

stock of potatoes has been affected in this way. It is simply to endeavor to tip the balance the other way, and make the oxidation of sugar so rapid as not only to consume it as fast as produced, but to use up the excess which is present. This can readily be done by raising the temperature. Potatoes which had become sweet, when afterward exposed to a temperature of 70° to 85° F. for a few days, lost their sugar, rapidly at first and more slowly afterward, and in a week or less were perfectly palatable. The remedy is certainly simple and easily tried.

The influence of the age of the potatoes on the formation of sugar is interesting. Sweetening is more often observed late in the winter than in the fall, and experiments showed that old potatoes become sweet much more rapidly than new at the same temperature. This seems to be due to the fact that the old potatoes contain more diastase than the new. As they grow older, the diastase accumulates and toward spring it produces sugar in sufficient amount not only to supply the respiration, but to furnish material for new growth, and then the potatoes begin to sprout.

Finally, it is not without interest to notice that these phenomena are by no means confined to potatoes. They have been observed also in germinating hemp, in the leaves of the grape, and in kohl rabi, and doubtless other plants, would show the same behavior if specially investigated.—H. P. ARMSBY, *Agricultural Experiment Station, Wisconsin University, in Cultivator & Country Gentleman.*

MR. GEORGE M. PATTEN writes, under date Yarmouth, June 6th, 1884:—"I am glad to inform you that my Jersey cow has given me a fine heifer calf this Spring, it being the fifteenth calf since I owned her; thirteen have been bulls and two heifers. She had a heifer nine years ago, bulls every time since until this Spring. She is a great butter cow and fine stock-getter. I think Yarmouth can boast of her fine Jerseys. People are taking great pains, finding it pays better than wasting money raising poor grades for dairy purposes.

APPLICATION has been made to the Board of Agriculture for organization of a new Agricultural Society at Wentworth, in the County of Cumberland. Upwards of forty members have joined. Bye-laws have been prepared for submission to the Board at next meeting. The following Officers have been elected:—President, William Swallow; Vice-President, Jos. Ogilvie; Secretary, D. R. Henderson; Treasurer, Hibbard Purdy; Directors, R. A. McLean, William Swain, David Teed, Ernest L. Higgins, Herbert Ogilvie.

CONSTITUTION AND BYE-LAWS OF THE CHESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, IN THE COUNTY OF LUNENBURG.

Rule 1st. This Society shall be known as the Chester Agricultural Society, and shall consist of Farmers and others interested in Agriculture.

2nd. This Society shall be managed by a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and five Directors, to be chosen annually; and the Officers and Directors may be re-elected.

3rd. The Society shall hold an Annual Meeting on the first Tuesday of December in each year; such meeting and business to be conducted in accordance with the Agricultural law and instructions of the Central Board.

4th. The Society may hold Special Meetings when deemed necessary for the interests of the Society, or general Agricultural purposes.

OFFICERS' DUTIES.

1st. The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Society, maintain order, regulate discussions, state and put questions when called on, decide votes when a tie occurs, endorse orders drawn on Bank, call Special Meetings on a requisition of five members, and perform all duties belonging to his office. When absent, the Vice-President takes his place.

2nd. The Secretary shall attend all Regular Meetings of the Society, keep a correct account of all proceedings, collect all monies due, and pay it into the Treasurer's hands, and perform all other duties lawfully belonging to his office.

3rd. The Treasurer shall safely keep all monies, and pay out the same on orders endorsed by the President, and make returns to the Directors through the Secretary.

4th. The Directors shall have charge of all property, stock, &c., belonging to the Society, for the benefit and best interests of Agriculture in general, and the Chester branch in particular.

PRIVILEGES.

1st. Any person may become a member by paying annually one dollar in advance.

2nd. No member shall be entitled to the privileges of the Society, or be allowed to vote, until all dues are paid.

3rd. No discussions foreign to the Society's interests shall be allowed in its meetings.

4th. Seven members shall form a quorum.

5th. At Annual Meeting the Rules and Bye-Laws may be changed, subject to the approval of Central Board.

BYE-LAWS.

The order of business shall be as follows:—

- 1st. Minutes of last meeting.
- 2nd. Collection of dues.
- 3rd. Report of Secretary and Treasurer.
- 4th. Report of Directors.
- 5th. Report of Finance Committee.
- 6th. Report of Special Committee.
- 7th. Discussion.
- 8th. Miscellaneous.
- 9th. Annual Meeting—Election of Officers.

10th. No member shall speak more than twice on any subject, except by request or permission from the Chair.

All resolutions affecting the Constitution and Bye-Laws must be submitted in writing, and passed by a two-third vote of those present.

Passed March 31st, 1884.

CHARLES LORDLY, *Secretary.*

The following glimpse of home farm life in India is from Sir James Caird's recent work:—

We found the rice crop being harvested. It was various in yield; some not over 400 lbs. an acre, some over 1,200 lbs. It is reaped with a sickle, the reapers sitting on their heels, and laying it down in sheaves, which, later in the day, are then tied up and placed in bundles of about twenty sheaves, tied neatly with a thin straw rope, and all carried home every evening on the heads of the reapers. Nothing is left loose in the field. We followed it to the threshing floor, and here seven oxen in a row, tied together, were walking over it round a fixed centre, and treading out the corn, the oxen "not muzzled." A little further was the heap, previously threshed, being winnowed by being skilfully held aloft and lightly shaken in the wind, while the chaff and dust were blown away. In the outhouse of the owner was a woman husking the rice, by standing on the end of a pole balanced so that the other end gently hammered the grain and separated it from the husk. In another outhouse was an ox grinding oil-seed for the supply of oil to the family; and still further, but out of doors, a small sugar mill pressing the sweet juice from the cane, which was then poured into the heated pan and evaporated and boiled into sugar. All these various industries we saw going on amongst these intelligent villagers, all of whom seemed to have their own special work to do.