

out the brains of so many men at the present day.

Having occupied so much time, I will only add that I hope the suggestions offered will induce farmers present to keep their sons at home. The Province needs their services, and has room enough and to spare for them. How many farms may be bought in Nova Scotia for a small sum compared with their real worth, on which our young men might go and raise up families and be vastly better off in a few years than by hanging around the large towns of the world, to be the servants of those who control the business affairs of such places? It always gives me real pleasure to learn that a young man has bought a farm, because I can almost assure him a successful future, and it gratifies me to know that many of our young men are remaining in the country, and are thus identifying themselves with the producing classes, the embodiment of much of the real wealth and prosperity of Nova Scotia.

ONSLow FARMERS' CLUB.

December 2nd, 1872.

President Phillips in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read, and as the appointment of Assistant Secretary was considered irregular, it was ordered to be erased. After which the minutes were approved.

A notice of motion at a previous regular meeting to the effect that the discussions of this Club be at all times open to the public, was acted upon and passed unanimously.

William Blair gave notice of motion that a clause in our bye-laws be amended so as to admit of the appointment of an Assistant Secretary.

Moved by Augustus McCurdy, sec'd. by W. N. Dickson, that William Blair and James Norie be appointed a committee to condense our bye-laws, with a view to having them printed. Motion passed.

Moved by James Norie, seconded by R. Lynds, that the subject for discussion, viz. drainage, be taken up. Passed.

William Blair then opened the subject by reading an historical account of drainage in England, from which we understood that the value of under-draining was well known there and acted upon more than a hundred years ago, with favorable results. He thought if we as farmers would pursue the same course, our farms would be worth double what they are now. He gave us some of his own experience, said that a few inches below the surface of his farm there was a hard pan of a few inches in depth, impervious to water, and below that porous gravel, and he found that by sinking wells in the lower portions of his farm the water in the immediate neighborhood disappeared, which led him to conclude that he could have a dry farm at no very great cost.

James Norie quoted from American authors. He thought under-drains should

be made from two to four feet deep according to the nature of the soil, and advocated the use of hemlock boards made in the form of a triangle for under-drains instead of the ordinary tiles.

Augustus McCurdy was not prepared to give information, but was anxious to learn, as he had a wet farm and was desirous to get all the information he could upon the subject.

W. N. Dickson thought a man could well afford to mortgage his farm in order to improve it by under-draining.

James Norie thought that by his plan under-draining could be done at a cost not exceeding \$20 per acre.

Wm. Blair thought it could not be done for less than \$30.

Subject for next night, "How can the produce of the farm be disposed of to the best advantage to the farmer."

Adjourned, to meet at the Paradise School House, 7 o'clock, Monday evening Dec. 16, 1872.

In reference to the proceedings of a previous meeting the following letter is published in the *Truro Sun*:—

In the *Sun* of Nov. 13th you gave an account of an interesting meet'g you had the pleasure of attending, at the Onslow Farmer's Club. Such treats we, in the back wood settlements, cannot enjoy, yet when we can get those common-place discussions in our own county newspaper, we imagine that we are getting good practical hints from industrious working farmers; men who are able both to think and labor.

I presume a synopsis of the discussion was contained in a resolution embodied in three clauses, the second clause being "that the solid and liquid manure should be kept separate, and earth used to hold the liquid."

The question at once arises why separate the solid and liquid manures? The merchant may have good reasons for separating the one dollar from the twenty dollar notes, and the banker wisely divides the gold from the silver, but why common farmers should keep apart the liquid from the solid manures I have yet to learn. Are the farmers of Onslow so well up that they can analyze their soil so minutely as to be able to detect the field that requires solid manure, or the soil that is thirsting for liquid manure. The farmer should recollect they are both valuable, and of as much service to him as the banks are to the merchants, and to preserve both should be our main study. The whole may be deposited into one pit, and by putting some dry substance daily along with the manure, those who have not yet tried the experiment will be surprised at the rich compost you have in the Spring, suitable for growing any kind of crops. The day is not far distant when farmers will attend

to the gathering up and putting under cover material for making manure with, as carefully as they now attend to the curing of hay and grain. Earth, black mud, road scrapings, saw dust, rotten leaves, old straw, damaged hay, and weeds, when well dried, are capital for absorbing the liquid, and assist in preserving the solid. If the whole can be tossed over a few weeks before using, so much the better. Wishing the Farmer's Club of Onslow success. D.

Stewiacke, Nov. 30, 1872.

Communications.

STILL ANOTHER BUZZ.

Mr. Editor,

My reply to "Buzz-a-Buzz" was written when I was rather pressed for time, and I now find, on a re perusal of Mr. B. C's. letter, that it was Squire Lupus that induced the poor widow to part with her Bees, and not Mr. B. C. I humbly apologize for imputing so mean a trick to B. C., and I may add that I think the Squire's name very appropriate, "Lupus," (a wolf.)

My letter, July last, on Bees, in the *Journal*, was intended to try and create an interest in Bees, and not to give information concerning their management. I did not dream that those who had no Bees would take much interest in the mode of managing what they did not possess. All necessary information can be got where I got mine, from works on the management of Bees—but first get your Bees. My own personal experience does not as yet amount to much more than mismanagement. I have Quinby and Thomas on Bees, and I am now subscribing for the *Bee Journal*, the *Text Book* and the *Bee Magazine*, and feel certain that I shall get more than my money's worth back in valuable and practical information. My former statement about the number of tons of honey sent to market by one person from his own Bees may well appear to be incredible. I should have doubted it myself had I not learnt it from the honey salesman to whom it was consigned in New York, but since then still more startling things have been done in the "Bee line" by a Mr. Hosmer, "out West," who is reported to have stated (at a "Bee Convention" held at Cincinnati) that he extracted six tons of honey in twelve days from his own Bees, and, though many then present did not believe it possible, he has since convinced all intelligent Bee-keepers, who have read his explanation and mode of management that it was so. Six tons of honey in twelve days! And all collected by the Bees in those twelve days. He appears to have had about 100 hives.