

upon the Society's fund amounted to £57 2s. 11d. The Herefordshire cattle are celebrated for the symmetry of their form, superior character as milkers ability for labour, being strong and active, and for the production of superior beef. Mr. James Tibbets, who made the purchase, and who procured one for himself at the same time, which is now in Andover, took no little pains in the selection; and we doubt not that this importation will tend greatly to improve the breed. In conformity with the Society's rule requiring all stock to be sold at auction, your Committee directed the sale to take place on the day appointed for the Cattle Show and Fair, upon the following conditions, viz: The purchaser to become bound to keep the animal in prime condition for service, within ten miles of the village at the Maduxnalik Creek, for the term of two years from the day of sale, (viz., Sept. 23,) and the charge in no case to exceed seven shillings and six-pence: upset price thirty pounds. Payment of the amount of purchase money to be made in three equal instalments at six, twelve, and eighteen months, and security given by approved endorsed notes. Mr. J. Hutchinson bid off the animal at thirty one pounds fifteen shillings; but refusing to comply with the conditions of sale, Charles Perley, Esq., with the consent of your Committee took him at his bid, viz.—Thirty-one pound ten shillings.

The usual sum of forty pounds was appropriated by your Committee from the Society's funds for premiums on various descriptions of Stock, farming utensils, and other domestic manufactures; and the last annual meeting having appointed Monday last as the day of exhibition, the necessary notices were duly published. The annual exhibition was held on that day, at the County Court House. [Here follows a list of premiums awarded.]

The exhibition excited considerable interest, and the improvement in stock, &c., was highly gratifying. A great number of persons were present from different parts of the country.

Your Committee again invite the attention of mechanics to the large amount of money annually drained from this Province into the neighbouring States for those implements of husbandry, which are absolutely necessary for use, and which, were proper views on the subject entertained, might be manufactured at home. A spirit of encouragement to domestic manufacture is now abroad, and prudence and a wise regard to economy seem to dictate the importance of cherishing this feeling and of furnishing material upon which it may act.

From the Report of the Committee appointed to audit accounts, it appears that the Society's fund amounts to £152 7 0½; add stock on hand, viz:

Shears, Forks, &c.,	£30	0	0
Due for Horse,	20	0	0
Due for Bull.	31	0	0

£236 17 0½

Of the amount stated as funds, a part consists of debts due the Society for articles sold, and for the services of the horse last year.

It is highly desirable that the members and also those persons who intend becoming such, should pay up their subscriptions for the ensuing year without delay.

In conclusion your Committee earnestly solicit the public to weigh well the benefits likely to accrue from a continuance of this Society's operations, and then to afford it that support by which it will be rendered increasingly useful.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS, Rec. Sec'y.

FARMERS LOOK TO THE COMFORT OF YOUR CATTLE.—Mr. Editor,—Being called on for a communication, I have only a minute to spare and must necessarily be brief. One word to our dairy-men and farmers. Winter is upon us, and I am fearful from what I have seen, that it overtook some before they were fully prepared—this is certainly the case in my neighbourhood. The only way to remedy this evil is for those who are in it, to exercise all due diligence in placing their establishments on the winter-footing, which, should always however mild the season, be accomplished on the first of December at least. Nothing is more disagreeable than to see cattle exposed to the "peltings of the pitiless storm." It is the very worst economy, and no good farmer will suffer it.

Cattle require attention at all times, but more especially in the winter season. They must be well fed and sheltered from the weather. Stables dry and airy, are necessary to their comfort and thrift. I would not have them confined entirely; on the contrary, I have a yard in which my cattle exercise themselves whenever the weather is pleasant, and I hold as truth that cattle cannot thrive that are neglected in point of care, shelter or feed. They should be kept clean and well curried—with water always at hand and salt at pleasure—my stock has evidently been greatly improved since I adopted this practice two years ago at the suggestion of a Quaker gentleman, whom I accidentally met in your market. The greatest regularity is necessary in the treatment of cattle. Have regular intervals for feeding, keep them well supplied with sweet nutritious hay, in such a situation as to prevent their spoiling what they do not consume. Be particular in feeding roots. My cattle like the rutabaga, and thrive on it—but from some cause, owing to a defect in the soil which imparts a disagreeable flavor to the root, or some defect in the root itself, an unpleasant odour is often, not always, imparted to the cream and butter. Now strange as it may seem this taste is not detected in the vegetable when it is cooked and served at table. This induced me to try the sugar beet is so strongly recommended in the Farmer's Cabinet.—The yield was about the same in proportion: my cattle were equally fond of them especially my milch cows, and I was much pleased to find that the cream and butter were not only not tainted as before, but the yield of both much greater, and my wife who manages our little dairy insists upon it that the cream is richer and the butter better—sure it is it possesses more of a marrowy taste to the palate. I committed a grand error in not providing a sufficient number of roots for my stock this winter—another year if I live, will, I trust, exhibit different results.—*Farmer's Companion.*

FARMERS CLUBS AND DISTRICT-SCHOOL LIBRARIES.—The formation of Farmers' Clubs, we consider one of the best means of eliciting and disseminating valuable information on agricultural subjects. They are becoming common in England and Scotland, and several have already been formed in this country. The meetings are held periodically—weekly, semi-monthly, or monthly, as suits the convenience of the members. Subjects of a practical nature are given out at these meetings, and each member gives his views in regard to them. Questions touching the relative value of different crops for different soils or locations—the relative profits of different animals—the soil, and mode of cultivation best adapted to different crops, are here discussed, and the experience