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VOL. II.

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HALIFAX, 11th Dec., 1872.

From enquiries recently made by officers of Agricultural Societies, we fear that a misunderstanding exists in some districts as to the amount of grant to which the Counties will be entitled this year. The Act for Encouragement of Agriculture limits the grant to each County to \$240, which sum is rateably divided among the Societies of the County in proportion to the amount of subscriptions of Members attested as actually paid within the year. In March last, the Board passed a Resolution recommending that, if the annual grant for the Province were increased to \$10,000, the proportion for the Societies of each County should be increased to \$400. The Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly unanimously recommended that the wishes of the Central Board should be carried out; but the Committee's Report, although presented by Mr. Allison on the 6th April, was not adopted by the Legislature till 17th April, the day immediately preceding that on which the House was prorogued, when it

was too late to bring forward a Bill to give effect to the Resolution. There is, therefore, but one course left for the Board, namely, to distribute the customary grant of \$4,000, in the proportion of \$240 to each County, as provided by the existing Act.

At the October Meeting of the Board, application was made to the Members of the Government then in the City; and, whilst they felt that they could not undertake the responsibility of increasing the grants this year, yet they recommended that the matter should be brought before the Legislature during the ensuing Session, in order that the Resolution of the Agricultural Committee might be considered by the House.

The Annual Report of the American Commissioner of Agriculture has been received. He says that a single year's experience convinces him of the importance of the Department as an executive branch of the Government, for there is none other whose relations to the whole

people of the country are so intimate or so constant. Its operations and uses are so naturally connected with the diversified pursuits of practical life, that they cannot fail to greatly aid and give a right direction to the farmer, the gardener, the merchant, and the miner, in all those points of interest which concentrated knowledge is enabled to impart to those whose means of information are limited to the narrow sphere of their individual operations. "When we call to remembrance the large proportion of the world's inhabitants who depend upon agricultural pursuits for their support in life, it gives us encouragement to believe that the work we do reaches further and strikes deeper into the interests of mankind than any other that comes within the scope of human effort. It behooves the Government, therefore, to be foremost in teaching those lessons of progressive, practical, and scientific agriculture, in accordance with the measure of the great opportunities which we possess to learn them as they occur. The whole people of the earth are dependent for

their existence upon the products of the soil; and every improvement which tends to the increase of those products multiplies the wealth and happiness of mankind to a degree greater than any other operations of life, measured by the much greater number of those employed in it." The total amount appropriated to the Department for the year was \$197,070. This is quite independent of the efforts made by individual States, upon which the encouragement of agriculture by Colleges, Societies, and Exhibitions almost entirely depends.

Our readers would observe from the Report of the Half Yearly Meeting of the Central Board, published last month, that a Resolution was passed in favour of holding a Provincial Exhibition during the month of October, 1873, in some central part of the Province; and that the Board resolved to apply to the Legislature at its next session for the necessary funds to carry out the contemplated Exhibition. We have had no Exhibition since 1868, and it is now time that the public should have an opportunity of judging whether an improvement has taken place in our agricultural productions commensurate with the efforts that have been made since then by the Legislature and the Board. We hope, therefore, that the proposal will be taken up in a liberal spirit, and fully and fairly considered. We offer no comment at present upon the general utility of such Exhibitions, as we believe that every intelligent and progressive man looks upon Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions as absolute necessities in a civilized and progressive country.

We have already received the Reports of Annual Meetings of several of the Agricultural Societies held on the second Tuesday of December; but their publication in detail must necessarily be deferred till next month. The Windsor Agricultural Society has expended \$401.70 this season in purchase of two bulls of the Government Stock. The Hon. R. A. McHaffey has been nominated to represent the Society as Candidate for election to the Central Board. It is proposed to increase the annual subscription from \$2 to \$4, to enable the Society to "keep up with the times." A Committee has been appointed to consider the practicability of

forming a Farmer's Club. The Annual Fair was held as usual (*See Journal of Agriculture, Oct. 1872*). The Tutamagouche Society's Meeting is reported as the largest that has been held since the Society was formed, and a greatly increased interest was manifested in the proceedings.

In the October number of the *Journal* we reprinted from the Acts of 1872, an Act authorising the Central Board, as a Bureau of Agriculture, to establish Farmer's Clubs in the different Counties of the Province. The minimum number of Members is to be fifteen, the fee for membership two dollars a year. The Regulations under which these Clubs are to be conducted, and the form in which encouragement is to be given to them, will no doubt come up for consideration at next meeting of the Board. There can be no doubt of the utility of such Clubs under judicious management, and we shall be glad to receive any suggestions that may tend to throw light upon the details which we have referred to as likely to engage the Members of the Central Board at their next meeting.

We had much pleasure in attending the Annual Exhibition of the Fruit Growers' Association, at Wolfville, where there were many gratified visitors from Halifax and other parts of the Province. Our notice was crowded out last month, and the prize list was published long ago in the newspapers; but a remark may still be made. Having, a week or two before, seen the Fruit Shows in Massachusetts, New York State and Ontario, we were able to make a sort of mind's eye comparison. At Boston, Elmira, Rochester and Hamilton, the open-air grapes and peaches were truly splendid, and in quantities quite overwhelming, dozens of tons lying in open boxes and baskets along the streets of Buffalo all night without the slightest protection from policemen or attendants of any kind. In such fruits as these we can only compete on fair terms with our more favored neighbours by extending our glass graperies. But, in regard to apples, although we saw much fine fruit, especially at Hamilton, yet we are impressed with the belief that Cornwallis can beat all comers in size and general excellence of fruit, heaviness of crop, economy of orchard management, and critical knowledge of the varieties and their peculiarities. It is said that the flavour of some varieties is only fully developed when they are grown in certain localities. Be this as it may, we know that the Cornwallis apples are delicious—for, after the Exhibition was closed, Dr. Hea, the Secretary, with rare consideration and generous liberality, sent to us a

selection of the principal kinds exhibited; and although they have been presented, again and again, to good judges and sound critics, those who know an apple from an apple, every specimen has been declared "most excellent."

At last meeting of the Central Board of Agriculture it was resolved to establish an official Stock Register for Nova Scotia, and the Secretary of the Board was requested to act as Registrar. The Stock Register will be opened on 1st January, 1873, for the registration of all *thorough-bred* cattle and horses imported into or raised in the Province. No grade or cross-bred animal, and no animal that is not of perfectly pure blood can be registered under any circumstances. Should the evidence of purity be insufficient in any case, it shall be the duty of the Registrar to decline to make any entry of the animal.

Pedigrees for entry may be sent to the Registrar. The fee for each entry is forty cents, which entitles the party registering to a Certificate of Pedigree.

We observe that at a meeting of the Smithfield Club, London, on 6th November—Lord Tredegar, President, in the Chair—arrangements were made for the Smithfield Show, which is now being held. The Veterinary Surgeon of the Club was to attend—day and night—from Thursday morning, Dec. 5, to Saturday night, Dec. 7, to inspect every animal previous to admission, and for these three consecutive days and two and a half nights of incessant sleepless horse work he was to be paid 40 guineas. The Earl of Powis offers a prize for the instruments for slaughtering animals by dividing the spinal cord. We hope that Colonel Laurie, who is now in London, will let our readers hear something of the Smithfield Show in next number of the *Journal*.

That small speck in the Atlantic ocean, near the west coast of Europe, called by English-speaking people, the United Kingdom, affords a root-hold for some stalks of grain. The Earl of Dinsmore has published a letter to a Prussian Civil Engineer, in which he states the value of the cereal crop, after deducting all that is used as horse-feed, at the equivalent of 230 millions of Canadian dollars; potatoes 200 millions of dollars; turnips and mangels 175 millions of dollars; peas and beans, 25 millions of dollars. Live stock yields 490 millions of dollars worth of food every year, not counting dairy produce. The total of food thus produced annually on the farms of England is worth more than a thousand millions of dollars, in addition to which there is food imported to the value of 220 millions.

CONSTITUTION AND BYE-LAWS OF THE YARMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ORGANIZED OCTOBER, 1872.

1. The Society shall be called the Yarmouth County Agricultural Society, open to members from either Township. It shall be organized in connection with the Central Board of Agriculture, and in accordance with the Act for Encouragement of Agriculture.

2. The annual subscription fee shall be fixed at one dollar, to extend the benefits of the Society to those of least ability; but it is hoped and expected that, as in the original subscription list, Members with ample means will subscribe liberally.

3. The Officers of the Society, who shall constitute the Board of Management, shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and five Directors—to be elected annually, at the general meeting, on the first Tuesday in December.

4. The object of the Society shall be the promotion of Agriculture, by the introduction of Improved Stock, Seeds, Fruits, Trees, &c.; by the holding of Exhibitions whenever deemed advisable; by the dissemination of information through regular meetings or through Agricultural publications, &c., &c.; or by any other means that may seem adapted to attain the object in view.

5. There shall be regular Quarterly Meetings at the Court House, at 2 P. M., on the first Tuesday in February, May, August and November.

6. Special meetings may be called whenever necessary by the President, or by requisition of any five Members.

7. Three of the Board of Management shall be a quorum competent to do business.

8. The Members of the Society agree to be governed by the vote of the majority, at any regular, quarterly, or annual meeting.

EXHIBITION BYE-LAWS.

9. In the absence of one of a Committee, the other two may choose a third; in the absence of two, the President with the remaining one, may choose two.

10. No Committee shall award a Premium to any animal or articles of an inferior quality which might not otherwise be entitled to it, from want of competition.

11. If any Exhibitor shall be discovered to have used any disingenuous measures by which the objects of the Society have been defeated, such Exhibitor shall not only forfeit the Premium which may have been awarded to him, but shall be debarred in future from competing for Premiums.

12. The ladies of the families of Members shall be eligible to act on Committees at Exhibitions.

13. The Chairmen of the several Committees shall affix tickets at once to prize articles—1st. red; 2nd. blue; 3rd. yellow.

14. No Exhibitor shall draw in Premiums more than five times his subscription or entrance fee; balance to revert to the treasury.

15. No person shall act as a Judge in any Class, or Section of a Class, in which he shall be an Exhibitor. (Rescinded 7th May, 1872.)

16. No person will be allowed to interfere with the Judges while in the discharge of their duties. Exhibitors so interfering will forfeit their rights to any Premiums to which they might otherwise be entitled.

17. No person shall be allowed to enter for Exhibition more than one specimen in any one Section of a Class, unless the additional article shall be of a distinct named variety or pattern from the first; this rule not to apply to animals, but to apply to all kinds of grain, seed, vegetable products, fruit, manufactured articles, &c., &c., in which each additional specimen would necessarily be precisely similar to the first.

18. Stock or articles not entered for Premiums must be so labelled.

MANURES.

(From the *Truro Sun*.)

Those of your readers who have been interested in the statements in my last letter on this subject, may very properly desire to examine the matter a little further, to ascertain if these things are so.

I have said that in Europe, especially in Great Britain, it is almost the universal custom on farms, that all liquid manures are saved, either by absorption, or more usually by tanks. It is the general impression that in that country the soil is better than in this. I do not share in this impression. In Nova Scotia we may have pastured our cattle in our fields, pastures, &c., for ten, fifty or a hundred years. In that country the fields and pastures have had the benefit of the cattle for a hundred, five hundred, or a thousand years. But more important than this, where we house them for six months of the year, theirs are housed for a much shorter time. Perhaps their pastures get the benefit of the liquid manure for nine months out of the year—ours for six. Then for the short period they do house, they save in vats. In this country, six months liquid manure are almost totally unused—perhaps lost.

But the worst feature in our (want of) system of pasturage is, that the cattle have to roam about for a great part among bushes for what they get to eat, generally along brooks and wild meadows. In these cases, two-thirds is sure to wash down to the ocean,—one-third, the phos-

phates and alkalies, will probably be carried down by mechanical force of the water, along with the sand and clay. [If people would only experiment for a season, or a week, even with a close pasture, well seeded, and ail bushes cut and piled, regarding not the quantity of milk but the weight of butter, they would soon rise superior to pasturing their cows, or any other stock, among bushes.]

I have said, a great part of the manure made in Nova Scotia is yet under the barns, or where the barns were. Perhaps a good part of the urine is washed out from under the barn, as the soil may be shallow and inclined, resting on a hard pan. But it did not go far unless it evaporated, or was carried out to sea. You can see how far it went by the fringe of nettles. Timothy and clover can grow on pretty strong soil, but they cannot hold out on a one, two, three, four or five foot bed of phosphorus, chlorine, sodium, potash, lime, ammonia, carbonic acid, and this like, all mixed up together. [Sensible people might think that stock tied up for six months of the year over the dung of thirty years would not thrive much. They do not thrive much in this country. Calves generally grow about an inch during the six months in the stable. The 1st of May generally finds a pretty large account of horn distemper, ring-worm, and weak backs.]

I have lately seen a short bit of analysis by a scientific gentleman, that I shall present to you. It is a comparison in green house-manure, between the liquid and solid.

	<i>Solid manure.</i>	<i>Urine.</i>
Salts,	.116	.527
Carbon,	.443	.539
Nitrogen,	.053	.473
Phosphates,	.063	.189
	.680	1,733

Probably barn manure will bear about the same proportions. But these are all variable. If a man feeds his cattle on water grass, and his family on bread and tea, it cannot be supposed that nature's reversion in next year's compost heap will be found to be very heavy.

From the foregoing column of constituents I shall select phosphorus as the subject of a few remarks.

Of this constituent, the country suffers the greatest lack. From the land, the sea, the atmosphere, we severally receive potash, soda, ammonia. From all these we get a certain amount of carbon. Of phosphorus we get a certain amount in the ocean, that great dissolving agent of all solubles. It is also found primarily in some particular parts of the earth, notably lava districts. To the amount of phosphorus in their soil probably the Cornwallis people owe the advantage they enjoy in that their potato crop is so

abundant in growth, and after growing continues to keep sound. According to Mr. Dawson there is a good amount in their soil. And their soil appears to have been and is still being made up from the sea.

Much of the phosphate manure at present used in England is imported in the form of guano and bones, and in fish, the bones of which contain a less quantity than those of mammals. The pampas, in warmer climates than this, are a bed of phosphate material. Perhaps originally grazing animals that live and die on these vast plains brought in their own bones and nerves the phosphorus from particular districts. And thus the great tertiary age in geology became a rich growth of land animals, the remains of which are left to our observation in the dense and inexhaustible mound that now furnishes, to a world-wide extent, the food of man and beast.

But the tertiary age is pretty much wanting in this country. Neither do we live in the neighborhood of volcanic rock that affords an agricultural supply of phosphorus. Yet no part of the soil in Nova Scotia is free from it. Every part of these Provinces so far as I am aware exhibits its boulder drift, indicating a period of oceanic submersion. Consequently all loose or made up earth, especially clay earth, contains a certain amount of the same material as contained in sea water. You do not find much of these in either the coal measures or sedimentary rocks older than the Devonian.

Probably the latter were formed under circumstances unfavorable to the distribution of these substances; the former in greater part under water. Whatever is the reason, we have no phosphorus in our soil to spare.

By the foregoing, we learn that the liquid manure contains three times as much phosphorus as the solid. Consequently, every farmer may begin to see by reflection, the reason why farms run out in this country, although the solid manure is duly returned to them.

I intend to proceed with this subject to the extent of one or two more papers. I hope I have afforded to those who have favored me with their attention, a pretty fair idea that they ought to save their manures. But as the subject grows, it is necessary that I cut off the articles at a convenient length.

Literary or scientific persons may find in these papers a certain amount of room for stricture. I hope they will consider, with me; that whatever seems calculated, although roughly put, to encourage the farmer in any line of improvement, ought commonly to be treated with the marks of approval, as the science and practice of agriculture must forever be the basis of all the world's prosperity.

CLOVERDALE.

HALIFAX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Y. M. C. A. ROOMS, HOLLIS STREET, }
Halifax, 3rd December, 1872. }

The annual meeting of the Society was held this day, in terms of the act for encouragement of Agriculture. Present: Messrs. George Madill, Alex. Anderson, A. K. Mackinlay, Henry Yeomans, Benj. Bond, W. C. Silver, Wm. Veith, J. M. Geldert, Joseph J. Northup, W. Hutton, S. Caldwell, Thos. Byers, Alfred Saunders, Samuel Keys, D. H. Starr, Thomas Leahy, Richard A. Jennett, Edward Smith, and Dr. Lawson Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Northup, Henry Yeomans, Esq., was requested to take the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Anderson reported, on behalf of the committee named to purchase thoroughbred stock for the use of the Society. He gave details of the purchases made for the Society at the recent sale of stock imported by the Board of Agriculture, and stated that one thoroughbred Ayrshire Bull had been located at Mr. Smith's barn, for the use of members on the Peninsula; the rest of the animals had been sent to the Gay's River District, where they would be kept for the winter free of expense to the Society.

On motion of Mr. Northup, the Committee's Report was approved of, and the Treasurer was authorized to pay for the animals purchased. Messrs. Anderson, Veith, Geldert and Smith were continued as a Committee to attend to the arrangements for animals required on the Peninsula; and the members of Committee at Gay's River were authorized to make any necessary arrangements there, and, if necessary, to report to the General Committee.

Messrs. D. Henry Starr and J. M. Geldert having examined the Treasurer's books for the year, reported that they had found them correct, the balance in Treasurer's hands at this date being \$473.17.

The Society then proceeded to the election of office-bearers for the ensuing year, when the following were elected:—

President—The Hon. Sir Wm. Young, Knight, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.

Vice Presidents—Henry Yeomans, Esq., Colonel Laurie, Geo. Madill, Esq.

Treasurer—W. C. Silver, Esq.

Secretary—Professor Lawson.

Committee for Peninsula of Halifax—

Alex. Anderson, Esq., A. K. Mackinlay, Esq., Wm. Veith, Esq., Wm. Duffus, Esq., J. M. Geldert, Esq., Edward Smith, Esq.

Committee for Gay's River District—

Wm McKean, Esq., Samuel Keys, Esq., Benj. Bond, Esq., Wm. Wardrop, Esq., Isaac Logan, Esq.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, Joseph J. Northup, Esq., was nominated to represent the Society at the Central Board of Agriculture.

The meeting was enlivened by an elegant group of foliage plants, placed on the table by Mr. Hutton, from the Horticultural Gardens, including *Poinsettia pulcherrima*, *Dracæna Cooperi*, *Coleus Verchafeldtii*, also the following varieties of *Coleus*, viz: Prince Arthur, Queen Victoria, Beauty of Sunnyhill, and a nice selection of Chinese *Primulas*.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming members of the Society are requested to send their subscriptions (one dollar per annum) to W. C. Silver, Esq., Treasurer.

The Treasurer's Statement showed that 136 Members had paid their subscription for the pre-ent year, the total amount collected being \$143. At the meeting, seven additional names were given in.

The following is the Treasurer's List of Members for 1872:—

Anderson, G. R.	Northup, Hon. Jeremiah
Avery, Dr.	O'Malley, John
Almon, C. M.	Pazanty King,
Anderson, W. C.	Parker, John J.
Anderson, Willoughby	Power, Patrick
Anderson, Alex.	Pryor, H.
Albro, Edw.	Ross, Donald
Bligh, A.	Richardson, W. M.
Brown, Thomas A.	Ross, Peter
Black, M. P.	Ritchie, Hon. Judge
Black, W. L.	Saunders, Alfred
Blackadar, Thos.	Stairs, John
Brehm, R. A.	Silver, W. C.
Boggs, Thomas	Scott, James
Chipman Bros.,	Starr, D. H.
Crosskill, Geo.	Starr, John
Cunard, Wm.	Starr, G. H.
Caldwell, Saml.	Silver, John
Chipman, C. W.	Smith, S. S. B.
Cochran, Hon. Jas.	Stayner, Chas. H.
Creighton, J. G. H.	Stayner, E. G.
Crouan, D.	Stairs, W. J.
Curry, Richard	Tupper, S. J.
Crosskill, J. C.	Troop, G. J.
Downes, Andrew	Urquhart, Robt.
Duffus, J. B.	Vaux, C.
Duffus, John	Veith, W. J.
Doull, John	Woodill, W. T.
Duggan, Jas.	Walsh, W. P.
Dwyer, Michael	Whytal, J. L.
Esson, Geo.	Young, Sir Wm.
Esson, Wm.	Young, J. W.
Firth, G. R.	Yeomans, H.
Forsyth, Alex.	
Fraser, Geo.	
Fuller, H. H.	
Gibson, John	
Graham, Chas.	
Geldert, J. M.	
Groves, Jas.	
Harrington, W. D.	
Hunter, C. D.	
Humphrey, Wm.	
Hutton, James J.	
Hesslien, Henry	
Harrington, W. H.	
Henry, Hon. W. A.	
Jennett, J. R.	
Kenny, T. E.	
Kenny, J. F.	
Kaye, Jas.	
Kandick, W.	
Longard, Wm.	
Lewis, D.	
Leahy, Thos.	
Lawson, W.	
Lawson, Prof.	
Mitchell, G. P.	
Mumford, W. B.	
Morrow, Robt.	
Morrow, J. B.	
Muncey, John	

The following collected by Geo. Madill, Esq., at Gay's River:—

G. W. Madill,
Jos Madill,
K. Yeomans,
A. McDonald,
Benj. Bond,
Jas. Bond,
John P. Wardrop,
Wm. McDonald,
John Mackwire,
S. Keys,
Henry Currie,
Alex. McKenzie,
T. Carroll,
Peter McDonald,
A. McPhee,
Lewis Colter,
Donald McDonald,
P. J. Bluctman,
A. E. Kenty,
Geo. Ross,
Jas. McDonald,
Robt. Logan,
W. Anuand,
Alex. Young,
Isaac Logan,

Monaghan, P.	John Cook,
Mackinlay, A. K.	John Ross,
McLeod, W. A.	A. Woodworth,
McLean, J. S.	Jas. Wardrop,
McLeod, Alex.	Wm. Keen,
Northup, Jos.	Wm. Wardrop,
Neal, Wm.	Wm. Lantel,
Nash, J. D.	Alex. McDonald.

up for the latter—ono dollar a year—and he will see something to his advantage.

Yours truly,

J. H. HUDSON,
Bedford.

(My real name and address.)

Communications.

BUZZ-A-BUZZ.

I have been much amused by the buzzing of your "Swampville" correspondent, and if I dared swamp your paper with all the buzzing I could buzz about the busy-buzzing Bee, I could a tale unfold that would be likely to bring your anxious enquirer out of the fog that seems to surround his dwelling in a swamp. But, though I am as willing as may be to give him all the information he asks for, and more too, still I am inclined to think he might as well be left to the old fog or foggy advice he received, and so let his intelligent neighbour, the Doctor, have all the sweets to himself. I will, however, have this much compassion on his ignorance as to the question—"To Bee or not to Bee"—as to give him a little insight into what a hive or two of Bees have done for me this last season.

I had three hives brought to me this spring, to keep upon shares, and when the owner and myself came to divide the increase, my share, (according to our valuation), came to fifteen dollars worth of Bees and honey, and to prove that we were not over-estimating the value, I may tell Mr. Buzzbee C. that I paid my friend, the owner of the old hives, six dollars for one of his shares of the new swarms, and offered him four more for another, which he declined, I afterwards offering him five dollars for it, on condition of his leaving it with me and giving me time to pay in. One of the hives belonging to my share contained over forty pounds of wax, honey and bees, over and above the weight of hive and bees when first swarmed, and what is more, my share, which, on division of profits, was only fifteen dollars worth, increased before the season was over up to "twenty-two and a half dollars." I pity the poor widow who was induced by this inhabitant of Swampville, to part with what might—with proper management—have enabled her in time to have turned the tables on Mr. Buzzbee C. by offering to pay him for all loss he might prove caused by her bees, and give him honey enough for himself and family for the winter.

And now, Mr. Editor, let me take this opportunity of sending a word to his intelligent neighbour, the Doctor, and that is, if he does not take in the "Canada Farmer" or the "Bee-keeper's Journal," let him form one of a club I am getting

Miscellaneous.

ADDRESS ON AGRICULTURE,

Read by Israel Longworth, Member of the Board of Agriculture for Colchester, before the Quarterly Meeting of the Onslow Agricultural Society, at the Parale School House, Central Onslow, Wednesday, September, 18th, 1872, Major William Blair, President of the Society, in the Chair.—Published by the Special Request of the Society.

In coming hither to make a few observations on Agriculture, and taking a view, by the way, of your beautiful marsh lands, well cultivated uplands, neat cottages and commodious barns, I involuntarily contrasted in my mind's eye the present Agricultural position of Onslow with the past, and the change for the better seemed so great that I felt I could not better express myself, in relation to it, than by adopting the language the founder of a great religious body gave utterance to, in reviewing the work of his life, when the sands of his glass had nearly run out: "What hath God wrought?"

On the 26th of July, 1750, a grant of this Township passed the Governor and Council of Nova Scotia to Daniel Knowlton, Joseph Scott and their associates of the Massachusetts Bay—fifty-four in all. Fifty-two families settled under this grant towards the end of May, 1761. Government furnished the settlers that year with provisions, and seed for planting and sowing. The season, unlike the present, was one of severe drought, followed by a heavy frost early in the autumn, both of which proved so injurious to the crops that the next year the settlers were even more dependent on public aid than the first. Many difficulties, of which we know nothing, were experienced by them and it has come down to us by tradition, and is also attested by public documents extant, that in a few instances some suffered so intensely for want of food the second year of the settlement, that they were obliged to remove potatoes from the ground, to eat, soon after planting, and as might be expected, this style of farming resulted in death by starvation to a good many the following winter.

In the interval your forests have been cut down, and the best lands broken up, and put in a high state of cultivation; the largest trees of the woods have made timbers for many a fine vessel which proudly took the wave off launchways at the foot of the upland near by, a place where vessels are no more built, but where now is to be seen the finest of bay land, reclaimed from the Bay. This change, while it indicates a dying out of the maritime spirit which the first settlers brought with them from the Massachusetts Bay, is nevertheless one of a pleasing character, and goes a long way to prove that the people of Onslow—really a farming district—have become what nature designed them to be—farmers.

But for the days of Auld Lang Syne let not the present race of farmers take too much credit to themselves for the wonderful change

that has taken place in the agricultural aspect of the Township since its settlement. In looking at the wide belt of marsh land which separates your upland from the Bay, which no doubt has taken many years of hard and constant labor on the part of many persons in brushing and Jyking to reclaim, the beholder cannot but believe that if the first settlers had nothing to do in making this land, their immediate descendants had, and that however much the farmers of to-day may plume themselves over those of the past on their higher style of farming, they cannot but admit that they owe much to their hard-working forefathers, and that in an agricultural point of view, "there were giants in those days."

It was not with a view of telling you anything novel about farming, that I consented to address your Society, for I do not profess a scientific knowledge of the subject, or such an acquaintance with many branches of science that bear upon it as the late Dr. Forrester possessed, that would enable me to present it to you in a pleasing light, and I hope you will not consider me vain enough to put my farming experience in the scales in opposition to that of those I have the honor to address. The only motive that induced me to consent to address this meeting, is a faint hope I entertain that my remarks may occasion some to think better of their calling than they have ever done, and induce the younger portion of the audience to follow the plough in their native land and devote their best energies in raising so important an occupation from—what so many consider it—mere drudgery to an important science.

In my limited knowledge of human affairs, I know of no calling more healthful, more honorable, or more manly, than the pursuit of agriculture.

What can you do, what can I do, to elevate our calling? It is highly important that we should do all in our power to advance agriculture, as it has been well remarked that it lies at the foundation of national greatness. The history of mankind from the earliest ages to the present time is replete with the importance of agriculture to a nation's prosperity. No nation ever prospered long on a barren waste, nor has any nation survived the shock of warfare that has depended solely on commerce or manufactures. These have always been supplementary to agriculture. Babylon, Nineveh, and the dwellers on the Nile, stand out prominently in history, and it is because they were settled on the richest spots on the surface of the globe. The waters of the Nile brought from the interior of Africa manurial substances of the richest value and spread them broadcast upon its banks during its annual overflow, and here the Pharaohs lived and reigned and knew no superiors. Agriculture was everything to them. Carthage, which depended on commerce, entirely, fell after being a rival to Rome, and never rose again.

Rome, at one time the mistress of the world, was made up largely of a miserable population till agriculture received the importance it demanded, and then she flourished, and united commerce and agriculture, which gave her arms a power that conquered the world.

In modern times we find England at first subjected to famines, but afterwards as she increased her agricultural products, she also strengthened and lengthened out her arms all over the world.

I wish I could add something about our own agricultural greatness. The common school

system of education now in vogue is doing much to promote it, and doubtless year after year the good results produced by it, will tell upon the agricultural prosperity of the Province, but I would like to have taught in our schools some work that would give the youths of the country a knowledge of agriculture, and to a certain extent qualify them for the work in store for them on leaving school. There is no class more needed in the Province than well educated farmers. I have no sympathy with the North River farmer, who, on the introduction of the school law, thought he was going to be ruined by an annual school-tax of 50 cents, and only eleven children to send to school.

It is a great mistake to suppose that farmers do not need to be educated. Progress is sure in this direction, as in all others, but it seems slow. The farmer without an education sinks to a mere drudge, and can never hope to attain an equal position in society with other professions; and he may boast as he will, but he cannot make his soil produce like the intelligent, well bred man, who studies agriculture as a science.

The uneducated farmer wonders why his sons and daughters are so anxious to leave the farm, to choose other occupations. The reason, my friends, is obvious; for young men cannot plod on with those who persist in keeping them a century behind the times. Young men and women of all trades and professions, are perfecting themselves in their various callings, attending scientific lectures, reading scientific books, studying improvements in every department of labor; and mark their progress in respectability, usefulness, and work.

To the intelligent gentleman, the farm holds out far more delightful inducements than any trade. He enters the profession with a desire and determination to elevate it, and he succeeds, too, just in proportion to his general culture. Opportunities for agricultural training are opening over the whole country, and parents would do well to place in the hands of their sons scientific books and papers, if they wish them to remain on the farm.

Your children would soon look with altered eyes upon the farm life; and what a different aspect would many a farm-house wear! Throw about your children all those helps and encouragements to service—so reasonable, so delightful, so profitable—if you would have your farms blossom like the rose, and your homes and hearts bask in the sunshine of prosperity.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, Prof. Agassiz participated in a discussion on the subject of agricultural education. I think he takes a very sensible view of the subject. It will certainly be endorsed by every thoughtful and intelligent hearer. I make the following extract from his remarks:—

I think the time has come when we should make it known to the community how in this age—which is an age in which all education is changing, in which scholastic and monastic education is vanishing, in which even literary education is waning, to make room for practical, for more active, for more scientific instruction.—I say I think the time has come when we should make it known to the community how they are to move in that direction.

I hold that even our practical school education, admirable as it is, tends too much to book learning—just as much too much as our

colleges do. The cry against book learning in the colleges is already loud enough, but it should now reach the common schools also, because there is a great deal of study of things that might be introduced there. If the children of all the common schools could be taught to recognise and know by sight all the stones upon which they tread, if they could be taught to know by sight all the plants and animals which are to be found in their neighbourhood, they would come better prepared to your agricultural school than they do, and they would be equally better prepared to come to our scientific school in Cambridge, or to go anywhere. The foundation would be laid of a better preparation for the practical training which our age demands.

I think that agricultural colleges will have somewhat the effect to lead in that direction, and we should, I think, from all sides, press upon the community the need of learning in the direction in which the wants of the active community go, not merely in the direction in which an antiquated practice has led thus far. I would not lessen in anyway the value of scholarly culture. I would not disgrace my mother—and letters have been my mother, I would not disgrace culture in ancient lore even, impractical as it is, but I think in the methods by which these things are taught there are savings to be made in time, which could be applied to things far more useful.

It is gratifying for us to know that a tidal wave of agriculture has set in upon the adjoining Republic, it will no doubt soon strike our shores. In its course I hope it will sweep out of existence all our erroneous notions of farming, and give us ideas in keeping with the great change that is taking place in the subject in more intelligent communities. The improvement going on among us in this matter is slow, but it is sure. If our public Journalists were alive to the duties of their position or the requirements of the age, the agricultural status of Nova Scotia would improve far more rapidly than it does, and instead of the farmers of the coming generation being left to labour hap-hazard without any guiding star to direct their efforts in the right direction, there would soon be established for their instruction schools of agriculture and agricultural colleges which are among the bulwarks of other lands, and their introduction into this Province would inaugurate an era that would speedily brighten up the whole face of the country with the prospect of a happy future.

I regret that my friend Alley does not run his paper more on an agricultural lay, and that he does not lend the genial rays of his SUN more to developing the fertilizers that are lying dormant in this fine agricultural county. While there are a few merchants, lawyers, shoemakers and hotel-keepers in Truro, the vast majority of the people of Colchester are farmers, yet the editor of our only newspaper conducts it in a manner that leads me to think his soul is not in sympathy with the farming interest. I have often wondered how a country editor can expect to keep his head above water and his paper above ground, without furnishing the proper kind of mental food to his readers, adapted to the life and calling of the mass of the people he calls his patrons.

What is it that has made the name of Horace Greeley in the United States "a tower of strength" and has brought him prominently before the public as a candidate for the Presidency? Is it not, unquestionably

above all other considerations the fact that during a long life in the editorial chair, he has devoted his best energies in studying and writing to elevate the standing of the American farmer, and has always devoted a large portion of his great paper to instructive articles on agriculture. For these reasons we are led instinctively to respect a man, many of us have never seen, and whose agricultural writings and labours alone, entitle him to a prominent place among the benefactors of the age.

Horace Greeley, however, is not only famous as an editor friendly to agricultural pursuits, but also as a tiller of the soil. A recent writer says, "that to the staunch old farmer fed on the Tribune from childhood, the letters H. G. stand for a white-headed philosopher who pulls his own turnips and milks his own cows, and who can tell more about farming than anybody else. It is in his character of Agriculturist that the name of the author of "What I know about Farming" has become a household word in every land where the English tongue prevails."

When our public men lend their influence to get such a modification of our school system as will make the training in our schools better adapted to farmers' sons than that of the schools now sanctioned by law; and when our journalists commence to do for the agricultural advancement of Nova Scotia, what Horace Greeley has grown old in doing for that of America, we may look for the farming operations in the Province being conducted in a more scientific manner than heretofore, and systematic farming becoming better understood than it is now.

(To be Continued.)

FARMING IN CAPE BRETON.

We find the following letter in the *Toronto Globe*. We are sorry to see it stated that the Colorado Bug has reached Sydney. But nevertheless we have reason to believe that he has not yet been seen within a thousand miles of Cape Breton:—

We are just now endeavouring to repair the damage done by the fearful storm of Sunday evening last—fences levelled, trees uprooted, barns and houses unroofed and demolished. No such storm has been seen for many years, if ever; but I suppose more detailed accounts will have reached you ere you receive this. Upon the whole, our crops are good, with the exception of fall wheat, which winter killed. It is not safe to sow much of this grain unless well sheltered, and the precaution of top-dressing with straw, &c., is taken. Farmers, hereabouts, are sowing more rye, not for the grain alone but the straw, which is in good demand, and commands a high price from the paper makers.

The Colorado potato bug has made its appearance here this season, but not in great numbers. The latter rain has benefitted potatoes greatly, the tops of which are still quite green, late varieties. I hope the subject of tree-planting for fuel and otherwise will receive attention, and

be discussed by farmers' clubs and otherwise.

Is there any hardy shrub that would pay to grow for fuel (quick grower)?

Please inform whether the Screw Stump Machine is well adapted for the work. Can you recommend it or any of similar pattern?

JOHN S. BONTILLIER.

Sydney, Oct. 7th, 1872.

FARMERS' CLUBS.—We observe by the *Truro Sun* that Farmers' Clubs are being organized in Colchester. The move is a good one. We have frequently republished articles from Agricultural journals recommending the organization of Farmer's Clubs, and demonstrating their usefulness. We recommend the idea to the Farmers of Pictou. Each settlement should have its club. In the winter months they could meet occasionally and discuss questions of interest to their profession. In this way they might impart and receive much valuable practical information which they could bring to bear upon their every day work with the certainty of the best possible results flowing therefrom.—*Eastern Chronicle*.

BEE FARMING.—In order to help our Correspondents to arrive at a definite result in regard to the "Bee Question," we reprint the following statistics:—

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

"Uncle Sam has bees enough to give us all a sting! There are two million bee hives in the United States. Every hive yields on an average a little over twenty-two pounds of honey. The average price at which honey is sold is twenty five cents a pound. So that after paying for their own board, our bees present us with a revenue of over \$3,800,000. To reckon it another way, they make a clear gift of over a pound of pure honey to every man, woman and child in the vast domain of the United States. Over twenty-three and one-third million pounds of wax are made and given to us by these industrious workers. The keeping of bees is one of the most profitable investments that our people can make of their money. The profits arising from the sale of surplus honey averages from fifty to two hundred per cent. of the capital invested."

From the Western Rural.

The profits of bee culture, like all other kinds of business, must depend upon the knowledge and attention given to the subject, the price of honey, and other contingencies. It is a kind of business requiring a good deal of practice and a thorough knowledge of the habits and wants of the bee. It is but now and then we find a person competent that will give his bees attention enough to realize any profits. The bee is universally neglected and left to take care of himself, and hence

as should be expected, no profit is realized. During the past winter, hundreds of stocks of bees have perished, simply for want of trouble to remove them from their summer stands to more comfortable winter quarters. Men who can't afford to do even this little work for their bees, have no reason to expect profits from keeping them. Captain Hetherington, of Cherry Valley, sent to market in one season 20,000 pounds of honey, which sold for \$7,000.

According to the census of 1850, there were produced in the United States and Territories, 14,858,790 pounds of beeswax and honey, while that of 1860 was 1,357,864 pounds of beeswax, and 25,058,991 pounds of honey, showing an increase of about 77 2-3 per cent.

Mr. Quinby, in his circular for 1872, states that Mr. Hildreth, of Herkimer, obtained in 1861, from thirteen hives, 1,500 pounds of box honey, and doubled his original stocks.

He also states that Mr. Underhill, of St. Johnsville, obtained from fifteen colonies, six swarms, 1,050 pounds of box honey, and over 600 pounds of extracted honey.

In his own apiary, he says, during the past year (1871), of those swarms that he took the trouble to weigh, one filled forty boxes weighing five pounds each (200 pounds); another, thirty boxes. "From one we extracted 220 pounds. Very many others furnished as much, but were not weighed."

In 1870, one hive furnished 361 pounds of extracted honey. The yield in one week, the last of June, was 83 pounds.

In my own apiary I have had up to this time only one common box hive; during the last year I received from eight hives in the spring—and two of them not strong—eight new swarms and 550 pounds of box honey.

But others may keep bees and give them no attention, and their profits will be very small, if they do not lose their entire investment. Bee culture, well managed, is a good business; but if left to take care of itself, as is generally done, it had better be left alone.

YARMOUTH EXHIBITION.

(Continued from November number.)

Class 9—FINE ARTS.

17 Premiums—10 Entries.

Committee—G. Joseph Farish, *Chairman*, R. Balfour Brown, W. K. Dudman.

Best Oil Painting, Mrs. H. A. Parr,	\$2 00
2nd do., Mrs. J. E. Clements,	1 00
3rd., Miss A. E. Robbins,	50
Best Painting in Water Colors. (Act. 12 years), Nellie M. Moody,	1 00
2nd do., Miss Utley,	50
Best Pencil Sketch, local or from life, Nellie M. Moody,	75

Best Crayon Drawing—No entries,	
Best col. Photographs, A. S. Hood,	2 00
Best Plan of School Section from Public School Pupil, Andrew L. Flint, son of Jacob A. Flint,	1 00
Best Specimen Penmanship, from Public School Pupil, Maggie H. Flint, daughter of Jacob A. Flint,	50

REPORT.

"The articles for exhibition in our department, under the head of Fine Arts, are very few in number, and of an inferior quality generally, and deserving of no special mention. We very much regret that we are obliged to make the above report."

For the Committee,
G. JOSEPH FARISH.

The Plan of Plymouth School Section, being probably a first attempt at anything of the kind, also not a mere map copying, and executed by a boy of 14 years, in one of our poorer Country Schools, was sufficiently well done to merit commendation, or at least exception from the general censure in report of Committee. The limits of the Section were carefully defined, with the river, water-courses, &c., &c., and each resident's property traced out and colored to distinguish from the adjoining, while the lettering required only a little more care and practice to make the whole work decidedly meritorious.

Class 10—BREAD, PRESERVES, &c.

21 Premiums—23 Entries.

Committee—J. Wentworth Moody, *Chairman*, S. M. Ryerson, Wm. A. Chase.

Best Wheat Bread, Mrs. Freeman Gardner	\$1 50
2nd do., Mrs. W. H. Moody, jr.,	1 00
3rd do., Mrs. Jacob A. Flint,	50
Best Rye and Indian Bread, Clarence Christie,	1 50
2nd do., William Morrison,	1 00
3rd do., Mrs. D. C. Weston,	50
Best Corn Bread, William Morrison,	1 50
2nd do., Clarence Christie,	1 00
3rd do., Mrs. D. D. Weston	50
Best Collection Preserves and Jellies, Mrs. James E. Clements,	3 00
2nd do., Mrs. A. C. Robbins,	2 00
3rd do., Mrs. J. A. Flint,	1 00
Best Collection Pickles, Mrs. Alvin Churchill,	3 00
2nd do., Mrs. J. A. Flint,	2 00
3rd do., Mrs. Nelson Corning,	1 00
Best Honey in Comb, Joseph H. Porter	1 00
Best Honey, strained in Glass Jar—No entries.	
Beeswax, 2 lbs.—No entries.	

REPORT.

"There were nine entries of wheat bread, mostly all of which were excellent. Only six entries for Rye and Indian and Corn Bread; the first two sorts being very good. Preserves and Jellies, three entries of samples, one lot in particular being very fine, comprising twelve varieties, which the Committee, without hesitation, pronounced of first quality. Only four varieties of Pickles were offered, one of which was very

good. Honey—only one sample in the Comb, and very fine."

For the Committee,
J. WENTWORTH MOODY.

Class 11—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, FANCY WORK, &c.

36 Premiums—61 Entries.

Committee—T. R. Jolly, *Chairman*,
S. A. Crowell, Geo. S. Taylor.

Best Home Made Carpet, Mrs. Charles DeWolf,	\$2 00
2nd do., Mrs. Isaac Killam,	1 00
Best do., Mat, Mrs. George M. Rose,	2 00
2nd do., Miss Isabella A. D'Entremont,	1 00
3rd do., Mrs. J. L. K. Webster,	50
Best Patchwork Quilt, Miss Isabella A. D'Entremont,	2 00
2nd do., Miss Jane B. Killam,	1 00
3rd do., Mrs. Byron C. Sims,	50
Best Set Furs—No entries,	
Best 10 yds. Homespun, Grey, Mrs. Alex. B. Lovitt,	2 00
2nd do., Mrs. James Rose,	1 00
3rd do., Mrs. James Jeffrey,	50
Best do., White, Mrs. Alex. B. Lovitt,	2 00
2nd do., Mrs. James Jeffrey,	1 00
3rd do., Mrs. Oliver H. Ellis,	50
Best do., for Women's Wear, Mrs. Rufus Churchill,	2 00
2nd do., Mrs. Alvin Churchill,	1 00
3rd do., Mrs. Wm. Corning,	50
Best 2 lbs. Yarn, White, Mrs. Alex. B. Lovitt,	1 00
2nd do., Mrs. Byron C. Sims,	50
3rd do., Mrs. Zach. Corning,	25
Best 2 lbs. Yarn, Colored, Mrs. Alvin Churchill,	1 00
2nd do., Mrs. Charles DeWolf,	50
3rd do., Mrs. James Rose,	25
Best 6 Pairs Mitts—No entries,	
Best 6 Pairs Socks—No entries,	
Best Berlin Wool Work, Miss Isabella A. Farish,	1 50
2nd do., Mrs. Wm. H. Moody, jr.,	1 00
3rd do., Mrs. Stephen Patten,	50
Best Embroidery, Mrs. H. A. Parr,	1 50
2nd do., Miss Elizabeth Brown,	1 00
Best Fancy Work, not classified, Mrs. Wm. Gardner,	1 00
Black and White Tidy, special prize, Mrs. A. C. Robbins,	1 00

REPORT.

"A small exhibit in this department generally, except in Yarns and Flannels; we make honorable mention of Wool Counterpanes under head of Patchwork Quilts, and we have awarded a first prize to Berlin Wreath in Case, as also to Black and White Tidy, not otherwise provided for. We would beg to notice also the entire absence of Socks and Mitts, which your Committee cannot but regret."

For the Committee,
THOS. R. JOLLY.

Class 12—MISCELLANEOUS.

22 Premiums—15 Entries.

Committee—John H. Killam, *Chairman*,
Freeman Gardner, Benj. Killam.

Best Agricultural Implements—4 Ox Yokes, Angus Walker,	\$3 00
2nd do., 1 doz. Hay Rakes, George F. Allen,	2 00
Best Assortment Leather—No entries,	
Best Harness Work, Harvey Eldridge,	3 00

Best Case Boots and Shoes, Women's, Stephen Patton,	\$3 00
2nd do., George H. Artz,	2 00
Best Case Boots and Shoes, Men's, C. L. McGill,	3 00
Best Cabinet Work—Writing Desk, Edward Moulton,	3 00
2nd do., Sofa, John C. Moulton,	2 00
Best 3 Pieces Wooden Ware, George F. Allen,	2 00
Cooper's Stock, Jacob Silver,	2 00
Do. do., James F. Richardson,	1 00
Best Carriage Work, Ray Brothers,	3 00
2nd do., Coleman Shaw,	2 00
Best Blacksmith Work, Wm. H. Gridley,	3 00
Best Cook Stove for Coal—No entries,	
Best Brass Work—No entries,	
Best Case Edge Tools—No entries.	

REPORT.

"The number of articles exhibited under this head are not as numerous as we should have liked to see; but what few there are, are worthy of credit, particularly the Iron Work—a ship's Tiller, which we feel satisfied will bear comparison with any foreign manufacture."

For the Committee,

JOHN H. KILLAM.

It might be further noted that while the above Ship's Tiller was as smooth and as perfect in every part, as if it had been turned in a Lathe, the only machine work about it was the cutting of the screws, and it may safely be affirmed that no better piece of work was ever turned out of any Blacksmith's Shop, either in the Dominion or out of it, nor, except perhaps a few extra touches of paint and varnish, was this prepared for exhibition, but is only a sample of the Exhibitor's habitual work, in a shop so well appointed that the writer often takes strangers there, as to one of the great curiosities of the town.

Class 13—ARTICLES NOT INCLUDED IN PREMIUM LIST.

4 Premiums—4 Entries.

Committee—Samuel Killam, jr., *Chairman*,
Nathan W. Blethen, George H. Artz.

Full length Figure of Highlander, Doano & Cann,	\$4 00
Baker's Show Case, Cakes, &c., Clarence Christie,	2 00
Do. do., Wm. Morrison,	1 00
A collection of Laths, Shingles, Staves, Treennails, &c., &c., exhibited by Mr. Wm. P. Churchill, we consider worthy of special mention, as showing great care and pains in the manufacture, as well as good quality of stock—special prize,	1 00

REPORT.

"There were very few articles exhibited under this Class. A full length figure of a Highlander made a very creditable appearance, and the collection of Cakes and Crackers was really good."

For the Committee,

SAMUEL KILLAM, Jr.

The Premium List as above, is as correct as the conditions permit. A certain

number of errors seem unavoidable; thus some thought their number was constant, and not varying with the subscription list for the year; 111 was entered 3 again; one member had worn off in his pocket the outside figure on his Premium List, and so clashed with another large Exhibitor, and so on.

The Secretary desires notice of any supposed errors, that the Premium List may be perfect against the next quarterly meeting, (first Tuesday in November), when Premiums will be paid out. All who are entitled to them are requested to attend in person, or to authorize some one to receive the amount due.

All which is respectfully submitted,
CHARLES E. BROWN, *Sec'y.*
Yarmouth, Oct. 5th, 1872.

MILFORD HAVEN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, COUNTY OF GUYS- BOROUGH.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 20, 1872.

We have had an increase in our Society of 44 members, all making $\hat{3}$, who have paid in \$1.00 each as a subscription fee.

Balance on the Books from 1871.....	\$152.94
Subscriptions.....	96.00
Notes taken at 3 Months, for Sub.....	102.60
" for 20 prizes, at 3 months.....	25.41
" for two Mowing Machines.....	179.00
	\$558.95

Expenditure..... 353.03

Bal. in favor of Society..... \$204.92

Our Society having no fit place for holding their Special and Annual Meetings, it was agreed upon by the members that they should purchase a house, for which they paid \$33.66½ down, and gave their notes for the remainder. The house cost \$100.

JOHN A. STULE, *Clerk.*

NORTHEAST MARGAREE AGRICUL- TURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting for Election of Office Bearers of this new Society, was held 4th Oct., 1872, when the following were elected:—*Pres.*, Donald McDonald, Esq.; *Vice-Pres.*, James Doyle, Esq.; *Sec.*, John A. Ross, Esq.; *Tres.*, Donald Ethridge; *Directors*, Mark Crowdes, David McRae, Murdoch McDonald, Michael Coady, George Ingraham.

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