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

VOL. I.

HALIFAX, N. S., FEBRUARY, 1870.

No. 54.

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HALIFAX, 17th Feb., 1870.

We publish to-day the list of GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES FOR 1869. Warrants were mailed to the Secretaries of the several Societies on 7th February, to enable them to draw their monies. The principle upon which these Grants are made is sufficiently simple, and has been frequently explained,—yet we still have demands for explanation, and it may therefore be useful to repeat briefly the terms of the Act. A Society is formed by 40 persons or more, each subscribing and paying at least one dollar. Such Society, if recognized by the Board, is entitled to an annual grant, double the amount of its attested subscription list, but not in any case exceeding \$200. As the sum assigned to each County is limited to \$240, it is rare that a Society can obtain double the amount of its subscription list, especially if there are other Societies in the same County, in which case the whole sum to which the County is entitled is apportioned among the several Societies in rateable proportion to the amount of

their respective subscriptions. It will be seen that for the past year several Counties have not claimed the full amount of grant to which they would have been entitled if Societies of sufficient strength had been organized.

AGRICULTURE IN NEW BRUNSWICK is receiving increased attention, and the Agriculturists of that Province will naturally feel encouraged, as well as flattered, by the prominence given to their pursuit in the speech of Governor Wilmot in opening the Legislature on the 10th inst. The Governor's first paragraph contained an expression of thankfulness to a beneficent Providence for the harvest of the past year, which was greater than that of any previous year in the history of the Province. The agricultural interest, he said, whose annual value is beyond that of all the other productive industries of the Province, is rapidly extending, and under skillful management will yet more and more establish its claim as "*the first and most indispensable of all industrial pursuits.*"

The production of BEET ROOT SUGAR in Nova Scotia was proposed a few years ago, but no effective steps were taken. In view of Cuban troubles and the destruction of our maple forests, it may be worth while to remind our farmers of the practicability of growing Beet Sugar. Last year 625,000 tons of Beet Sugar were manufactured in Europe, and this year it is expected there will be 100,000 tons additional. In a few years it is expected a million tons will be produced annually. Already the European Beet Farms supply more sugar than all Cuba. In the west of Scotland Beet Sugar is largely grown.

The subject of LOCAL EXHIBITIONS is fortunately exciting the attention of our Agricultural Societies. A Committee has been formed at TRURO for the purpose of carrying out an Exhibition in the County of Colchester during the autumn. It is anticipated that the various Societies in the County will join hand in hand in this movement, and that the far-

mers of the County generally will be awakened to the importance of the scheme. It is proposed to raise \$500 as a minimum sum, and to allow any person subscribing \$2, to compete free of entrance fee. The competition will be limited, we presume, to the County's produce; but in view of the extended railway communication now available, it would greatly add to the interest of such an Exhibition to make provision that might bring forward some Annapolis cheese, or Cumberland butter, or Cornwallis apples, or Pictou wheat, or Windsor tomatoes, or Halifax flowers. If liberal arrangements were made by the Railway Department, some visitors from a distance might be tempted to swell the funds of the Exhibition by their admission fees. There is likewise to be a YARMOUTH EXHIBITION, similar to that which proved so successful last autumn, and of which full details were given in the Journal. Premiums to the extent of \$500 are to be offered. The time fixed is the first week in October. There is one use of these Exhibitions which has been too much overlooked. If a farmer wishes to purchase pure stock, or pure seed, or good implements, he should visit the Exhibitions and take advantage of the opportunities which they offer. During the last few years, the Board of Agriculture has diffused among our Societies a large number of thoroughbred animals, seed potatoes, seed wheat, &c., and when an Exhibition is held the owners or growers of these should go up and seek a market for their produce, and thus extend widely the benefits of the importations. The grand secret of success of the American and Canadian Exhibitions, or "Fairs" as they are called, is that they are so largely taken advantage of for commercial purposes. In order that strangers may know of Local Exhibitions, notice should be given sometime before hand. Our columns are always open to such notices, without any charge whatever, whether in the form of advertisement or otherwise.

In our next number will be found a lengthy article on the EFFECTS OF CLIMATE ON INTRODUCED TREES, which we have extracted from the London *Gardener's Chronicle*. It is shown that whilst some American trees introduced into England thrive well, others from the

same localities and of similar habits, do not succeed, and that, on the other hand, some European trees thrive on this side of the Atlantic and others do not; that there is, in fact, a want of reciprocity in climate, or some other conditions. The subject is one of great importance, and we shall be glad to receive from our readers any contributions of information towards its successful investigation. There are some points upon which we can afford our contemporary satisfactory information. The English Lime is found, with us and in some parts of the United States as well, to be a hardy and healthy tree. It is only coastwise however, where there is a comparatively moist atmosphere, that the Lime succeeds. We have on several occasions recommended it as the very best shade tree for cities which we have, not even excepting any indigenous tree. But it is only the common Lime that succeeds so well. We have planted several trees of *Tilia grandifolia*, but they seem to fail in vigour, and are not likely to make healthy trees. The American Lime is still rarer with us along the Atlantic coast. Although it forms vast native forests inland, it is not to be seen either as a native or planted tree in Nova Scotia. The Lombardy poplars have with us the same shabby appearance which the trees present when they are planted in Britain in exposed places and then neglected. It is not improbable that the Balm of Gilead Fir does as well in England as in America. It grows rapidly and presents a healthy appearance for 20 or 30 years. But then it reaches maturity and soon begins to decay. It is well adapted, from its ready growth and compact habit, for ornamental plantations, and is of neater habit than the Norway Spruce, but should not be planted where the object is to obtain large timber.

We should like to know whether success has attended the planting in England of *Larix microcarpa*, or "juniper" as it is called by our ship-builders. Over a large portion of the American continent it forms simply a useless swamp growth; but in Nova Scotia it is one of our most useful as well as beautiful deciduous trees. In winter its gracefully curved main-stem and drooping branches present a striking contrast to the stiff straight lines of the European larch, which, we may observe, succeeds as well here as in Scotland.

Colonel Laurie has called our attention to a remarkable phenomenon with which builders should be acquainted, viz: the DESTRUCTION OF ROOFING LEAD by a natural process that is not as yet sufficiently explained. The splendid farm building at Oakfield, erected a few years ago, were covered with cedar shingles, and the vallies lined with ordinary roofing lead. In one of these, facing the south, the lead has become completely destroyed. It appears that quantities of pine leaves have been drifted upon the lead from adjoining trees, and it is suggested that the long contact of these might affect the lead. It is stated by a plumber, consulted on the subject, that lead in contact with pine shingles always gives way after a short time, unless the shingles are painted so as to prevent contact. Without further investigation we cannot give a positive, but may venture to suggest a probable, explanation. Pine leaves are always accompanied by an exudation of resin. The resins are insoluble in water, yet many of them have acid characters. The brown resin of *Abies* consists of sylvic acid and pinic acid, and the latter yields (artificially) colophonic acid, which neutralizes bases more perfectly than pinic acid itself. Sylvic acid combines with lead oxide to form a salt, which crystallizes in slender 4-sided needles. White resin consists almost entirely of pimaric acid (isomeric with sylvic), and yields by distillation, pyromaric acid; the latter was believed by Gerhardt to be identical with sylvic acid, and like it, forms with lead a salt which crystallizes in delicate needles. In view of the above facts it is not remarkable that the long contact of resiniferous pine leaves with lead is found to exert a corrosive action on the metal.

We are glad to find the *Citizen* and some other papers devoting attention to the subject of HEMP CULTURE. The Board of Agriculture has imported from the South a hundred bushels of Hemp Seed, which will be furnished to Societies at a low rate. Where a sufficient number of farmers undertake the culture of Hemp this season, encouragement will be given by the Board to insure the erection of a Break Mill in their locality. Societies wishing to obtain Hemp Seed should apply without delay. It is likewise intended to offer PRIZES FOR HEMP; one prize of \$50 for the *Greatest Acreage* placed under Hemp by any one farmer in the Province during the ensuing season; and another prize of \$50 for the best *Sample of Hemp Fibre* in quantity.—Details will be announced in our next number. We had lately an opportunity of conversing on the subject of Hemp Culture with the Hon. John Locke, Isaac LeVisconte, Esq., M. P., and other members of the Dominion Legislature who are acquainted with the efforts of Henry

G. Joly, Esq. to promote Hemp Culture among the tenants on his Estate in Quebec Province. Mr. Locke believes that this culture is specially adapted to the Shore Counties of our Province, where an abundant supply of kelp-manure is available. Hemp requires an enriched soil, and Mr. Locke's trials at Ragged Islands have shown not only that seaweed is a good forcing manure well adapted to Hemp, but that salt water may to some extent be used in cleaning the fibre. If our fishermen were to grow enough hemp in summer to keep them industriously employed all winter in cleaning, it would provide them in spring-time with a purse sufficient for their season's outfit, and prepare the way for these hardy sons of toil reaping an annual reward for their summer labours, commensurate in some measure with the dangers to which they are exposed. In connection with Hemp, one question has been put which we can answer satisfactorily, that is, whether the seed will ripen in Nova Scotia. Mr. Locke informs us that during the past season the female plants ripened their seeds with him very early, and by having them pulled separately he obtained a good supply of seed for the present season. Mr. R. G. Fraser likewise states that he has grown Hemp for several years in Halifax for bird's seed, and that it has invariably given a good return.

LIST OF GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES FOR 1869,

Made by the Central Board of Agriculture in terms of the Act for Encouragement of Agriculture.

ANNAPOLIS CO.	
Bridgetown Agri. Society	\$57 00
Eastern Annapolis do.	57 00
Annapolis do.	66 00
Paradise do.	60 00
	\$240 00
CAPE BRETON CO.	
Boularderie Agri. Society	\$90 00
COLCHESTER CO.	
Shubenacadie Agri. Society	\$34 00
Sterling do.	33 00
Onslow do.	90 00
Tatamagouche do.	50 00
Lower Stewiacke do.	
	\$240 00
CUMBERLAND CO.	
Amherst Agri. Society	\$50 00
Parrsboro' do.	103 00
Wallace do.	43 00
Minudie and Barronsfield Ag. Society	44 00
	\$240 00
DIGBY CO.	
Digby Central Agri. Society	\$94 00
Clare do.	62 00
Weymouth do.	84 00
	\$240 00

GUYSBOROUGH CO.	
Milford Haven Agri. Society	\$90 00
HALIFAX CO.	
Lower Musquodoboit Agri. Society	\$70 50
Upper Musquodoboit do.	70 50
Dartmouth do.	99 00
	\$240 00
HANTS CO.	
Newport Agri. Society	\$45 00
Agri. Society of Noel and Maitland	55 00
Windsor Agri. Society	95 00
Hardwoodland or Nine Mile River Agri. Society	45 00
	\$240 00
INVERNESS CO.	
Mabou and Port Hood Agri. Society	\$80 00
KING'S CO.	
Union Agri. Society of E. Cornwallis	\$67 00
Aylesford Agri. Society	54 00
King's County Agri. Society	47 00
West Cornwallis Agri. Society	72 00
	\$240 00
LUNENBURG CO.	
Mabone Bay Agri. Society	\$104 00
PICTOU CO.	
Pictou Agri. Society	75 00
River John Agri. Society	49 00
Maxwelltown Agri. Society	37 00
Egerton Agri. Society	42 00
Merigomish Agri. Society	37 00
	\$240 00
QUEENS' CO.	
North Queens' Agri. Society	\$112 00
SHELBURNE CO.	
Clyde River Agri. Society	\$81 00
West Passage Agri. Society	88 00
	\$172 00
VICTORIA CO.	
St. Ann's South Agri. Society	\$80 00
Middle River Agri. Society	146 00
	\$226 00
YARMOUTH CO.	
Agri. Society of Pubnico, township of Argyle	\$21 50
Yarmouth township Agri. Society	27 00
Yarmouth county Agri. Society	191 50
	\$240 00
By Order of the Board of Agriculture.	
ALEX. MACFARLANE, President.	
GEORGE LAWSON, Secretary.	
Halifax, 7th Feb'y, 1870.	

tries, where labour is worth next to nothing, the male is first harvested by being drawn up by the roots, and the female is left standing. In our country, such a mode of harvesting is impracticable, hence the American grower must divide the time as near as may be between the earlier and later ripening, and thus secure the best results possible under the circumstances.

The male plant is covered with very minute pods bearing pollen; which, at maturity, burst and fill the whole atmosphere; and the pollen may be seen rising in immense clouds, and floating away from the field. This in addition to the indication previously named, shows the crop is ready for the knife. This instrument is of a peculiar shape, perfected by long experience, and need not here be described, as it can be purchased in the hemp region of Kentucky at almost any smithy. The ancient manner of harvesting was pulling as with flax, but this mode has long since been abandoned in favour of the hemp hook, as the knife is called.

J. B. MacCormick, Esq., of St. Louis, Missouri, and Versailles, Kentucky, has patented hemp cutting machinery as an attachment to the McCormick reaper. The writer has used the attachment; and considers it a perfect success. It will supersede the hook in all level lands, and must prove well adapted to Iowa. In Kentucky some of the best hemp lands are so rolling and rough as to, perhaps, preclude its use. If the crop is to be cut with the hook, the operator is required to cut at once through a width corresponding to the length of the hemp, and as close to the ground as possible, spreading his hemp in the rear in an even, smooth, swath, where it remains exposed to the sun's rays until it is properly cured, and the leaves sufficiently dried to detach easily. This last operation is sometimes omitted by careless growers, and, some contend without injury.

The hemp can be shocked or stoked (as the yankee would say) with more compactness without the leaves than with them, and any operation having an influence upon the future security of the staple from dampness or atmospheric influence is certainly important; the perfect detachment of all the leaves should, then in nowise be omitted. No time should be lost, after the stalk is cured, in getting the crop up and into neat shocks; every additional day's exposure to sun, wind, rain, or dew is deteriorating its quality and subtracting from its quantity. The higher the stock can be secured the better.

The same rules will apply to hemp that obtain in securing good hay. The operator in taking up the hemp, uses a rude stick cut from the branches of the nearest tree, about the length and weight of a heavy hickory walking cane, bearing at the end of the stick a small branch

HEMP CULTURE.

(Continued.)

RIPENING AND HARVESTING.

The maturity of the crop is indicated by a change of colour in the leaf, it gradually fading from a deep green to a paler hue; also a shedding of the leaves, beginning at the bottom, and gradually extending up the stalk.

The male plants ripen full ten days earlier than the female, and in some coun-

a hook. With this primitive but very effective tool he can rapidly draw the stalks into bunches of the proper size for sheaves. In operating, he throws his rude hook forward to its full length, and suddenly draws it towards him, each motion making a lurch. This he raises quickly from the ground, and with his hook by a few well-directed strokes, divests the plant of its leaves. He then binds his sheaf with its own stalks, and passes on to repeat the operation. Other labourers follow, and place the hemp into neat, close shocks of convenient size, securing the top by a neat band made of the hemp stalks themselves, after the manner of shocking corn. Here it is suffered to remain until the whole crop is thus secured as soon as possible, selecting clean dry weather for the operation. The whole crop is to be secured by rick-ing or stacking. The same rules to be observed in stacking as with grain, the object being to keep the crop secure and dry until the proper time for rotting arrives. In the latitude of Kentucky about the middle of October is the proper time. The crop must be retained in the rick or stack until the summer heats and rain have passed, and frost appears instead of dew. The whole crop is then removed from the rick, and hauled back to the same ground on which it grew, there to be spread in thin swaths for rotting; where it remains without turning until properly rotted. This is indicated by the fibres freely parting from the stalk, and the dissolution by the action of the elements of the peculiar substance that causes it to adhere thereto. This stage is only to be learned to perfection by practical experience; yet the novice must have some information to enable him to begin, and it is easily acquired by a little observation.

When the operator finds his hemp sufficiently rotted, the wooden hook is again brought into requisition for once more drawing the swath into convenient bunches. The hemp will have lost much of its weight; and can be bunched and shocked with less labour than at first; besides this last shocking, the binding is to be omitted entirely, the hemp is to be carefully and neatly handled, all tangling to be avoided, and placed again in shocks, and firmly bound at the top.

Then comes the last and crowning operation—breaking and dressing the fibre, or lint for the market. The peculiar break to be used, like the knife or hook for cutting, needs no description, being manufactured in the old hemp regions, at a cost of about five dollars each, and from long experience has been found perfectly adapted to the uses required. The beginner would save time and money by ordering a sample break, from which any carpenter can manufacture as desired. The crop is broken in this climate directly

from the shock in the open field by the removal of the break from shock to shock as fast as broken.

In Iowa, owing to the severity of the climate, it would probably be necessary to remove the rotted hemp to the barn, where the labour of breaking could be more certainly performed. The coldest and clearest weather is the best for this operation; in fact, excess of dampness in the atmosphere suspends this labour altogether. The breaking process is laborious, yet more depends on the skill than on the strength of the labourer.

I have endeavoured to describe the whole process as practiced by the best growers in Kentucky. The same mode will certainly apply to Iowa up to the rotting process. With her advantages, steeping in soft water is entirely practicable, by which she will produce an article of water-rotted hemp perhaps in no respect inferior to the highest-priced Russian, which is fully double the value of American dew-rotted, the only sort produced in this state.

The writer apprehends that the season is too short in Iowa for the successful growth of seed—a want easily supplied by the purchase of seeds grown in more southern latitudes—but no shadow of doubt exists in his mind that she can, at the very first effort, produce better hemp than any territory south of her. Time, he thinks, will demonstrate that Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin compose the true hemp region of the American continent.—*Washington Report.*

#### HORSE PAPERS FOR FARMERS. No. 1.

BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.

It seems to me that the Horse Question needs to be presented to farmers somewhat differently from the manner in which most of the excellent works on the subject set it forth; for, while those who make a special business of horse breeding, and even those who raise one or two colts a year for sale, are most benefited by the instructions contained in these works, they are not suited to all the wants of a farmer who regards a horse only as a part of the outfit of his business, or as a means of recreation,—who never sells a horse and would be glad never to buy one,—raising such as he wants and wearing them out in his own service.

I like to think of this sort of relationship between a farmer and his family, and the horses of the farm. It implies an affectionate fondness for the faithful animals which ensures their kind and considerate treatment, and the cultivation of an interest in them, which is one of the best parts of the education of a farmer's children, and which will do more than anything else to attach them to their

home—and to an occupation about which such interests cluster. Oxen—good natured dumb beasts though they are—are not especially lovable, and they always suggest the coming butcher; cows are better, but they are bought and sold without much regard for anything but dollars and cents; while the smaller animals and the poultry usually finish their career within a year or so. A horse on the other hand, which has been raised on the farm and ends his days in his breeder's possession, becomes almost a member of the family, and may follow its fortunes for a quarter of a century—growing up with the children and connecting himself throughout their lives with their most interesting reminiscences of childhood.

Taking this view of the subject, every farmer who is a farmer not alone from necessity, but from choice as well, should endeavor to have one or more horses that are fully identified with his farm as a home. He should raise them himself and should never fix a price on them for a dealer, nor regard them so much as a part of his commercial stock, as belonging to the permanent fixtures of his establishment.

Shortly after I moved into my present neighbourhood, a few years ago, I hired a neighbour to break up a piece of sod for me. His team was a pair of oxen with a horse on the lead. As they swung into my barn-yard from a side road, my attention was immediately attracted by the horse. As I walked toward him with an interested look, his owner jumped down out of the cart and came forward with a pleased air and asked what I thought of him. I eyed him carefully over, wondering how such a horse ever came to lead a pair of oxen, for he seemed to be in the prime of life and had better points than many a thousand-dollarer that I had seen in the city. His legs were fine and free from puffing, his ears were thin, well-shaped and active, and the whole air of his head was perfect. I followed him into the field and watched his work. He stepped off in a brisk knowing way, without any fuss, but with a perfect business-like gait, tossing his head now and then as though indignant at having to keep pace with oxen. As I was in want of a horse, I watched him more closely than I should otherwise have done, even with his decided attractions, and at length sounded my neighbour to get his opinion of him. He was loud in his praise, and, I began to think was paring the way for a large price. Finally I asked his age and was referred to his mouth, when I found to my great surprise, that he was a very old horse; too old for buying and selling to be thought of. However, to carry out the joke, I asked, "how much will you take for him?" "There ain't money enough on this farm to buy that horse,—that horse ain't never ben sold and he ain't agoin' to be; my

father raised that horse from a colt and he raised his mother before him. He was foaled twenty-eight years ago this month, and when the women folks latches him up to go to town, it's jest all they can do sometimes to hold him now. He was got by a runnin' horse that Buckley's father over here used to keep, and them that's got his colts don't want nothin' better. Accordin' to my notion, if you want blood any where you want it on a farm. That old horse to-day 'll tend a third more corn 'n any other you can bring, an' he won't never set his foot onto a hill all day long."

Only a few days ago as I was riding at a brisk gallop along the road, I saw that same old horse grazing by the road-side. As I drew near he gave a whinny and—head and tail up—wheeled around and invited me for a run, which my rascal was ready for, and I had for a few minutes, hard work to keep him from it. Finally, the veteran, disgusted, gave a snort and trotted off home like a colt. I have seen him going through town (exerting every muscle to its utmost, but over-straining nothing) leading two yoke of oxen before a load of manure, and I have seen him plodding along to meeting on Sunday before a carry-all full of children, with the air of a steady church-goer, who considered even a lively trot improper. In short, he is exactly the sort of horse that every farmer should have—steady, honest, active, cheerful, intelligent, and perfectly good tempered, ready for work week in and week out, as fit for duty now as when he was seven years old, and as reliable for all kinds of service then as now.

This is no ideal animal that I have imagined for the entertainment of my readers; but a real flesh and blood, chestnut horse, with a white stripe in his face, that I see constantly in my neighbor's team. He cost no more to raise and he costs no more to keep, than the veriest club-footed, "lunkhead" that spends half his life on three legs, and I would rather take my chance of getting a full season's work out of him the coming year than out of any other farm horse that I know. He may die any day, but until he does die he will be "for duty." He will be game to the very end as is the nature of his wiry tribe. He is not only a real horse, but he is of the type that every farmer may have who will go to work in the right way to get it. The whole secret is explained in my neighbor's statement that "if we want blood anywh'er, we want it on the farm." We hear a great deal now about thorough-bred Jerseys and Shorthorns and Southdowns, and our Walking and Talking friend from whom we learn so much every month convinced us that we must at least have thorough-bred boars. I maintain that the king of all the thorough-breds is the thorough-bred horse. I am glad to have pure-bred males for every kind of stock from cattle

to chickens, but the one pure-blooded sire on which I depend not only for profit and economy of food and work, but for intelligence and kindly disposition, and friendship as well, is the thorough-bred horse.

In these Horse Papers I shall endeavor to stem the tide that now sets so strongly in favor of fast-trotters (which are well enough in their way), and to call the attention of my readers to the importance of creating a class of farm horses which shall combine as many as possible of the most desirable qualities, with speed enough for all practical purposes, using as a means thereto the thorough-bred "blood" horse, that is the English race-horse.—This is beyond comparison the most purely bred domestic animal in the world, having, in this country no less than in England, a clearly recorded pedigree without flaw or defect, running back a hundred and forty years, and possessing more strongly than any other, the power of transmitting his excellent qualities to his progeny.

Then again, as "the master is half of the horse," I shall try to set forth the duties which the ownership of a fine animal imposes on the farmer; and to suggest improvements in our modes of treating the faithful friend who uncomplainingly does so much for us.—*American Agriculturist.*

#### THE COLCHESTER EXHIBITION.

We find in the *Daily Colonist* the following paragraph extracted from the *Mirror*, respecting the proposed Exhibition to be held at Truro next Fall:—

**PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.**—We are informed that a meeting comprising a number of influential gentlemen from different parts of Colchester, presided over by the Custos of the County, met in the Grand Jury Room of the Court House at Truro, on the 13th of January, to consider the propriety of holding an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition for the County, the ensuing autumn. The project was warmly spoken of by all present, and the meeting unanimously resolved that such an Exhibition would be exceedingly desirable, and decided to hold it in case the friends of Agriculture throughout the County hold out sufficient inducements to warrant the necessary arrangements for it being made. The meeting appointed the following persons the Central Committee of Management of the Exhibition, namely: John B. Calkin, Esq., Chairman; Israel Longworth, Wm. Blair, Chas. Blanchard, William N. Dickson, Adam Dunlap and James Norrie; Wm. Blair and Israel Longworth have been appointed Secretaries of Exhibition, to whom all communications are to be addressed. The Central Committee have decided that not less than

\$500 must be subscribed to ensure a successful Exhibition. In order to raise this amount they have issued circulars and subscription lists to the various Local Committees of co operation in the different agricultural districts. These committees are asked to report by first of March how much money the Central Committee can count on from each quarter. The Committee has decided that any person subscribing \$2 can compete at Exhibition free of entrance fee; and whoever subscribes a less sum will get credit for it on account of entrance fee in case of becoming a competitor. This is about all we know of present arrangements. It will afford us much pleasure from time to time to report progress of an undertaking than which we know of none other more desirable, or that will be promotive of more real good to the general interests of the County. We sincerely trust that the farmers of Colchester will be up and doing, and leave no stone unturned, not only to make the Exhibition a great success but one that cannot be surpassed by any other section of the Province.

#### SAMPLES OF NOVA SCOTIAN HEMP.

Mr. Morrow, of Stairs Son & Morrow, has shown us samples of Hemp grown during the past season at Ragged Islands, by the Hon. John Locke, M. P. It appears that the crop grew luxuriantly. The experiment was made only on the small scale, but with a measure of success sufficient to induce a more extensive trial during the ensuing season. One of Mr. Locke's samples was prepared by dew rotting, having been exposed for five weeks; it is a good strong Hemp, of the usual brownish colour of dew rotted hemp.—Another sample prepared by water rotting, is finer in color and of superior appearance; it was rotted for a period of 12 days, which was scarcely long enough. As these samples were rotted and cleaned without any previous preparation, appliances, or experience, it is obvious that there is a great future before our farmers in Hemp Culture, if they like to avail themselves of it.

#### NATIONAL SALUTATIONS.

When one Englishman meets another, the usual inquiry is, "How do you do?" the Frenchman would ask, "How do you carry yourself?" the Italian, "How do you stand?" "How do you find yourself?" is the German interrogation; "How do you fare?" is the Dutch; "How do you perspire?" asks the Egyptian; the Chinaman wants to know "How is your stomach—Have you eaten your rice?" the Pole "How do you have yourself?" the Russian "How do you live on?" while the Persian salutation is "May your shadow never be less."

### The Orchard and Garden.

#### RULES FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

Both in weight and quality, the crop of all Vegetables to be as large as the quantity and nature of the ground sown permits, will be found to increase in proportion as sufficient space is afforded for the proper tillage of the ground during its growth, and for the admission of the requisite influence and circulation of light and air.

The greatest impediment to success in the production of fine Vegetables, next to that pointed out in the preceding paragraph, perhaps, is want of due attention to the proper tillage of the ground. Nothing can supersede the advantages accruing from *deep* culture. When the plow is used, the sub-soil plow should follow it; and all land, whether heavy or light (except a sub-soil of pure gravel,) will be benefited by it. When the spade is used the ground should be dug at least sixteen inches deep.

Good drainage is of equal importance.

It is best to sow and cultivate all crops in drills and rows, in preference to broadcast. The crop is tilled at less expense, both of time and trouble. The hoe, during the growing season, should be continually at work; and, in direct proportion to the complete eradication of the weeds, and to the keeping of the surface of the ground open and loose, will be the weight and quality of the crop.

The rotation of crops should be attended to. Manure should be given to crops above ground, as the Cabbage tribe, Peas, the Potato (for that is not a root) and similar vegetables. These should be followed by root-crops, as Carrots, Parsnips, &c., with less manure.

Those who are experienced cultivators, have no need of these suggestions; but few, who are not so, will be convinced of their importance, until by direct experiment they are satisfied of their value and truth.

We take this opportunity to call attention to the advantage as regards the early maturity of many Vegetables to be derived from starting them in a hot-bed in the Spring. The trouble is not great and the time saved is valuable.

To prepare a hot-bed for this purpose, a quantity of stable-manure should be well shaken up in a heap, about the beginning or middle of February; after remaining three days, it should again be shaken up and turned over, and after an interval of three days repeat the same process. Let the manure remain for three or four days more in the heap, and then form the bed of any dimensions that may be requisite, according to size or number of frames to be used, making the bed about a foot wider than the frame all

around. The bed, when made, should not be less than three feet high; the situation for it should be dry underneath, sheltered from the North as much as possible, and fully exposed to the Sun. In making the bed, beat the manure well down with the fork, place about eight inches of light rich soil in the frame after it is placed on the bed, so that the surface of the soil may be from six to eight inches from the top of the frame. After the bed has stood with the lights on, *but raised a few inches to let the steam escape* for a few days, sow the seed of Cabbage, Tomatoes, Cauliflower, Egg Plant, Celery, Lettuce, Radish, &c. When the Seeds make their appearance above ground, give some air, day and night, in moderate weather, by raising the lights two or three inches,—and as the heat of the bed diminishes, increase the supply of air, to prevent the plants being drawn up. In severe weather, the frame and lights should be covered at night with mats or straw. In high wind, protect the side of the bed also in the same way, or the current of air through will extinguish the heat of the bed. If made early in the season, water will only be required when the earth in the frame becomes quite dry; as the Plants increase in size, the supply of water may be increased. In frosty or cold weather the water should be made milk warm before it is used; this is important.—*Thorburn's Catalogue.*

#### PEAR CULTURE.

Although pear trees succeed so well with some of our Fruit Growers, yet Pear Culture has made but little progress in the Province. No fruit that can be raised in the open air will bring so high a price as really good pears, and the winter and spring ripening sorts can be sent any distance to market like hard apples. We find in the *Gardener's Monthly* some judicious observations on Pear Culture by Mr. Quinn, which may afford a useful hint to some of our readers:

"I find in our orchard, that when the ground around the trees has been mulched, not only the growth of wood is more uniform, but the fruit is larger. This, too, on pear trees otherwise receiving the same treatment. I was so convinced of this fact, that for the past four years, one part of the pear orchard has been kept covered with hay the whole year, except when removed to apply the spring dressing of manure.

We always procure an abundance of "salt grass" from the low meadows lying within one mile of our place. This we find an excellent substance for mulching the pear orchard. During the winter the hay is carted home and left in heaps in convenient places until summer, when it

is spread over the ground, about half an inch in thickness. This serves a three-fold purpose; it prevents the weeds from growing, and, as stated before, keeps the surface moist. Another advantage is, the pears that drop or are blown off by heavy winds in the fall, are not bruised and rendered unsalable, as they would be, falling on ground without a mulch, especially if the land is stony. It is a wise course to follow under all circumstances, when material can be obtained. It will require about four or five tons to the acre the first year; each succeeding year, half that quantity will be enough, as from one-third to one-half of the old mulch can be again used. The amount saved in the labor of keeping the ground clean, will, in many cases, pay for the mulching material after the first year's outlay, and a much less quantity of manure will be necessary to keep the trees in a healthy condition."

Under the excitement of "pear fever," many persons planted large fields without any preparation of the soil. Others selected long lists of varieties that were unsuited to their soil and climate. Others, again, believed that a fruit tree once in place could take care of itself without further expense or trouble to its owner.

Of varieties, he thinks, about six kinds are enough for any one to grow who markets for profit, and names Bartlett, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Seckel and Vicar of Winkfield as "favorably known in every locality."

#### NOVA SCOTIAN FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION.

At the Annual Meeting the following officers were elected:—

*President*, Dr. C. C. Hamilton.

*Vice Presidents*, for Kings, Richard Starr; Annapolis, T. W. Chesley; Halifax, G. A. S. Creighton; Hants, Andrew H. Johnson.

*Secretary and Treasurer*, J. R. Hea, D.C.L.

*Corresponding Secretary*, D. H. Starr.

*Auditor*, Geo V. Rand.

*Council*, for Kings County, Robt. W. Starr, D. R. Eaton, Leander Rand, John G. Bryne, Geo. V. Rand, Dr. McLatchy. Annapolis—Jas. E. Fellows, Oliver Foster, Avard Longley, Isaac Longley. Hants—George Creed, A. J. Rickards. Halifax—Herbert Harris. Yarmouth—Chas. E. Brown.

The following account of the meeting is extracted from the *Colonist*, having been furnished to that paper by "One Present":—

Arriving in Wolfville a little after the hour appointed for the meeting, I found a number of the leading fruit-growers of the country assembled, all eagerly en-

gaged in discussing questions of interest connected with fruit-growing. The Council of the Association had met the previous evening, and disposed of a lot of routine and other business, leaving the time of the Annual Meeting free for the discussion of questions of prominent and general interest.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President, Dr. C. C. Hamilton, occupied the chair, and delivered a lengthy and very interesting address, referring to the formation, history and progress of the Association, the objects with which it was originally formed, and the mode in which they have been carried out; and he pointed with just and pardonable pride to the improvement in fruit shown at the Exhibition in Somerset in October last, compared with the Exhibitions in Kentville in 1863 and in Bridgetown in 1864, in proof of progress and improvement—a large share of which is undoubtedly due to the Fruit-Growers' Association. In proof that not only had progress been made relatively to the past, but also that our Nova Scotian fruit will bear comparison with what is grown in the best fruit-producing regions, Dr. Hamilton referred to prizes and medals taken by Nova Scotian fruit sent by this Association to the Exhibitions of the Royal Agricultural Society in London; and he gave an intimation that the members of the Association, perhaps individually as well as collectively, would be to the fore, and compete at the Exhibitions to be held in London in 1871. It is well known that scarcely in any way, if indeed any, did Nova Scotia become known, previous to the Confederation discussions, to larger classes of the English public, so much as by the sight of her beautiful and highly cultivated fruit at these London Exhibitions; the conclusion was easy to reach, natural, and irresistible, that the country which could and did produce such fruit in the open air, *must* be, in climate, in soil, and in civilization and progress, a country worthy of attention; and thus the operations of the Fruit-Growers' Association, conveying in this very tangible manner a favorable impression of the country, conferred great and lasting benefit upon the province.

The President also stated that from the leading Pomologists of the United States, such as Downing of New York, Warder of Central Ohio, and the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, had most flattering reports been received upon samples of Apples sent them since the October Exhibition; the Ohio man, especially, who has devoted most of a life time to fruit, and published a most valuable work on Pomology, characterized our fruit as "magnificent;" samples had also been sent to Beadle of St. Catharine's, Ontario, Secretary of the Fruit-growers'

Society in that region, from whom similarly favorable reports were received. The letters from these several parties were read to the meeting; they all complained of the condition of the fruit on arrival, owing altogether to the conduct of the Custom House officials at Portland; the fruit was in each case most carefully and closely packed; these gentry deemed it necessary to open the casks, and not willing to believe or trust to their eyes must needs *taste* the fruit, and by removing, to use a milder term than stealing, a portion of the contents, allowed the rest to rattle about and so become bruised and spoiled.

In concluding his address, the President referred to the financial resources of the Association, which had been very much crippled by the reduction of the Government or Legislative grant from \$400 per annum to \$100 last year, thereby throwing a heavy burden upon gentlemen who were already bestowing a great deal of time and labor gratuitously in promoting an object of public utility, and who were thus obliged either to contribute money from their private funds in place of the usual grant, or to see their work abandoned in mid-usefulness; in hope that the reduction was but temporary they had put their shoulders to the wheel, but would expect an increased grant for the present year.

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT, FINANCE, &c.

At the close of the President's statement, the Secretary read the financial statement which fully corroborated the President's remarks; he also gave us lots of statistics touching Exhibitions held, articles exhibited, the membership in the different counties, &c., &c. Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, Kings, Hants, Halifax, Colchester, and Lunenburg, we noticed, were represented on the roll of members.

#### DISCUSSION.

Referring to the sending of fruit to distant markets, one gentleman present said he had sent in December last, a quantity of fruit of his own raising, several barrels, to parties in England, who had ordered it from him, and his letters just received stated that it had all arrived in prime order; undoubtedly our winter Apples can be readily and safely sent to England if gathered and put up with reasonable care.

I was interested in these communications; but, writing from memory, I am unable to give you a full account of the business done at the meeting.

#### PROPOSAL RESPECTING THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Among other "Resolves" was one to constitute some leading representative of the Association a life member of the American Pomological Society, the highest Institution of the kind in the United States. Life membership entitles the

party to all the published Transactions of the Society, which are of the most valuable character, and which will thus become the property of the Fruit Growers' Association.

#### NEXT EXHIBITION AT WOLFVILLE—JULY MEETING AT WINDSOR.

A committee of twelve was appointed to bring the claims of the Association prominently before the individual members of the Legislature, and particularly the members of the Government, and those representing Fruit growing constituencies. Some new arrangements, supposed to be important improvements, were made for the management of Exhibitions. Several gentlemen of Wolfville having guaranteed that a suitable place could be provided free of charge to the Association, it was resolved that the next Exhibition be held there, and continued for ten days. It was determined that utilizing the recently acquired Railway facilities, the July quarterly meeting should be held in Windsor, and should be open to fruit-growers not as yet members of the Association.

A novelty, but a very appropriate thing in its way, was the appointment of a Committee consisting of D. Henry Starr, Esq., Mr. Herbert Harris, of the Richmond Nursery, both of whom were present, and the Secretary Dr. Hea, to invite the offering, by private gentlemen of means and taste, of special prizes for leading articles of fruit, fruit trees, brief essays on cultivation, or such other items as might suggest themselves to the donors as desirable to develop and encourage; this struck me as a capital idea, and one which I doubt not will itself "bear fruit." The object is well worthy the consideration of our leading citizens on the watch for means and opportunities to benefit the budding interests of their country.

The Association, judged by its annual meeting, is a *live Institution*; it is doing good provincial work, and promoting the general welfare, and it is to be hoped that the Local Government, from even the limited means at its disposal, may be induced to return to the former grant of \$400 per annum, to foster and encourage the important and annually increasing interest of the Fruit-Growers of Nova Scotia.

#### GRAPES—UNDER GLASS.

BY J. E. MITCHELL, ESQ., PHILADELPHIA.

Read before the Penna. Horticultural Society, Nov. 2nd, 1869.

The cultivation of the *Vitis vinifera*, or foreign grape, having been repeatedly tried here as an out-of-door grape, and failed,—its cultivation is now confined to glass structures or "Vineries."

The older books on this subject contain so many details, both as regards the con-



struction of the house and the preparation of the border, together with the constant attention the vines require at all times during their growth, that the wonder is, that any other than a professional gardener will undertake their cultivation; and even with such knowledge, that the vines should survive the "hollow columns of brick rubbish"—the "paved inside borders"—the "outside concrete borders" filled with "carriage," and drenched with liquid manure—the opening and closing of ventilators and air ducts—the conflicting modes of pruning and thinning out, together with the "magnesia" bloom, when none is provided by nature. None of these are necessary, and the most of them are positively injurious to the health of the vine, which is so hardy in itself, that a crop of grapes can be relied on with as much certainty as a crop of cabbages, and with but little more attention to their cultivation,—provided only that the natural wants of the plant are attended to under the artificial condition under which it is grown.

The first of these is the border, which should be outside the house, and well drained, and composed of any ordinary good soil, about eighteen inches deep by ten feet wide, and top dressed every fall with stable manure, and mulched in the spring with leaves or litter. No attention need be paid to the inside border, as vines planted there will only bear two or three small crops, and generally die out when five or six years old. The vines should be well grown and healthy stocks of one or two years from the bud; they should be planted along the front of the house (so that the roots can pass out,) and placed four feet apart.

They should be allowed to grow from one bud the first year, and then cut down to two or three buds; the uppermost one should be allowed to form a cane the next year, and the others spurred back to one bud each, and allowed to bear a bunch of grapes each; the new cane should be again cut back to two or three eyes and these spurred; this system being the simplest for the amateur. The side shoots should be allowed to grow from two to three feet long before stopping, and should remain two feet in length, stopping only the end lateral at one leaf and allowing the side laterals to grow after the first stopping, as the shade they furnish is necessary to the proper coloring of the fruit. One bunch only should be allowed to remain on each side shoot, and the one nearest the main stem is generally the best; the berries should be thinned out about one-half when they are the size of small peas. During the first three years the glass should be white-washed half way up the outside, with a mixture of rye flour and water (or lime wash).

This will peel off during the winter, and should be renewed in the spring,

until the foliage is sufficient to shade the fruit.

A coldinery should be so placed as to admit of drainage for the border, but may face any direction, and may be a lean-to, or double pitch, of stone, brick, or wood; and of almost any shape, provided only that it has abundant top ventilation, and none whatever at the bottom. The cheaply built lean-to houses of rough boards at the back (white-washed), with 10x12 glass bedded (not glazed) into permanent rafters from 18 to 20 feet long—are the most satisfactory; and will ripen the foreign grapes just as perfectly as the most costly structures. Such a house 40 feet long by 15 feet inside, and and rafters of 18 feet long, will give the roof a pitch of about 34 degrees, and will grow 10 vines, which will give a moderate supply of grapes for an ordinary sized family in three or four years, and an abundance of fruit in five years. The ventilators may be wood shutters, hinged near the top of the back wall and opening outward; they should extend the whole length of the house, and the opening should be from 18 to 24 inches wide. No ventilation should be allowed at the front, as this is a prolific cause of mildew. The top ventilation may be left open all day, and only closed at night after watering the house, which should be done every evening so long as the ground inside looks dry. After the grapes are fully grown and colored, the outside border should be protected from heavy rains by hot bed sash or shutters resting on the front of the house, which may be 3 feet from the ground; this prevents any tendency of the berries to burst from an excess of moisture.

Flowers of sulphur should be placed on boards or slates in the house, or scattered on the floor as a preventative of mildew; closing the house at night and fumigating it with tobacco smoke will destroy the thrip if they should appear.

After pruning in the fall, the vines should be taken down from the rafters and laid along the front of the house, suspended clear of the ground and protected from the sun's rays with corn fodder (or mats), which should be placed along the front of the house and in the rear of the vines so as to shade them effectually. They should remain in this position during the winter, and should not be tied up to the rafters in the spring until the buds have swelled evenly along the whole length of the cane.

The whole theory of the cultivation of the vine under glass seems to be to keep the leaves in a uniformly warm and moist atmosphere, thereby keeping the foliage healthy and protecting it from the sudden changes in our climate. There is nothing in what has been stated which need deter the amateur from having a grapery built and attending to it himself; there is no

rural occupation which will give him more satisfaction, as the results are not only a source of pleasure to himself and family, but to his friends, as no more acceptable present can be sent to such, and nothing more grateful can be given to a sick friend, than a dish of ripe clusters of cool refreshing grapes.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

#### PREPARATION OF VINE BORDERS.

BY W. L. GARDENER TO J. C. LACKEY, LUTHERVILLE, MD.

The border, both within and without the house, should be prepared by being in the first place excavated to the depth of three feet, and rendered perfectly dry by draining or otherwise; and this should be done in a substantial manner, for after they are formed, and the vines planted, it cannot be so effectually done. And it is of the utmost consequence to the future welfare of the vines, that they should be placed on a dry bottom. Their roots naturally extend to a great distance in quest of nourishment, and are therefore apt to penetrate beyond the limits of borders which are too scantily formed for them either in depth or breadth. When they extend beyond the limits of prepared borders, if the soil be naturally cold and damp, the fruit will not be of fine flavor, and consequently many of the berries will shrivel, assume a sickly color, and ripen prematurely, and be not only destitute of flavor, but actually sour. The foundation of the border should be well drained, and a floor constructed so that the roots cannot penetrate it; over this floor, a thick stratum of lime rubbish or similar matter should be laid, over which the border should be formed of light rich loam, well ameliorated by frequent turning over and exposed to the atmosphere; to this loam, however rich in itself, a moderate quantity of well decomposed dung should be added, and the whole brought to a sufficient degree of lightness by the addition of well prepared vegetable mould, to which may be added a portion of lime rubbish, broken bones, shells or similar matter.

A compost of half good loam soil, with its turf, cut from old pasture land, about three inches in thickness, one quarter of rich old dung, one quarter lime rubbish and bone, with leaf mould to make it sufficiently light, will be found to answer all the requirements of the grape vine.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

#### Communications.

#### AGRICULTURAL LITERATURE—THE SEASON—LAST FLOWERS OF SUMMER.

YARMOUTH, 24TH JAN., 1870.

Dear Sir,—I notice your reply in reference to *Canada Farmer*. While it is clearly evident that the low status of Agriculture and of Agricultural Societies, is owing more to ignorance, pure and simple, than to any other, or to all other causes combined, and when it is apparent, year after year, that no voluntary amendment is to be expected on the part of

the Societies, I think such action as I suggested, on the part of the Board of Agriculture, would not only be fully justified, but would be gratefully acknowledged in the early future as the origin of a new era.

The publisher of the *American Agriculturist* offers liberal premiums to canvassers; last fall I distributed 150 of their premium lists, with a printed circular of my own, one to each Agricultural Society, and to each chief post town in the province, advising the formation of a club, each agent to act independently, and in his own interest. I have for several years spent considerable sums in various ways in endeavoring to extend the circulation of Agricultural papers, but with very little success outside of my own County.

Our season has been even milder than in Halifax County. We have not had half a dozen cold days since the first frost, thermometer 16° and then only for a few hours on one night; no frost in the ground now, and not a particle of snow or ice visible anywhere, ploughing practicable every way, draining going on and other out-door-work continuously, dandelions in bloom in the fields and mayflowers in the forests, while pansies and daisies are peeping out from under the bushes in the garden, and the bees are out in full flight for food every day or two.

Yours, very truly,

CHARLES J. BROWN.

Sec. Yar. Ag. Society.

#### GRAND PRE.

Can any reader of the *Journal of Agriculture* inform what is the origin of the name now famous in Nova Scotia, of Grand Pre? that is, whether the Grand Pre was so named on its own account or after some Frenchman of that name? And whether it is in any way connected with the African traveller De Grand Pre, or any member of his family.

HISTORICUS.

#### THE NORWAY OAT—FACTS.

YARMOUTH, 4TH FEB., 1870.

An article in the February *Agriculturist* speaks very disparagingly of the Norway oat, and gives the yield in competition with several other varieties, the Norway poorest in the lot.

So far as our experience goes, the yield of the Norway is prodigious, far exceeding any other variety. I watched them in every stage of growth throughout the season, with increasing wonder and admiration; several times I brought with me from the field stools of the Norway and P. E. Island oat to convince the incredulous by exhibiting the remarkable contrast, I even took the trouble to count the grains, but it is certainly within

bounds to say that the Norway beat the Island 5 to 1.

The seed we received was small and light, and its appearance very much against it. This was said to have been owing to an unfavorable season in 1868; the seed improved both in size and weight in 1869.

CHARLES J. BROWN.

#### Reports of Agri. Societies.

##### BRIDGETOWN AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The low state of the funds obliged us to restrict the exhibition to shows of fruits, roots, dairy produce, and domestic manufacture.

The show of Fruit was probably the best ever exhibited by the Society, the fruit being very large and perfect as to form and colour.

The show of Roots was by no means despicable. The potatoes were superb, especially the Early Rose, exhibited by Mr. W. Dodge.

But few samples of Cheese were exhibited, several of the larger dairies having been sent to market. The Butter shown was said by the judges, to be the best lot they ever inspected.

The show in Domestic Manufactures was small, yet some fine samples of linen were exhibited.

##### SHORT REMARKS ON THE CROPS.

The root and grain crops are above the average with the exception of Indian corn, which has fallen below the average. The Potato crop has not been so good for a number of years. Wheat when sown late yielded a good return, the earlier sown suffered from the midge.

The Hay crop not so heavy as last year, but the quality much better, and housed in better condition.

The Society have thought it advisable not to have an exhibition the coming year, it being thought preferable to omit it for one year, and appropriate the funds to purchase of stock.

The Society now wishes to purchase a Durham Bull.

The following are the Officers for the ensuing year:—*President*, Oliver Foster; *Vice-Pres.*, Charles B. Whitman; *Treas.*, W. Y. Foster; *Sec'y.*, Eugene P. Troop; *Directors*, Geo. Willet, Wm. Miller, Stephen E. Bent, Wanford Dodge, Joseph Fellows.

EUGENE P. TROOP, *Sec'y.*

OLIVER FOSTER, *Pres.*

##### PARADISE AGRICULTURAL SOC'Y.

At the quarterly meeting, held in April last, the Society voted twenty dollars (20.00) to be spent in purchasing seed wheat. The wheat was brought direct from Canada and distributed equally amongst the members and proved to be a success. At the quarterly meeting in September, it was resolved to hold an Exhibition on the 14th October, and the Committee of Arrangements report as follows: That due preparation was made for holding the exhibition and it was attended with very gratifying success, both as regards the number and quality of the articles exhibited.

The show of Stock, Fruit, Vegetables and Dairy produce, was particularly good, and the various grains, wheat especially, was very respectable. There was also a large attendance of visitors at the exhibition, and every thing connected therewith was fairly indicative of a growing interest in the pursuit of agriculture.

In connection with the exhibition, a public dinner was given at 6 o'clock, p.m., and it was then resolved to hold a meeting in the evening for the discussion of agricultural and kindred topics.

After the miscellaneous business was over, it was moved by Isaac Longley, Esq., and seconded by A. Longley, Esq., that we proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following were duly elected:—Israel Longley, *Pres.*, re-elected; Samuel Balcom, *Vice-Pres.*; Wm. L. Leonard, *Sec'y.*; Stewart Leonard, *Treas.*; E. Bent, J. Longley, W. Daniels, H. H. Morse, *Directors.*

WM. L. LEONARD, *Sec'y.*

The Society meets on the first Monday of every month for agricultural discussion.

##### LOWER STEWACKE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Society is able to report somewhat favourably. Crops of all kinds have been pretty good, wheat and potatoes rather extra. The Society is working pretty well. We, like all others, however, meet with our discouragements from time to time, but on the whole there is a marked improvement in our stock. The white Chester pigs are a decided improvement, they have given general satisfaction. The half-bred Shropshire rams, too, which we purchased last fall, have done well, they have brought us some fine lambs indeed. The Bulls have not done so well, being old, very troublesome, and not sure stock-getters. Consequently a special meeting was called on Nov. 1st, and it was decided to sell both the bulls and rams under our former restrictions, viz.: to be sold in the Society and to be kept two years for the benefit of the Society. Having been duly advertised, the sale took place at John McNutt's, on the 8th November, at 2 p. m. The bulls having neither good characters nor good recommendations from their former keepers, we found selling a hard ticket, and therefore tried the other thing: and they were finally taken, one by James A. Tays, and the other by W. Chipman. The rams were sold, five of them at 1 month's credit, the other taken by Robert Kent, last fall, was lost, for which he paid \$4.

Our Annual meeting was held on the 1st Tuesday in Dec. Our Officers for the year are:—James A. Tays, *Pres.*; Wm. H. Hogge, *Vice-Pres.*; E. C. Banks, *Sec'y.* & *Treasurer*; R. J. Pollock, Daniel Wright, W. Hiltz, J. B. Banks, and G. W. Daniell, *Directors.*

A Committee of three, viz.: R. J. Pollock, James A. Tays, and William Hiltz, were appointed to meet in Truro, on January 13th, with Committees from other Societies in the County for the purpose of devising ways and means for holding an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition of this County in the year 1870.

A resolution was also passed—*That whereas* Mr. John Tays having formerly taken a very active part in this Society and as he has now in a great measure retired from business and thereby being unable to derive any direct be-

nefit from the Society—*Resolved*, that he be considered a member free from his annual admission fee.

We think of getting some young bulls and a boar in the spring.

JAMES A. TAYS, *Pres.*  
E. C. BANKS, *Sec'y.*

### SHUBENACADIE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

As regards the farm produce within the bounds of our Society, Hay has been a good yield and well cured. Potatoes, very good crop and excellent quality. Wheat did well and a considerable quantity sowed. Carrots, turnips, and, indeed, every thing sown or planted gave more than an average yield.

Stock belonging to the Society—1 Durham bull, 1 Devon Bull, 2 Shropshire rams.  
DAVID MOORE, *Sec'y.*

### STERLING AGRICULTURAL SOC'Y.

NEW ANNAN, Dec. 28th 1869.

The Annual meeting of our Society was held on the day appointed by law, when the following persons were appointed Office-bearers for the ensuing year. *President*, David Wilson; *Vice Pres.*, Andw. Warwick; *Treas.*, Wm. Byers; *Sec'y.*, Wm. Creighton; *Directors*, Alex. Swan, Robert Wilson, Geo. Cox, Wm. Geddes, and John Johnston.

There is a small falling off in our membership this year, partly from a want of interest in any kind of improvement and also from complaints of the high prices paid for imported stock, some of which we unfortunately lost, but upon the whole, the majority of our members take a lively interest in the improvement of stock and the welfare of our Society.

DAVID WILSON, *Pres.*  
WM. CREIGHTON, *Sec'y.*

### WALLACE AGRICULTURAL SOC'Y.

The Society owns two rams and two ewes of the Leicester breed.

The Society have been in the habit of importing oats from P. E. Island for change of seed, which is found of much benefit.

With respect to the state of agriculture, beg to state, that farmers in this place keep astride with the general progress, and wherever farming is properly conducted, it proves as remunerative as any other calling.

The crops this year are good, except buckwheat, which was a general failure. The hay crop never was so abundant nor secured in better condition. Potatoes abundant, good in quality, with very little rot.

Pasturage was good, which together with the low temperature of the season, were favorable for dairy productions.

These results are attributed to the acts of Providence more than to the efforts of the husbandman, and there is great cause for being thankful that there is abundance in our midst for both man and beast.

The Officers elected at the meeting for the ensuing year are the following:—John P. McIntosh, *Pres.*; Nathaniel Stevens, *Vice-Pres.*; S. Fulton, *Treas.*; D. McKay, *Sec'y.*; James A. Robertson, James G. McIntosh, T. M. Morris, Patrick Colton, and James Annas, *Directors.*

DONALD MACKAY, *Sec'y.*

### PARRSBOROUGH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Our hay crop this year was unusually good on the uplands, but no better than usual on the marsh meadows. Potatoes, of all kinds, were every where a most abundant crop, with very little blight. Wheat grew and filled well in every locality, and was not affected by rust or weevil. Oats and Buckwheat, also ripened and filled well. Peas, Barley, and Rye not much sown. Turnips were a good crop, although kept back in their growth by the continued dry weather in summer. Other vegetables succeeded well. Apples were a very light crop. Cranberries, Strawberries, Raspberries and Blackberries growing wild, were very plentiful, Gooseberries and Blueberries were a light crop. The price of farm produce in Parrsborough this autumn is nearly as follows:—Hay, £3 per ton. Fresh Beef, 25s. per 100 lbs. Fresh Pork, 4½d. per lb. Butter, 1s. 3d. per lb. Potatoes, 1s. 6d. per bushel. Turnips 1s. 6d. per bushel. Oats, 2s. 6d. per bushel. Wheat, 8s. per bushel. Barley, 4s. per bushel. Grey Buckwheat, 4s. and Grovel Buckwheat 3s. per bushel. Peas, 8s. per bushel. Geese, 3d. per lb.; Turkeys, 6d. do.; Chickens, 1s. 3d. per pair; Ducks, 2s. do. Cows, £5; Working Oxen, £15 per pair; Lambs, 10s. each; old Ewes, 15s. each. Twilled Homespun cloth for trousers, all wool, 4s. per yard; twilled do., cotton and wool, 3s. do. Flannel, white, cotton and wool, 2s. 6d. per yard; Flannel, twilled, white cotton and wool for blankets 4s. per yard; Homespun, colored, plain cotton and wool for women's frocks and men's working jackets 3s. per yard. Raw Hides, 3½d. pr lb.; Wool, 1s. 6d. per lb.; Woollen Yarn, 1s. 3d. per skein; Eggs, 6d. per doz.; Mutton, Lamb, and Veal, 3d. per lb.; Sole-leather, 1s. 3d. per lb.; Upper-leather, 15s. per side; Calf-skins, 4s. per lb.; Sheepskins, with wool on, 4s. each; Sheepskins, tanned, 2s. 6d.; Lamb skins, tanned 1s. 3d. each. Hayseed, 20s. per bushel.

T. D. DICKSON, *Pres.*  
JOHN T. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

Mill Village, Parrsboro', Nov. 2, 1869.

### DIGBY CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the close of the last year, the time expired for which two of the bulls were to be kept in the Society; it was necessary to procure others to supply their places. We succeeded in getting two. One pure blood, Ayrshire, two years old, and one a grade (Ayrshire and Devon) four years old. Both are fine animals, and are now the property of the Society, and provision has been made for their support during the winter. It will be necessary for our successors in office to make some arrangements to supply the place of the other one, whose time expires with the close of the present year.

We obtained five barrels of the Early Goodrich Potatoes, which were distributed in the Society, eleven pounds to each member, which gave satisfactory results. We also obtained some smooth and rough Buckwheat from Fredericton, N. B., which was sold in small lots to members of the Society.

So far our Society has increased in numbers and we trust in usefulness; we have now sixty-eight members, (being fourteen more than last year.)

Respecting the crops, we beg to report that hay was full an average crop. Wheat, good where sown; quite an increase of breadth sown in Digby County over last year. Barley, an extra crop. Oats, good. Buckwheat better than last year. Turnips, good. Potatoes, good, not much injured by blight. Fruit, not as good as last year. Other crops good.

JOHN DAKIN, *Pres.*  
WM. AYMAR, *Sec'y*

Digby, 7th Dec., 1869.

Officers of the Digby Central Agricultural Society for the year 1870:—John Dakin, *Pres.*; John Abbott and Charles T. Potter, *Vice-Pres.*; Wm. Aymar, *Sec'y & Treasurer*; Wm. John, Wm. O'Dell, Edw. M. Bacon, E. J. Haines, and John Nichols.

### WEYMOUTH AGRICULTURAL SOC'Y

WEYMOUTH, Jan. 24, 1870.

We held our Annual meeting at the time appointed, and elected officers for 1870. The following are the Officers:—A. D. Hoyt, Esq., *Pres.*; William Hogan, *Vice-Pres.*; S. Jones, *Treas.*; J. S. M. Jones, *Sec'y.*

J. S. M. JONES, *Sec'y.*

### CLARE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Society was in abeyance in 1868. During 1869, it has expended, \$131.20 on farm implements and seeds. The crops in the district were good, potatoes better than for the last twenty years; all other crops an average.

ANSELM M. COMEAU, *Sec'y.*

### MILFORD HAVEN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Society has purchased two Bulls and 90 bushels of Seed Oats, and the Bulls as well as the Society's Rams were sold to members at 35 per cent. discount. The crops were good, but the fall fishing a complete failure. The following Officers were elected:—Wm. Tory, *Pres.*; Henry Tory, *Vice Pres.*; J. Morgan, *Treas.*; Thos. McDonald, *Sec'y.* *Directors*—E. Dillon, I. Marr, D. Ferguson, D. Boyle, T. McKough.

D. BOYLE, *Sec'y.*

### HARDWOODLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

HARDWOODLAND, Dec. 5, 1869.

Your Society in making this its fourth Annual report, would most respectfully return thanks to the Central Board of Agriculture for the warm interest exhibited in local Societies, and the welfare of agriculture throughout the province. And we would congratulate them and the officers of Government for the very spirited manner in which they again promise the annual subscriptions to Societies, although no provision was made for agricultural purposes during the past session of the local Government. And as we are doomed to be an agricultural people, and have been blest by a kind Providence with a large share of the elements of fertility in soil, we hope the Central Board and local Government combined, will continue to press forward our agricultural prospects until we can compete

favorably with any portion of the Dominion or United States in the production of agricultural produce at least.

We are happy to state, that through the encouragement given to Agricultural Societies, this locality has improved considerably in cattle and sheep, during the past four years. The rams which we got from Canada through the action of the Central Board of Agriculture, have considerably improved our sheep both in mutton and wool; and although we have got none of the cattle at that time, we have been steadily supplied with the best to be found, the beneficial effects of which are well known to all. We are happy also to be able to state that the wheat obtained from the Central Board of Agriculture has done good service here, and would fondly hope that the time is not far distant when we will be less dependent on Canada or the United States for the principal article of food. We also congratulate ourselves on the wonderful improvement the introduction of the mowing machine has made in enabling farmers to harvest their hay and grain much speedier and at less cost than usual; and are anxiously waiting any further improvement that may offer in the shape of farm implements. We are glad to learn through the *Journal of Agriculture* that potato-diggers have been introduced; and we fondly hope they will soon become common throughout the Province—in fact the increased demand for manual labour at the Mines and public works puts it beyond the power of farmers to hire labour at all. And we feel confident that the introduction of improved farm implements would be a greater boon to the farmers of this locality than anything else that could be done; and if your Central Board would import largely, we feel assured Societies would anxiously take hold of any improvements in that way that would offer to their advantage.

The members present all agreed to renew their subscriptions for another year, and then proceeded to appoint the officers for the present year, when the following were duly elected, viz.: Archibald Grant, *Pres.*; Ewen McDonald, *Vice-Pres.*; James Orr Fraser, *Sec'y.*; John Grant, *Treas.*; Donald Ferguson, *junr.*, Arch. Fraser, and Wm. J. Withrow, *Managers*, for the ensuing year. It was then unanimously agreed that all wishing to participate in the benefit of the Society for the ensuing year, must pay in their subscriptions before the 1st March. We are happy to report that the crops of every kind in this locality have been abundant and all saved in good condition. Fruit has been a great failure, both cultivated and wild, in this locality; this is supposed to be owing to the June frost.

DONALD FERGUSON, jr., *Pres.*  
WM. J. GRAHAM, *Vice-Pres.*  
JAMES GRAHAM, *Sec'y.*

#### DARTMOUTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Society met at Woodland, Dartmouth, on 7th December, 1870, and elected Officers:—Present: Hon. M. Tobin, *Vice-Pres.*; A. Kuhn, *Sec'y.*; T. Short, *Treas.*; P. Farquharson. An adjourned meeting was held on the 14th Dec., when subscriptions for the year were handed to the Treasurer, and it was agreed that new members joining after the 1st January, 1870, should pay \$2 to participate in benefits of grant and subscriptions of 1869.

#### FENWICK AGRI. SOCIETY OF NOEL AND MAITLAND.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1869.

The Committee feel somewhat encouraged of late, at the interest manifested by members in general to maintain our standing as a Society with efficiency, to participate in the Provincial allowance.

We have recently been able to report to the Central Board an increase of seven members over the previous year, in all forty-eight.

Your Committee feel confident you will join in their congratulations on the abundant return of excellent fall wheat received from what has been sown the present year from the seed received from the Central Board. Also the improvement of our cattle and sheep, and more especially the improvement in pigs of the White Chester breed, which very much exceeds our anticipations, one at 8 months old weighing 274 lbs., one at 9 months old 305 lbs., and another, 9 months old, owned by Capt. A. A. McDougal of Maitland, weighing 336 lbs.

The Society has now on hand, 2 Leicester rams, purchased at Richmond two years ago. One purchased this fall from Mr. Moore of Stubenacadie; one Chester boar, bought at the sale at Richmond, and one bought this fall at Onslow.

By an examination of the Treasurer's books we find that he has paid all demands against the Society to date, and there is in his hands twenty dollars.

The following are the names of the officers for the present year:—Alexander Densmore, *Pres.*; Joel Densmore, *Vice do.*; Thos. Hunter, *Treas.*; Robt. Faulkner, *Sec'y.* *Directors*, Daniel Ross, Elijah Densmore, A. M. Crowe, Stephen Putnam, and George Smith, *Esqrs.*

ROBT. FAULKNER, *Sec'y.*

Noel, Dec. 7th, 1869.

#### MABOU AND PORT HOOD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A considerable amount of funds being at the disposal of the Society, a meeting of the officers and directors was held at Port Hood, on the 16th April last, for the purpose of appropriating such funds, when it was decided that an improved horse should be imported from the county of Antigonish. Owing to the horse being old at six months credit, the season was too far advanced to import any other stock this fall, and consequently the officers and directors intend to meet early in March, 1870, to consider how the funds on hand together with the Provincial allowance are to be appropriated to the best interest of the Society.

The officers and directors of the Society are happy to congratulate the Society on the improvement of stock in this vicinity, on account of the past importations of improved breeds of cattle and sheep. They are also happy to be able to congratulate the Society and the county generally on the bountiful yield of the crops last season.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—Saml. McDonnell, *Pres.*; Smith McKeen, *Vice do.*; Robert McDougall, *Sec'y.* & *Treasurer.* *Directors*, Hugh McDonald, *Esq.*, John McNeil, *Esq.*, Edward D. Tremain, *Esq.*, and Geo. C. Lawrence, jr. *Esq.*

ROBT. McDUGALL, *Sec'y.* & *Treas.*

#### RIVER JOHN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

RIVER JOHN, Jan. 6, 1870.

In compliance with the Act for the Encouragement of Agriculture, I herewith forward report of Annual meeting held at time appointed by law. Donald McDonald, *Esq.*, President, in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and report adopted.

The officers for the current year were elected as follows:—*Pres.*, Nelson Sutherland; *Vice do.*, Jas. Stromberg; *Sec'y.*, Robt. Sutherland; *Treas.*, Robt. Allan. Thos. McKenzie, Stewart Buris, Angus McKenzie, Wm. McIntosh, and Alfred Archibald, *Directors*.

It was unanimously agreed to continue taking three copies of the *Journal of Agriculture*. It is contemplated to purchase more stock of improved breed. The number of members on the roll is not so large as the year previous, yet the Society is in a prosperous condition. The Provincial grant will clear off all debt standing against the Society. The exhibition held last fall was a decided success, as was referred to in our previous report.

ROBT. SUTHERLAND, *Sec'y.*

#### MINUTES OF YARMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

January 29, 1870.

The Devon Stock, belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Killam, having been duly advertised in the *Herald*, to be sold at auction to-day, the Managing Committee thought it advisable to bid in the Bull, to prevent his being taken out of the County, or located where he would be out of reach; Mr. Wm. P. Churchill agreeing to give \$30.00 for him, and not to dispose of him, except at public sale at auction advertised in the *Herald*. The Bull was accordingly bid in at \$52.50 and delivered to Mr. Churchill.

The Devon Cow "Chloe," 4 years and 2 months old, bought by George S. Brown, at \$51; the Devon Heifer "Dea," 8 months old, by Richard N. Crosby, at \$24. [We hope that "Dea" has a better pedigree than her angelic prototype in the "Man who Laughs."]

February 1, 1870.

Quarterly meeting. The President in the Chair. Number of members to date 46; amount subscribed \$176; available fund for the year estimated at \$1000.

A discussion arose as to the policy of holding annual Exhibitions. One member suggested that it might be well to hold them only alternate years, and devote the whole amount of funds this year to the importation of stock. Another remarked that the annual Exhibitions are the life of the Society; comparatively few derive benefit from the seed or from the stock imported, while all attend at, and participate, more or less, in the Exhibitions, the public at large may learn what improvements are being made, and gradually become desirous of sharing in them; so the Society grows from year to year, so its deficiencies are apparent, its needs suggested, and, ultimately, it is hoped will be supplied by a more liberal spirit and more general co-operation.

Voted to hold an Exhibition in October, about same date as last year, Thursday 6th, and to appropriate five hundred dollars to

premiums, the details to be arranged hereafter.

Our poverty in horse flesh being as noted as our wealth in shipping, and a higher grade being still beyond our means:

*Voted*, That Mr. Frank Killam be requested to purchase for the Society, in Canada, a well-bred Canadian Draught Horse, suitable to get a class of working horses, if such can be bought with the funds at command, say \$200 to \$300.

A trial of several years having established the value of the breed of swine known as the Chester White, spring pigs of that breed having been killed last fall, weighing over 300 lbs.:

*Voted*, To purchase 1 Chester White Boar, 2 do. do. Sows, in pig, not akin, as early in the spring as they can be got from Chester County, Pa.

Stock of seed on hand—32 bushels Early Rose Potatoes; 5 bbls. (20 bushels) Russia Wheat, imported by Board of Agriculture; 35 bushels Norway Oats; 15 bushels Barley.

An article from the New York *Tribune* was shown, giving an exhibit of the yield of the Norway Oats in the United States in 1869, not published as an advertisement, but to establish and proclaim the truth as to the extraordinary yield of this variety, in the interest of agriculture, and in behalf of the subscribers to the *Tribune*; a careful examination of many hundreds of reliable letters, showed the average yield per acre to be 78 bushels, from 50 to 100 per cent. better than the common Oat, while the straw is also more nutritious than the common oat straw.

*Voted*, to fix the following prices for seed: Early Rose Potatoes, \$3 per bushel, 10 cts. per lb.; Russia Wheat, \$2.60 per bushel; Norway Oats, \$4 per bushel of 34 lbs.

Members of the Society are hereby notified that early application for the seed will be necessary, as it will not be kept over the proper season for use, but will be sold, after a certain time, to the earliest applicants.

There have been several inquiries for all of the above from other Societies who will be glad to purchase whatever surplus stock there may be, and it is desirable to distribute the seed as widely as possible.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Sec'y.

### ONSLow SOCIETY'S CATTLE FAIR AND EXHIBITION.

On the 7th Oct., a Cattle Fair and Exhibition of this County was held in Onslow on the grounds of John M. Crow, Esq. A large concourse of people assembled, numbering from 1000 to 1200. The day was everything that heart could wish. It seemed as though Heaven smiled propitious upon this noble gathering of the stalwart sons of honest toil for so honourable and praiseworthy a purpose. Never did the lowing of cattle, the neighing of horses, the bleating of sheep, or the peculiar but unmusical noise of swine fall more agreeably upon our ears than when there assembled in wholesome competition.

As one approached the grounds and heard the mingling sounds of those different kinds of animals making wild discord he might be tempted to imagine that confusion and disorder reigned upon the field; but when once he set foot within the inclosure that illusion soon vanished. He finds that order and convenience have both been carefully studied and attended to. The Committee of Management

are deserving of all credit for the good arrangement of stock which we witnessed, and not a little is due, we believe, to the energies of the indefatigable Secretary, Wm. Blair, Esq.

The show of cattle was very good indeed. That of pigs could not, we think, be surpassed in this Province; that of horses was rather inferior—that is, compared with the cattle show; while that of the sheep, with the exception of two or three rams, was a miserable failure. The reasons of the preferences are quite obvious, however. The Onslow Agricultural Society, through whose instrumentality this fair was got up, and under whose auspices it was held, has only been in existence and operation for about four years, and during this time their attention has been directed principally to cattle and pigs. Little or nothing has been done as yet to improve the stock of either horses or sheep, and hence the comparative failure in this part of the exhibition.

In taking a cursory glance over the field, we could not but notice a very superior pair of two years old steers, owned by Mr. Norie; also a splendid milch cow of William Blair's. The fat pigs of Mr. Leaman, butcher, we also considered deserving of note; likewise the Society's sow, with her double litter of pigs, both of this season.

The bulls were a good show throughout. The samples of fat oxen were also good. Of carriage and saddle horses there was a fair show but nothing very extra. The draft horses were a decided success. Our only wonder is that they did so well. Had we been so jammed up and crowded round in every possible way, we fear we would not have been so tractable or willing to exert our strength as were those horses. We think some better arrangements ought to be made in the future for giving horses a much better chance for exhibiting their powers of draft than they had last Thursday. We presume, indeed we know, that the Committee of Management did not anticipate such a gathering, or else proper precautions would have been taken to have made this part of the exhibition a grand success. Had the ground been staked off, the distance marked for drawing, and the stone used as load, weighed, the trial of strength would have been much more satisfactory. But, judging the future from the past, we have no doubt but the Committee by another year will have every necessary provision made.

We cannot but regard these gatherings for the exhibition of stock as very beneficial. We doubt not many left those grounds last week with some new ideas gained respecting the management and improvement of stock. Doubtless, also many were impressed with the necessity of changing their mode of operations, and were moved with a firm determination to make every possible improvement. A spirit of wholesome emulation was stirred up which ere long will lead to great and good results.

We are not only pleased, but even delighted to see our farmers, the very back-bone of our noble county, rousing themselves up to the nobleness and importance of their honorable calling. We rejoice to see them meet in wholesome rivalry, to stir each other up, and to advance the best interests of their ancient profession. Farmers, as a general rule, are hard manual laborers; but we are fully convinced that if they worked a little more with their heads they would not have

to work nearly so hard with their hands. These competitive meetings serve to awaken thought and to lead to reflection. They stimulate the careless and sluggish, encourage those that are already alive and active, and lead all to more vigorous and determined effort at improvement. Subjoined we give the prize list:

#### FIRST DIVISION.

##### Male Cattle.

*Jurors*.—Ebenezer Fulton, Stewiacke; D. Smith, Truro; James A. Leaman, Truro.

Class 1—*Durhams*. Best thoroughbred Durham Bull, 1 entry—1st prize, Onslow Agricultural Society, \$3; 2nd do. (not awarded) \$2.

Class 2—*Ayrshires*. Best thoroughbred Ayrshire bull, 1 entry—1st prize, Wm. Sutherland, Truro, \$3; 2nd do. (not awarded) \$2.

Class 3—*Alderneys*. Best thoroughbred Alderney bull, 2 entries—1st prize, Jonathan Blanchard, Truro, \$3; 2nd do., Geo. P. Nelson, Truro, \$2.

##### Graded Bulls.

Class 4. Best bull, 3 years old and upwards. 2 entries—1st prize, Onslow Agricultural Society, \$2; 2nd do. (not awarded) \$1.

Class 5. Best bull, 2 years old, 1 entry—1st prize, Onslow Agricultural Society, \$2; 2nd do., (not awarded), \$1.

Class 6. Best Bull, 2 years old, 1 entry—1st prize, Hugh McCollough, Onslow, \$2; 2nd do., (not awarded), \$1.

Class 7. Best bull calf, 2 entries—Thomas B. Chisholm, Onslow, \$2; 2nd do., William Blair, Onslow, \$1.

Class 8. Best pair fat oxen, 4 entries—1st prize, Thomas Dunlop, Truro, \$5; 2nd do., W. N. Dickson, Onslow, \$3.

Class 9. Best pair of working oxen, 13 entries—1st prize, Charles H. Blair, Onslow, \$4; 2nd do., Ebenezer Lynds, Onslow, \$2.

Class 10. Best pair of steers, 3 years old, 6 entries—1st prize, Samuel Hamilton, Onslow, \$3; 2nd do., David Linton, Onslow, \$2.

Class 11. Best pair steers, 2 years old, 4 entries—1st prize, James Norie, Onslow, \$3; 2nd do., J. W. Lynds, Onslow, \$2.

Class 12. Best pair steers 1 year old, 4 entries—1st prize W. N. Dickenson, Onslow, \$3; 2nd do. James Norie, Onslow, \$2.

Class 13. Best pair steer calves, 2 entries—1st prize W. N. Dickson, Onslow, \$2; 2nd do. James B. McNutt, \$1.

#### SECOND DIVISION.

##### Female Cattle.

*Jurors*.—Hugh Dickson, Esq., Onslow; S. Hamilton, Onslow; A. C. Page, MD., Truro.

Class 14. Best milch cow, 27 entries—1st prize, Wm. Blair, Onslow, \$3; 2nd do. Jonathan Blanchard, Truro, \$2.

Class 15. Best heifer, 2 years old, 18 entries—1st prize Jonathan Blanchard, Truro, \$3; 2nd do. Morton Blair, Onslow, \$2.

Class 16. Best heifer 1 year, 11 entries—1st prize, John A. McCurdy, Onslow, \$2; 2nd do., Geo. Hyde, Truro, \$1.

Class 17. Best heifer calf, 6 entries—1st prize, J. J. Dickson, Onslow, \$2; 2nd do. Jas. Henderson, Truro, \$1.

Class 18. Best fat cow, 3 entries—1st prize J. J. Dickson, Onslow, \$2.

#### THIRD DIVISION.

##### Draft and Stud Horses.

*Jurors*.—John Mahan, J. W. Lynds, and W. N. Dickson, Onslow.

Class 19. Best stallion, 4 entries—1st prize E. O. Fitch, Onslow, \$4; 2nd do., John Porteous, New Annan, \$2.

Class 20. Best pair draft horses, 2 entries—1st prize, Thomas Dunlap, Truro, \$5; 2nd do. T. G. Nelson, Onslow, \$3.

Class 21. Best single draft horses, 7 entries—1st prize, Walter Blair, Onslow, \$3; 2nd do., Isaac Hoar, Onslow, \$2.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brood Mares and Colts, Carriage and Saddle Horses.

Jurors—E. O. Fitch, Truro, David Lynds, and Charles Crowe, Onslow.

Class 22. Best brood mare, 4 entries—1st prize, John Mahan, Onslow, \$4; 2nd do., Richard Christie, Truro, \$2.

Class 23. Best carriage horse, 11 entries—1st prize, Angus McKay, Truro, \$3; 2nd do., Benj. Blair, Tatamagouche, \$2.

Class 24. Best saddle horse, 5 entries—1st prize, John Jamieson, Truro, \$3; 2nd do., James McCurdy, Onslow, \$2.

Class 25. Best colt 3 years old, 4 entries—1st prize, Otis Fulton, Stewiacke, \$5; 2nd do., Charles Blair, Onslow, \$2.

Class 26. Best colt two year old, 3 entries—1st prize, Robt. Upham, Onslow, \$3; 2nd do. P. S. Archibald, Truro, \$2.

Class 27. Best colt, 1 year old, 2 entries—1st prize, Robert King, Onslow, \$2; 2nd do., Wm. Blair, do. \$1.

Class 28. Best sucking colt, 2 entries—1st prize, Hugh McCollough, Onslow, \$2; 2nd do. Wm. Blair, do. \$1.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Sheep.

Jurors—Abner Dogget, Truro, Jas. Norie, T. P. Putnam, Onslow.

Class 29. Best ram, 6 entries—1st prize, David E. Cutten, Onslow, \$2; 2nd do., Jonathan Blanchard, Truro, \$1.

Class 30. Best 4 ewes, 4 entries—1st prize Hugh Dickson, Onslow, \$2; 2nd do., Isaac McCurdy, do. \$1.

Class 31. Best 4 lambs, 2 entries—John B. Dickie, Onslow, \$2; 2nd do., Isaac McCurdy, do. \$1.

SIXTH DIVISION

Swine.

Jurors—David Blair, and James Barnhill, junr., Onslow; Thos. Dunlop, Truro.

Class 32. Best Chester white boar, 3 entries—1st prize, Onslow Agricultural Society, \$2; 2nd do. Alex. McLean, Earlton, \$1.

Class 33. Best Chester white sow, 2 entries—1st prize, Onslow Agricultural Society \$2; 2nd do. (not awarded).

Class 34. Best Chester white sow under 1 year, 3 entries—1st prize, James Lorrain, Onslow, \$2; 2nd do., Jas. Norrie, do. \$1.

Class 35. Best boar of any other breed, no entries.

Class 36. Best sow of any other breed, 3 entries—1st prize, Jon. Blanc yard, Truro, \$2; 2nd do., James McCurdy, Onslow, \$1.

Class 37.—Best fat hog, 2 entries—1st prize J. A. Leaman, Truro, \$2; 2nd do., J. A. Leaman, do. \$1.

Class 38.—Best Spring pig, 4 entries—1st prize, John D. McNutt, Onslow, \$2; 2nd do. James McCurdy, do. \$1.

PUBNICO AGRICULTURAL SOC'Y.

A public meeting was held in Pubnico Hall on the 18th day of October, 1869, to promote

the interests of agriculture in the township of Argyle. We organised a Society two years ago, but from the smallness of the grant we received, and the depression of the times, we were unable to continue it. This can scarcely be wondered at in a scattered district where the fishing interest largely predominates. With one exception, for the last ten years, we have not been able to participate in any of the public grants, in consequence our stock has become almost worthless. We would call the attention of the Board to the fact that the township of Yarmouth and Argyle was divided by an act of the Legislature. Since that, Argyle has been treated as a separate county in all money grants and other matters, with the exception of electing members to the Legislature.

List of officers of Pubnico Agricultural Society:—Pres., Jeremiah Harding; Vice-Pres., Wm. D'Entremont, Esq; Sec'y., John Carland; Treas., John Lennox; Committee, Jeremiah Murphy, George D. D'Entremont, Benjamin Hamilton, Geo. B. Goodwin, Isaac Montague, Joseph Amero, Louis B. D'Entremont, Esq.

JOHN CARLAND, Sec'y.

SOUTH ST. ANN'S AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SOUTH GTT, St. ANNS, }  
13th Dec. 1869. }

The average of all the grain crops was better than for several years back, and more especially oats and barley. The hay crop on dry up-land was rather light, but on low land was very heavy, and the season being uncommonly fine, was housed in an excellent condition. The potatoe crop was a failure, not even coming up to half the crop of last year owing to the season, at the commencement of the formation of the tubers, being unusually dry, and the blight taking them as early as the first and second weeks of August. Turnips, although at first escaping the ravages of the flies, and promising a good yield, were about the latter part of August attacked by caterpillars and in many places altogether destroyed.

The Society met in Annual Meeting on the 7th inst. The following were duly elected as officers for the ensuing year: viz., Murdoch McKenzie, Esq., Pres.; Kenneth Buchanan, Esq., Vice Pres., and Mr. John Morrison Sec'y and Treas. Directors, Messrs. John McLeod, Duncan Morrison, Hector Carmichael, John McKay and John Campbell.

LUTHER McLEAN, Pres.  
JOHN MORRISON, Sec'y.

YARMOUTH Co. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

YARMOUTH, 7th Dec., 1869.

Annual meeting. The President in the chair. Owing to unfavorable weather a small attendance of members from the country. It was proposed to adjourn but concluded to re-organize. Copies of Journal of Agriculture were distributed. The Treasurer's account and the report of the Managing Committee were submitted and adopted, a vote of thanks was moved to the President and to the Secretary for faithful discharge of duties during the year, and passed with extraordinary emphasis, all standing.

A subscription list for 1870 was signed by those present with but one exception, and the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—Wm. B. Townsend, Pres.; Wm. Burrell, Vice Pres.; Charles E. Brown, Sec'y and Treas. Stephen Churchill, Walter Churchill, Enos K. Rogers, Chas. W. Smith, and Hezekiah Porter, Managing Committee.

The following resolution was offered, to be added to the Exhibition bye-laws: "If any member, after the prizes shall have been declared, shall call in question the decision of the judges or managers; he shall be liable to a fine of four dollars, and in default of payment he shall be expelled the Society."

Several members who had acted on committees and had been subjected to annoyance from the interference and complaints of dissatisfied exhibitors, supported the resolution; others opposed, among whom the Rev. Mr. Campbell, in a few excellent remarks, offering suggestions as to remedies and for future management. Motion lost.

All who intend to join the Society during the year, are requested to do so at or before the next quarterly meeting, first Tuesday in February, and it is important to all who take an interest in the management of the business, to attend at that meeting, as the disposal of the funds of the Society for the year, will, for the most part, be then determined upon. Assets will be about—

Cash on hand and value of seed say	\$425.00
Provincial Grant.....	175.00
Subscriptions for 1870.....	406.00

\$1000.00

If any of the members can devise a practical method of adding largely to the above, say to raise between \$4000 and \$5000 to enable the Society to secure an enclosure of a few acres, with buildings, fixtures for stock, &c., we shall be glad to hear from them.

The simple, obvious, and honourable method is for each member to subscribe in proportion to his means; whether we shall ever so attain distinction will be seen.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Sec'y.

STATEMENT OF CROPS YARMOUTH CO. 1869.

Hay—Above an average crop, and harvested in fine weather, price \$10 to \$14, delivered.

Potatoes—Crop good, and quality good, blight came early, stopping the growth to some extent, price 40 to 50 cents per bushel.

Roots—Most varieties largely grown this season and with large crops. Turnips, 20 cents; carrots, 30 cents; Mangold, 25 cents per bushel.

Butter—A dry summer and fall lessened production much below the average, price 20 to 30 cents through the season.

Cheese—Manufactured in a small way only, a cheese factory is talked of for next year; best dairy, 12½ to 15 cents per lb.

Wheat—But little sown, crop good where tried. The Russian wheat came too late for this year, will have fair trial next.

Barley—Crop and quality good, raised to a limited extent only, now on the increase.

Oats—Crop and quality good. P. E. Island oats grown chiefly—the Norway oats very successful, 50 to 60 cents per bushel.

Buckwheat—Above an average crop.

Corn—Season too late and cool for corn, but few succeeded in ripening their crop.

Fruit—Crop good, not much yet grown

here, but on the increase also, especially in small fruits.

The Early Rose Potato has been invariably productive, and of good quality; the barrel of seed, distributed in very small lots to members in the spring, at cost, 30 cts. per lb., has probably yielded not less than 135 bushels. One member of the Society by dividing the eyes, and without any artificial culture, beyond sprouting in the house, grew 394 lbs. from 2 lbs. of seed.

4 tons of Butter and of Cheese are imported to supply the consumption of the town. The price of butter keeps steady at 20 to 25 cents, the greater part of the year.

CHAS. E. BROWN,  
Sec'y Yarmouth Co. Ag. Society.

#### YARMOUTH TOWNSHIP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society held its Annual meeting on Tuesday, December 7<sup>th</sup>, 1869.

The meeting was largely attended, the most of the members being present. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—*Pres.*, E. K. Rogers; *Vice-Pres.*, C. Butler; *Sec'y.*, Chas. Cahlan, junr.; *Board of Managers*, Stephen Churehill, W. Sanders, Wm. Murphy, John Patton, John Rise.

The Treasurer's accounts for the past year were submitted, audited, and report adopted, shewing a balance in the Treasurer's hands of \$60.00 not including the Provincial grant for 1869.

This Society held its Annual Fair and Cattle Show on the 13th October. Unfortunately the day was rather unfavourable, being rather windy, yet the show of vegetables, &c., was very good, and the stock on the grounds that day, both in regard to quantity and quality, was the best ever exhibited in this county. Premiums were awarded to the amount of \$125.00, (one hundred and twenty five dollars). Taken as a whole the exhibition was very creditable, and goes to prove that the stock of the Society is improving.

The Society has sold their Alderney Bull to one of their members, to be kept by him for the use of the Society, and have voted to purchase an Ayrshire Bull.

ENOS K. ROGERS, *Pres.*  
CHAS. CAHAN, JR., *Sec'y.*

#### MAXWELTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The present condition of the Society will compare favourably with its condition at the close of any former year. Your office bearers and directors have spared no pains to render the Society as profitable to the members as the means at their disposal would permit, and have to the best of their ability and judgment conducted the business on the most economic principles consistent with the interests of the Society.

Early in May, the first litter of young pigs from the White Chester sow, belonging to the Society was disposed of. They are greatly superior to the breed now in the community in point of size, fattening qualities and docility of disposition. We have purchased one superior Ayrshire Bull of the pure breed, two years old, for which the sum of \$60.00 was paid. A large number of members availed themselves of his service, and he has given general satisfaction in regard to size, appearance, &c. The three Rams in possession of

the Society were located to suit the convenience of members, with such arrangements as would secure to each locality an equal amount of service from each ram.

During the month of September, the second litter of young pigs from the White Chester sow was disposed of. Some difficulty was apprehended with the party having charge of the sow, in consequence of his refusal to give up one of the pigs to the directors, subsequently, however, he complied with the demands of the Society, so that no loss has been sustained. Arrangements have been made for the wintering of the stock in possession of the Society on terms that we trust will be satisfactory.

Taking into consideration the difficulties and disadvantages with which we have to contend, we have to congratulate the Society that it is in such a satisfactory condition, and in order to ensure its continued prosperity, it is necessary that members individually should interest themselves actively in its behalf. Send your advice and assistance to the office-bearers and directors, stimulating them to greater exertions in promoting the interests of the Society and agriculture generally.

Balance against M. A. Society, Dec, 6, '69, \$30.00.

List of office-bearers and directors for the year 1870:—*Pres.*, James McKay; *Vice-do.*, John Copeland; *Sec'y. & Treas.*, James W. Patten. *Directors*, John McDonald, Walter Patterson, John D. Murray, Jos. McDonald, Daniel McDonald.

JAMES MCKAY, *Pres.*  
JAS. W. PATTEN, *Sec'y.*

#### MERIGOMISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In addition to the ordinary business of the Society, we have had an exhibition. It was held on the 28th day of October. A large number of the members appeared on the exhibition ground at an early hour, with their articulars, all anxious to obtain a first prize. The following is a list of those who obtained prizes:—

##### LIVE STOCK.

*Horses*—Best draft, John Cameron. Best 2 year old, James Roy. Best 1 year old, A. Fraser. Best Mare and colt, Wm. Olding.

*Cows*—1st prize, Randle McVicar; 2nd do., John S. Copeland; 3d do., John Forbes.

*Two year old Heifers*—1st prize, Randle McVicar; 2d, Jas. Turner; 3d, Thos. Copeland.

*One year old Bulls*—1st prize, James Roy; 2d, James Turner; 3d, James Dumpsey.

*One year old Steers*—1st prize, Mrs. Lowden; 2d, Olding Copeland.

*One year old Heifers*—1st prize, John S. Copeland 2nd and 3d, Randle McVicar.

*Heifer Calves*—Edw. Finlayson; 2d, Dun. McIntosh; 3d, John S. Copeland.

*Rams*—1st prize, Robert Copeland; 2nd, Samuel Simpson.

*Ram Lambs*—1st prize, Duncan McIntosh.

*Ewes*—1st and 3d prize, David Dunn; 2d Duncan McIntosh.

*One year old Ewe*—1st and 2nd, Duncan McIntosh; 3d, D. Dunn.

*Boars*—1st prize, D. Dunn; 2d, W. Dunn; 3d, S. Simpson.

*Sows*—1s prize, W. Dunn; 2d, S. Simpson.

##### GRAIN, ROOTS, &c.

*Wheat*—1st prize, John Olding; 2d, N. P. Olding; 3d, Wm. Olding.

*Barley*—1st prize, Angus McDonald; 2d, Wm. Olding.

*Potatoes*—1st prize, N. P. Olding; 2d, L. Simpson.

Balance against the Society for cash borrowed, \$22.00. Annual grant for 1869 not received.

Respecting the crops. Hay is a good crop. Wheat, an extra crop. Barley and Oats, good. The root crop also very good.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows:—*Pres.*, James Roy; *Vice-Pres.*, P. W. Olding; *Sec'y. & Treas.*, John S. Copeland. *Committee*, Jas. Turner, M. Copeland, Wm. Dunn, Duncan McIntosh, and Randle McVicar.

JAMES ROY, *Pres.*  
JOHN S. COPELAND, *Sec'y.*

#### Miscellaneous.

##### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*Dreer's Garden Calendar, 1870.* H. A. Dreer, 714 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Garden Guide Books have usually too much fine writing for practical utility; but this is a handy little book of 150 pages that any amateur will be glad to have in his pocket while sowing or hoeing. There is no nonsense in it, but a plain business account of the plants and seeds which Mr. Dreer has for sale, with pertinent descriptions of each variety and plain rules for successful culture. He offers to send it to all who will forward four cents worth of stamps to cover the postage.

*Allen's Seed Catalogue for 1870, 189* Water Street, New York. Well got up, with figures of new vegetables, the most notable of which is the Early Mohawk Potato, a sort said to be very early, free from rot, a good winter potato, and of the finest cooking quality.

*Prospectus of Lovell's Canadian Dominion Directory.* This work is to be published in Oct. 1870. It is on a most comprehensive plan Mr. Lovell is making every exertion to secure extent and accuracy of information, and those who have been in the habit of using the former Canadian Directory will look forward to the forthcoming one as a book not only of great utility, but of absolute necessity to all business men.

*Weekly Globe and Agricultural Supplement.*

*The Canada Farmer.*

*The Abstainer.*

*The Colonial Farmer.* Fredericton.

*American Agriculturist.*

*Hitchcock's New Monthly Magazine, 24* Beekman Street, New York, 25 cents. This is an elegant quarto Magazine with the best printed wood cuts we have seen printed in America. It is devoted to the Fine Arts, Music, the Drama, &c. In the number received,—for November, and apparently the 2nd of publication,

there are good portraits of Carlotta Patti and Caradori Allan, with several pieces of Music worth ten times the price of the periodical: "Dear Hearth at Home;" "My Dearest One for Thee," the "Maiden's Prayer" with words; and an oddly titled Yankee piece, "You get! you bet!"

*The Dalhousie College Gazette*, Feb. 7. Ancient Speculation; Reviews of Juvenius Mundi and Burr's Natural Theology; Mr. Hill's Lecture; The Sublime and the Beautiful; An old Piece of Impudence; Prince Pierre Bonaparte; The Church of Ireland; Old World Sketches; Donald Angus.

*Annual Circular and Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds grown and sold by James J. H. Gregory*, Marblehead, Massachusetts, 1870. We believe there are no market gardeners, strictly speaking, in Nova Scotia, but there is a very large class of amateur gardeners in town and country who provide for their own households, and there are likewise many farmers in the shore counties who grow cabbages and other vegetables, and send them hither and thither in ship loads. It is therefore of great importance that information should be diffused as to the best kinds of vegetables for cultivation. Mr. Gregory as a market gardener and seedsman, has long devoted his attention to this subject. The Annual Calendar contains not only descriptions, illustrated by splendid wood-cuts of the vegetables of which he has seed for sale, but there are likewise given concise instructions for cultivation. Any one who receives seed from Mr. Gregory is not likely to be disappointed. Our people depend upon obtaining their seeds at the Drug Stores. Our object in noticing a Catalogue like Mr. Gregory's is chiefly to bring it under the notice of dealers.

**FLORA OF NEWFOUNDLAND.**

At the Linnean Society, on Dec. 2nd, a paper was read on the Flora of Newfoundland, by H. Reeks, Esq. This flora consisted of a list of 372 species of flowering plants and ferns, besides varieties compiled during an ornithological trip to Newfoundland, from August 1866, to August 1868. Six species besides *Calluna vulgaris* and *Botrychium Lunaria?* were noted as new to the flora of North America, while three of them, to which provisional names were given, appear not to have been previously described, namely, *Viola Burtoni*, *Euphrasia purpurea*, and *Iris biflora*.

Prof. C. Dewey, gives 186 species of Carex for North America, but Mr. Reeks had only identified 29 in Newfoundland, and but 38 Grasses out of the 258 said to grow in the United States and in Canada. The classification and nomenclature adopted were taken from Prof. A. Wood's Classbook of Botany.

**A REMARKABLE FISH.**

Certain animals, birds and reptiles, are very long lived, though nothing can be discovered in their formation to account for the circumstance. The stag, the elephant, the eagle, the crow, the parrot and the heron, are especially remarkable for the length of their life. In 1497 a carp of prodigious size was caught in a fish pond in Suabia with a ring of copper round it, on which were engraved these words in Latin: "I am the first fish that was put into this pond by the hands of Frederick the Second, Governor of the World, 5th October, 1230." It must, therefore, have lived at least 267 years.

**ADVERTISEMENTS!**

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**THE GREAT FARMERS' PAPER!**

The Paper of the People.

Now is the time to subscribe for the Great Family Newspaper. It is Cheap because its Circulation is larger than that of any other Newspaper.

NOW IS THE TIME TO FORM CLUBS.

**The New York Weekly Tribune**

contains all the important Editorials published in the DAILY TRIBUNE, except those of merely local interest; also Literary and Scientific Intelligence; Reviews of the most interesting and important New Books; letters from our large corps of Correspondents; latest news received by Telegraph from all parts of the world; a summary of all important intelligence in this city and elsewhere; a Synopsis of the Proceedings of Congress and State Legislature when in session; Foreign News received by every steamer; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit, and other Horticultural and Agricultural information essential to country residents by one of the most successful Horticulturists and Gardeners in the country; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods, and General Market Reports.

The Full Reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club, and the various Agricultural Reports, in each number, are richly worth a year's subscription.

**VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.**

To make THE TRIBUNE still more valuable to its readers we have engaged Pro. James Law, Veterinary Surgeon in Cornell University, to answer questions and prescribe for diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and other domestic animals. This new feature in the Agricultural Department of THE TRIBUNE we are sure will add much to its value. In short, we intend that THE TRIBUNE shall keep in the advance in all that concerns the Agricultural, Manufacturing, Mining, and other interests of the country, and that for variety and completeness, it shall remain altogether the most valuable, interesting, and instructive NEWSPAPER published in the world.

Ever since its commencement, THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has been an authority upon the farm. It has been well observed that a careful reading and study of the Farmers' Club Reports in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE alone will save a farmer hundreds of dollars in his crop. In addition to these reports, we shall continue to print the best things written on the subject of agriculture by American and foreign writers, and shall increase these features from year to year. As it is, no prudent farmer can do without it. As a lesson to his workmen alone, every farmer should place the WEEKLY TRIBUNE upon his table every Saturday evening.

THE TRIBUNE is the best and cheapest paper in the country. This is not said in a spirit of boastfulness. We do not claim any essential superiority over our neighbors, except the superiority of place and opportunity. It has fallen to New York to create the greatest newspapers of the country. Here concentrate the commerce, the manufactures, the mineral resources, the agricultural wealth of the Republic. Here all the news gathers, and the patronage is so large that journalists can afford to print it. A newspaper can be made in New York for half the money, and yet with twice the value of newspapers elsewhere. This is the strength of THE TRIBUNE. We print the cheapest, and best edited weekly newspaper in the country. We have all the advantages around us. We have great Daily and Semi-Weekly

editions. All the elaborate and intricate machinery of our establishment—perhaps the most complete in America—is devoted to the purpose of making THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE the best and cheapest newspaper in the world. The result is that we have no systematized and expanded our resources that every copy of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE contains as much matter as a quodecim volume. Think of it! For two dollars, the subscriber to THE TRIBUNE for one year buys as much reading matter as though he filled a shelf of his library with fifty volumes, containing the greatest works in the language. The force of cheapness can no further go.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the paper of the people. Here the eager student may learn the last lessons of science. Here the scholar may read reviews of the best books. Here may be found correspondence from all parts of the world, the observations of sincere and gifted men, who serve THE TRIBUNE in almost every country.

THE TRIBUNE is strong by reason of its enormous circulation and great cheapness. It has long been conceded that THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the country. For years we have printed twice as many papers, perhaps, as all of the other weekly editions of the city dilute combined. This is why we are enabled to do our work so richly and cheaply. The larger our circulation, the better paper we can make.

What are the practical suggestions? Many. Let every subscriber renew his subscription, and urge his neighbor to do the same. If a man cannot afford to pay two dollars, let him raise a club, by inducing his neighbors to subscribe, and we shall send him a copy gratis for his trouble. No newspaper so large and complete as THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE was ever before offered at so low a price. Even when our currency was at par with gold, no such paper but THE TRIBUNE was offered at that price; and THE TRIBUNE then cost us far less than it now does. We have solved the problem of making the best and cheapest newspaper in America—perhaps in the world. Let us see if we cannot give it a million weekly circulation.

**TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.**

**TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS:**

One copy, one year, 52 issues.....\$2.00  
5 copies, \$9; 10 copies, to one address, \$1.50 each (and one extra copy); 10 copies, to names of subscribers, at one Post-Office, \$1.60 each (and one extra copy); 20 copies, to one address, \$1.25 each (and one extra copy); 20 copies, to names of subscribers, at one Post-Office, \$1.35 each (and one extra copy); 50 copies, to one address, \$1 each (and one extra copy); 50 copies, to names of subscribers, at one Post-Office, \$1.10 each (and one extra copy).

**The New York Semi-Weekly Tribune**

is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and contains all the Editorial Articles, not merely local in character; Literary Reviews and Art Criticisms; Letters from our large corps of Foreign and Domestic Correspondents; Special and Associated Press Telegraphic dispatches; a careful and complete Summary of Foreign and Domestic News; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit and other Horticultural and Agricultural information; Veterinary Department; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods, and General Market Reports, which are published in THE DAILY TRIBUNE. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also gives, in the course of a year, THREE or FOUR of the

**BEST AND LATEST POPULAR NOVELS,**

by living authors. The cost of these alone, if bought in book form, would be from six to eight dollars. Nowhere else can so much current intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE being printed twice a week, we can, of course, print all that appears in our weekly edition, including everything on the subject of Agriculture, and can add much interesting and valuable matter, for which there is not sufficient room in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Those who believe in the principles and approve of the character of THE TRIBUNE can increase its power and influence by joining with their neighbors in forming clubs to subscribe for THE SEMI-WEEKLY edition. It will in that way be supplied to them at the lowest price for which such a paper can be printed.

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Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers.....\$4.00  
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Persons remitting for 10 copies \$30 will receive an extra copy one year.

For \$100 we will send thirty-four copies and THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

THE NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is published every morning (Sundays excepted) at \$10 per year; \$5 for six months.

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In making remittances for subscriptions, always procure a draft on New York, or a Post Office Money Order, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a REGISTERED letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so.

Jan. 1870.

THE TRIBUNE, New York.



**SEED WAREHOUSE,**

8 and 10 George Street, Halifax.

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of Agricultural Societies, Farmers and Gardeners throughout the Province to their newly imported Stock of

**SEEDS, of the growth of 1869,**

Which they have just placed in store in fine order, ex Steamers from Liverpool.

This Stock comprises all the standard and favourite sorts of

**GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,**

Together with a very large supply of *TURNIPS, CARROTS, MANGLE WURTZEL, DUTCH* and *ALSYKE CLOVERS*, and other

**Farm Seeds.**

Among the specialities particular attention is invited to

**Carter's Improved Purple Top Swedo,** The finest Swedish Turnip in cultivation, very hardy and of choice quality.

Orders from growers and dealers in town and country—or from Societies—will receive prompt and careful attention, and be executed on the most favourable terms.

AVERY, BROWN &amp; CO.,

Seed Merchants,  
8 & 10 George Street, Halifax.

Feb. 1870.

**Ramsdell's Norway Oats!**

THE subscribers will supply the above named famous Oat (WARRANTED GENUINE) at prices lower than it can be imported for. Early application must be made as the stock is limited.

Feb. 1870. AVERY, BROWN &amp; CO.

**Grass Seeds! Grass Seeds!**

200 Bushels very fine Canadian

**TIMOTHY SEED.**

ALSO—NOVA SCOTIAN TIMOTHY and RED CLOVER SEED.

For sale at lowest market rates.

Feb. 1870. AVERY, BROWN &amp; CO.

**EXPECTED!**

We are expecting a lot of the renowned

**Early Rose Potatoes,**

And will furnish them to Societies and others at low rates.

Feb. 1870. AVERY, BROWN &amp; CO.

**Fowls for Sale.**

A few pairs of Dark and Light BRAHMA.

- do LaFleche and Black Spanish.
- do White Aylesbury Ducks, pure breed.
- do Large Dark do. (weigh 13 lbs. a pair)
- do Black and Bronze TURKEYS, very large.

Address, post paid, "Box 116, Post Office, Halifax"

**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, 28 Water Street.

JAMES STANFORD.

Halifax, N.S., June, 1868.

**SEEDS.****FRESH. 1870. TRUE.**

BROWN BROTHERS &amp; CO.

Offer one of the most complete assortments of Seeds ever brought into Halifax, including

*TIMOTHY, CLOVER, MANGLE WURTZEL, CARROT, TURNIP,*

And other **AGRICULTURAL SEEDS** of the most approved sorts, and from the best English, Continental and Domestic growers.

Special inducements to Agricultural Societies and Wholesale Dealers.

**Kitchen Garden Seeds,**

Embracing all the leading varieties and many new sorts offered for the first time in this country.

**250 SORTS FLOWER SEEDS,**

Including the choicest and most expensive standard varieties, and a number of first class novelties.

**Gladolus and Liliun Bulbs,**

Magnificent selections from first class Continental Growers.

From their long experience in the Seed Trade, and their intimate acquaintance with the markets and requirements of the country, and especially as they use every effort to ensure *Good Growing Seed*, B. B. & Co. feel confident of their ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour them with their patronage.

Catalogues will be ready shortly.

BROWN BROTHERS &amp; CO.

Feb. 1870. Ordinance Square, Halifax.

**GREGORY'S****Annual Catalogue of Choice Garden and Flower Seeds.**

HAVING in former years introduced to the public the Hubbard Squash, American Turban Squash, Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, Mexican Sweet Corn, Brown's New Dwarf Marrowfat Peas, Boston Curled Lettuce, and other new and valuable vegetables, with the return of another season I am again prepared to supply the public with Vegetable and Flower Seeds of the purest quality. My Annual Catalogue, containing a list not only of all novelties, but also of the standard vegetables of the garden (over one hundred of which are of my own growing) and this season for the first time a carefully selected list of flower seeds will be forwarded gratis to all. Sent without request to my customers of last season. All seed purchased of me I warrant to be fresh and true to name, and that it shall reach the purchaser. Should it fall in either of these respects I will fill the order over without additional charge.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY.

Feb. 1870. Marblehead, Mass.

**VINEGAR.** HOW MADE FROM CIDER. Wine, Molasses or Sorghum in 10 hours, without using drugs. For circulars, address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Conn., U.S. Sept 1839—3m

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