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

VOL. II.

HALIFAX, N. S., MAY, 1873.

No. 89.

Ten Copies of this Journal are sent, Postage Prepaid, to every Agricultural Society in the Province, in payment of which a reduced rate of \$4 is deducted annually from each Society's Grant. Societies requiring a larger number of Copies may obtain them at the same rate of \$40 per hundred. The Annual Subscription for a single Copy is Fifty Cents, payable strictly in advance. The subscription year commences with the March number.

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HALIFAX, MAY 1ST., 1873.

WE have another incidental expression of the feelings entertained by the FARMERS OF KING'S COUNTY towards the Central Board. In their Annual Report, just received, the King's County Society "express their gratitude to the Members and Secretary of the Board of Agriculture in importing improved breeds of Stock, which are much sought after, and command high prices; the average prices are NEARLY ONE HUNDRED PER CENT HIGHER THAN FORMERLY. It was remarked by some persons that on the Grand Pre, where during some years a thousand animals are pastured, NOT A SINGLE "SCRUB" WAS TO BE SEEN AMONG THEM last season." Then the Society speak of the support, encouragement and attention given by the Board to the cause of Agricultural progress, and of the annual grants from the Legislature, which have been the source of many of those improvements now visible in the District in every department of Agriculture.

WE desire to call the attention of the Manufacturers and Farmers of the Province, and especially of the Members of the Central Board of Agriculture, to the correspondence printed in another column on the subject of an INTER-COLONIAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS, which has been proposed by the Provincial Board of Agriculture of New Brunswick. We shall be glad to hear from Secretaries of Societies what is thought of the proposal in their respective districts, and many persons who are not Secretaries may discuss the matter in our columns from more general points of view. The chief objection that seems at present to present itself to the Inter-Colonial scheme is the influence for evil which it might exert upon our own Provincial Exhibition, which it is proposed to hold next year. Now, we do not think that the Inter-Colonial Exhibition can possibly form a substitute for a Provincial Exhibition; nor is it desirable that it should; nor is it impracticable to hold both Exhibitions during the same year; nor is it necessary to do so. Let our readers think over the whole matter, and give us the benefit of their thoughts. We have now been without an Exhibition of any kind for five years; in these five years more substantial improvement has been effected in the live Stock of the Country than during any other five or ten years in the history of the Province, many new Factories have been established, avenues of industry unknown in 1868 have been opened up,—and all the most important industrial interests of the country are loudly calling for a Public Exhibit of our Resources and Civilization.

Through the kindness of A. Heatherington, Esq., we have received a parcel of the GARBANZO OR SPANISH PEA, accompanied by the following explanatory note, which we take the liberty to publish. We shall place the Peas in good hands for experiment, and hope that the result will be to add a new crop to our kitchen gardens, a new vegetable to our dinner tables, and a new claim on the part of Mr. Heatherington to the gratitude of Nova Scotians for his numerous efforts to promote the industry and welfare of the country:—

HALIFAX N. S., MARCH 31, 1873.

Dear Sir,—From the interest which you take in matters of Agriculture, it has occurred to me that you might like to try to acclimatise the Garbanzo or Spanish Pea, which I believe is unknown on this continent. I make free to send you a few. They should be planted early: one seed in each hole, and a couple of inches apart. The pod contains but one seed. The pea is cooked when quite ripe, and is an excellent accompaniment to boiled pork; at least so Sancho Panza said, and the Spaniards of the present day, and others who have tasted the dish, do not dispute the point.

Very obediently yours,
A. HEATHERINGTON.

We have to correct an unfortunate slip in the April number, whereby two honourable Members of the Legislature were made to appear as present at meetings in Antigonish County, whereas the persons really intended were two other gentlemen of the same names, but minus the M. P. P.

The Chapter of Revised Statutes, "OF THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE," embodies all the provisions of the original Agricultural Act and its several Amendments, together with the new Act of the present session. On this account, we publish the whole Chapter in our present number, in order that Members of the Board and Secretaries of Societies may have an opportunity of studying out its general scope and working details, in anticipation of its coming into force sometime during the present season. A new Act of Parliament naturally suggests to the Reader the exercise of the critical faculty. If a violent party man, he is sure to see smiling faces of beneficent friends or scowling visages of enemies of the other party looking out from behind the sections. To hope, then, that nobody will find fault with the new Statute, would be to shut our eyes to all the weaknesses of human nature. We wish, however, to say a few words as to the character of this Act, to assist those who wish to judge it on its merits to be able to do so. In the first place, it is perfectly free from political bias, and in this respect resembles the original Agricultural Act of 1864. It is not a hasty piece of legislation, designed to strike at an abuse, or to work out a showy reform, or to

satisfy a popular clamour; but is merely a business Act, drawn up in a plain business form, to enable the Central Board and Agricultural Societies to carry out their operations in a satisfactory manner. It proceeds, therefore, upon the principle, not of organizing a new experiment, not of making a new agricultural machine on a new and untried model, but of simply taking account of the working experience of the last nine years, since the Board was organized, and the practical effects of the various legislative enactments that have been made since then,—and founding upon this course of experimental legislation and executive experience, a system that shall most effectually promote the healthy working of Agricultural Societies throughout the Province with the least possible amount of friction. We trust that the Officers of Societies in the various Counties will read the Act carefully and each and all lend a helping hand in carrying it out. This is the true way to strengthen the hands of the Central Board, and to give the Members of it courage to undertake Schemes of Improvement on a scale commensurate with the national importance of the interests at stake, and such as our enlightened agriculturists have a right to expect.

Intelligent men say, what has the Board done of late years? Why has it not done this? Why has it not done that? But, amid the doubts and uncertainties and changes of the last few years, it would have been the height of imprudence for the Board to have engaged in protracted systematic schemes. All that could be done was to make furtive efforts now and again as opportunity offered, to import grain or cattle, and sell them off as rapidly as possible, and have the accounts always balanced, ready for a dissolution. Financial liabilities could not be incurred with safety. We hope that all those days are past, that the Act, with increased grants to societies, will furnish an active working Board enjoying the confidence of the Legislature on the one hand, and of the farmers on the other. With hearty support, there is no limit to the exertions of the Board, or to the benefits which the Province may derive from its operations.

The disappearance of snow and thawing out of the soil at an unusually early period has given a spring aspect to the fields and gardens, and has induced unusual activity among amateur horticulturists. During the last ten days, we have noticed the porches of city dwellings gradually filling up with flower pots, and what of the flowers the winter has left behind;—in some cases fuchsia and geranium sticks without any leaves, but in others, large collections of healthy plants that seem to have defied the dry air of fire-heated rooms, and the sulphur-

ous vapours of coal gas. We wish some of the successful cultivators would let the readers of the *Agricultural Journal* into the secret of how to keep plants in rooms over winter.

Those who have not been very successful will now be looking about for supplies for summer flowering and for bedding purposes. We lately paid a visit to the Horticultural Gardens, and found great preparations going on there to meet the spring wants of the gardening public. Mr. Hutton is growing large quantities of bedders,—robust plants, that are likely to give satisfaction. Fuchsias, Geraniums, Verbenas, and hundreds of other things, are being propagated in such quantities that one might imagine our population were to become vegetarians and live upon green food all next summer. This is a very healthy sign, as indicating a rapidly growing taste for floriculture in our community, which is in fact apparent at every turn.

Mr. Harris, of the Halifax Nursery, has long been an active cultivator, and to him our gardens are indebted for many of the newer varieties of bedding and green-house plants now grown in the city. During the past season he has erected an additional hot-house, of large size, which will afford greatly increased facilities for producing saleable stock; he will thus be enabled greatly to increase his business, and to keep pace in some measure with the steadily increasing demand for plants and flowers. We wonder if Mr. Harris ever has the trouble to contend with of which the New York German florist complains so bitterly:—"I have so much drouble with the ladies when dey comes to buy mine rose; dey wants him hardy; dey wants him doubles. dey wants him moonldy, dey wants him fragrand, dey wants him nice goulder, dey wants him eberydings in one rose. I hopes I am not what you call one uncillant man, but I have somedimes to say to dat ladies: Madam, I never often sees dat ladies dat was beautiful, dat was rich, dat was good tember, dat was youngs, dat was clever, dat was perfection in one ladies. I sees her much not!"

We have to acknowledge the Annual Catalogue of Seeds sent out by Messrs. Avery, Brown & Co., which is a great improvement upon the Catalogues issued in Halifax in former years. It contains lists of all the flowers and vegetables likely to be required, either for garden or field culture, and we notice a considerable number of novelties. Our readers can obtain a Catalogue by calling at Avery, Brown & Co's, 7 George Street, Halifax.

Mr. Alfred Saunders, 192 Argyle Street, has also sent in his Catalogue, and his advertisement will be found in the present number.

During the last few years he has taken considerable pains to encourage the introduction of new Field Crops, Saintfoin, Alsylke Clover, Orchard Grass, Vetches, &c., and has recently taken charge of the Grain Seeds imported by the Board of Agriculture. Mr. Saunders is always very obliging in giving his purchasers the benefit of his own extensive experience in cultivating the various crops.

We have received a copy of Vick's Floral Guide for 1873,—an elegant publication, in which business and beauty are combined in the most surprising manner. We have here excellent suggestions on the choice and sowing of seeds, transplanting, management of hotbeds, hand glasses, laying out of pleasure grounds, walks and gardens, flower-beds, rockeries, pot brackets, window gardens, ivy training, dining table decorations, ribbon beds, exhibiting flowers, and so on,—the whole followed up by a classified catalogue of seeds, fully illustrated with excellent and remarkably well printed wood engravings of the various flowers and plants. We would willingly transfer some of the suggestive paragraphs to our columns; but any of our readers can obtain the Guide for a year for 25 cents, and the coppers will be refunded to those who afterwards order seeds. The address is James Vick, Rochester, New York State.

We have also to thank Messrs. P. Henderson & Co., 35 Cortland Street, New York, for their Annual Descriptive Catalogue of Flower, Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds. The frontispiece is an exquisite drawing of the new Fountain Plant (*Amaranthus salicifolius*), and the Catalogue is well filled with useful drawings of all the more interesting flowers, and especially of Garden Vegetables, Implements and Requisites. The Catalogue is well arranged, excellent hints are given throughout on the various crops, and we need hardly say that Mr. Henderson's long experience render these of the greatest value to every would-be successful cultivator. The Catalogue is sold for 25 cents, to be refunded to purchasers of Seeds. P. Henderson & Co., 35 Cortland Street, New York City.

Messrs. B. K. Bliss & Sons, New York City, also send a splendid Catalogue, replete with useful information respecting Flowers and Vegetables, new and old, which they offer for Sale. The frontispiece picture of new Flowers is by far the finest Chromo that has ever been sent out in a Seedsman's Catalogue, and Messrs. Bliss's Flower Seeds must be very fine if there is any hope of the plants yielding blossoms equal to those depicted on the paper. The Catalogue is rich in novelties, and sure to tempt every one who looks into it to order something. B. K. Bliss & Sons, 23 Park Place, New York City.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

BY I. LONGWORTH, ESQ., MARCH 26, 1873.

In the neighbouring Republic it is a matter of surprise and regret to leading public men, that it is but recently that the Claims of Agriculture have received national recognition, and that the government should not have appreciated at an earlier date the necessity of applying a portion of the national wealth to such development of the resources of the country. American statesmen are now fully alive to the vast importance of this great question to their country's welfare, and, by their liberal promotion of it from the public funds, are making ample amends for the lack of foresight manifested towards it by their predecessors, and the soundness of their agricultural policy is more than verified by the rapidly increasing colossal grandeur of that great country.

But how is it with Nova Scotia?

Should I attempt a solution of the inquiry, pray do not consider it done with a disposition to reflect upon our government and legislators for their treatment of a subject of paramount provincial importance, but rather believe me when I say that my earnest desire is that our public men should manfully grapple with the great question, and put their shoulders to the Nova Scotian agricultural wheel of fortune, and inaugurate an agricultural era, in the history of the country, something like what has taken place in, and has done and is doing so much for the people and revenue of, the United States. I wish nothing worse may happen to our government than that it may live to see the day when the farmers of Nova Scotia will reap and enjoy all the inestimable benefits that will follow in the wake of an advanced agriculture, and when the good time arrives I have no doubt but that the revenue of the Province will be largely increased from such a happy state of things. In the meantime let us not censure the men who are following in the same shallow agricultural furrow ploughed out by the Howes, the Youngs, the Johnstons, the Archibalds and the Tupperes—who thought more of Responsible Government, Roads and Bridges, Railroads, the Fisheries, and Free Education, than anything else,—but let us ask them to get out of it and make a deeper furrow for themselves, and treat the subject in a manner in keeping with the requirements of the age in which we live, in the way in which it is being handled in the more populous and more intelligent countries of Christendom, and with such a spirit of liberality as will best subserve the most material interests of Nova Scotia.

Dean Swift said, "The first cause of a country thriving, is the fruitfulness of the soil to produce the necessaries and conveniences of life." Adam Smith said, "Whatever increases the fertility of land in producing food not only enhances the value of the land itself, but increases that of other lands by creating a new demand for their produce. Food not only constitutes the greater part of the riches of the world, but it is the abundance of food which gives the chief part of their value to other sorts of riches." Dr. Liebig said, "Every step in advance made

by agriculture serves to alleviate the sufferings and troubles of mankind."

And it has also been remarked by another equally wise head, that, "There is, perhaps, no occupation in life which so greatly needs the fostering care of Government as that of farming. There is no principle of political economy, no question of public policy, no consideration of statistical facts, no new development of scientific knowledge, which does not come home to be measured in its influence upon the results of the farm." If these men, noted for their wisdom, were correct in their ideas, the Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly should not pause to consider what might happen should the produce of our farms be doubled in value in course of time by improved methods of agriculture; but we should at once begin and leave no stone unturned till the Government encourages agriculture by an annual grant commensurate with the importance of the advantages to be obtained by its promotion, and we may safely rest assured that the consequences will prove anything but unpleasant to the people of Nova Scotia.

I was glad to notice by the Governor's speech at the opening of the Legislature that the "Government had given the subject of immigration its earnest attention during the recess." That was a very important announcement, but I regret that the speech made no other reference to Agriculture than that, "The agriculturist has been blessed with a harvest of, at least, an average yield." Now my ideas on this subject may be peculiar, but I give them for what they are worth. I frankly admit it is well to publish the country abroad, and to attract all the immigrants to our shores it is possible to get, but I think that at the same time something should be done to build up the country at home, to keep immigrants from passing out of the country after their arrival, and to prevent our own people from turning their backs upon their native land. I want to know what is being done to keep in the Province, a better class of people than any we can get from abroad—the fine young men and women of Nova Scotia? Is it not a lamentable fact that the commercial and agricultural prosperity of the United States is taking such an attractive hold of our young people, that it is impossible to keep them at home, and they are continually flooding to those scenes of enterprise and activity abroad, which should occupy their attention at home? Go where you will over Nova Scotia, and you will find run out farms and deserted homesteads, and cultivated enclosures that would prove a mine of wealth to young men of muscle and intelligence, affording but a scanty livelihood to old men and elderly women, and adding little, if anything, to the revenue of the country. When passing over such places, how often have our minds been relieved of unpleasant sensations by recurring to Moore's well known line, "The harp that once through Tara's Hall," and thinking of Burns's, "Days of auld lang syne," and in fond imagination have gone back to the time when these deserted walls were the scenes of activity and mirthfulness, and anxiously desired the day when all that had occurred in their history would again take place.

But it is unnecessary I should go into particulars and detail the history of Provincial

Agriculture since the formation of the Board. Suffice it to say, that up to the present time, the Board has not had more than \$6000 a year to advance the cause, the most of which has been given to aid Agricultural Societies, to the extent of \$240, to each county, while, occasionally Government has given an extra allowance for a Provincial Exhibition, or a stock importation; but beyond these objects the Board has not been placed in a position to assist the cause materially in any other important respect; while during the same years hundreds of thousands of dollars of the public funds have been lavishly expended in roads and bridges, railroads, the Fisheries, and Free Education, and other departments of the public service. You may consider this unequal division of the public funds all right. I consider it all wrong. I know that many find fault with the Board for not going in and possessing Nova Scotia, and making it a land flowing with milk and honey. I would like the Board to do so, and in order to bring about such a happy condition of affairs, would like them to establish a School of Agriculture; to import guano and fossil manure to bring up the worn out lands; to give bounties to persons settling wilderness or exhausted soils; to give premiums encouraging the growth of certain grains and roots; to encourage Farmers' Clubs, Provincial and County Exhibitions, and above all to engage a good Agricultural Chemist, such as our worthy Secretary, to visit and lecture to the Agricultural Societies, analyse the various soils of the Province, and be a constant medium of communication between farmers and this Board; but when I think of these and many other hitherto unexplored fields of Nova Scotian Agriculture, I am reminded of the forcefulness of the agricultural proverb, "Money makes the mare go," and am led to conclude, that, perhaps, we cannot do better in this matter, than, with sledge-hammer reiteration, address the Government in the laconic peroration of Dean Swift's celebrated charity sermon, "Down with your dust."

But I am pleased to feel that much of the wire edge has been taken from my remarks by the action of the Government in giving the Board \$1500 in addition to the last year's grant of \$6000, in order to make up losses sustained from the recent importation of Stock, and keep the Stock Farm Grant of \$8000 intact. We have to thank them for this, and should also feel gratified that in their new Agricultural Act they have started a ripple on the agricultural waters of the Province that, it is to be hoped, will ere long become a wave of prosperity. Viewing it as an indication of the interest the Government intend to take in the subject hereafter, I forgive them for cutting twelve of our throats, and allowing six of us to get back again, if we can, at six cents a mile. But, while I consider the sum of money the Government purpose giving the Board for future operations as wholly inadequate to the Agricultural wants of the Province, I look upon the addition of a member of Government to the Board, as a good feature in the law, and hope that whoever may compose the next Board that they may be men: v on, the subject of Agriculture, who will be the member of Government till he becomes crazy on the subject, so much so that he will bite his colleagues and they will lose their senses in the matter; for not until then do I expect that Agricultural justice will be done Nova Scotia.

PROPOSED INTER-COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

PRELIMINARY CORRESPONDENCE.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Fredericton, March 29th., 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a Resolution passed by the Board on the 11th inst., and have respectfully to request that you will lay the same before the Agricultural Board of Nova Scotia, at your earliest convenience.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES S. LUGRIN,

Secretary.

Secretary Board of Agriculture, N. S.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Fredericton, 11th March, 1873.

Whereas, in the opinion of this Board an Inter-Colonial Exhibition of the Arts, Manufactures, and Agricultural Productions, would be promotive of the best interests of Agriculture, and greatly stimulate the Manufacturing and Industrial Interests of the several Provinces; therefore

Resolved, That this Board invite the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, and the Agricultural Department of Prince Edward Island, to take the subject of an Inter-Colonial Exhibition into consideration, with a view to effect so desirable an object, at such time during the next or following years, as may be determined upon by Delegates to be appointed by such Boards respectively. Such Delegates to meet at a time and place to be agreed upon, and make such preliminary arrangements as may be deemed necessary; and further

Resolved, That a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Boards of Agriculture above mentioned.

Extract from the Minutes.

CHARLES S. LUGRIN, Sec'y.

HALIFAX, 3RD APRIL, 1873.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed letter of the 29th March, and accompanying Resolutions of the Provincial Board of Agriculture of New Brunswick, in which proposals are made for an Inter-Colonial Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Agricultural Productions.

I shall not fail to lay these Documents before the Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia as soon as this can be done. But as our Statutory Meetings are held only twice a year,—in March and October—it may be sometime before an opportunity occurs. In the meantime, I shall adopt means whereby the Members of the Board may be informed of the contents of your letter.

Permit me to assure you that your present Communication, and any others that may be received from your Board, will meet with the most careful and respectful consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obt. servant,

GEORGE LAWSON.

Secretary, Central Board Agri. of N. S.

To Charles S. Lugin, Esq.,
Sec'y Provincial Board
of Agriculture of N. B.

A BILL ENTITLED AN ACT FOR REVISING AND CONSOLIDATING THE GENERAL STATUTES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

CHAPTER "OF THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE."

1. The Governor in Council shall annually appoint a Central Board of Agriculture, consisting of seven persons, of whom one shall be selected from among the Members of the Executive Government of the Province, and the remaining six shall be selected from the six districts mentioned in Schedule B., in the manner hereinafter provided. Five of such Board shall be a quorum, and they shall be a body corporate under the name of the Board of Agriculture.

2. It shall be the duty of the Officers of every Agricultural Society, immediately after their election at the Annual Meeting in December, to nominate a person suitable for appointment to the Central Board, and the Secretary of every Society shall forthwith transmit to the Secretary of the Central Board the name and address of the person so nominated.

3. The Governor in Council shall select six from among the persons so nominated to be members of the Central Board, one being chosen from each of the districts specified in Schedule B., and the preference being given, for each district, to the person nominated by the greatest number of Societies. In case of an equality of votes for any number of the persons so nominated for any district, the Governor in Council shall determine who of the number shall be the member.

4. In case the Officers of the Agricultural Societies for any district shall neglect or refuse to nominate any person for appointment to the Central Board, or if the Secretaries of the Societies shall transmit no such name and address, the Governor in Council shall appoint a member of such Central Board for such district.

5. All members of the Board shall retire annually on the thirty first day of January, but shall be eligible for re-appointment.

6. When vacancies occur in the Board from other causes than the annual retirement of Members on the thirty first day of January, the Governor in Council may at once appoint new members without reference to nominations by Societies.

7. The first meeting of the Board shall be held at such time and place as the Governor in Council shall direct, when they shall elect a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.

8. There shall be held in each year at least one general meeting of the Board, which shall take place at Halifax, in the month of March, during the sitting of the Legislature, and of which at least ten days notice shall be given. Special meetings may be called by the Secretary at the instance of the President, or upon the written request of three members, and may be held at such times and places as the President or such three members shall determine.

9. The Board shall not pay or allow any sum to a member thereof, for acting as such member, except the amount of his actual hotel expenses, and necessary travelling expenses, in attending such meetings, which shall not in any case exceed six cents a mile

for the distance actually travelled in going to and returning from such meetings.

10. It shall be the duty of the Board,—
(I.) To take measures for the formation of County or District Societies, and for infusing new vigour and efficiency into those already in existence.

(II.) To receive the accounts and reports of such societies and before granting the certificates hereinafter mentioned to entitle them to participate in the Provincial grant, to see that they have complied with the provisions of this chapter.

(III.) To publish a monthly journal for the diffusion of agricultural and horticultural information adapted to the condition and circumstances of the country, and to cause the same to be distributed as generally as possible.

(IV.) To take measures to obtain from other countries animals of new or improved breeds, new varieties of grains, seeds, vegetables, plants, or other agricultural productions, for general and equitable distribution throughout the several counties, and to adopt every measure in their power generally to promote improvement in the agriculture and horticulture of the Province.

(V.) To hold every third year, or oftener, if the Board should deem it advisable, in some central and suitable locality, a general provincial exhibition of agricultural and horticultural products, animals and domestic manufactures, and to fix the time, articles of competition, and list of prizes to be awarded, and the regulations under which such exhibitions shall be held, of which due notice shall be given at least twelve months before the same shall take place; and in holding the same due regard shall be had to the just claims of the several counties.

11. The Board may at any time appoint a person to inspect the books and accounts of any Society in the Province receiving Government aid in connection with agriculture, and all officers of every such Society, whenever required so to do, shall submit its books and accounts to such inspection, and truly to the best of their knowledge answer all questions put to them in relation thereto, or to the funds of the society.

12. For the purposes of this Act the Board shall be entitled to draw from the Provincial Treasury annually such sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars, as the Governor and Council may authorize, out of which they may expend a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars for the salaries of their officers and a further sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for stationery; other incidental expenses, and they shall exhibit to the Government for the information of the Legislature every year an account of the expenditure of the same with proper vouchers, and a full report of their proceedings.

13. Agricultural Societies may be organized in each of the counties wherever forty persons or more shall have become members thereof, by signing a declaration in the form of Schedule A to this Act, and paying each not less than one dollar annually to the funds thereof, and a true copy of the said declaration shall, within one month after the money has been so paid, be transmitted to the Secretary of the Central Board.

14. When any society shall be so organized, such society shall be entitled to draw annually from the Board, by warrant in favor of its president, and on the certificate of the secre-

tary of the Central Board, not more than double the amount of the subscriptions so raised and paid; the payment of such subscriptions to be certified upon oath by the secretary or treasurer of the society, but no county society shall be entitled to draw more than two hundred and fifty dollars in any one year.

15. In counties where more than one agricultural society exist, the government allowance shall be given on the principle in section fourteen, not exceeding for any county the sum of four hundred dollars in any one year; and the same shall be apportioned among such societies by the Central Board in a rateable proportion to the amount of the subscriptions raised and paid by each society for the year in which such allowance shall be claimed, but no society shall draw more than two hundred and fifty dollars.

16. In case of any difficulties arising as to the boundaries of any such societies, the Central Board shall define the same.

17. The object of such agricultural societies shall be to encourage and promote the introduction of improved stock, seeds, fruit, implements, methods of culture, drainage, orchard cultivation, and improvement in farm buildings and domestic manufactures, to hold shows and exhibitions, to award premiums for excellence, and to diffuse information concerning agriculture and horticulture. The funds of such societies, derived from the subscriptions of members or the public grant, shall not be expended for any object inconsistent with those above mentioned.

18. The annual meetings of the societies shall be held on the first Tuesday of December in each year, when they shall elect a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and not more than five directors.

19. The officers appointed at the formation of such societies shall, until the election of their successors at the annual meeting, exercise all the powers vested in the society by this Act.

20. They shall hold special meetings pursuant to adjournment, or on written notice from the secretary, which shall be given one week before the day appointed for such meeting, and at such meetings five shall be a quorum.

21. The said officers and directors may at any such meetings make, alter, and repeal bye-laws and rules for the management of such society, copies of which shall within one month thereafter be forwarded to the secretary of the Central Board for its approval.

22. The said officers and directors shall, in addition to the ordinary duties of management, present at the annual meeting in December a report of the proceedings of the society during the year, in which shall be stated the names of all the members of the society, the amount paid by each, the names of all persons to whom premiums were awarded, with the name of the animal, article or thing in respect of which the same was granted, together with such remarks upon the agriculture of the county as they may be enabled to offer, and a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the society during the year, which report and statement, if approved by the meeting, shall be entered in the journal of the society, and a true copy thereof certified by the president and secretary to be correct, shall be sent to the Central Board within one month thereafter.

23. If any society shall neglect to render such accounts and report, it shall forfeit its claims to the provincial grant for the year next succeeding.

24. The county society, where but one exists in a county, and the several societies, where more than one is established therein, shall be requested to hold an annual show for the exhibition of agricultural and horticultural produce, farm stock, and articles of domestic manufactures, at which prizes shall be granted for the best specimens produced of farm culture, and such shows shall be held at such time and place, and under such regulations, as the majority of the officers and directors of the several county societies may determine.

25. If the officers and directors of the agricultural society of any county, or part of a county, consider that any other system might advantageously be substituted for that of shows, and that the sum allotted to such societies might be better applied in the importation of stock, or to any other purpose for the improvement of agriculture,—in such case they may apply the said sum, provided notice thereof has been given to the Board of Agriculture, and its approval of such appropriation obtained.

26. The provisions of this chapter shall extend to all agricultural societies at present in existence.

SCHEDULES.

A.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed agree to form ourselves into a society under the provisions of the Chapter of the Revised Statutes "Of the Encouragement of Agriculture," to be named the Agricultural Society, in the County of _____ and we severally agree to pay to the treasurer of said society towards the funds thereof annually the sums set opposite our respective names.

Names of Subscribers.		Sums Subscribed.
A	B	S
C	D	

B.

The City and County of Halifax shall comprise District No. 1.

District No. 2 shall include the counties of Kings, Annapolis and Digby.

District No. 3 shall include the Counties of Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, and Yarmouth.

District No. 4 shall include the Counties of Hants, Colchester, and Cumberland.

District No. 5 shall include the Counties of Pictou, Antigonish, and Guysborough.

District No. 6 shall include the Counties of Cape Breton, Richmond, Inverness and Victoria.

FOR SALE.

One Thoroughbred Durham Bull, two years old last September.

J. J. NEWCOMB.

Cornwallis, N. S.

Agricultural Reports.

SHUBENACADIE AGRIC. SOCIETY.

SHUBENACADIE, Dec. 3rd, 1872.

To the Officers and Members of the Shubenacadie Agricultural Society:

We the undersigned Auditing Committee, beg to report that we have examined the accounts of the Directors and Books of the Society for the year, and find them correct. First, we find the Directors accounts stand as follows:—

Balance due Directors from last year.....	\$ 37.81
Paid C. McDonald for purchase of Grade Bull....	63.40
For purchase of Bull and Ram at Prov. Sale.....	197.00
Expenses of Stock to date.....	3.27
	<hr/> \$301.48
By Cash received from Treasurer for Subscrip- tions from members.....	\$ 51.00
Provincial Grant.....	23.56
C. Fraser.....	1.80
	<hr/> \$ 79.36

Balance due Directors.....\$222.12

We find that the Society has Stock on hand as follows:—

One Durham Bull—Sir William—purchased in 1869, value.....	\$140.00
One Grade Durham Bull, purchased in 1872.....	60.00
One Ayrshire Bull Calf, purchased in 1872.....	165.00
One Cotswold Ram, purchased in 1872.....	32.00
	<hr/> \$400.00

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. KIRKPATRICK, } *Aud. Committee.*
Wm. BLAKE, }

Our crops for the season—hay, an average crop; grain of all sorts light, and of an inferior quality; potatoes, not an average, and subject to rot.

DAVID MOORE, *Secretary.*

LOWER MUSQUODOBOIT AGRICUL. SOCIETY.

MIDDLE MUSQUODOBOIT,
December 10, 1872.

The Annual Meeting of the L. M. A. Society was held on the 3rd day of Dec., 1872. The following persons were elected officers for the year:—*President*, Francis Layton; *Vice President*, Thomson Bill; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Chas. N. Spratt. Chas. N. Spratt was elected a representative of this Society for the present year.

RIVER JOHN AGRICULT. SOCIETY.

RIVER JOHN, Dec. 3rd, 1872.

According to the Act for the encouragement of Agriculture, the River John Agricultural Society met and constituted by the President taking the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and sustained. Secretary submitted a report of the proceedings of the Society for the past year, indicating a healthy state of the Society with increased membership.

Receipts of Membership.....	\$56.00
Expenses of keeping Stock, &c.....	49.57
Balance in hand.....	\$ 6.63

This being the evening for the election of officers for the ensuing year, the fol-

lowing were elected:—*President*, John McKonzie; *Vice President*, Thomas Mitchell; *Secretary*, Robert Sutherland; *Treasurer*, John Holmes; *Directors*: Nelson Sutherland, James Strumberg, Abram Langill, John Tatterie, Alfred Archibald.
JAMES STRUMBERG, *President*,
ROBERT SUTHERLAND, *Secy.*

**NORTH EAST MARGAREE AGRICUL-
TURAL SOCIETY.**

The Annual Meeting was held the 3rd day of December, 1872, according to the Act for the encouragement of Agriculture, Donald McDonald, Esq., *President*, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the Meeting held in October were read and approved of, also all communications with the Society. The Society then proceeded to the electing of officers for the ensuing year, when the following persons were elected:—*President*, Donald McDonald; *Vice-President*, James Doyle; *Secretary*, John A. Ross; *Treasurer*, Donald Ethridge; *Directors*: Thomas Ethridge, Jacob Ross, Thomas McDonald, John Riely, Mark Crowdis.

To be a member of the Central Board, George C. Laurence, *Seur.*, of Port Hood.

Our Society was organized in October 1872, the funds at our disposal have been spent in purchasing Stock and farming implements.

DONALD McDONALD, *Pres.*,
JOHN A. ROSS, *Sec'y.*

**REPORT OF YARMOUTH TOWN-
SHIP AGRI. SOCIETY FOR 1872.**

The Yarmouth Township Agricultural Society held its Annual Meeting on Tuesday, the 3rd December, at the Temperance Hall, Hebron. The President in the Chair. Reports of Secretary and Treasurer presented and passed. Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of about \$100, including member's fees for the year.

Office-bearers for 1873 were appointed as follows:—*President*, John Patten; *Vice-President*, Samuel C. Porter; *Secretary*, James Crosby; *Treasurer*, George W. Sanders; *Directors*: Joseph P. Rose, John McCormack, Stephen Butler, William Durkee, Charles Rogers. The Society did not deem it advisable to hold an exhibition the past Autumn as usual, considering it would be more beneficial to devote at least a portion of its funds to purchase of stock, as a considerable part of its present funds had been derived from the sale of the Society's two Bulls, which had been kept for some three years, and it was thought best to dispose of them, and replace them by others. At the resale of the Stock imported by the County Society, the pure blood Ayrshire Bull Calf, Lord Dufferin, was purchased, which

is the only purchase yet made. It is expected that the Society will be able to have an exhibition the coming summer, besides doing something in the purchase of Stock. It is not necessary that I should report in reference to the crops in this County the past season, as the Secretary of the County Society has fully enlightened you in that respect, and anything I might write would be only a repetition of his report.

JAMES CROSBY, *Sec'y.*

ARISAIG AGRI. SOCIETY.

ARISAIG, COUNTY ANTIGONISH.
December 3rd., 1872.

The Annual General Meeting of the Arisaig Agricultural Society was held this day at the office of Hugh McAdam, Esq., D. McDonald, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

When the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year, viz:—*President*, Hugh McAdam; *Vice-President*, M. McDonald; *Secretary*, D. McDonald; *Treasurer*, Hugh McAdam; *Directors*; Donald Grant, John Gillis, John McGillivray, Alex. McDonald, and John McDonald.

The Society being only formed a short time, the Directors had nothing of importance to submit to the meeting.

Respecting the crops in this district, owing to the wet season in Spring, the grain crop was not up to near an average one, the potato crop was short also, the hay crop was nearly up to an average yield.

D. McDONALD, *Sec'y.*

UPPER MUSQUODOBOIT AGRI. SOCIETY.

UPPER MUSQUODOBOIT,
January 28th, 1872.

At the Annual Meeting of our Agricultural Society held in December last, it was resolved that the following be the officers of the Society:—

President, Alexander Parker; *Secretary*, David Archibald; *Treasurer*, John Reynolds.

Committee.—Samuel J. Henry, George H. Parker, and John Geddes.

David Archibald to be the Society's Representative at Board of Agriculture.

Having finished the business of the meeting, the members present entered into a discussion upon Wheat culture. The different kinds of Wheat were spoken of; the different ways of cultivating the same, members gave their opinions respecting the kind of manures best calculated to secure a good Wheat crop, some gave their experience respecting their treatment of said crop, proving pretty conclusively that a liberal top dressing of lime and ashes was almost a certain preventative against the ravages of Weevil. Others spoke of the best and safest kind of Wheat, the majority being of opinion that the article known by the name of the Old Red Bread Wheat, was by far the superior and safest kind for our locality, inasmuch as it was a grain that required

a short season, that it may be sown as late as the first of June, and consequently would escape the Wheat pest of our County, that it comes early to maturity and is well adapted to a sickle season and a northern climate.

DAVID ARCHIBALD, *Sec'y.*

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF KING'S COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1872.

It is gratifying to report that the Society is in a flourishing condition, and has had an addition of 10 members during the past year. The Society owns one superior Bull, two Rams, purchased last year—one at the Provincial sale; and two Boar Pigs. One superior Bull was hired last summer by the Society; and the members had the services of the celebrated Bull "Roan," owned by Joseph B. Bowser, Esq. The Society it also owns several farm implements.

With respect to the crops of the past season, the Hay on good uplands was a good crop, and was housed in good condition, but the Grand Pre, which was flooded in 1869 did not produce more than half a crop, and that cut late in the season was a good deal damaged. A middling large breadth was sown with different varieties of wheat, but the yield was light, except some samples of Prairie Wheat which succeeded well and was not much injured by the "Weevil." Oats in uplands were a good crop, but only half a crop was raised on the Grand Pre. Potatoes, owing to the lateness of the Spring were planted late, and generally a small crop, and poor in quality, except the "Early Rose" and a few fields planted early on dry lands, which succeeded well.

The usual breadth was planted with Indian Corn, and the crop good.

Barley and Rye but little sown here, but of what was sown the crop was good. Turnips not so good as in former years; other vegetables on dry lands good. The fruit crop in this Section was light, plums below an average, and injured by insects.

The Society express their gratitude to the Members and Secretary of the Board of Agriculture in importing improved breeds of Stock which are much sought after and command high prices, the average prices of which are nearly 100 per cent higher than formerly. It was remarked by some persons that on the Grand Pre where some years a thousand are pastured not a "Scrub" was to be seen. Also for the support, encouragement, and attention paid by them to the cause of Agricultural progress, and also for the aid granted annually to this Society,—which have been the means of making many of those improvements which in this District are now visible in every department of Agriculture.

The accompanying account will show the receipts and expenditure for the past year.

The following officers were elected at the Annual Meeting for the ensuing year, viz:—

President, H. O. Haliburton; *Vice-President*, Stephen Gould; *Second Vice-President*, John Simpson; *Secretary and Treasurer*, George Hamilton; *Assistant*, Edward McLatchey.

Committee of Directors.—Charles Reed, Nathan L. Fuller, James H. Dill, William Falkner, and George Johnston.

Edward R. Bishop, Esq., was chosen a Delegate to meet with the Delegates of other

Societies in this County to recommend a Member for the Central Board.

GEORGE HAMILTON, *Sec'y.*

MALAGASH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MALAGASH, Jan., 1873.

The Annual Meeting of the Malagash Agricultural Society, was held in terms of the Act for the encouragement of Agriculture. A goodly number of the members were present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Finance Report quite satisfactory. Report of the Directors for the past year was explained, and then approved.

Our stock is thriving well. We see some fine calves as the result of our efforts. We purchased a quantity of clover seed last spring, for the benefit of this Society, which was sold to members needing it, in equal quantities.

The Society elected officers for the ensuing year, viz:

President, Thomas Simpson, Esq.; *Vice-President*, Joseph H. Treen, Esq.; *Treasurer*, Robert McDonald, Esq.; *Secretary*, Geo. R. Treen; *Directors*, Murdoch Studivant, Esq., John McKinnon, Esq., Joseph Hye, Esq., Donald McKenzie, Esq., Albert D. Treen.

Forty members renewed their subscriptions for another year, being all that were present, and several paid their advance for another year, all subscriptions to be paid up by 10th February. Beldon Treen, Esq., chosen Representative.

The Society then adjourned for a fortnight, but did not meet on account of storms till January 8th, 1873, when we resumed business. Business of first meeting confirmed. The usual question was then asked, How shall we expend our funds the ensuing year? Ans. Horticulture, a general assortment of best seed we can get, in sufficient quantity, that each member can get a share of each kind to prove the question: Is the seed produced by seed-growers superior to our own raising?

The remainder of our spare funds to be expended in the purchase of seed grain, particularly Oats. GEO. R. TREEN, *Sec'y.*

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING FRUIT TREES.

This should be done with more care than most persons generally suppose. In Orchard culture, to plant an acre or more, the trees should be planted thirty feet apart in the rows each way.

For Spring planting the holes should be opened in the Fall. Begin the operation by stretching a line in the direction of the first row, marking the place for each tree along the line, &c., till the whole piece is marked, then begin opening the holes by marking the holes seven feet wide; put the whole of the surface soil on one side of the hole and the subsoil on the other side, say till you have the hole fifteen inches deep or more, unless the subsoil is a compact clay or marl that will hold water in the hole, and then it is better not to enter into it any deeper. When the holes are all made, proceed to fill in by first laying in the hole from two to three layers of small field stones in the bottom, taking care that no cavity be left between them; filling in then with the top soil to the proper depth to plant the trees on,—having

the centre of the hole the highest, in order that the roots may lay at ease on it. If the soil is poor, mix some old compost with the earth. Having the trees at hand proceed with a sharp knife to cut all broken and bruised roots; set the tree and place the roots in their natural position, and separate those that lie together. Carefully guarding against setting too deep, let the upper roots lie two or three inches below the surface when the earth is levelled. The roots being adjusted place fine loam on them, filling up closely under the heel of the tree with your hand; when the roots are all covered with fine loam take a portion of fine old compost and spread all over; fill in with the remainder of the top soil and finish with the subsoil, gently pressing the outside of the hole with the foot, finishing the whole level with the surrounding land. The trees being all planted, make a cavity round each tree, pour into each not less than one pailful of water, at the same time holding the tree upright till the water settles. A few hours afterwards fill in the cavity level around the trees. Watering in time of drought may be necessary to save the trees the first year. Mulching may save this trouble or render but little watering necessary; one pail of water with mulching to retain it will do more good than six applied to the baked earth, where it will soon evaporate. Mulching is the application around trees of straw, waste hay, salt hay, shavings, or anything that would tend to keep the moisture in the soil during drought.

REDUCING THE TOP.—In all cases of transplanting, the tree is placed under disadvantage though removed with the greatest care, and and it is best to reduce the top, say from one third to one half the last year's growth. This will reduce the quantity of foliage which otherwise might transpire moisture too fast for the absorption of the mutilated roots. This should be done with taste; cut close to a bud facing in the direction you wish the leading limbs to go, hoe often, and do not let weeds grow half way up the trees, for it is sure to keep them back, if not kill them after a while. In the Fall of the year trees should be banked up four or five inches deep, as far as the roots go. If the soil is poor, use a little fresh horse manure and litter, spread flat and cover over by making a circular trench on the upper side of the tree; this should be removed early in the Spring, and the shortest part of the manure forked in light, and plant a few hills of potatoes around each tree to keep the weeds down.

WILLIAM FERGUSON,
Carsdale Nursery,
Noel, Hants Co., N. S.

Advertisements.

SEEDS, PLANTS, TREES,—PREPAID BY MAIL.

My new priced descriptive Catalogue of Choice Flower and Garden Seeds, 25 sorts of either for \$1; new and choice varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Grapes, Lillies, Small Fruits, House and Border Plants and Bulbs; one year grafted Fruit Trees for mailing; Fruit Stock of all kinds; Hedge Plants, &c.: the most complete assortment in the country, will be sent gratis to any plain address, with P. O. box. True Cape Cod Cranberry for upland or lowland, \$6 per 1000; \$1 per 100; prepaid by mail. Trade List to dealers. Seeds on Commission. Agents wanted.

B. M. Watson, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1812.

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ALFRED SAUNDERS,

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(opposite Messrs J. Northup & Sons), offers at lowest remunerative prices, the largest and purest assortment of Farm, Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Flower Seeds, &c., ever imported to Nova Scotia. The Stock comprises, Red, White, Yellow and Abyssinian Clovers, Timothy, Italian, and Orchard Grass, Field peas, Beans, Vetches, Purple Top, Green top and White Swede, Abercrombie and other Turnips, Mangels, Parsnips, Carrots, &c., &c., &c., and every requisite for the Vegetable and flower garden—100 Varieties of Flower Seeds, Gladiolus, Lilies, Tuberoses, Ranunculus, Anemones, and other bulbs, &c. Seed Potatoes. Catalogues on application—Depot for Annat & Chevalier Barley—imported by the Board of Agriculture.

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We offer, at low rates,

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS

imported from the first houses in Britain, including—
300 lbs. Beet, | 120 lbs. Cabbage,
520 lbs. Carrot, | 70 lbs. Lettuce,
130 lbs. Parsnip, | 50 lbs. Onions,
230 lbs. Radish, | 60 lbs. Sage,
Thyme, and other herb seeds.

65 Bushels Garden Peas, all the standard and choice sorts.

42 Bushels Turnip Seeds, including Carter's Imperial Swede.

5 cwt. Mangel Wurtzel, 5 cwt. White Dutch Clover, Canadian and Nova Scotian Timothy, Red Clover, —Alyke Clover, —Orchard Grass, —Kitchen-garden and Flower Seeds, and Bulbs in great variety, of which Catalogues will be furnished free on application.

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NOVELTIES.

RED-SKINNED FLOUR-BALL POTATO.—This new English variety produces large, smooth, handsome tubers with clear, thin, pink skin;—flesh white, of fine flavor, and so dry and mealy as to justify the name "Flour-Ball." The small quantities offered by us the two last seasons were quite insufficient to supply the demand. We have this year provided a larger supply, which may be relied on as genuine, as it is from the Stock of the original introducer, —Mr. Barkshire, —of READING, England. We learn that this is the only potato which was not seriously affected by disease during the late unfavorable season in Britain.

AVERY, BROWN & Co.

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AVERY, BROWN & Co.

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FLOWER SEEDS AND BULBS forwarded free of postage to all parts of the Dominion

AVERY, BROWN & Co.

DURHAM BULLS WANTED.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Union Agricultural Society of Pugwash, it was resolved that they would purchase one or two Durham Bulls in the Spring; they wish that any Society having such Animals to dispose of, would make it known to the Secretary of this Society by letter or through the *Journal of Agriculture*, stating age, price, and if full bred.

THOMAS A. FRASER, Sec'y.
PUGWASH, CUMBERLAND, Feb. 20th, 1873.

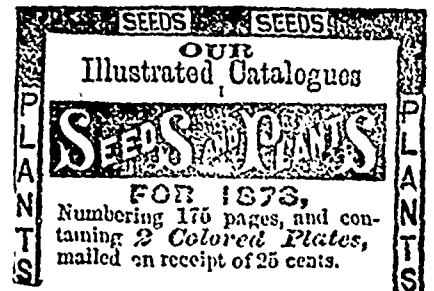
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The January Number is beautiful, giving plans for making Rural Homes, Designs for DISTINGUISHED TABLE DECORATIONS, WINDOW GARDENS, &c., and containing a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers.—One Hundred and Fifty pages, on fine tinted papers, some Five Hundred Engravings and a superb COLOURED PLATE and CHROMO COVER. The First Edition of Two Hundred THOUSAND just printed in English and German, and ready to send out.

April 10.

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Friends send your orders early.

April 1 3w HERBERT HARRIS.

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