library of the latest and best works upon the subject, which are in circulation among its members.

Winter wheat was tried by several persons, and while it looked well in the fall, proved almost a total failure. Rye did better.

The spring opened very promising, and

farmers who were fortunate to have their lands prepared in the fall for the crops, got in the wheat, rye and oats before the extreme wet weather set in,—these have matured early and will yield well. The later sown wheat suffered more from the fly, but the oats, with the present favourable weather, are maturing rapidly and will yield well. All grains have made a strong and vigorous growth in the straw, which often is light.

Many farmers planted a portion of their potato crops early, but, in general, they were planted later than usual. They are both looking very healthy and vigorous, and up to this time I have not heard of any serious damage either in blight or rot. The weather is all that could be desired for ripening this crop,—cool, with occasional showers. I do not think that the crop will be a heavy one, for I have seldom known either those planted very early or very late to yield a large return. One thing is very desirable in this county, a good potato digger. Some persons are now at work trying to get up one, and a few days will determine with what success. I notice that one has been patented in Ontario, and from the account and description, it is the best I have seen yet. Machinery for lightening manual labor is gradually extending; and I look forward for the perfection of a good potato digger, as I do upon the already nearly perfect Buckeye mower, by which, with a pair of horses, a man can cut from six to eight acres of grass per day. I may mention here that fifty Buckeye machines have been sold in this county during the season, and they work very satisfactorily.

The hay crop is a fair average, but the foggy and smoky weather in the fore part of the season made the securing of the hay rather a tedious process,—and I fear much of it has been housed not in a fit condition to keep and be good. The latter part of the season has been much more favourable.

Corn never looked better, and I am pleased to know that the quantity planted has been more than usual.

About the usual quantity of other grains and roots are planted except peas, which appear to be almost totally ignored, and yet are a valuable and sure crop. Take the cultivated crops as a whole they promise well.

The farmers and others begin to manifest more interest in the contemplated Exhibition as the time for holding it approaches. I think there will be quite a number of cattle sent from King's, with what success time will tell.

Yours, &c.,  
C. H.

## THE CROPS IN UPPER STEWIAKKE.

As respects the crops in this locality, they are generally very good. The hay

crop is fully an average one; oats considered above an average; barley and buckwheat are also good; respecting the wheat crop, I cannot write particularly at present.

J. S. TUPPER.

31st Aug., 1868.

## WEATHER AND CROPS ON THE GULF SHORE.

In a letter from Dr. Honeyman, dated Gulf Shore, N. S., August 24, 1868, he observes:—

This is delightful weather for the farmer as well as the geologist—for the latter, however, it is, if anything, a little too warm. I have been all day at very up hill and down hill work, following the wayward courses of intrusive rocks. Cooler weather would have been preferable. The grain crop in this part of the country is remarkably good.

D. HONEYMAN.

To the Editor of the Journal of Agriculture.

## THE WORKING MEN'S FLOWER SHOW.

Edinburgh, August, 1868.

On arriving in Edinburgh from the "kingdom of Fife," I was informed that a show in connection with the above named society was to be held in the Corn Exchange. Therefore, I determined to go and see for myself, as I had grave doubts that such a show would prove a success after such a long drought, as vegetation in all parts of the country has suffered; the turnip and grass fields in some places are looking as brown as the road, and even the grain crop will be deficient in straw,—such a hot summer has not been known for some time back, and farmers, corn dealers, &c., are all adrift with regard to their plans and speculations. But, notwithstanding, the show was a complete success, the competition being sharp, (the life of a show) and the subjects shown excellent, foliage of the plants having that rich green that you would hardly expect to find in plants grown in confined quarters; moreover, they were well grown and would do no discredit to a skilled professional. It was interesting to see how that good old maxim was proved to be a reality, namely, that "necessity is the mother of invention," for all sorts of vessels and contrivances were used to grow the plants in—from the old wife's discarded teapot to that indispensable article in every Scotch household, namely, the "kail pot,"—the prize ferns (and it was no mean example of culture) being grown in the last named article. The committee acted wisely in confining the competition to such plants as the geranium, fuschia, ferns, lobelia, mignonette, hydrangea, southern wood, etc., for they are within the reach of

everybody, and well adapted for window culture. Fern cases were well represented—and it was in this class that the mechanics of Edinburgh distinguished themselves, both in the workmanship and the taste displayed in the filling and arrangement of the plants. This is a thing that receives too little attention from window gardeners in Nova Scotia, as such cases can be got up very cheaply, and when filled with ferns, &c., from the woods, will well repay the trouble bestowed upon them. The prizes offered for cut blooms brought out some good specimens of pansies, phloxes, carnations, sweet William, &c.

In the afternoon Sir Gibson Maitland, Bart., addressed the audience on the advantages of such exhibitions, and distributed the prizes to the successful competitors. This is a feature that I would like to see carried out at all your agricultural and horticultural shows, as it looks very like a matter of dollars and cents when you are informed that your prizes will be paid by the secretary at a certain hour—whereas a formal presentation would tend to elevate and encourage the exhibitors at such shows. And I do not see what difficulty can be in the way of the forming of such shows in most of the towns and villages of Nova Scotia. The main expenses connected with such shows is the prizes, and that need not be very heavy; those offered by the Edinburgh society ranged from eight shillings to sixpence, and I did not hear one competitor grumble on account of the smallness of the prizes. The advantages derived from such shows are many. Show me the man who admires and takes an interest in his flowers, and I will show you the “happy home.” Besides it is well known that in large and crowded localities in towns and villages no plant will grow excepting you give it a certain amount of light and air, thus by encouraging the growth of plants in such places, you do far more than any Act of Parliament or Board of Health can ever accomplish. And I hope the day is not far distant when such shows will become a fixed fact throughout the province; and when such becomes the case you may rest assured of all the assistance that is in the power of your humble servant.

HALIGONIAN.

CULTIVATION OF STRAWBERRIES.

Yarmouth, August 17, 1868.

DEAR SIR,—I inferred, from a conversation with you in May, that you were interested in the cultivation of strawberries,—for the last five years it has been a speciality in horticulture with me, and I am pleased to compare notes, and to report on varieties. The last winter was an exceptional one, no one here remembers one of such severity, or one followed

by so many losses of fruit trees, and destruction to vegetation of all kinds, even the hardiest grasses suffered equally with the half hardy garden plants. Everywhere in the forests to-day, may be seen, standing dead, evergreens of ten, twenty, thirty or forty years growth, killed by the extraordinary severity of the winter of 1867-8. The failure of strawberry plants, after such a winter, should not, therefore, condemn them without further trial; it is satisfactory, however, to find that the most popular varieties survive unscathed. Wilson's Albany bore a full crop, not a plant apparently injured. In my father's garden, adjoining mine, a piece of ground measuring 40 x 80 feet bore not less than 20 bushels; two small lots were shipped to Boston by steamer, experimentally, and brought, the first lot 40 cents, the next 50 cents, per quart box, the berries, lots of 18 boxes each, gathered and packed without selection as to size. In this plot the plants are set singly, in rows 2½ feet apart, 2 feet apart in the row; having so much space, the plants grow to a large size and bear immense crops of the very finest and largest berries,—layers of berries on each plant measuring from four to five inches in circumference. The ground is kept clear, picked over after the fruiting season is over, the old leaves and bushes cut off, and a dressing of compost applied; covered in winter with fir brush.

Triomphe de Gand withstood the winter well, but bore a smaller crop than the average, finer kinds probably injured. “Thox's 700” bore a small crop of fine fruit, a few plants winter killed. “Agriculturist” too tender for our climate, a large proportion of the plants die outright, and the survivors bear only a partial crop. “Russell's Prolific” has poor roots, grows here feebly, and seldom set its fruit well, the berries being rarely perfect—hardy. “Boston Pine” I have tried for several years, it is perfectly hardy, a good grower, but not productive; the fruit, too, is comparatively insipid. “Hovey's Seedling” shows a berry here and there on a plant, a poor bearer and a feeble grower. “Brooklyn Scarlet” is a good plant, quite hard, and fruit of best quality, but not enough of it to one accustomed to “Wilson's Albany.” “Metcalf's Early” is evidently a wild variety, fruit small and of poor quality, plant a strong grower and hardy. “Durand's Seedling” may do better another year; after the great encomium bestowed upon it, I felt much disappointed at the small show of fruit on my plants this season,—a large proportion of the plants were winter killed—it has too little foliage for self-protection—the quality of the fruit is of the best—size only medium. “Ripawan” or “Rippowan” is perfectly hardy, a fine grower, and bears well—the berries of the largest size—the flavor is peculiar,

not the best. “Golden Seeded,” a fine bearer, good grower and hardy. “Scott's Seedling” feeble in growth and poor bearer, quality of fruit good, medium size. “British Queen” I found tender, not a single plant survived the winter.—“Kean's Seedling” hardy, bore fruit small and of poor quality.

At the close of the season I reduced my varieties to eight,—Wilson's Albany, “Thox's 700,” “T. de Gand,” “Ripawan,” “Golden Seeded,” “Brooklyn Scarlet,” “Agriculturist,” and “Durand's Seedling,” esteeming them in order as I have named them; and “Wilson's Albany” so far ahead of any of the others that I should abandon strawberries were this variety lost. It is a very good plan for testing the comparative merits of varieties to make a scale of the several qualities that are desirable in a strawberry, viz. :—

	Size	Quality	Vigor of growth.	Productiveness.	Hardiness.
Wilson's Albany	8	4	8	6	8 = 36
Thox's 700	7	8	5	6	3 = 29
T. de Gand	5	5	6	5	4 = 25
Ripawan	6	1	7	7	7 = 28
Golden Seeded	4	2	4	4	5 = 19
Brooklyn Scarlet	2	6	3	2	6 = 19
Agriculturist	3	3	2	3	1 = 12
Durand's Seedling	1	7	1	1	2 = 12

Of course above is not strictly accurate, but it is very nearly so.

Very truly yours,  
CHARLES E. BROWN.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN CATTLE DISEASE.

IMPORTANT PAPER FROM THE COMMISSIONERS.

Upon the request of the Governor, the undersigned Commissioners convened at Albany on the 17th instant, and after careful deliberation, make the following announcement to the public:

In view of the fact that the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of chapter 740 of the Laws of 1866, have power and are directed to establish all such quarantine or other regulations as they may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease (rinderpest or other contagious disease) in its transit in railroad cars, by vessels, or by driving along the public highways; and also to appoint Assistant Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to carry out “such Quarantine and other Regulations;” and who, in order to effect this, are clothed with all the power conferred by this act on the said Commissioners, or their agents or appointees, in order to obtain a perfect history of this disease for future use; and to subserve most fully the purpose of this Commission, they have deemed it advisable to select the most practically scientific men in the State to act as such local Assistant Commissioners, or Health Officers, to carry out the intention of the law and to preserve proper medical records.

They have also appointed Assistant Commissioners for the various localities infected or suspected of having been infected or exposed to the infection known as cattle disease, to the end that all persons dealing or having an interest in cattle in the various States, shall be made acquainted with the measures which this Board has deemed prudent to adopt, and in order that as little delay may be caused in the movement of such cattle, or loss to the owners thereof, as is consistent in the present emergency. It is believed that the sanitary and other authorities of adjoining States, will act in harmony with this Commission in promptly carrying out measures which it is hoped will speedily arrest the disease.

General instructions will be given to all such Assistant Commissioners, varying, perhaps slightly depending upon the circumstances which may surround each locality, from time to time changing such regulations as they may deem necessary to prevent the spread of disease by transit in railway cars or by driving along the public highways:

*Firstly.*—All cars containing cattle will be stopped at the most convenient point on or after entering the State, and if such cars are not in a proper sanitary condition, the cattle, even though healthy, are to be disembarked and the cars thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. After the completion of this process, if the cattle continue healthy they can be re-shipped; such cars upon reaching such further point or points of inspection as may be designated by this Board, will again be inspected, and if found unclean, will be subject to such other stoppage, examination, cleansing and disinfection as may be necessary.

*Secondly.*—If at any point on the line of said railroad or railroads the said Assistant Commissioners shall learn by inspection or information of the existence of disease in cars, they shall be stopped at some convenient point on the road where they have reason to believe that no infection exists, such cars thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, the sick taken from the well, and properly isolated and kept under proper sanitary restrictions and medical treatment. If any such cattle are slaughtered, the skins must be thoroughly disinfected, properly preserved and kept on the premises, or deeply buried. The carcass of the animal itself should be either fried into tallow in the most approved manner, or else, with the offal, &c., should be deeply buried. Cattle sick with this disease should not be slaughtered until in the judgment of the Commissioner or his Assistant on the spot, they are past recovery.

The well cattle exposed to this disease should be removed from the cars to some distance, and furnished as above directed with a sufficiency of water and food, with

salt at will, and kept under a proper surveillance for such period as may be directed from time to time. All places or yards or fields in which cattle are sick, or in which cattle having been exposed to disease, are to be kept disinfected. The sick cattle, and all such as have been exposed to disease, and in which the disease may be incubating, should be kept in an enclosure separated from all well cattle by a neutral ground of at least one thousand feet.

All cattle yards or places in which diseased cattle, or cattle exposed to disease, may have been, must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before being again used for the herding of other cattle. If in the judgment of the Commissioners or their Assistants such yards or reception places for cattle are not susceptible of being cleansed and disinfected, they will be cleansed, &c., as well as may be, closed and other cleaner places being substituted therefor.

*Thirdly.*—All cattle being sent to market, entering the State, or being carried on vessels in the State, or by driving on the public highways, will be subjected to the same careful inspection and sanitary restrictions as above directed for those carried in the cars.

The clothing of persons engaged in the care of suspected cattle, or of those employed in the care of suspected cattle, should be cleansed and disinfected before leaving the premises. The Commissioners will prohibit the slaughtering of animals for beef after having been exposed to the contagion, until all sanitary restriction is withdrawn therefrom.

#### DISINFECTION.

For disinfection of the cars, yards and other places, the Assistant Commissioners will be instructed to depend mainly upon the use of carbolic acid, the various preparations of chlorine, quicklime and the different sulphates. Attention is also called to the directions for disinfection given by the Board of Health, New York, and published on Saturday, the 15th instant, in most of the papers throughout the country. The aforesaid Assistant Commissioners will be directed to communicate daily with the Governor, each of the Commissioners and the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health, giving information and receiving additional instructions.

As the carrying out of these regulations involves a knowledge of the principles of Quarantine, Dr. John Swinburne, Health Officer of the port of New York, has been entrusted with the general sanitary supervision, and will at once make a tour of the State to superintend the carrying out of the above regulations. Dr. Jacob S. Mosher and John Phillips, of Albany, and Dr. William Manlius Smith, of Manlius, have been appointed

Assistant Commissioners. Others will be appointed soon.

M. R. PATRICK, *Chairman.*

JOHN S. GOULD, }  
LEWIS F. ALLEN, } *Commissioners.*

Albany, Aug. 18, 1868.

—*Joul. of New York State.*

#### INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.

The Fruit Growers of our Province will be pleased to learn that an "International" Fruit Show is to come off at Edinburgh next year. From an extract from the "Gardener," which appears in the *Gardener's Chronicle*, it appears that the managers of the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society have determined to hold a grand INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF FRUIT, in Edinburgh. The show is to take place in the month of September, 1869, and to be open to all the world. The splendid success which attended the show held in the Scottish metropolis in 1865, gave a great impetus to fruit-culture, and similar results may be expected to follow that which is now contemplated. The great London societies are, by the force of circumstances, compelled to have their exhibitions during the London season, when it is impossible to give such prominence to fruit as could be desired. The English provincial societies generally hold their exhibitions to suit the early summer holidays, and fruit-growers felt that while the greatest possible encouragement is given to plants by the great societies we have referred to, fruit does not receive that amount of encouragement which its importance deserves. To meet this deficiency is the object of the projectors of the Exhibition of 1869, and we believe they intend to appeal to the leading growers of the country for that support which they received so readily on the occasion of the previous exhibition of the same character. It is nearly impossible to make an exhibition of plants anything like international, from the expense and difficulty of transport; not so with fruit. It can be packed at one end of the kingdom one day, and be at the other the next, at small risk and cost either of money or labour. Under these circumstances the directors of the Caledonian Society will, no doubt, receive such liberal support from all fruit-growers, as will enable them to eclipse their former exhibition, which was admitted on all hands to have been the greatest display of fine fruit ever seen in one place at one time.

Nova Scotian Fruit has attracted such attention abroad on former occasions, that an "International" Exhibition of Fruit without a representation from Nova Scotia is not likely to happen.

## DISEASES OF SHEEP.

Sheep's faces occasionally become quite sore when they are at pasture in summer. It is attributed to the effects of St. John's wort, and to some other causes. It is cured by the application of sulphur ointment, consisting of sulphur and lard.

Swelled and sore lips more frequently appear about the opening of winter, but the causes are unknown. Sulphur ointment, mixed with a little tar, is a very efficacious remedy.

Sheep are often troubled with ophthalmia. This disease is characterized by redness of the eye and the parts about it, intolerance of light, and a flow of tears. Bathe the eye occasionally in warm water, and with a solution of sulphate of zinc, combined with tincture of opium.

Sheep are liable to have grub in the head in the latter part of summer. Among farmers this is the name given to various different diseases. The gad-fly of sheep deposits its eggs in their nostrils in the months of July and August, and these immediately hatched by the warmth and moisture, the larvæ or young grubs crawl into the cavities of the head, and attach themselves to the membranous linings. They remain there until the ensuing spring, when they become thick, plump grubs, more than an inch long. They then descend from the head, drop on the ground, burrow into it, take the form of a chrysalis, and at the proper time again hatch forth gad-flies. Their effect on the sheep is a matter of considerable dispute, some eminent veterinary writers considering them entirely harmless. Others, and a much greater number, believe that the irritation they occasion produces disease and death. If the sheep begin to fall off in condition a little before spring, though previously in good flesh, and their feed are kept fully up; if they wander round with movements indicative of pain in the head, and discharge mucus, tinged with blood, from the nose, though oppressed with no catarrhal difficulty, it may be suspected that they are suffering under the effects of grub in the head. Some persons have blown tobacco smoke up their nostrils from the tail of a pipe, the bowl being covered with a cloth, it is asserted, with good effect. Others have injected tobacco-water with a syringe, but this must be prevented from entering the throat in any considerable quantity.

Locked-jaw. This has sometimes been produced by cording rams. When discovered, remedial measures are generally too late, and it should be prevented, if possible, by more careful cording.

Obstructions of the gullet. Sheep sometimes get a piece of turnip or other substances lodged in the esophagus or gullet. If it cannot be moved by the fingers, set the sheep on its rump, holding its nose upward, pour some oil in the

throat, and then insert a flexible probang, and very gently push the obstructing substance into the stomach. The probang, in the absence of a gutta-percha one, should be of strong, flexible wood, like elm, made smooth and round, and five-sixteenths of an inch, or a little larger, in diameter. A small bag of flax-seed should be firmly secured to, and cover the lower end; and on dipping the rod in the hot water, to limer it for use, the bag will become soft and slippery, so as to protect the oesophagus from laceration. If no flax-seed is at hand, carefully wind the lower end of the probang with tow and dip it in oil.

Hoove. If sheep become swollen from being turned on fresh clover, or the like, they should be driven gently for an hour. If swollen to a dangerous degree, and the distress and oppression are rapidly increasing, a trocar, or, in its absence, a pocket-knife, must be plunged into the left flank, half way between the haunch and ribs, and well up towards the backbone, so that the pent-up gas will escape through the orifice. An ounce or two of Epsom salts are generally administered after an attack of hoove. If the gas continues to form in the stomach, a drachm of chloride of lime dissolved in a gill of water.

Poisons.—The narrow-leaved or low laurel, (*Kalmia angustifolia*), and the broad-leaved laurel or "calico bush" or "spoon-wood," (*Kalmia latifolia*) are eaten by sheep, particularly when they are unaccustomed to them, as when they are hungry from travelling, and find these bushes growing by the roadside. A strong decoction, made by boiling the bruised twigs of white ash for an hour, administered in doses of half a gill or a gill, and repeated after an interval if necessary, is believed to be an effectual antidote by persons who have tried it. Drenches of milk and castor oil are also said to have been successfully resorted to. Injecting warm water into the stomach and pumping it out again, and continuing this until vomiting is produced or the poison thoroughly diluted, using a common India-rubber stomach-pump, *i. e.*, hollow ball with a perforated tube attached, would be highly useful in all cases of poison, by whatever produced. This should be followed up by active aperient medicine. Other plants besides laurel are suspected of poisoning sheep, but very little accurate information has yet been obtained regarding them.

Diarrhœa.—Common diarrhœa or scours, not attended with constitutional disease, generally requires no remedies. If protracted, two or three days' confinement to dry feed, or an ounce of prepared chalk given in half pint of tepid milk, will usually put a stop to it. If purging is severe, or accompanied by mucus slime, a gentle cathartic of an ounce of Epsom

salts or oil should be administered to a sheep, and half as much to a lamb six months old, and this be followed up by the dose of chalk and milk above recommended once a day for two or three days. But "sheep's cordial" is a better remedy than the chalk, and may be kept on hand by every farmer. It is composed of the following ingredients: Prepared chalk, one ounce; powdered catechu, half an ounce; powdered opium, half a drachm. Mix them with half a pint of peppermint water, and give two or three table-spoonsful morning and night to a grown sheep, and half as much to a lamb.

Dysentery.—This differs from diarrhœa in various observable particulars. It is attended by fever; the appetite is irregular and generally poor; the evacuations are as thin as or thinner than in diarrhœa, but they are slimy, sticky, and very offensive in smell. As the disease progresses, they become tinged, and the animal rapidly wastes away. It sometimes dies in a few days, and sometimes lingers along for several weeks. This is treated much like severe diarrhœa, only many persons give two cathartics, instead of one, at the beginning. The English practitioners also bleed, if the malady is detected in its very first stage; but if debility has ensued, it prostrates the system too much. The "sheep's cordial" requires to be given longer, and after a short period tonics are added—more ginger and from one to two drachms of gentian daily. This last is an admirable tonic. In place of the above remedies, some American farmers give a teaspoonful of laudanum and a tablespoonful of gin or rum, mixed and put in a little diluted fluid. Stretches in sheep is occasioned by confinement to dry food. During the paroxysms the sheep stretches itself incessantly, and exhibits much pain. A cathartic of one ounce of Epsom salts or castor oil will usually effect a cure. A drachm of ginger and a teaspoonful of the essence of peppermint, put in warm water with the salts, adds to their efficacy. Half of the above dose for lambs. Green feed, even if given only once or twice a week, prevents this malady.—*American Stock Journal*.

## GREAT AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Contractors, Messrs. McIntosh and McInnis, are proceeding rapidly with the erection of the necessary buildings for sheltering the live stock on the Exhibition Grounds. Already, the sheds along one side of the Governor's Field are nearly completed. The Committee have secured an additional field to the west, which opens into Queen street.

There is every promise of an extensive Agricultural Exhibition. The en-

tries up to this date number about 80 horses and 200 head of horned cattle, and other stock in proportion. For the convenience of distant counties, the Entry-book for live stock will be kept open till 26th September.

The Executive Committee meet daily in the Committee-room, New Province Building, from 2 to 3 o'clock.

The season has been a remarkably good one for grain crops, and it is anticipated that we shall have the finest show of grain that has ever been seen in the province.

The time for closing entries in the Mechanical Department of the Exhibition having been originally fixed for the 26th Sept., it is impossible yet to say what is to be the extent and character of the exhibition of arts and manufactures; but it is hoped that our mechanics will vie with each other in maintaining the character of the province as a manufacturing country.

#### THE EXHIBITION PHOTOGRAPHS.

In answer to a letter of enquiry, without signature, received the other day, we would reply, that photographs coloured abroad will hardly be regarded by the judges as coming within the 6th Rule—"All articles FOR COMPETITION shall be the production or manufacture of the Province."

The photographs in question had better be entered among EXTRA ENTRIES in the Fine Arts class, and will come before the judges, and no doubt be rewarded, if deemed worthy.

#### REPORT OF MERIGOMISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

To the Members of the Merigomish Agricultural Society:

As Officers and Directors of this Society, it becomes our duty to report to you our proceedings during the past year.

To meet the wants of this society we obtained two Chester White Pigs from Yarmouth, which were sold in the society to be kept two years, we also obtained one one-year-old Ayrshire Bull from Canada, which was sold in the society with the one purchased by the committee of last year—the young one to be kept two years, and the old one one year.

We have also to inform you of the financial affairs of the society, which are as follows:—

Cash on hand from last year,	\$10 14
" received from members, as subscriptions,	47 00
" Provincial grant (for 1867),	60 00
" received for stock sold in the society,	41 73
	<hr/>
	\$158 87

Cash paid for 12 copies of Journal,	\$6 00
" " for purchase of Eggs,	5 00
" " " expences on "	2 62½
" " " Pigs,	12 00
" " " Expences on Pigs,	5 50
" " " Purchase o. Bull,	70 00
" " " Expences on "	3 00
" " " travelling expences to Halifax,	9 00
" " " Postage,	0 55
" " " Book and stationery,	0 50
" " " keeping Bull,	53 20
	<hr/>
Total paid out,	\$164 37½
Total received,	158 87
	<hr/>
Society in debt,	\$5 50½

This society at present consists of 47 members; all have paid their subscriptions for the present year.

Respecting the crops—hay, a good crop, and got in in good order; grain, about the average; potatoes, a poor crop.

The Officers for the ensuing year are as follows:—*Pres.*, James Mitchell; *Vice-Pres.*, Duncan McIntosh; *Sec'y & Treas.*, John S. Copeland; *Directors*, William Olding, John Cameron, Wm. B. Stewart, James Rogers and James Grant.

ROBERT BROWN, *Pres.*

JOHN S. COPELAND, *Sec'y & Treas.*

#### THE GREAT ENGLISH WHEAT CROP.

(From the Bullionist.)

We are now in a position to judge of the wheat crop, and here and abroad it may be fairly represented as unprecedented in bulk and in fineness of quality. Whatever may have failed, wheat has filled and ripened grandly, and been carried in superb condition. Mark Lane has never had such wheat offered to it; large in berry to the size of California, bright in color to the highest standard of white winter growth Canadian, hard in substance to an approximation to the chalk-pit flints of Kent and Hampshire. While the shoots were yet short, and the ears unformed, we ventured to direct attention to those discoveries in electricity that inspire confidence in vegetation in the driest weather, and it is satisfactory to reflect that, so far, experience confirms theory. For it is not to be overlooked that the England of well-drained meadows, broad upland tillage of subsoil depth, covered ditches, and town and country sewage, is hardly to be identified with the England of epidemics, sour pastures, and clays of a density and texture little removed from cast-iron. No sooner, now-a-days, does rain fall than the drainage system lays hold of it, reducing to a minimum the area and the intensity of evaporation. As a consequence, the auxiliary cloud manufactures—the home cloud and rain manufacture—is so diminished, that the rainfall dependence becomes transferred to the

Newfoundland banks of the North Atlantic; a transfer that promises more and more to invest our rainfall with the periodic character hitherto peculiar to the high latitudes. Under circumstances of scientific somnolency—of intellectual inertia in husbandry—the change would be one of evil omen, threatening us, as it would do, with the recurrence of the famines of the middle ages and of later years; but with science widening its generalizations yearly, and art sedulously devising new practical applications, there follows, logically, in the train of the change, the many blessings of a progressive civilization. Losing humidity, we gain the dryness conducive to muscular development and high physical health. This season, on the coast, has, in an invalid sense, been quite up to the Madeira standard—bright, dry sunshine, tempered by soft, grateful sea breeze. Indeed, the atmosphere, as shown by the barometric pressure by temperature and by cloud, has been that of the better parts of the United States, vitreous or positive in an electric sense, with an intense ripening power, conducing to increased consumption of meat and drink, that the bodily waste from heat may be compensated, and energy and endurance kept at what may be called the national pitch.

The veritable John Bull of the present day—in matters of eating and drinking—is not the Londoner, not the Welshman, not the Yorkshireman, but the Anglo-Saxon of the United States; that gentleman at any one of his three or four meals daily, consumes as much animal food—as much roast beef, mutton chop and beef steak—as the average Englishman in his three or four meals together. He also drinks deeper. To the conclusion that this is the effect of climate, there, of course, will be exception taken; at the same time it is unanswerable that unless eating and drinking freely go together with high temperatures, there is the lassitude and want of enterprise that are so well marked in the Spanish character. The subject might be pursued by reference to the habits of the London sugar bakers, and the Staffordshire ironworkers, but there is no need to do so. What will be universally admitted is, that the climate of England has greatly changed. What also will excite all but universal astonishment is the fact that, notwithstanding the drought, the quarter loaf of 1868-9 promises to be cheaper than it has been for several years. From the highest point of the wheat market, say last Febrary, or thereabouts, Mark Lane prices have receded fully 20s. a quarter; and—we rejoice to say it for the general good—there is the early prospect of a further fall of 10s. This subsequent fall would reduce the price of good household bread

to 6d. a quartern, or less, throughout the winter.

However, the great wheat crop stands unbacked by any one cereal or vegetable yield; and this in its way is matter for profound reflection. There is very little barley. There is a scant supply of oats. There is little or no turnips, and as little or even less mangel wurzel. There is a dearth of hay and straw. The potato crop fails again, but this time by smallness of size, with first class quality. Cabbage and the like will soon disappear. Moreover, milk is obtained in greatly diminished quantity, and therefore the cheese and butter prospect is as bad as it well can be. What we have plentifully is wheat; what we lack is, in name, legion. It is a curious, exceptional state of things, that will give rise to much controversy. The opinion we are disposed to form of it is, that it will press lightly on us—that is, on the great body of consumers. To farmers, and to those extensively involved in foreign grain transactions, it will be a season that they will long remember. In the absence of cattle feed, the farmer must sooner or later send his sheep and bullocks to the Islington cattle market; and were he to be guided by us, he would begin early, as prices, under a pressure of sales, are sure to fall. We are inclined to think that beef and mutton, of fair to common sorts, will be cheaper this season than for many years; while prime to fine pieces will, perhaps, command more money than during the height of the cattle plague.

#### SEEDING DOWN LAWNS IN AUTUMN.

The autumn is in some respects the most favorable season for finishing a lawn. Lawn making really should take two seasons, one summer for grading, the autumn and spring following for planting, the following summer for tillage; during which it may be well occupied by some properly summer crop which will leave the ground bare in August or early in September. If the manuring be liberal and the soil good, early sweet corn will be found a very profitable crop near a market; corn sowed for green fodder will pay well anywhere. Oats may be sowed late after tree-planting time, and cut for fodder. The ground should be occupied by some crop, rather than by weeds; but regard for this crop should not prevent any desirable spring planting being made, and if some summer grain be employed to cover the ground, the grass seed should not be sowed with it as is usually done, unless ample time may have been allowed for the fillings to settle, and to be regraded, and the surface soil to become homogeneous in character through tillage and weathering. Perhaps the best practice on tolerably level and well-drain-

ed land is to keep it fallow during the second summer, plowing and harrowing it as often as a tinge of green shows itself, indicating a crop of weeds. The first of September, or at any rate a few days after, should see the land newly plowed, levelled off with a broad scraper, where dead furrows or undesirable depressions of any kind exist, and harrowed thoroughly. If two or three hundred weight of Peruvian guano be applied and harrowed in, the effect will be satisfactory. Such land is in fit condition to receive the grass seed, and although it is almost universal for farmers, to seed down to grass with some small grain crop, it by no means follows that this is the best way.

Grass sowed on well prepared soil does best alone. The quantity of seed should be liberal, and, as a rule, only those kinds of seed should be mingled which harmonize well. The "mixed lawn-grass" seed which is imported from England and sold by most seedsmen on account of its attractive name, and the idea that the greater the mixture of varieties the closer will be the sod, is undesirable. Many of the kinds of grass will not flourish, and those which retain possession of the soil do so after a struggle to oust the others. White clover is natural to most of our soils, so that it is rarely possible to keep a lawn clear of it. Still, as the beauty of a close shorn turf is impaired by spots of this plant, it is ordinarily best to use a pound or two of the seed to the acre. There are certain commonly cultivated grasses which are an abomination on a lawn; among them Timothy, Orchard grass, and Rye grass. Our closest pasture sods consist chiefly of June or Blue grass, Red-top, Sweet Vernal grass, and White clover. We recommend, then, for seeding a lawn a mixture of June or Blue grass, or Red-top, in equal parts, a bushel of each, White clover, as above stated, and a dash of Sweet Vernal grass, which, however, exists in abundance in most soils throughout the Middle and Eastern States. This last is a pleasant addition, as it gives out a fragrance when drying which is exceedingly grateful. On stiff soils, which will be subjected to alternate freezing, thawing, and washing, it is well to sow a bushel of oats with the grass seed. Should the oats grow too rank, they can be cut, and they will, if not too thick, form an excellent protection to the young grass, and disappear in the spring. After sowing, roll the land evenly.—*American Agriculturist.*

#### LADIES AT THE FALL FAIRS.

The best part of any agricultural exhibition is the people, and the best part of the people are the ladies. The legitimate aim of the fair is the instruction of the people in the details of their calling. We very properly measure the

success of an agricultural exhibition not by the multitudes that throng it, and the entrance fees, but by the instruction it affords to those who come. There should first be something to see, and then the more that come the better. No part of the exhibition is more instructive than that which appropriately comes under woman's supervision. The dairy belongs to her, and the bread, the needle-work and the fine arts, the flowers and the poultry. We are very far from perfection in any of these departments, and we should like to see the skill and enterprise of our fair countrywomen fully represented in the fairs that are just before us. The prizes are worth contending for, aside from those offered by the committees. "The best bread-maker in the country" is an honor that would sit gracefully on any woman. The finest butter neatly stamped in golden balls is certain to be looked at, and the maker to be inquired for. Bouquets, tastefully arranged, will draw something better than the premiums offered. They will draw out the skill, and cultivate the taste of the makers, and give pleasure to the thousands who study them. Of course, it will take time and labor to prepare for the fair, but could the labor be more worthily bestowed? These fairs, notwithstanding their perversions, are doing a good work in the education of the people. We have followed them for a score of years, and never attended one but we carried away, new ideas and useful hints. It does us all good to come in contact with our fellows, and to study their handiwork. It is a duty we owe to society to contribute our share to these exhibitions and make them successful and worthy of general patronage.—*Am. Agri*

#### RAT-TAILED RADISH.

Last month we allowed a correspondent to say that the Rat-tailed or Long-podded Radish was a failure, and corroborated his statement from our own experience. We did not know that we were flying in the face of royalty. A correspondent of the London Gardener's Chronicle says: "Mr. Carmichael (Prince of Wales' gardener) told me that he always kept a regular supply of it, and that it was much used and relished at the royal table, a fact surely worth knowing." So important "a fact," that Wales likes the Rat-tail should not be confined to one side of the Atlantic—it being "surely worth knowing," we spread it abroad. The English papers contain much snob-bishness like the above, which reads strangely to an American.—*Am. Agri.*

[Our American friends are known to be the greatest snobs on the face of the Earth, and the Rat-tail Radish is an excellent salad, notwithstanding.—*Ed. Ag. Journal.*]



**ADVERTISEMENTS!**

*Office of the Nova Scotia Provincial Industrial Exhibition of 1868.*

UNTIL the 20th September, instant, TENDERS will be received at the Exhibition Office, New Provincial Building, between 2 and 3 P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from parties desirous of supplying on the Ground during the Exhibition week—

GRAIN,  
OATS,  
HAY,  
STRAW, and  
ROOTS,

for Cattle, &c., in such quantities as may be required.

— ALSO —

Tenders from parties desirous of supplying REFRESHMENTS to Visitors at the Exhibition—stating articles, quality, prices, &c.

By order of the Executive Committee.

B. G. GRAY,  
Asst. Secretary.  
Halifax, 9th Sept., 1868.

**The Great  
Agricultural and Industrial  
EXHIBITION**

WILL be held in the Drill Shed and Governor's Fields, Halifax, when Prizes to the amount of \$10,000 will be awarded.

Entries of Competition Articles must be made in the Secretaries' books.

All articles must be on the Grounds on Monday, 5th October, except Live Stock, Flowers, Hothouse Plants and perishable articles, which will be received up to 9 a. m. on Tuesday, 6th October.

Every article entered for Competition will be conveyed over the lines of the Nova Scotia Railways free of expense, both to and from Halifax, if the Owner or his Agent present to the Conductor of the Train the Entry Ticket of the article. Men sent in charge of Stock, &c., as well as Exhibitors themselves, will have to pay their own fares as passengers.

The Exhibition will be opened to the Public at 2 o'clock, p. m., on

**TUESDAY, 6th October.**

Admission—37½ cents. Children, 20 cents. On Wednesday 7th, and Thursday 8th, Admission 25 cents. Children, half-price. Friday 9th, admission 12½ cents. Tickets of admission for the whole week, ONE DOLLAR. Bands of Music will attend.

Prize Lists may be obtained, enquiries answered, and Entries made by applying at the Exhibition Office, New Province Building, Market Square, where members are in attendance daily between the hours of 2 and 3 p. m.

Forms of Entry may be obtained from the members of the Board of Agriculture and the Presidents and Secretaries of all Agricultural Societies throughout the Province.

Full Programme in preparation

GEORGE LAWSON, Secretary.  
B. G. GRAY, Asst. Secretary.  
Exhibition Office, New Province Building,  
31st August, 1868.

**ALFRED SAUNDERS,**

(Late Secretary Royal Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Society. Formerly of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, London),

**SEEDSMAN,**

168 Argyle St., opposite J. Northup & Sons, HALIFAX, N. S.

CALLS particular attention to his newly imported stock of Alsike and other Clovers, Grass Seeds, Mangles, Swede and other Turnips, Peas, Beans, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, comprising all the most esteemed varieties in cultivation, which he is prepared to sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Agricultural Societies liberally dealt with, and all orders promptly executed. Descriptive Catalogues on application.

**FRUIT GROWERS'  
Inter-Provincial Prize.**

THE Fruit Growers' Association and International Show Society of Nova Scotia offer a PRIZE, consisting of a Gold Medal and One Hundred Dollars in money, for the best collection of Apples, six of each sort, grown in any Province of the Dominion, to be competed for at the Great Agricultural Exhibition which will open in Halifax on the 5th of October next; the competition to be subject to the general regulations of the Exhibition, and judges to be appointed by the Association.

By order.  
J. R. HEA,  
Secretary.

Wolfville, 30th Aug., 1868.

**AGRICULTURAL BONE MILL.**

THIS MILL is now in full operation, and large quantities of Bones are offered for sale.

The Mill is under supervision of the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, and all Bones sold at the establishment are genuine.

PRICES.

Half inch Bone.....\$24.00 per ton.  
Finely-ground Bone..... 30.00 "

Delivered free of charge, on board the Cars at Richmond Depot.

Purchasers will save trouble by sending their own bags, which, together with orders, may be left at Stanford's Leather Store, 26 Water Street.

JAMES STANFORD.

Halifax, N.S., June, 1868.

**NOVA SCOTIA  
PROVINCIAL  
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,  
1868.**

Official Notice to Intending Exhibitors.

INTENDING Exhibitors are requested to intimate to the Secretary of the Provincial Exhibition as early as possible, the nature and extent of their exhibits, in order that the necessary accommodation may be provided. Special attention is called to the following Regulations; but as the dates named for receiving entries have been extended as far as practicable to afford every convenience to Exhibitors, it is hoped that all those who are in a position to do so, will afford the necessary information long before the days specified.

Every intending competitor must transmit to the Secretary, not later than the dates mentioned below, an entry certificate, containing a correct list of the animals or articles which he intends to exhibit, together with certificates of pedigree in the case of thorough-bred stock. Any competitor failing to transmit his entry certificate at the proper time will be excluded from competition.

Horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, 26th September.

Grain, field products, manufactures of all kinds, natural history specimens, minerals, fish and furs, fine arts, naval architecture, building materials, carriages, and articles not elsewhere enumerated, may be entered up to Saturday, 26th September, one clear week preceding the show.

Exhibitors of heavy machinery and bulky articles, requiring extensive or unusual accommodation, should communicate with the Secretary during the first week in September, in order that there may be time for the committee to make the requisite arrangements.

Copies of the Prize List, containing full details of the arrangements for the Exhibition, may be obtained on application to PROFESSOR LAWSON, General Secretary; or to

B. G. GRAY, Assistant Secretary,  
54, Bedford Row, Halifax.

**THE ARAB STALLION  
'BALDACCHINO.'**

THIS truly beautiful Gray Horse is a splendid specimen of his famous breed. He is of the largest size, and of a gentle and playful disposition. He is remarkable for courage, speed, bottom and hardihood. So valuable an animal was never before in Nova Scotia, and the owners of Mares have now an opportunity to get Colts equal to the best in the world.

He is the property of LEWIS P. FAIRBANKS, who will not allow this horse more than twenty Mares. His services can be had at Woodburne, Dartmouth. June 1868. JOHN SAULOR, Groom.

**GREAT  
Provincial Agricultural & Industrial  
EXHIBITION  
OF 1868.**

**LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS**

By County & District Agricultural Societies, towards the Provincial Exhibition of 1868.

Western Halifax Agricultural Soc'y, half of grants for two years.....	\$100 00
Antigonish Agricultural Society.....	100 00
Windsor Agricultural Society.....	100 00
Yarmouth County Agri. Society.....	100 00
Egerton Agricultural Soc'y, E. R., Pictou, the Society's annual grant for '68, about	60 00
Dartmouth Agricultural Society.....	50 00
North Sydney Agricultural Society.....	40 00
Pictou Agricultural Society.....	40 00
Parrsborough Agricultural Society.....	40 00
Union Society of East Cornwallis.....	40 00
Sydney Agricultural Society.....	40 00
Newport Agricultural Society.....	40 00
Lower Musquodoboit Agricultural Society	30 00
Upper Musquodoboit Agricultural Society	30 00
Baddeck Agricultural Society.....	30 00
Middle River of Victoria Agri. Society....	30 00
Boularderie Agricultural Society.....	30 00
Mabou and Port Hood Agri. Society.....	30 00
Shubenacadie Agricultural Society.....	30 00
West Cornwallis Agricultural Society.....	24 00
St. Ann's Agricultural Society, South Gut	20 00
Minudie Agricultural Society.....	20 00
Broad Cove Agricultural Society.....	20 00
Fenwick Agricultural Society of Noel and Maitland.....	20 00
Bridgewater Agricultural Society.....	20 00
Bridgetown Agricultural Society.....	20 00
Mahone Bay Agricultural Society.....	20 00
Weymouth Agricultural Society.....	20 00
Paradise Agricultural Society.....	20 00
Upper Stewiacke Agricultural Society....	20 00
Merigomish Agricultural Society.....	20 00
Hardwoodland Agricultural Society, Nine Mile River.....	20 00
Chester Agricultural Society.....	20 00
Maxwelton Agri. Soc'y, Co. of Pictou.....	20 00
Onslow Agricultural Society.....	20 00
Glenelg Ag. Society, Co. Guysboro'.....	20 00
King's County Agricultural Soc'y, Horton	16 00
Digby Agricultural Society.....	15 00
Red Islands Agricultural Society.....	12 00
North East Margaree Agricultural Society	8 00
North Shore St. Ann's Agricultural Soc'y	6 00
South West Margaree Agricultural Soc'y	4 00
	<b>\$1365.00</b>

Intimations of additional Subscriptions by Societies should be sent to PROF. LAWSON, the Secretary, without delay.

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