

He wished the Board every success, and would render every assistance.

Mr. Mack said he represented a County largely interested in lumbering, but felt that improvement in stock told upon every other branch of industry, and he would, therefore, support the Board in their labours. It was a loss to the country at large to have poor breeds of cattle and sheep.

Mr. North presumed he would be thought to represent the shipping interest. It was certainly the most heavily taxed of Nova Scotian industries, but the sum asked for Agriculture was so insignificant that it could not possibly affect the shipping interest. His sympathies, he said, were all with the Agriculturists, and too much encouragement could not be given to stock raising and fruit growing.

Mr. Longley spoke warmly in favor of the various schemes of the Board, and thought that, if the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee were not too faint-hearted, they could be carried out with success, and with benefit to the Province. To refuse to respond to the claims of the Board would be to acknowledge that we were behind the times. The branching out of railways east and west may lead to the limit of our Provincial funds, but that should not damp our ardour in maintaining a branch of industry upon which the welfare of the whole Province, and the comfort of the people were so thoroughly dependent.

The meeting was addressed in similar terms by Mr. Matheson, Mr. Starratt, and Mr. Gayton.

The Board continued its meetings on Tuesday and Wednesday, 30th and 31st March. Present—Colonel Laurie, President; Israel Longworth, Esq., V. P.; Hon. D. McDonald, Atty. General; D. Matheson, Esq., Pictou; W. E. Starratt, Esq., Paradise, John Ross, Esq., Boularderie; Professor Lawson, Secretary.

A letter was read from Cyprian Ballard, Esq., Middleboro', county of Cumberland, proposing the formation of an Agricultural Society in that district, which the Board entertained favorably.

In order to relieve the Journal of Agriculture of the Annual Reports of Societies, which have latterly become very bulky, it was resolved, in future, to embody these in the Annual Report of the Board to the Legislature, and to have the same printed at the opening of the Legislative session.

The following gentlemen of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly met with the Board, viz.:—Donald Archibald, Esq., M. P. P., Chairman; J. McKinnon, Esq., M. P. P., Hiram Black, Esq., M. P. P., J. B.

North, Esq., M. P. P., J. N. Mack, Esq., M. P. P.

Mr. Archibald, the chairman, stated that the Committee had considered the various recommendations of the Board, as fully as the limited time and engagements on other committees had allowed, and were favorably impressed with the contemplated measures. They were prepared to recommend the House of Assembly to vote the sum required, with the exception of the prizes for farms, which, in view of the grants needed for other purposes, might be deferred for the present.

The subject of agricultural labor engaged attention, and elicited remarks from Hon. Mr. McDonald, Mr. Black, Mr. McKinnon, and Col. Laurie. Mr. McKinnon instanced the complete exhaustion of farms on the North Western Shore of Cape Breton, which he attributed not so much to want of labor or unwillingness to work, but to ignorance of agricultural principles. He hoped that some day we should have an Agricultural College to teach our young men how to farm.

Mr. Longworth presented the Auditing Committee's Report upon the Treasurer's accounts, which had been found correct and properly vouched, and were ordered to be communicated to the Hon. Provincial Secretary for presentation to the Legislature in the usual manner.

A letter from Mr. Blair, Secretary of the Onslow Agricultural Society, in reference to the contemplated Exhibition buildings at Truro, was referred to the Executive Committee of the Board with power to act.

A large amount of detail business was transacted and committees appointed to forward the preliminary work of some of the schemes proposed for the present year.

On Saturday several members of the Agricultural Committee, and of the Board, visited Oakfield, by invitation of Colonel Laurie, the President, to inspect his Herd of thorough-bred Devons.

Correspondence.

LONDONDERRY, March 24, 1875.

To the Editor of the Journal of Agriculture:

SIR,—I bought a No. 5 Blanchard Churn some months ago, and not without some misgivings as so many patent churns have turned out a failure. But the Blanchard Churn is in my opinion a complete success, and well worthy of all the praise your correspondent "L. L." has given it. It is so simple a child of twelve years of age can churn with it.

Yours truly,
BURTON COOK.

TATAMAGOUCHE, March 20, 1875.

To the Editor of the Journal of Agriculture:

SIR,—Last season I did my churning with one of the Blanchard Churns, and find it superior in every respect. It brings the butter in less time, and with a great deal less labor than any other churn I ever used. It works the butter free from the butter-milk in the churn without any change of dasher, and works in the salt in the same way quicker and better than it can be done by hand.

Yours truly,
MRS. JAMES CLARK.

Messrs. Dickson and Jamieson send the following for publication:—

TRURO, March 25th, 1875.

Messrs. Dickson and Jamieson:

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of to-day's date, requesting my opinion of the "Blanchard Churn," I have no hesitation in saying that it is far superior to anything of the kind that has ever been used in my family, and fully possesses every characteristic claimed for it by the makers.

Gentlemen, yours very truly,
W. R. MULHOLLAND.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT PRUNING THE APPLE TREE.

To prune: a branch of fruit culture very important in the production of good fruit.

Let us begin at the first start of the tree. The scion of the future tree generally has three buds, from all of which shoots are liable to grow. As but one is wanted, it is now the pruning begins. Choose the straightest and strongest shoot as the embryo of the future tree, remove the remaining shoots with a sharp knife, being careful not to disturb the scion, do not strip off the leaves from the young tree (as some do), for they are very important to the perfect growth of the tree, as the leaf performs for the tree duties similar to those which the lungs perform for the animal. The second year, side branches will grow from the tree; some of these may be cut out, leaving some to shade the stem of the tree; the branches left should be kept headed in and entirely cut away when the tree attains the size of one inch in diameter. When the tree has reached the required height for branching out to form a top, such of the side branches as are needed to form the top may be left to grow. It is not good to have more than one branch growing from the same point on the tree; if more, they will be sure to split down when the tree is bearing fruit, if not before. The height of forming a top varies with some of the different kinds of apples. While