

ceedingly gratified in reading the account of the Yarmouth Agricultural Show, evidently penned by an intelligent enthusiast in the cause. We give below a few extracts from the *Yarmouth Tribune*. Were such spirited reports printed and circulated widely in the Province great good would result. All that is required in this Province to impart a stimulus to Agriculture are concentrated, combined energy and systematic order,—and these are largely promoted by these Exhibitions.

There is one suggestion which we would now offer in reference to these Local Shows, viz., that all the arrangements ought to be entered into, the articles for competition announced, &c., during the preceding Fall, or, at all events, during the Winter, that ample time may be given for preparation and for calling forth the science and the skill of the different competitors. In addition to all these local efforts there ought to be a Grand Annual Provincial Exhibition. The whole Province ought to be divided into 4 Sections, 3 in Nova Scotia Proper, and 1 in Cape Breton. Let the counties in these Sections unite all their energies, and be supplemented by an Annual Grant, out of the Public Treasury, to the amount of £250. This would at least secure the expenditure of £500 per annum for prizes, so that a powerful stimulating influence would be brought to bear on the whole Agricultural interests of the Province. Let the place of meeting in each Section, with all the Articles and conditions, be fixed at least two years before hand, and let all the Province be allowed to compete; let the Governor be respectfully invited to attend, as well as all the leading Agriculturalists in the Province, and we promise an Exhibition worthy of Nova Scotia, and one that will inspire new life and vigor into this important branch of the public service.

YARMOUTH AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

An Exhibition under the auspices of the "Yarmouth Agricultural Society," took place at Hebron, on Tuesday the 1st inst. At ten in the morning most of the objects for exhibition had arrived on the ground. They were not so numerous as one might have expected, or wished, to have seen; but when it is known that the Exhibition itself was only planned a short time since, this circumstance may account for the small number of animals and other objects brought forward.

The live stock claimed the first attention. Of Cows, the finest specimens exhibited were by Mr Henry Saunders, and Mr William Durkee. They were of the old stock of the country, and were remarkably fine-looking animals. Mr Saunders' cow had the appearance of the Alderney origin—short neck, narrow horns, deep-formed head, with rather narrow muzzle; a race hardy and strong; under ordinary care being good milkers, and with a little extra feeding easily made first-rate for both milk and beef. Mr Durkee's animal was neater shaped, and cleaner limbed, and more active looking, with smoother coat and shorter hair, and had the appearance of being a cross between the Alderney and Devon. Indeed our old stock of cattle in the country have been so repeatedly crossed and re-crossed, that it is impossible to define to what original breed any particular animal may belong; but notwithstanding this, the peculiarities of the various kinds can occasionally be detected by an eye accustomed to note them.

Sheep were also poorly represented—a two year Wether, and two spring Lambs, were shown by Mr Nelson Corning, who stated them to be of Leicester stock. A few other samples were dotted about. There were two smallish-looking sheep owned by Mr Charles Cahau, and pointed out as having yielded remarkably well in their clip of wool the past summer. They were then only one year old each, and seventeen pounds of wool was taken from them both. Mr Cahau stated that after washing, he had twelve pounds of good wool fit for the mill, besides a few pounds more of shorts. This yield is far beyond a high average, and is owing altogether, in Mr C's. opinion, to the feed and care; a statement which no doubt solves the secret of success in most of such matters.

Pigs were rather better represented than either of the two last-named animals. A pair of beautiful young Suffolks, eleven

weeks old, a boar and sow, owned by Mr Richard Crosby, were admired by everybody. They were pure white, clean, smooth, and round. Another pair of older animals, also good looking, and a cross between the Suffolk and our French racers, were shown by Mr Joseph Rogers. This cross produces for table use, a sweeter meat, with less fat than the entire Suffolk.

Of Oats only one sample was shown, which weighed but 32½ lbs., and only one basket of Indian Corn. The Wheat was remarkably plump, and bright, notwithstanding the wetness and coldness of the past season. It ought not to be said, after this, that good grain cannot be grown in Yarmouth. Mr Saunders obtained three bushels from an eighth of an acre; a yield which is more than double the average of the whole State of New York, but still not by sixteen or twenty bushels as great, as has been obtained before in Yarmouth. The Barley exhibited was also clean and bright.—Mr Ross harvesting 25 bushels from seven-eighths of an acre; Mr Butler at the rate of nearly fifty bushels an acre; and Mr John Trask, whose sample weighed 47½ lbs realized fourteen bushels from a quarter acre. But the Oats, we are sorry to say, were decidedly indifferent, if not poor; there was precious little inside of them; and what there was, was thin and shrivelled, and their weight was owing more to the thickness of the husk than to any inner substance. We used to be famous for our oats, and it is to be hoped that the next exhibition will not see so sorry a specimen of the grain.

The report on Turnips showed that from two square rods manured with barn-yard manure, and a subsequent light top-dressing of guano, Mr Henry Saunders obtained 645 lbs; while from the same space of ground, manured with nothing but guano, at the rate of one and a half pound per rod, Mr Isaac Killam obtained 499 lbs. This latter result is astonishing, and proves that the application of this powerful manure in such a homoeopathic dose is capable of producing eighteen tons to the acre of a rich and valuable root for winter food for stock, besides several tons of green-tops, almost equally valuable, for feeding purposes. Surely it is worth every farmer's while to plant such roots for his cattle, rather than trusting to hay alone to carry them poorly through the winter.

Mr William Hall had a few bulbs of large Ruta-baga Turnips, weighing nearly ten pounds each, and which yielded nearly 900 bushels to the acre; and Mr John Holms, from Chebogue, produced three handsome specimens of the purple-top Swede, grown by him on three different kinds of manure, viz.: on lobster-shell compost, guano, and super-phosphate of lime. There were also baskets of good carrots and parsnips on the ground. Mr Nelson Corning had some handsome-looking potatoes, new with us, of American origin, and called the "Premium." There was also a loaf of nice sweet wheat bread, exhibited by Mr Hall, to prove that we can both grow and grind good breadstuffs.

About one o'clock, dinner was announced, and upwards of 100 persons sat down in the Temperance Hall to a comfortable and substantial meal; the arrangements of the table being under the superintendence of six or eight ladies, who attended to the wants of the hungry guests, with the kindness, cheerfulness, and good temper characteristic of their sex.

After dinner, a meeting under the chairmanship of Mr Josiah Raymond, the efficient President of the Agricultural Society, was held in the Hall, when Doctor Geddes delivered a very entertaining address. After the lecture, several gentlemen, on the invitation of the chairman, addressed the meeting, and thus upwards of another hour was most pleasingly passed. Space and time will not allow of entering into the particulars of the lecture, or speeches made, except in the case of that delivered by Mr Joseph Rogers; in which he stated briefly to the meeting his experience and success during the past season, in the draining of land. He selected, he said, half an acre, in which he put one main, and three cross drains; on half of this drained land, *i. e.* on a quarter acre, he had planted carrots, and had pulled from this quarter, two hundred and forty bushels, or nearly one thousand bushels to the acre. He said that he was well convinced all our lands wanted drainage, and would be vastly improved if they had it.

A statement of this kind ought to encourage every one to do as