

wall, light may enter at any part of the stable, except in front of them. Farmers often saw round holes through the boards of frame stables before each horse, which are closed with slides, and these allow pure air to enter as well as light. This is a poor plan, but better than nothing. There should be windows at the ends or rear, enough to make the whole stable as light as a family sitting room. They should be capable of being opened for free air in summer, and situated so that draughts of air will not fall upon the bodies or legs of the animals, but circulate above their backs. Perfect ventilation must be otherwise obtained, when the weather is so cold that the windows must be closed. When window glass has been broken out, wooden panes are often inserted, and cobwebs and dust too frequently intercept the light. For the benefit of the eyes of all animals, stable windows should be well glazed and frequently washed. Most of the stables in the country are not provided with suitable windows, while a large proportion have none at all, the stables being almost as dark as midnight. Light and sunshine in winter are essential to healthy vital action of all our animals. But the desirable quiet of fattening animals is better attained in dark apartments, and no perceptible bad effect upon their health is noticed in the few months of stall feeding which usually precede their sale for slaughter.—*ib.*

OUR PLAN OF MAKING CURRANT JELLY.

A lady tells us that she continues, every year, to make Currant Jelly after a recipe we gave in a former number, and that she has never met with any plan that anywhere near equals it. So many, she says, know nothing of it, and she is so often asked for a copy of it, that she thinks we would be favouring most of our lady readers by publishing it again.

She says she feels an interest in the matter of currant jelly, as she is one of that "eccentric class who will not permit intoxicating liquors of any kind to enter her house, and yet is not opposed to delicious summer-cooling drinks," and that a spoonful of this jelly in a glass of ice water is far more refreshing, she is sure, "than the sherbets, or other fancies of wine inflamed writers."

She adds, "If you do republish it, say to your readers that, for making the jelly in this vicinity (Philadelphia), the Currants ought not to be gathered later than July 10th. Late crops make the poorest article."

We cheerfully reprint the recipe, thanking our friend for her compliment and additional instructive hints. This is the way it is made:

Squeeze the juice out of the currants;

strain and measure it. Put it in a copper or brass kettle, and boil it until the scum ceases to rise; then without taking the juice off the fire, stir in one pound of well refined sugar to every pint of juice; and as soon as the sugar is fully dissolved, (which will be in less than a minute,) take it off and pour it into the vessels prepared to receive it. This jelly retains the beautiful crimson color of the currant much better than the old mode.—*Gardeners' Monthly.*

Reports of Agri. Societies.

NORTH SYDNEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society held its annual meeting in the Temperance Hall, North Sydney, on Tuesday, the third day of December, 1867. The following accounts were presented:—

EXPENDITURE.	
Paid Henry Davenport, Esq., for potatoes from the Government Model Farm at Truro, and some Canadian field beans, including freight, &c.....	\$18.40
One barrel of Clover seed.....	30.77
Two Rams and two Boars, purchased at the sale of cattle in Halifax.....	68.00
James Munn, for keeping bull for Society..	32.60
Cash on hand, Dec. 3rd, 1867.....	132.84
	\$277.01

RECEIPTS.	
Paid by the Central Board in Nov. 1867...	\$68.00
Balance on hand from 1866.....	61.82
Received for Clover seed sold.....	19.72
Subscriptions from 41 members.....	41.00
Proceeds sale of 4 Berkshire Pigs.....	6.85
Government Grant from Central Board....	60.50
Received from James Munn, service of Bull 7 50	50.00
Due by individual members.....	11.62
	\$277.01

In reference to the crops in this County for the present year, they do not differ much from that of 1866, except the potato crop, which was generally a failure, very little over half an ordinary crop,—far inferior to that of last year, both in quantity and quality. The potatoes received from Truro turned out with most of our members seventy to one, with some more than that; but for the table they seem to be of a very inferior kind. It is possible that after a few year's cultivation they may improve, but our farmers do not seem disposed to expend more time or labour upon them.

Wheat proved a good crop wherever fairly tried; but your directors regret that so few of our farmers now sow any, through fear from the partial failure of former years; but in view of the high price of flour, we conceive that the cultivation of wheat ought not to be given up, as half an ordinary crop would pay the farmer better than either barley or oats. The directors should, therefore, strongly recommend to secure, if possible, from 30 to 40 bushels of the Fife Spring wheat, imported by the Central Board, in the hope that our farmers may be led to turn their attention to a more general cultiva-

tion of wheat than they now do. Oats are, in general, pronounced to be rather light, scarcely an average crop. Barley is a fair average crop. Buckwheat a fine crop, and has been so for the last two or three years; and we are glad to notice that our people are bestowing increased attention on the cultivation of buckwheat, and that it is likely soon to be raised more extensively. Hay has been a full average crop, and was housed in fine condition. Root crops, such as turnips, mangle, carrots, parsnips, &c., did very well, although we regret to say that but little attention is paid to their cultivation in this County on any extended scale; and in view of our long winters, there is surely the greater necessity for raising root crops for our cattle, especially turnips and mangle wurtzel.

It only remains for your directors to add, that as no further importation of live animals will be needed by our Society for some years to come, except one bull for the district of Little Bras d'Or—that immediate steps be taken to provide for an exhibition, to be held in the fall of 1868, and to arrange prizes for such articles as ought to be encouraged.

ALEX. G. MUSGRAVE, *Sec'y.*

MILFORD HAVEN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the above named Society, held May 13th, 1868:—

Resolved, That when any portion of the funds of the Society is appropriated, by resolution or vote, for seeds, tools, implements, stock, or in any other way for the benefit of the Society, that the said appropriation shall be strictly confined to the benefit of those who were members at the date of such vote or resolution appropriating the same.

Resolved, That any person not being a member at the formation of the Society in 1867, and becoming a member hereafter, according to rule of the Society, may, if he wish, participate in all the advantages and profits of the funds and stock of the Society, from the formation of the same, by his paying into the Treasurer the sum of fifty cents as an initiation fee, in compensation for funds created prior to his membership, whereby said fee shall entitle him to the same privileges as those members have who joined the Society at its formation.

DAVID SCRANTON, *Sec'y.*

UPPER STEWIACKE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The directors of the Upper Stewiacke Agricultural Society, in presenting their annual report, have to regret that our Society is not increasing any; and as the number of Agricultural Societies is in