

age, and has been secured, for the most part, in good order. There was more wheat sown this season than usual, but it has been nearly destroyed in these parts by the weevil. Oats, barley, rye, Indian corn, and buckwheat, are an average crop. The very wet season injured most of the crops to some extent.

This Society now numbers fifty members who have paid up their dues.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:—*Pres.*, L. D. V. Chipman; *Vice Pres.*, Edwin Chase; *Sec'y and Treas.*, D. B. Newcomb; *Directors*, A. G. Mursters, John W. Margeson, John T. Newcomb, G. S. Lockwood, and Jonathan Rand.

The financial state of the Society is thus reported:—

RECEIPTS.

Members' subscriptions, at \$1.00 each.....	\$50 00
Earnings of bull	150 00
Premium on ditto at Exhibition in Halifax.....	25 00
Provincial grant (not known).....	—
	\$225 00

EXPENDITURE.

Keep of bull, to L. Eaton, Esq.....	\$81 25
Incidental expenses	15 00
Secretary and Treasurer's salary (voted).....	12 00
Available funds.....	116 75
	\$225 00

J. T. NEWCOMB, *Pres.*
D. B. NEWCOMB, *Sec. & Treas.*

NORTH-EAST MARGAREE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the North-East Margaree Agricultural Society, Co. of Inverness, was held on Tuesday, 1st December, 1868. Present: the office-bearers, Directors, and several subscribers.

Thereafter the Secretary stated that this is the day appointed by law for the election of officers, when the following members were chosen:—*Pres.*, Thos. Ethridge; *Vice Pres.*, Donald Ethridge; *Sec'y*, John Munro; *Treas.*, Joseph A. Ingraham; *Directors*, George Ingraham, David Ross, Mark Ingraham, Moses Murphy, James Joseph & ss.

Thereafter the Secretary also stated that from the poverty of this district, by the failure of crops, nearly one-third of the usual members have failed to pay up their annual subscriptions for the present year. That in May last seed oats were purchased in Prince Edward Island and conveyed to this harbour, with the remaining available funds, and distributed amongst the subscribers. Time was allowed to pay the price of the oats, but, with few exceptions, the respective prices are still outstanding. From this unforeseen circumstance the Society is unable to send a certified list of paid subscribers to the extent required by law.

The Society now place themselves on the bounty of the Board of Agriculture, to take the case of this Society into consideration, and that relief may be given to whatever extent the Board may see proper, from the inability already stated, deducting from any allowance the sum of eight dollars, which was subscribed and payable this year for support of the late Exhibition at Halifax. In short, the Durham bull and rams purchased at the Richmond sale in 1866, exhausted the funds for their support, which was not anticipated at the time of purchase. Two of the rams

being a Coatswold and Leicester, have both died during the year. The bull "Yoman" is in good condition at present, although expensive, and will ultimately turn out useful for improvement in stock.—yet these purchases have been greatly the means of draining the Society of funds.

State of crops for the year 1868:—

Hay.—This crop turned out above the ordinary average.

Oats.—An average crop.

Barley.—A full average crop

Wheat.—A good crop in most localities, but sparingly sowed.

Potatoes.—A good crop; improving in the cultivation.

Beets, Carrots and Mangel Wurzel not raised to any extent.

Turnips.—Farmers are improving in raising this crop. This year has exceeded former years.

THOS. ETHRIDGE, *Pres.*
JOHN MUNRO, *Sec'y.*

BREAD AND YEAST.—The bitter flavour which is too apt to prevail in bread made from home-brewed ale (or indeed from purchased table beer) yeast, can be effectually obviated by washing the ferment repeatedly with pure, very cold water, suffering the yeast to subside, and then pouring off the water after every subsidence till the washings cease to bring away the bitter flavor. After which the yeast is to be strained through a quantity of good wheat bran, such as a farmer obtains when he sends his own grist to the mill. This medium does not only correct the alkaloid bitter of the ferment, but adds fresh fermentive principle to it.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

HOW TO DRAW BLOOD.—The operation of bleeding is generally performed in the horse and ox by opening the jugular vein, which runs along the hollow in the neck, above the windpipe; either steam or lancet may be used. Sheep are bled by opening with a lancet the vein in the inner canthus of the eye, about two inches from the corner of the orbit. The vein inside the knee, or inside the thigh, may be punctured instead. Pigs may be bled in the two last-named places, or by puncturing the roof of the mouth a short distance behind the corner teeth. The pulse may be felt in the horse at the edge of the lower jaw, where the sub-maxillary artery crosses the bone—in the ox, by placing the finger between the dew-claws of the forelegs—in sheep, pigs, and small animals of any kind, by placing the hand firmly over the region of the heart, immediately behind the elbow on the left side.—*Ibid.*

The staple productions of the Island of Jersey is early potatoes. The land is manured to an extraordinary degree with seaweed, stable manure, and Peruvian guano, to force the potatoes forward. They are sent to the London market early, and thereby fetch so great a price that an acre of early potatoes is valued at one hundred and sixty pounds.

The old German adage had it, "No cattle, no manure; no manure, no crops." The farmer's first necessity was manure; and when followed as economically as the German did by soiling his animals, the amount of fertilizing matter returned to the soil is abundant.

Miscellaneous.

HORTICULTURAL MATTERS AT THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR AT HARRISBURG.

As a general rule, one does, not expect to find much in the way of Horticulture at an Agricultural State Fair, for although the schedule presents some very tempting offers—in the shape of premiums—it is well understood among gardeners and nurserymen, that the men appointed to serve on the committees know little or nothing of fruits or flowers, beyond the mere fact of their looking nice or tasting well. And the result is just as might be expected, the sensible gardener knowing this, keeps aloft from such like places, while the poor grower with inferior stock steps in and carries off the prize.

So that, after all, the premiums awarded are not surely a fair index of the merits of the article exhibited. But as the officers of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society neglected to notify its members of their intention to give an Autumnal Exhibition, I thought it just possible, that the gardeners of Harrisburg, might be out in force. So with thousands of others, I wended my way along the banks of the Susquehanna to the great State Fair of Pennsylvania. Nor was I disappointed, for the display of fruits and flowers was very creditable to the city of Harrisburg.

That which above all things, distinguished the fruit department, was the table of foreign grapes, exhibited by F. O'Keeffe, gardner to J. D. Cameron; there were some ninety bunches in all, consisting chiefly of Black Hamburg. Those grown in the cold grapery were very finely colored. One peculiarity in this collection was the great numbers of double bunches, the Black Hamburg, White Frontignac, White Nice, Muscat of Alexandria, Gros Colman and Muscat of Hamburg, had each one or more double bunches.

Mr. O'Keeffe exhibited a specimen of grape training in the shape of a piece of one year old cane, about ten feet long and three quarters of an inch in diameter, with twenty large bunches of Black Hamburgs hanging on it, five of which were double. The vine from which this cane was cut, had in all some sixty bunches of grapes on the present season. The Gros Colman in this collection was very large and fine, also the Muscat of Alexandria; it is seldom one sees such large bunches of this grape on account of its habit of setting badly. The committee awarded a premium of five dollars to this table for the best collection, this fact alone will give you an insight as to the competency of the committee in such matters.