

PICTOU LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

RULES.

I. This Institution shall be denominated the "PICTOU LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY."

II. The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and Secretary, with an additional Committee of four Members,—five to be a quorum.

III. The offices of Treasurer and Secretary shall be vested in one person, whose duty it shall be to record the proceedings, to collect and apply the Funds, under the direction of the President and Committee, and to read the minutes of each night's proceedings, at the commencement of the succeeding Meeting.

IV. The Officers shall be elected annually, on the last night of the Session.

V. Persons wishing to become Members shall not be balloted for until they have deposited the sum of Seven Shillings and Sixpence with the Secretary, which shall be considered their first annual subscription, if elected, and returned if not elected.

VI. Each Member shall pay Five Shillings annually and thereupon receive a Ticket of admission from the Secretary.

VII. No person shall be admitted a Member unless two-thirds of the Members present ballot for his election.

VIII. The annual Sessions of the Society shall commence on the first Wednesday of November, and terminate on the first Wednesday of May.

IX. The Society shall meet every Wednesday evening, during the session. The chair shall be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

X. Any Member coming in after the President has taken the chair, shall pay a fine of one shilling.

XI. The chair shall be taken by the President, or one of the Officers, according to precedence of office.

XII. At all meetings of the Society, the Chairman shall preserve order at his discretion, and may subsequently submit any breach of decorum to a vote of the Society.

XIII. No religious or political subject shall be introduced into the discussions of the Society.

XIV. The Committee shall approve of all subjects of Lecture and Essay, and announce them to the Society at least fourteen days before they are delivered.

XV. It shall not be competent for the Chairman to take any part in the debate; but it shall be optional with him to offer some remarks at its conclusion.

XVI. Any Member may introduce one non-resident Gentleman.

XVII. Each Member shall be at liberty to introduce one Lady, to such Lectures as may be considered interesting.

Rules for the management of the Library and Museum.

I. The Library in connection with this Institution, shall be called the "LIBRARY OF THE PICTOU LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY."

II. The Library shall be under the direction of the Committee of management of the Society, subject however to the following regulations.

III. Every member of the Society shall be a member of the Library, and entitled to a vote in all matters connected therewith.

IV. A Committee of seven, five of whom shall be a quorum, shall be annually elected by ballot, for the purpose of selecting Books. Each Member shall have the liberty of proposing two works, and the Books to be purchased must be selected from those thus recommended.

V. Books shall be given out to the Members on the evenings of Tuesday and Friday, in each week, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, P. M.; and none shall receive more than one volume at a time. *Provided always*, that any member actually

engaged in preparing a Lecture or Essay, the same having by him been regularly announced, shall have access to the Library at any time when convenient to the Librarian, and shall have the privilege of taking out any book or books he may require for that purpose—subject to the regulations and penalties hereinafter mentioned.

VI. No member shall retain any book longer than a fortnight, under a penalty of one penny for each night exceeding that time; but the time on a book may be renewed, unless another person shall have entered his name for it.

VII. Any member injuring or losing a volume, shall pay the value of the whole work, or such other fine as the Committee shall impose, and shall be suspended from his privileges, in both Society and Library, till the sum be paid.

VIII. Every person who shall deliver a lecture, shall be requested to present a copy thereof to the Society, to be preserved in the Library, where alone it may be consulted.

IX. The Librarian shall be annually elected, by ballot, on the last evening of the Session.

X. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to take charge of the Books and Manuscripts; to attend at the Library in terms of Rule V., and enter in a book which he shall keep for that purpose, the number of the books, to whom and when given out, and when returned; also, the names of applicants for books, in order of precedence. It shall also be his duty to enter in said book, the number, title, and value of every work, as determined by the Committee; to notify them of the loss or damage of any volume, and at the end of the Session, to deliver into their hands, his journals, and all the Society's property under his care.

Of the Museum.

XI. The Librarian shall be conservator of the Museum and Apparatus, none of which shall be removed from the room, without an order from the President, or, in his absence, from one of the Vice-Presidents.

OFFICE-BEARERS, OF THE SOCIETY,

Elected at the close of the Session in May, 1837.

President,
ROBERT McKAY, ESQUIRE.

Vice-Presidents,
MR JAMES PRIMROSE,
THOMAS DICKSON, ESQUIRE.

Secretary and Treasurer,
MR CHARLES ROBSON.

Committee,
MR G. A. BLANCHARD,
DR. W. J. ANDERSON,
DAVID MATHESON, ESQUIRE,
MR THOMAS G. TAYLOR.

AGRICULTURAL.

Selected from the Halifax Farmer and Mechanic.

THE FARMER.

There is not a more independent being in existence than the Farmer. The real Farmer—he who attends strictly to the duties of his profession—who keeps every thing about him snug and tidy, and who seeks every opportunity to introduce such improvements of the day as will tend to add beauty and worth to his farm. Such a farmer is always happy and independent, and he lives, as it were, in a little world of his own, with nothing to trouble him save the cares of his farm, which, by the way, are considered rather as pleasures than otherwise. His mind is always at ease, and the duties of his calling are always performed with a good degree of pleasure. When the toils of the day are over, and the "night cometh," he takes his seat at the domestic

fireside, and whiles away the evening in sweet converse with his little family circle. The toils of the day have been perhaps rather arduous; but what of that? They are drowned and forgotten in the pleasure of the evening. And then, he feels a sincere pleasure on reflection, that while he rests from his labors his business continues to flourish, his crops are always growing and preparing for harvest; his cattle, &c. are fattening ready for market, and every thing prospers. With such thoughts as these, he can calmly resign himself to the night's repose, and rise on the morrow with the returning sun, refreshed and prepared for the duties of another day.

MANURES.

Manures to a farm are what blood is to the human body. The first object of a farmer should be to obtain, and preserve in the best manner, all the animal, vegetable and compost manures, which can be made upon his farm or procured elsewhere; but unless properly preserved, much of his labor is wasted, and his lands are less productive. Fair experiments have clearly proved that the manure of cattle, preserved under cover or in vaults under barns, possess a third more value at least, than the same kind which has remained exposed to rains and the action of the atmosphere. This will not be doubted by any one who has any correct information upon the subject, or has by experiment ascertained the difference. We cannot well explain the reason of this great difference, without adopting the style and terms of the chemist; but as our object is not to enlighten the learned, we therefore reject technical terms, and use language more familiar.

Vegetation is caused not so much by the quantity of manure mixed in the soil, as by its nutritious qualities. Should all farmers understand the fact, that none of the earthy or solid part of manure enters into the plants, or in other words, that it is *only the liquid parts, or that portion of the manure which combines or unites with water, which produces vegetation*, or causes the corn to grow, they would then perceive the necessity of preserving animal manure in vaults under cover. The only value which the earthy part of the manure has is to keep the soil into which it is ploughed, in a loose, pulverised state, so as to render it capable of retaining, after rains, a greater quantity of moisture.

Some farmers have expressed an opinion, that urine of cattle promotes vegetation as much as their manure. But whatever may be the difference in value, it is surely very important that the urine should be preserved in vaults mixed with the manure.

In the Spring, when the manure is conveyed into the field, it should be ploughed in immediately, and spread no faster than becomes necessary for ploughing; because at this season the warmth of the sun produces a rapid fermentation, the most valuable or liquid part of the manure escapes in the form of gas, as it is often expressed, by evaporation.

Should a heap of manure at this season be covered with earth two feet deep, in a short period the whole mass of earth would be enriched by the gas, arising from the fermented manure. Hence the utility of covering fresh barn yard manure with earth, straw, litter, weeds, street and door-yard scrapings, mud from swamps, and all kinds of decomposed vegetable matter. Skilful farmers will always make as large a quantity of compost manure as possible. It is a very certain way to enrich a farm, and ensure abundant crops. If these truths are conceded, then it conclusively follows that the general practice of our farmers in respect to manure is injudicious. They let the manure lie in large yards, or the open field, exposed to heavy rains and the action of