

connection with the "Central Board of Agriculture," and in accordance with the "Act for the Encouragement of Agriculture."

2. The object of Society shall be the promotion of Agriculture by the introduction of Improved Stock, Seeds, Fruit Trees, &c., by the holding of Exhibitions whenever deemed advisable, and by any other means that may seem best adapted to attain the object in view.

3. The annual subscription fee shall be one dollar, to be paid at or before the quarterly meeting in September.

4. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and five Directors, to be elected annually at the general meeting on the first Tuesday in December.

5. There shall be a regular Quarterly Meeting on the first Tuesday in March, June and September.

6. Special Meetings may be called, whenever necessary, by the President, or by the requisition of any five members after one week's notice thereof.

7. Three of the Board of Management and seven members shall constitute a quorum competent to do business.

8. The Officers and Directors shall take charge of, and keep, for the benefit of the Society, all property belonging to the same, and shall make such application of said properties as a majority at any regular meeting may determine, and report at the Annual Meeting the proceedings of the Society during the year, with such remarks upon the Agriculture of the District as they may be enabled to offer.

9. The members of the Society agree to be governed by a vote of the majority of the members present at any regular meeting.

10. These Bye-Laws may be altered or amended, or added to, by a vote of two-thirds of those present at any regular meeting of the Society, by notice at the regular meeting previous.

11. It is desirable that the members of this Society should meet monthly in the Winter season on the first Tuesday of each month, beginning with the month of October, for mutual improvement and for the discussion of Agricultural subjects.

Bayfield, Feb. 28th, 1877.

MARGARINE—AN IDYL.

DEDICATED TO DAIRYMEN.

Margarine, sweet Margarine!
Who art thou? Some one's bosom queen?
My heart is in a flutter.
Imagining thy bright eyes shewn
Thy breath like fragrant Floriline,
As thy soft name I utter.

No; Margarine, sweet Margarine,
Wearst no human form, I ween;
Idle that name to mutter!
Sweet, fresh, and French is Margarine—
'Tis beef-fat, minus stearine.
And—substitute for butter!

—Punch.

CAN WE SUPPLY OUR OWN BREAD?

BY J. W. MACDONALD, M. D., Edin.
L. R. G. S. E., ETC.

Being a lecture delivered by that gentleman before the Agricultural Society of Bayfield, Antigonish County.

I AM now very well aware that, as a practical Agriculturist, I have no right to address you; but, as the Science and Art of Husbandry embrace a wide field of study, you will agree with me, that he who would cultivate the soil with success, must draw upon a variety of sources for his information. Here, the Geologist, the Chemist, the Botanist, meet on common ground. The Historian too, and the Political Economist, can, in no small degree, add to the treasures of Agricultural lore.

Without further apology, I shall at once address myself to the task which I have taken upon me this evening; that is, to discuss the question, *Can our County supply its own bread?*

If we are anything at all, we are an Agricultural people, for the great majority of the inhabitants of this county depend upon farming for their subsistence. Such being the case, we would naturally expect that, after raising enough produce to supply all our own wants at home, a good surplus should remain for exportation. This is true in regard to some products. Hay is raised in sufficient quantities, not only to feed the stock required at home, but to raise and fatten a large number of horses, cattle, and sheep for distant markets, and in this branch of Agriculture, we have no reason to complain. Still, if farmers were alive to their own interests, they would strive more earnestly to improve the condition of their stock. If cattle are to stand through our long cold winters in stables where the snow and the frost find ready access through numberless cracks and crannies, shivering with the cold, and getting merely enough food to keep life within them until the grass returns in Spring, we cannot for one moment expect that they can compete in a market beside animals which have been well housed and well fed.

In regard to most kinds of food, our farmers also raise an overplus. In Wheat, however, there is a lamentable deficiency, for, instead of having an overplus of this commodity, we are so far deficient as to suffer a drain upon our county of \$70,000 a year for flour, or \$4.24 a year for every man, woman and child in the county.

Some will say that this is a matter of small consequence, that the farmers finding it unprofitable to raise Wheat, have turned their attention to the raising of cattle, and that the value of the surplus

of cattle more than balances the amount of money paid for flour. Let us see how far this is the case.

This table has been constructed to shew the progress made in the Agriculture of Antigonish and the two neighbouring counties in 44 years, that is from the year 1827 to 1871:

AGRICULTURE.	Names of Counties.	POPULATION.		PRODUCE.							STOCK.			
		Years.	Total No. of souls.	No. of acres cultivated.	Bushels of Wheat.	Bushels of other grain.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Tons of Hay.	No. of Horses.	No. of Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.		
	Antigonish.	1827	7,103	31,411	17,378	28,413	233,277	10,012	563	10,943	16,958	5,053		
		1871	16,612	107,990	22,422	264,005	240,545	28,880	3348	21,983	29,369	4,674		
	Pictou.	1827	13,047	49,181	38,198	98,562	122,654	11,750	1069	11,701	21,128	12,945		
		1871	32,114	159,680	76,426	530,455	415,524	32,334	6787	27,518	43,416	4,343		
	Guysborough. .	1827	5,657	8,054	4,541	9,760	140,061	5,780	285	6,203	7,381	2,652		
		1871	16,653	43,797	1,240	65,600	146,373	13,564	1520	9,602	16,562	2,177		

During the above period the population of Antigonish has increased 2.32 times, Pictou has increased 2.30 times, Guysborough has increased 2.00 times.

In order to supply bread to its people our county should raise more than twice the quantity of Wheat raised in 1827. It will be seen by the table, however, that it raises only a little over a fourth more than was raised in 1827. Pictou has doubled its supply of Wheat, while Guysborough does not raise one-third of the quantity of Wheat which it produced in 1827.

In the matter of other grain, Antigonish has far outstripped the other two counties. In '71 the quantity was 9 times as great as that of '27. Pictou did not increase its yield $5\frac{1}{2}$ times, and Guysborough a little more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ times.

It is generally believed that the increased exportation of cattle is an equivalent for the increased importations of flour, but, unless the census of 1871 is