

CONSTITUTION AND BYE-LAWS OF THE YARMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ORGANIZED OCTOBER, 1872.

1. The Society shall be called the Yarmouth County Agricultural Society, open to members from either Township. It shall be organized in connection with the Central Board of Agriculture, and in accordance with the Act for Encouragement of Agriculture.

2. The annual subscription fee shall be fixed at one dollar, to extend the benefits of the Society to those of least ability; but it is hoped and expected that, as in the original subscription list, Members with ample means will subscribe liberally.

3. The Officers of the Society, who shall constitute the Board of Management, 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.

4. The object of the Society shall be the promotion of Agriculture, by the introduction of Improved Stock, Seeds, Fruits, Trees, &c.; by the holding of Exhibitions whenever deemed advisable; by the dissemination of information through regular meetings or through Agricultural publications, &c., &c.; or by any other means that may seem adapted to attain the object in view.

5. There shall be regular Quarterly Meetings at the Court House, at 2 P. M., on the first Tuesday in February, May, August and November.

6. Special meetings may be called whenever necessary by the President, or by requisition of any five Members.

7. Three of the Board of Management shall be a quorum competent to do business.

8. The Members of the Society agree to be governed by the vote of the majority, at any regular, quarterly, or annual meeting.

EXHIBITION BYE-LAWS.

9. In the absence of one of a Committee, the other two may choose a third; in the absence of two, the President with the remaining one, may choose two.

10. No Committee shall award a Premium to any animal or articles of an inferior quality which might not otherwise be entitled to it, from want of competition.

11. If any Exhibitor shall be discovered to have used any disingenuous measures by which the objects of the Society have been defeated, such Exhibitor shall not only forfeit the Premium which may have been awarded to him, but shall be debarred in future from competing for Premiums.

12. The ladies of the families of Members shall be eligible to act on Committees at Exhibitions.

13. The Chairmen of the several Committees shall affix tickets at once to prize articles—1st. red; 2nd. blue; 3rd. yellow.

14. No Exhibitor shall draw in Premiums more than five times his subscription or entrance fee; balance to revert to the treasury.

15. No person shall act as a Judge in any Class, or Section of a Class, in which he shall be an Exhibitor. (Rescinded 7th May, 1872.)

16. No person will be allowed to interfere with the Judges while in the discharge of their duties. Exhibitors so interfering will forfeit their rights to any Premiums to which they might otherwise be entitled.

17. No person shall be allowed to enter for Exhibition more than one specimen in any one Section of a Class, unless the additional article shall be of a distinct named variety or pattern from the first; this rule not to apply to animals, but to apply to all kinds of grain, seed, vegetable products, fruit, manufactured articles, &c., &c., in which each additional specimen would necessarily be precisely similar to the first.

18. Stock or articles not entered for Premiums must be so labelled.

MANURES.

(From the Truro Sun.)

Those of your readers who have been interested in the statements in my last letter on this subject, may very properly desire to examine the matter a little further, to ascertain if these things are so.

I have said that in Europe, especially in Great Britain, it is almost the universal custom on farms, that all liquid manures are saved, either by absorption, or more usually by tanks. It is the general impression that in that country the soil is better than in this. I do not share in this impression. In Nova Scotia we may have pastured our cattle in our fields, pastures, &c., for ten, fifty or a hundred years. In that country the fields and pastures have had the benefit of the cattle for a hundred, five hundred, or a thousand years. But more important than this, where we house them for six months of the year, theirs are housed for a much shorter time. Perhaps their pastures get the benefit of the liquid manure for nine months out of the year—ours for six. Then for the short period they do house, they save in vats. In this country, six months liquid manure are almost totally unused—perhaps lost.

But the worst feature in our (want of) system of pasturage is, that the cattle have to roam about for a great part among bushes for what they get to eat, generally along brooks and wild meadows. In these cases, two-thirds is sure to wash down to the ocean,—one-third, the phos-

phates and alkalies, will probably be carried down by mechanical force of the water, along with the sand and clay. [If people would only experiment for a season, or a week, even with a close pasture, well seeded, and ail bushes cut and piled, regarding not the quantity of milk but the weight of butter, they would soon rise superior to pasturing their cows, or any other stock, among bushes.]

I have said, a great part of the manure made in Nova Scotia is yet under the barns, or where the barns were. Perhaps a good part of the urine is washed out from under the barn, as the soil may be shallow and inclined, resting on a hard pan. But it did not go far unless it evaporated, or was carried out to sea. You can see how far it went by the fringe of nettles. Timothy and clover can grow on pretty strong soil, but they cannot hold out on a one, two, three, four or five foot bed of phosphorus, chlorine, sodium, potash, lime, ammonia, carbonic acid, and this like, all mixed up together. [Sensible people might think that stock tied up for six months of the year over the dung of thirty years would not thrive much. They do not thrive much in this country. Calves generally grow about an inch during the six months in the stable. The 1st of May generally finds a pretty large account of horn distemper, ring-worm, and weak backs.]

I have lately seen a short bit of analysis by a scientific gentleman, that I shall present to you. It is a comparison in green house-manure, between the liquid and solid.

	<i>Solid manure.</i>	<i>Urine.</i>
Salts,	.116	.527
Carbon,	.443	.539
Nitrogen,	.053	.473
Phosphates,	.063	.189
	.680	1.733

Probably barn manure will bear about the same proportions. But these are all variable. If a man feeds his cattle on water grass, and his family on bread and tea, it cannot be supposed that nature's reversion in next year's compost heap will be found to be very heavy.

From the foregoing column of constituents I shall select phosphorus as the subject of a few remarks.

Of this constituent, the country suffers the greatest lack. From the land, the sea, the atmosphere, we severally receive potash, soda, ammonia. From all these we get a certain amount of carbon. Of phosphorus we get a certain amount in the ocean, that great dissolving agent of all solubles. It is also found primarily in some particular parts of the earth, notably lava districts. To the amount of phosphorus in their soil probably the Cornwallis people owe the advantage they enjoy in that their potato crop is so