

the snow is gone and with it the legitimate occupation of Mr. Bulldog, his master is forced to go to work, and he takes his holiday. And the depleted sheep-folds of the neighboring farmers bear gnatly evidence how well he and his friends have enjoyed their vacation. Public opinion has hitherto regarded favorably all legislation calculated to preserve our moose from extinction; but if these villanous moose dogs can be extirpated in no other way, then the sooner the last moose shall have disappeared from our forests, the sooner will a great obstacle to our agricultural prosperity be swept away.

It is being said of many of the older farms in the County, that they are getting worn out, and in these cases it is evident that the methods of farming in vogue, when new land was plentiful, and there was always a reserve of woodland to fall back on, when the older land showed signs of exhaustion, must be dropped, and others more systematic must be adopted. Happily we have the experience of others who have successfully overcome the same difficulty which now confronts us, to guide us. This points to two remedies—more manure, and a rotation of crops. We must get more manure in two ways; by turning to better account the materials now at our disposal for making it; and by resorting to a plowing in of green crops—clover or buckwheat—for fertilizers. It is safe to say that on the majority of farms in this County, the loss from the waste of fertilizing liquids is greater than that from all other causes put together. None but the crudest methods of saving the liquid manures are employed in most of the few instances where any attempt of the kind is made, but in the majority of cases the drainage from the houses and out-buildings, which if properly handled, could be made to fertilize many acres of land annually, is allowed to run to waste, and worse than waste. This question of the utilization of sewage is so closely connected with the preservation of health, that I am tempted to run the risk of digressing by referring briefly to the sanitary aspect of it. We must bear in mind that there is a two-fold inducement that all who till the soil should take jealous care that the drainage from stables, offices and houses, should be turned to account by being mixed with the absorbents which may be collected on the farm for the purpose; or by being run into a suitable place for its collection, from which it may be applied to the land in liquid form. In either case it will be prevented from filtering into the earth and contaminating the water of the well, and thus becoming a fruitful source of disease and death. The unanimous opinion of all the authorities on sanitary subjects is that scarlet and typhoid fevers,

and that most deadly disease, diphtheria, are more frequently due to defective drainage—in other words, to the waste liquids from our premises being allowed to enter the soil, causing noxious exhalations, and poisoning the water of wells, than to all other causes put together. In the village I live in, there has been but very few visitations of diphtheria, and scarlet fever attacked us but twice in my recollection, the disease having been brought in from adjoining places in both cases. The cause of this comparative exemption from infectious diseases is found in the fact that most of the inhabitants use great precaution in disposing of sewage matters, and in the perfect natural drainage of the land in the vicinity. The soil being largely made up of gravel and sand, any dangerous liquid entering it soon finds its way into the river, which, running through the valley, thus acts as an efficient sewer and carries the danger away from us.

In some parts of the county a different state of things exist. The sewage not being utilized runs into the soil, which, being in many cases largely composed of clay, retains the dangerous liquid until it, is exhaled as poisonous gas or finds its way into the well; in either case doing its deadly work amongst the children. This is no light matter. The fearful ravages of diphtheria in parts of the county during this year, demand that earnest attention be paid to the subject.

To return to the subject of manure; anyone who has read in the agricultural papers of the excellent results obtained by the use of green clover crops plowed in as manure, will admit the method to be worthy of a faithful trial here. A gentleman lately returned from an extensive tour of the Southern States told me as an instance of the benefits of this mode of manuring, that land which will not bear a crop of cotton worth gathering is restored to fertility in this way, producing a heavy crop of cotton from one manuring.

As to rotation of crops, we practice it now in a very imperfect manner; and if we would employ the method to advantage, must enlarge the circle and give greater attention to roots and other hoed crops. Couch grass, the worst enemy we have to fight, will be thus most readily conquered. By our present practice we allow our fields to remain too long under grass, and thus give this insidious and persistent enemy plenty of time to fortify his position and get full possession of the soil, and, when we do undertake to rout him, we don't always come off more than conqueror. A rotation which might be adopted with good results in this. Commencing, we will say, with potatoes the first year—turnips, mangels, and other roots of the second year—corn, with

beans and pumpkins the third year, then wheat, preceded if necessary by a manuring of green clover—then barley with timothy and clover. The land then to remain under grass not longer than three years, to prevent the couch from getting a start. Then the sward to be plowed up and the rotation ended with a crop of oats, commencing the following years with potatoes again. An attention to these methods, or similar methods of improved cultivation, would, I confidently believe, enable us to raise our own bread, and an impetus would thus be given to our agricultural interests which could not fail to result in benefits to all other occupations in the county. Old mother earth is kind and beautiful; no amount of neglect or ill usage can provoke her to severity; but when her undutiful children, as in the case of many in the County to-day have tardily returned to the neglected tasks she has given us, she pours her blessings on us with as rich profusion as if we had never failed in dutiful submission to her.

THE LIVERPOOL AGRICULTURAL SHOW, Oct'r 8th, 1879.

(From the Liverpool Advance.)

ONCE more Queen's County has held her Annual Exhibition. A visit to the display, large and varied, on Wednesday and Thursday, could hardly fail to please the most expectant or fastidious. Tables spread with luscious fruit and useful bulbs met the eye at every turn. Minerals were not forgotten, and the women of Queen's County showed their handiwork in various forms, and here and there fragrance of flowers greeted the senses with pleasurable perfume. Here, indeed, we missed a little of the display of other years. The field, the dairy, the garden, and our cottage homes, all spoke alike of worthy energy and thrifty excellence.

We had quite as large a display as at last year's exhibition, but for excellence of exhibits, this year stands unsurpassed. Even Halifax, with its "Provincial," might find it difficult to compete with the display of apples, and certainly could not surpass our potatoes.

In the sheds erected for cattle there was quite a considerable display. Our farmers seem to be in earnest as to the improvement of stock. The display of poultry pleased the eye with many very fine specimens. In the Hall, everything was *recherche*, as far as it went, and we imagined the judges would have some difficulty in deciding who should have the prizes, but it might be that our gardens could furnish to those annual exhibitions a larger floral display.

Viewing the whole affair as the product of this County, we have really, as a