

trance fee and subscription, and the member shall subscribe to the constitution on the first opportunity thereafter.

Sec. 6.—Any member wishing to retire from the Association must first pay all dues for which he may be liable, and then send in his resignation, in writing, to the Secretary.

Sec. 7.—Gentlemen may be admitted honorary or life members of the Association, on payment of the sum of ten dollars.

ARTICLE IV.—Meetings.—*Sec. 1.*—The annual meeting of this Association shall take place on the second Tuesday in October in each year, and quarterly meetings on the second Tuesdays in January, April and July. A special meeting may be called by the President, at any time, if the interest of the Association require it, or on his receiving a requisition to call such meeting signed by eight or more members.

Sec. 2.—Ten members shall form a quorum.

Sec. 3.—No political or religious subject will be allowed to be discussed at any meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE V.—Duties of Officers.—*Sec. 1.*—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association, and exercise the usual functions of a presiding officer of a deliberative body.

Sec. 2.—In case of the absence of the President, or of his inability to act, the senior Vice-President in attendance shall act as presiding officer.

Sec. 3.—The Secretary shall conduct the general correspondence of the Association, and have custody of the same; distribute notices of meetings; notify new members of election, &c.; have charge of all books and papers appertaining to his office; and shall keep the minutes of all meetings (regular or special). He shall pay to the Treasurer all money received by him for subscriptions, &c.; and all liabilities shall be paid by an order on the Treasurer, signed by the Secretary and countersigned by the President, or, in the event of his absence from the city, by the Vice-President.

Sec. 4.—The Treasurer shall have charge of all funds belonging to the Association, and shall pay all bills after they have been approved by the President and Secretary (as provided in Sec. 3). He shall keep his accounts in proper form for the inspection of the Auditors, and shall submit his accounts, duly audited, at the annual meeting.

Sec. 5.—The Auditors shall audit the books and accounts of the Association previous to the annual meeting.

Sec. 6.—The Executive Committee will hold special meetings at the call of three or more of its members, five of whom shall constitute a quorum. It shall control the affairs of the Association;

give orders for all printing required; shall give publicity to and secure accommodation for public exhibitions; and report its transactions at each quarterly meeting; and shall also submit a full report in writing at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI.—Amendments, &c.—The Constitution and Bye-Laws of this Association may be amended, altered, or repealed, at any time, by the Executive Committee, with the written consent of two-thirds of its members, confirmed by the majority of the votes of the Association.

FIRST WINTER EXHIBITION.

This Association was inaugurated on the 5th day of December last, and within a fortnight thereafter the Officers and Executive Committee were appointed, and at once proceeded to carry out the objects of the Society.

The want of such an Association has been long felt in this Province, and we are pleased to know that the want is now satisfactorily supplied. The gentlemen who have been instrumental in starting the Society are energetic, active, and intelligent workers, and seem to understand their business.

In less than three months from the first meeting of the Association, the first Exhibition was held, and it closed on the 28th February under very encouraging circumstances, and we congratulate the Association that they have, through admirable management, succeeded in giving general satisfaction.

When we simply say the Exhibition was a success, we hardly do it justice, it was—if we may use the expression—more than a success.

The Society have not only succeeded in carrying out a first class Exhibition, which has paid, but have created an interest in the objects of the Association among many who before had no idea that there could be so much pleasure and profit in the breeding and rearing of the feathered tribes. It was a pleasure to see the happy cheerful faces of the members of the Association, and the careful tenderness with which the exhibits committed to their charge were handled and fed; the owners could not have paid more attention to their stock than the committee gave it.

We have hardly space to give a detailed account of the many varieties of fowls exhibited; suffice it to say there were splendid turkeys and geese; Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen, Museovy, wild and common ducks; Light and Dark Brahma fowls, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Houdans, Black Spanish, Leghorns, Games, Hamburgs, Polish, the new American Plymouth Rocks, Dorkings, Bantams, &c., most of which were thorough-bred,

and scored as many points—according to the "Standard of Excellence"—as any birds exhibited in any part of America. There was a great variety of pigeons and cage birds also. The exhibition of fowls was nearly a failure, there were only a few entries, but the collection from Mr. Harris's Nursery was good, and added greatly to the appearance of the hall.

We hope to see more interest taken in this branch of the business of the Association at the proposed autumn exhibition.

In regard to the Poultry, we were pleased to find there was so much interest displayed; but we want to see our agricultural population take hold of the matter. When we consider that it costs less to raise a ton of poultry than a ton of beef, and that the former is worth more in the market, it is a wonder that our friends in the country are not all poultry breeders.

The Poultry and Floricultural Association now numbers about one hundred members, but there is nothing in the bye-laws limiting the number, and we are assured that our Agricultural friends throughout the Province will be heartily received into the Society on payment of the fee and subscription, amounting to only two dollars.

On Tuesday, 26th Feb., the Exhibition was formally opened by His Honor THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR, who delivered the following address on the occasion:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I am sure you will agree with me that the Society, under whose auspices we are met to-day, has a right to be congratulated on the success of their efforts. Not only do they deserve this congratulation, but it is our duty to offer it. While they are engaged in a service which is truly a good one, they need the assistance which the appreciation of their efforts by their fellow citizens affords. The more the object of their aims and exertions is appreciated, the more they will feel the benefit of such appreciation.

This exhibition is a proof of our having made some progress in national life. Such exhibitions are not held in the earliest stages of society in a new country. The struggle of the first settlers in such cases is for subsistence. It is not till some considerable progress is made, till continued labor and toil have created a certain amount of capital, and there is something laid up, on which people can draw, beyond the proceeds of daily toil, that the qualities of mind are developed which find expression in exhibitions like these. In happier climes; in countries where nature glows with warmth and light; where she spontaneously covers the fields with flowers, and the trees with food for man; where everything that can delight the senses is bestowed without stint, and received without labor, the æsthetic part of our nature is almost an instinct. Beauty, in all its forms, is worshipped. The imagination glows with life. The painter, the poet, and the sculptor, give expression to forms of beauty and grace, the beaux ideals of their fervid fancies; but, in these northern climes we are differently situated. What would happen to us, if by