

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