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NOVA SCOTIA

JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

Published under direction of the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia.

VOL. II.

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER, 1873.

No. 96.

HALIFAX, 1ST DECEMBER, 1873.

The new Act for "Encouragement of Agriculture" has been published in the *Royal Gazette*, and the operations of all Agricultural Societies in the Province will be conducted under its provisions.

The Act requires that the Annual Meetings of Societies shall be held on the first Tuesday of December, which falls this year on the second day of the month. The Members of each Society shall then elect a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and not more than five Directors.

The officers and Directors shall present at the Annual Meeting a Report of the proceedings of the Society during the year, and a copy thereof shall be sent to the Secretary of the Central Board within one month from the date of meeting.

It is further the duty of the officers of every Society, immediately after their election, to nominate a person suitable for appointment to the Central Board, and the Secretary of the Society is required to transmit forthwith to the Secretary of the Central Board, the name and address of the person nominated.

Societies that fail to comply with the Act forfeit their claims to participate in the Provincial Grant for the year.

The Act increases the Annual Grant to Societies from four to six thousand dollars, so that in most of the Counties Societies will be able to draw double the amount of subscriptions raised and paid

within the year. This increase should act as a great stimulus to Societies. The sum for each County is limited to \$400, and for one Society to \$250.

The Provincial Exhibition which is to be held at Halifax, during the first week of October, 1874, will necessarily form a prominent subject for discussion at the Annual Meetings of Societies. Some of the Societies, as those at Yarmouth and Halifax, have already had the matter before them at their quarterly meetings, and the Halifax Committee has resolved to recommend the Society to vote \$200 towards the Exhibition. Every Society is expected to do its duty in this matter, and not merely to give a handsome subscription, which it can now well afford to do out of the increased grant, but to furnish the Board with suggestions for the Prize List, so as to ensure a fair representation of the Agricultural riches of every County of the Province.

It will be recollected that at the October meeting of the Board of Agriculture, a complaint was brought forward from Mr. James Graham, containing charges against the Nine Mile River and Hardwoodland Agricultural Society. The Board commissioned the member for the County, J. J. O'Brien, Esq., to investigate the matter, and we now publish his Report, preceded by Mr. Graham's complaint. The whole matter will come up for adjudication by the Board at the meeting to be held in March.

NINE MILE RIVER, }
28th August, 1873. }

Dear Sir,—I have to regret that the Nine Mile River and Hardwoodland Agricultural Society has so completely failed in complying with the laws for the management of Agriculture as well as the rules of the Central Board of Agriculture, that it has forfeited any claim to a share in the County grant, and is unworthy to be recognized as a Society.

I would first intimate that the members never met for the transaction of business at the time appointed by law from the 1st December, 1871, until the 1st December, 1872, although meetings were duly advertised at the proper time.

2nd. That the Government Grants for the past two years have been made a personal use of.

3rd. That the constitution and bye-laws of the Society have never been carried out in reference to the purchase and improvement of stock and that the society have taken no interest in the appointment of a member to represent this County at the Central Board.

There are many details arising out of these and other cases of careless indifference in reference to the proper and efficient working of a Society which certainly require a strict investigation. Hoping you will bring the grievances before the Central Board with the view of obtaining an early investigation, I remain

Yours respectfully,

JAMES GRAHAM.

J. J. O'Brien, Esq., C. R., &c., &c.

To PROF. GEO. LAWSON, LL. D., SECRETARY OF CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, HALIFAX.

Sir,—As requested by the Central Board of Agriculture, I met by appoint-

ment, Mr. James Graham, of Nine Mile River, who complained to the Board that the Hardwoodland or Nine Mile River Agricultural Society had allowed certain irregularities, financial and otherwise, to get into the Society, at variance with the Laws for the encouragement of Agriculture, and the constitution and bye-laws of said Society. Mr. Eben McDonald attended in behalf of the Society.— Having heard the statements of the above named parties and examined the Books of the Society, I have to report as follows: Mr. Graham first complains that the members never met for the transaction of business at the time appointed by Law from the 1st December 1871, until the 1st December, 1872, although meetings were duly advertised at the proper time. In reply Mr. McDonald stated that the Annual Meetings were held at the proper time, and that on account of snow storms other meetings were not held at the time first intended. On examining the Society's Books, I find regular minutes of the Annual Meeting held 5th December, 1871, also one held the 1st April, 1872, one June 4th, 1872, one 4th October, 1872, and also the Annual Meeting, 1872, when officers were appointed and other business transacted.

Mr. Graham's second complaint is that the Government Grants for the past two years have been made a personal use of. In reply to the second complaint, Mr. McDonald states that early in the last Spring the Society appointed him to go to Pictou to procure 25½ bushels of seed wheat and that he received the money to purchase it from the Treasurer on the order of the President, and at the same time he was authorised to purchase 110 lb. Northern Clover seed. He went to Pictou, but did not think the wheat suitable, *did not get any*, but some time after by order of a special meeting purchased 34 bushels of Barley and the Clover Seed in Halifax, and says that neither he nor any other member of the Society made a personal use of the funds, but they were fairly and honestly expended for the benefit of the Society. I may add that the Treasurer's Book shews an expenditure, (dates) from March 11th, down to October 11th, of \$114.30 for Barley, Oats, Clover Seed, keeping the Bull and other necessary expenses.

Mr. Graham's third complaint is that the Constitution and Bye Laws of the Society have never been carried out in reference to the purchase and improvement of stock, and that the Society have taken no interest in the appointment of a member to represent this County at the Central Board. Mr. McDonald admitted that the Bye Laws which are very stringent, have not been fully carried out, but on examination of the Books I find that three or four Bulls

and several Rams and Boars of improved breed have been from time to time owned by the Society, and that at the last sale of stock they wished and intended to purchase an Ayrshire Bull, but their means were not large enough, and they had to content themselves with a Grade Alderney Bull, which is still owned by the Society and doing well, and have purchased Seed Wheat, Oats, Barley and Clover Seed at different times, and that, *except* at the last Annual Meeting, the Law was carried out as regards the appointment of a member to represent at the Central Board, and *it* was an oversight which was partially rectified by the officers before the member for this year was appointed, by conveying to Henry Allison, Esq., M. P. P., and the representative for Newport Agricultural Society their wishes on the subject.

I may say in conclusion that, in looking over the Books, this Society have had frequent meetings, something more than four per annum since it was first organized, and the Books appear on the whole satisfactory, excepting this present year; but as they were not fully made up for this year when I saw them, I see no reason why they may not be finished, balanced, &c., at or before the Annual Meeting in Decemb. next.

All which is respectfully submitted,

J. J. O'BRIEN.

Noel, 6th November, 1873.

MR. E. L. CULL has furnished the Department at Washington with some useful hints on the Beet-Sugar Industry.

Allow me (he writes,) to suggest to the Department that the best possible method of helping forward the manufacture of beet-root sugar would be the establishment at the various schools of agriculture and of technology in the country of a rough-and-ready set of utensils such as a farmer on a large scale, or the small manufacturer, is accustomed to use. If the sirup is made in accordance with the instructions concerning the use of such utensils, which I have already given in a pamphlet entitled "The Whole History and Mystery of Beet-Root Sugar," it will be fitted for the operations of the refiner, and will, under his treatment, yield without difficulty the maximum of sugar, as also of potash and other salines, all of which are equal in value to the sugar, at least, weight for weight. Sirup can be prepared on farms and in their immediate neighborhoods to much greater advantage by the farmer or the small manufacturer than by proprietors of large refining-works, the latter requiring, to do business on a profitable scale, the products of a far larger amount of roots than can be grown within hauling distance of the refinery. The refiner must carry on his business from one year's end to another—perhaps

night and day; and by so doing will refine many hundred tons of sugar in the course of a year. His business is quite complicated enough without including the growth and reduction of the roots, the feeding of cattle, and the production of the general crops, which are required on all land devoted to the raising of one principal crop, inasmuch as all land, however good, requires the amelioration afforded by extra tillage, and the careful application of the elements which go to the support of cereals. Even if the refinery is fully supplied with the rough beet-sirup, it must embrace several distinct branches of manufacturing: first, the production of refined sugar; secondly, the production of alcohol from the molasses produced, which is too full of saline particles and other impurities to be profitably used without this elimination; thirdly, the production of salines, such as potash and soda, from the wash, after it has given up its alcohol by the processes of fermentation and distillation. These three processes convert the rough sirup into three separate and distinct articles of great commercial value, and are quite sufficient to engage the attention of the capitalist. On the other hand, the farmer produces the root as one of his ordinary crops, excellent in carrying out a system of rotation. Conversion by himself of the roots into rough sirup would afford him occupation during the winter, and supply a most valuable auxiliary food for his cattle during the time he is fattening them, as well as a highly nutritive aliment for his milch-cows and young cattle and sheep. If he can produce more of this food than required for these purposes, he stores his cakes of pulp for summer use to help his stock over the droughts of summer and the failure of the pasturage with which our American climate is so often afflicted. The leaves of the beet not only afford him a valuable food for his cattle during the time he is storing his roots, but also an excellent coat of manure for the succeeding crop. The farmer need not be over particular about getting the last drop of juice from his roots—it is this which requires powerful machinery; if he does not get the last drops his cattle do, and there is no waste; whereas, in the hands of the great manufacturer who grows his own roots, the whole of the juice must be extracted, even that remaining in the pulp being washed out with water; otherwise the loss becomes ruinous.

The farmer would grow more roots than he now does if he could get an immediate and profitable return for them; but, as now too often situated, few only can command sufficient capital to procure the necessary cattle for the food at hand. Could farmers feel sure that the sugar-beets they might grow would not only provide a means of feeding their cattle,

but also produce in sirup from \$45 to \$65 to the acre of roots produced, they would very soon put a different face on their farms, and the increased returns, including the manure increment, would enhance the fertility of the land, and produce the effects witnessed in all beet-growing countries, that "wherever beets are grown for a sugar-crop there the produce of the land is more than doubled" not only in money-value from the sugar-crop, but also from the quantity of wheat and other grains, and of meat, which also is doubled. This has been especially shown in France, in the Department du Nord, where the amounts of cereals and meat have been more than double since the beet-root sugar industry became established.

How can this end be accomplished? All that the farmer will require in addition to his ordinary utensils is as follows:

1. A common wooden cage, such as any carpenter can make, to revolve in a trough, for washing the roots;
2. A rasp to be moved either by steam or horse-power, for reducing the roots to a pulp;
3. A common press, made with either screws or levers—a cider or cheese-press will answer;
4. Cloths of hemp canvas in which to envelop the pulp for pressing;
5. A boiler made of iron and wood, similar to those used in the West for boiling the juices of the maple, and of sorghum;
6. A simple filter for filtration of the juices after defecation;
7. A machine for carbonizing the lime in the juice; this is a very simple affair and not costly;
8. The evaporating-boiler—the same as mentioned in No. 5, above.

With these requisites, all that has to be done by the farmer is to evaporate the defecated and clear juice down to proper consistency. It may then be run into casks, and will keep any length of time, and can be as easily carried to market as sacks of grain, a barrel of black salts, or a barrel of pork.

The present season has hitherto been a remarkably mild one; we have had a fair supply of fall rain, but very little severe weather, and no snow as yet, except a slight sprinkling that was speedily dried up by the sun. It has been possible this year to do a good deal of fall work, both on the farm and in the garden. The following useful "Hints" from the *Gardener's Monthly* suggest subjects for consideration at this season and throughout the winter months:—

As soon as the ground gets caked with the first real frost, herbaceous plants should be protected. Though hardy, they will repay this extra care,—mostly natives of woods or grassy places in their native place, they expect a covering of leaves or dry grass. We find dry leaves the best material for the purpose, a few

inches is a sufficient depth,—a little soil being thrown on to prevent the leaves blowing away. Where such material is not at hand, the common garden soil may be drawn over them, as before recommended in these pages.

One of the worst materials for protection, especially about half-hardy evergreens, is fresh stable manure, saturated with ammoniacal salts, one might as well have dogs innumerable about them, which every one knows to his sorrow is misery to an evergreen.

In the culture of herbaceous plants it is well to remember that generally a part dies every year. They seldom come up in exactly the same place every year, but a bud or runner pushes out and the old part dies. Though all herbaceous plants move in some such manner, they do not all go directly under ground, but make bunchy stocks just above ground. In their native places of growth they manage to get covered with decaying leaves from the woods or shifting sands on the plains, but in cultivation nothing of this kind can be naturally accomplished, and unless art comes to aid the plant they soon die away. An *Auricula*, a *Primrose*, or a *Carnation* is a good illustration of this. In the two former a new crown is formed on the top of the old one, and as the lower parts in time die away, unless new earth is drawn up, success with such flowers will not be great. The best plan is to take up and replant every few years, or cover the running parts above ground with earth, so that they may have a chance to get new roots from the advancing stocks. This is noticed here at this season to show that earth is the natural covering for herbaceous plants, and therefore one of the surest ways of preserving them safe through winter is to draw earth over them. In the spring they can be unearthed and then divided and set a trifle deeper than before, which is all they want. We are often asked how to preserve *Carnations*, *Chrysanthemums*, *Pansies*, *Phloxes*, *Hollyhocks* and so forth, safe till spring. The principles here laid down will explain the practice.

There is some danger of *Pampas Grass* rotting by moisture getting down in the hollow of the leaves into the heart of the stem. A friend tell us he guards against this by burning off the old leaves of the *Pampas* before putting the dry leaf covering on.

One of the last thoughts of things, too frequently, is to apply manure to flower beds. But it is scarcely less essential to a fine summer display than it is to the production of fine vegetables; and certainly as necessary as to trees, or the lawn. Still it should be applied with caution. While a poor soil will only grow plants to a diminutive miniature size, which, though clothed with a profusion of small,

starved-looking blossoms make no show; a soil over rich will cause too great a luxuriance of foliage, which is always opposed to an abundance of bloom. In most cases we prefer half-decayed leaves—where these could not be had we would use stable manure. The former spread over the soil two inches thick, or the latter one inch, would form a dressing which, in ordinary cases, should last two or three years. It is difficult to get flowers to do well in even the most favorable soil, if it is liable to hold water to stagnation in winter. Where flower-gardens or beds exist under such circumstances, advantage should be taken of the present season to have it thoroughly underdrained. It will be more beneficial in the end than the most judicious manuring; it is indeed in itself a powerful means of fertilizing the soil. Where circumstances render the draining of such places inconvenient, a temporary advantage can be gained by digging up the soil at this season very roughly, so as to expose as much as possible to the action of the frost. This is at best but putting a patch on an old garment—an apology for the want of means to do better.

Most of the tender plants that we desire to preserve over the season, have now been lifted from the borders, and removed to winter quarters,—and the beds present a rough and forsaken appearance. It is too often the practice to leave the borders just in this neglected condition till spring-time returns. But the person of true taste finishes up the beds, and makes all tidy. In the absence of summer flowers, even order pleases.

As soon as the first white frost has blackened *Dahlia leaves*, the stem should be cut back to a few inches of the ground, the label securely fastened, and the root placed away in a cool place secure from frost till next March, when it should be "sprouted," divided, and again set out. *Madeira vines*, *tigridias*, *gladiolus*, *tuberose*, &c., require the same attention.

So much has been said in this journal on the proper preparation of the soil for orchards, that it need not now be repeated. We should only say, that a light dryish soil is the best to choose for the Peach. The Pear does best on a strong loamy soil. Plums much the same as the last. The Apple prefers a heavy loam, if on limestone so much the better. The Cherry does well in soil adapted to the Peach.

If, however, a fruit orchard is dry and properly top dressed annually, there is not much difference in the value of soils for fruit orchard. With rich decaying vegetable matter abundantly supplied to the trees, they will do well enough in most kind of soil.

Whatever pruning trees may require, is best done early if one have the time. On

this account, however, it is generally deferred to towards spring when there is more leisure.

Apples, Quinces and Plums should be examined before frost sets in, and if any borers have effected a lodgement, a jack-knife and strong piece of wire are all the implements necessary; a man will go over several hundred trees a day. It is a cheap way of preserving trees. If many of the remedies proposed by correspondents in our paper, have been tried and found effectual, such as tobacco stems, &c., there will be few borers to deal with in the examination. After getting out the borers, a piece of any kind of paper lapped around the collar of the trees, and the paper gartered, will keep out all future borers, as well as be a safeguard against mice and rabbits.

Probably most of our fruits do best in partial shade. The gooseberry and currant certainly do. The former must have shade; and if on the moist northern aspect of a wall, so much the better. The raspberry prefers a rather moist, soil, and partial shade.

When currants, gooseberries and raspberries are not to be disturbed, old low stalks thrown thickly in about the plants and allowed to remain and rot away, keep the roots cool, and makes a condition of things in which these three kinds of fruit luxuriate.

In cultivating raspberries on a large scale they do best in hills, as the cultivator keeps them from crowding each other so much. For garden culture they are better in rows, the suckers to be kept hoed out occasionally as they grow; enough only being left that will be required for fruiting next year. When canes are required for new plantations, of course a portion of the crop must be sacrificed to the suckers.

In choosing pears, select those that have been budded close to the ground, as when they are replanted the stocks should be buried an inch below the pear scion, which prevents the attacks of the quince borer. If a long stem has to be buried, the usual consequence of deep planting results, and do as much injury as the quince borer. Also in choosing, select, if possible, plants that have been raised from cuttings, for layered stocks have almost always a long deep tap-looking root, on which dwarf pears do not do well. If we have to use such dwarf pear trees, better shorten some of this long trunk root before planting. Never plant what appears to be the stem of a tree far beneath the surface, under any circumstances, for disease will be most probably an ultimate consequence.

It is little use to attempt to grow vegetables well, unless the soil is well treated. They may be and are grown on thin soils,

not only at a great expense for manure, and at a great risk of dying out in a dry season, and of having the roots rotted out in a wet one. In those parts where the frost has not yet been severe enough to injure the celery crop, it may have another earthing up. Care must be exercised in the operation not to let the earth get into the hearts of the plants, or they will be liable to rot. Where the plant has evidently finished its growth for the season measures should be taken to preserve it through the winter. For family use, it is probably as well to let it stay where it is growing, covering the soil with leaves, litter or manure, to keep out the frost, so that it can be taken up as wanted.—Where large quantities are frequently required, it is better to take it up and put it in a smaller compass, still protecting it in any way that may be readily accessible. There are so many ways of preserving celery, it is hard to say which is the best. Besides these two suggestions, one described a few years ago as being in use in southern Pennsylvania, may be good where but a few are required.

At this season a barrel is sunk into the ground, and a little mud made at the bottom. Then the plants are taken up on a dry day and set thickly in the barrel, which is then covered. In this way it keeps clear of frost, and is easily got at at any time. Another plan, also described in former numbers of the *Monthly*, is to stock the celery in a conical manner, so that there is an incline downwards in each stalk, which will keep the water from running into the heart. Earth is put between each layer of stalks, and the frost kept from the earth. It always keeps best in the natural soil, where it is cool and moist and free from frost, and whatever mode of protection is resorted to, these facts should be kept in view. Beets, turnips, and other root crops, will also require protection. They are best divested of their foliage and packed in layers of sand in a cool cellar. Parsnips are best left in the soil as long as possible. If any are wanted for late spring use, they may be left out to freeze in the soil, and will be much improved thereby. Cabbage is preserved in a variety of ways. If a few dozen only, they may be hung up by the roots in a cool cellar, or buried in the soil, heads downward, to keep out the rain, or laid on their sides as thickly as they can be placed, nearly covered with soil, and then completely covered with corn stalks, litter, or any protecting material. The main object in protecting all these kinds of vegetables is to prevent their growth by keeping them as cool as possible, and to prevent shrivelling by keeping them moist. Spinach sown last September, will require a slight protection. This is usually done by scattering straw loosely over. The intention is principally to

check the frequent thawings, which draw the plants out of the ground.

In making new vegetable gardens, a south-east aspect should be chosen, as far as practicable. Earliness in the crops is a very great desideratum, and such an aspect favors this point materially. Too great a slope is objectionable, as inducing a too great run of water in heavy rains. The plots for the crops should be laid off in squares or parallelograms, for convenience in digging, and the edges of the walks set with edging. If water can be introduced, it is a great convenience.

Sometimes broccoli does not head before there is danger of frosts, especially if growing vigorously. If taken up with small balls of earth, and set in a damp cellar, they will still perfect themselves.

Asparagus beds, after the tops have been cleared off, are better covered with litter or stable manure. The plants shoot easier for it next season.

When the ground becomes frozen, or no other work offers, preparation can always be made for advancing prospective work when it arrives. Bean-poles may be made; and if the ends are charred, and then dipped in coal tar, the commonest material will be rendered nearly equal to the best cedar.

The November number of our Journal was pretty well filled up by the Prize Lists of the Truro Exhibition, and the sayings and doings of the people who were there. This month we have to give up a large portion of our space to the Yarmouth Exhibition, which was very successful, and is reported in a painstaking manner by the Secretary and Committees:

The sixth annual Exhibition of the Yarmouth County Agricultural Society, was held on the Parade Grounds and in the Court House at Yarmouth, on Thursday, the 2nd October, under the most favorable conditions. The weather was all that could have been desired, neither too warm nor yet too cold, but most pleasant and enjoyable. A large number of people from all parts of the County were present during the day; within the Court House the Show was well patronized, while during the afternoon the Parade Grounds were literally crowded.

The preparations and arrangements of the Managing Committee—Messrs. L. E. Baker, Benj. Killam, George B. Doane—were ample and complete in every particular, and the Committees on Premiums got to their work early in the day and performed the same with despatch.

While on the one hand a decline in interest in some Classes may have appeared, on the other, and in the more important departments, there was a corres-

ponding improvement. In most cases what was deficient in quantity was made up in quality. In Horses, Sheep, Fruit, and Dairy Produce the improvement was manifest.

The report of the Committee on Class 2—Cattle—would, on the whole, seem to indicate a falling off in this department, but it is submitted that in the number of entries, &c., this Class compares favorably with any previous year; the number of entries being 110 against 109 in 1872. Number of Premiums awarded, 75 against 63. Amount of Premiums awarded, \$152.00 against \$108.50.

The division of labor and increase in the number of Committees, (4 instead of 2), and the classification and different arrangement of the animals has no doubt contributed to an apparent miscalculation on the part of some of the Committees in this Class. The evident improvement in the dairy department; the large number of entries of grade animals; and the small number of entries in subdivision, No. 6 (Female Neat Stock, any breed), show that our Farmers are gradually awakening to the advantages of pure bred Stock, and an appreciation of the Stock raising and dairy producing capabilities of the County.

The drought of the early part of the season and the consequent delay in the maturity of the crops, may account for the decrease in the number of entries in class 6—Vegetables, Roots, &c.—115, same as in 1871, against 163 in 1872; while in class 5—Grain and Seeds—the heavy rain had interfered, in many instances, with the harvesting in time for Exhibition.

“Open to the Province,” brought three entries, the same as last year. The work of the year, so far, shows the number of members 156 against 153, in 1872. Amount of subscriptions \$348.50, against \$370; 103 Exhibitors against 94; entries 440, against 549; Premiums awarded 272, against 329; Amount Premiums awarded \$406.25, against \$406.50; and Amount of admission fees to the Court House, \$76.20, against \$73.18.

The reports of the respective committees will express their judgments of the several classes; but on the whole it is submitted that the Exhibition was a success, and compared favorably with those of previous years.

Class 1—HORSES.

Entries 22—Premiums 13—Amount \$33.75.
 Committee—Geo. H. Lovitt, H. A. Parr, Wm. A. Porter.
 Best Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, “Black Hawk,”—Wm. A. Porter, \$4.00
 2nd do., Canadian Morgan, “Noble,”—E. E. Archibald, 2.50
 Best Mare, 4 years old and upwards, Membrino “Nettle,”—W. A. Cann, 4.00

2nd do., Morgan “Doll,”—N. W. Blethen, 2.50
 Best Gelding, 4 years old and upwards, “Major,”—Geo. H. Lovitt, 4.00
 2nd do., “Bill,”—John K. Ryerson, 2.50
 Best Pair Matched Horses—no entries.
 Best Draught Horse, “Dick,”—Geo. M. Patten, 4.00
 Best Colt, 3 years old—Stephen Churchill, 3.00
 2nd do.,—Isaac Killam, 2.00
 Best Colt, 2 years old—no entries.
 Best Colt, 1 year old, “Nellie,”—Robt. P. Kelley, 2.00
 Best Sucking Colt—Eben Rose, 2.00
 2nd do., C. Christie, 1.50

The show of Horses was good, but few in number compared with the fine horses we have in the county. The Stallions were good. The Canadian Morgan lately imported by Mr. Archibald has fine build as a draught horse, while Mr. Porter’s “Black Hawk” has fine style as a carriage horse, and we would recommend that two premiums be offered at the next annual Fair, one for draught and the other for carriage. We should like to have seen more competition among the Geldings, Draught and Matched Horses.

H. A. PARR,
 For the Committee.

Class 2—CATTLE—Nos. 1 and 2—Short Horns and Ayrshires.

Committee—Geo S. Brown, Henry Burrell, Angus Walker.

No. 1—SHORT HORNS.

Entries 17—Premiums 15—Amount \$32.25.
 Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards—no entries.
 Best Bull, 2 years old—Geo. S. Brown \$3.00
 Best Bull, 1 year old—Jacob Landers, 2.50
 2nd do., Geo. S. Brown, 1.25
 Best Bull Calf—Henry Burrell, 2.00
 2nd do., Geo. S. Brown, 1.00
 Best Cow, 4 years old and upwards—Henry Temple Brown, 4.00
 2nd do., Chas. W. Smith, 2.00
 Best Cow, 3 years old—Henry Burrell, 3.00
 2nd do., Henry Temple Brown, 1.75
 Best Heifer in milk, 2 years old—no entries.
 Best Heifer, dry, 2 years old—Henry Temple Brown, 3.00
 2nd do., Henry Temple Brown, 1.50
 Best Heifer, 1 year old—Henry Burrell, 2.50
 2nd do., George S. Brown, 1.25
 Best Heifer Calf—Henry Temple Brown, 2.00
 2nd do., Chas. W. Smith, 1.00

No. 2—AYRSHIRES.

Entries 16—Premiums 12—Amount \$29.25.
 Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards—C. E. Brown, \$4.00
 Best Bull, 2 years old—no entries.
 Best Bull, 1 year old—O. H. Ellis, 2.50
 2nd do., Stephen Churchill, 1.25
 Best Bull Calf—Henry Burrell, 2.00
 Best Cow, 4 years old and upwards—L. E. Baker, 4.00
 2nd do., Jacob Silver, 2.00
 Best Cow, 3 years old—Geo. S. Brown, 3.50
 2nd do., George S. Brown, 1.75

Best Heifer, in milk, 2 years old—Henry Burrell, 3.00
 2nd do., George S. Brown, 1.50
 Best Heifer, dry, 2 years old—no entries.
 Best Heifer, 1 year old—Charles W. Smith, 2.50
 2nd do., James D. Archibald, 2.50
 Best Heifer Calf—no entries.

The number of entries in this class would appear to indicate that our Farmers do not sufficiently appreciate Cattle of the Short Horn and Ayrshire breeds, which are elsewhere held in such high estimation. All authorities agree that, for early maturity and an aptitude to fatten, no breed approaches the Short Horn, while for general dairy purposes the Ayrshire are allowed to hold the first rank.

The few late importations of animals of these breeds are producing good results, as they proved by a visit to the grounds to-day, and the agricultural interests of the Country can be better promoted in no other way than by the expenditure of a few thousand dollars in making further importations of Short Horns and Ayrshires of high pedigree. As a remarkable instance of the values sometimes reached, it may be stated that at a sale of Short Horns, in the State of New York, on the 12th September last, single cows sold for \$40,500, \$35,000 and \$27,000 each; 91 Cows and Heifers yielding \$349,275, or an average of \$3,838 per head, the highest priced animals being purchased for exportation to England. At the Provincial Exhibition at Hamilton, Ontario, in 1872, six-year old Short Horn oxen were shown weighing upwards of 3300 lbs.; one of which was sold upon the grounds at 10 cents per pound live weight, and there is on record by Professor Youatt a Durham ox, whose live weight at five years old was 3,025 lbs. When killed his live weight was 3,780 lbs., yielding 2,322 lbs. beef, 156 lbs. tallow, 742 lbs. hide; total, 2,620 lbs. These figures should afford our Farmers food for thought.

Geo. S. BROWN,
 For the Committee.

Class 2—Nos. 3 and 4—JERSEYS OR ALDERNEYS AND DEVONS.

Committee—Charles W. Smith, Stephen Churchill, John Cann.

No. 3—JERSEYS OR ALDERNEYS.

Entries 22—Premiums 13—Amount \$31.50.
 Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, thorough bred—C. E. Brown, \$4.00
 Best Bull, 2 years old, thorough bred—John Cann, 3.00
 Best Bull, 1 year old, Grade $\frac{3}{4}$ —E. E. Archibald, 2.50
 2nd do., $\frac{3}{4}$, Wm Corning, 1.25
 Best Bull Calf—no entries.
 Best Cow, 4 years old and upwards, $\frac{3}{4}$ —George Frask, 4.00
 2nd do., $\frac{3}{4}$ —C. E. Brown, 2.00
 Best Cow, 3 years old, $\frac{3}{4}$ —William D. Killam, 3.50

Best Heifer, in milk, 2 years old, $\frac{1}{2}$ — Chas. W. Smith,	3.00
2nd do., $\frac{1}{2}$ —Wm. Corning,	1.50
Best Heifer, dry, 2 years old—no entries.	
Best Heifer, 1 year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ —C. E. Brown	2.50
2nd do., $\frac{1}{2}$ —L. E. Baker,	1.25
Best Heifer Calf, $\frac{1}{2}$ —Chas. W. Smith,	2.00
2nd do., $\frac{1}{2}$ —C. E. Brown,	1.00

No. 4—DEVONS.

Entries 12—Premiums 9—Amount \$20.75.	
Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards—no entries.	
Best Bull, 2 years old, thorough bred— Chas. W. Smith,	\$3.00
2nd do., $\frac{1}{2}$ —Eben Rose,	1.50
Best Bull, 1 year old—no entries.	
Best Bull Calf, $\frac{1}{2}$ —Ansel Goudey,	2.00
Best Cow, 4 years old and upwards, $\frac{1}{2}$ — Eben Rose,	2.00
Best Cow, 3 years old, thorough bred— Wm. P. Churchill,	3.50
2nd do., $\frac{1}{2}$ —Mrs. Alvin Churchill,	1.75
Best Heifer, in milk, 2 years old, thorough bred—O. H. Ellis,	3.00
2nd do., $\frac{1}{2}$ —Wm. J. G. Burrell,	1.50
Best Heifer, dry, 2 years old—no entries.	
Best Heifer, 1 year old—J. A. Flint,	2.50
Best Heifer Calf—no entries.	

The number of entries—22 Alderneys and 12 Devons—the Committee find little improvement on last year, except one or two Alderney Heifers, which were very fine. There were several cows, all very fine looking animals, and it was not an easy matter to decide which deserved the premium. There is plenty of room for improvement in the Female Neat Stock. Farmers need not be afraid of getting too near perfection.

Better feed for young stock would occasion an improvement, both in looks and in pocket.

CHAS. W. SMITH,
For the Committee.

Class 2—No. 5—OXEN, STEERS, &c., (any breed.)

Entries 25—Premiums 21—Amount \$31.75.	
Committee—H. B. Porter, Jefferson Corning, Henry Pitman.	
Best yoke Working Oxen, 6 years old and upwards—Frank Killam,	\$3.00
2nd do., Jefferson Corning,	2.00
3rd do., Henry Pitman,	1.00
Best yoke Working Oxen, 5 years old and upwards, Adelbert Durland,	3.00
2nd do., Eben Rose,	2.00
Best yoke Working Oxen, 4 years old and upwards, Stephen Churchill,	3.00
2nd do., George W. Churchill,	2.00
Best Fat Ox, four yrs. old and upwards, Martin Murphy,	2.00
2nd do., Wm. Corning,	1.00
Best yoke Steers, 3 years old and upwards, Zach. Goudey,	2.00
2nd do., Israel Allen,	1.00
3rd do., James Jeffrey,	50
Best yoke Steers, 2 years old and upwards, Samuel Burrell,	2.00
2nd do., Lewis Harris,	1.00
3rd do., George S. Brown,	50
Best yoke Steers, 1 year old and upwards, Christopher Strickland,	2.00
2nd do., Melzar Murphy,	1.00
3rd do., Stephen Churchill,	50

Best Steer Calf, George I. Handy,	1.00
2nd do., Eben Rose,	75
3rd do., James Jefferey,	50

Your Committee beg to report no great change from previous years. Rather a fine show of half bred Devon Steers from one to three years old. Steer Calves but few on the grounds and, with one exception, very inferior. Oxen fair, as good as usual.

H. B. PORTER,
For the Committee.

Class 2—No. 6—FEMALE NEAT STOCK, (any breed.)

Entries 8—Premiums 5—Amount \$6.50.	
Committee—E. E. Archibald, Wm. J. G. Burrell, Wm. Corning.	
Best Fat Cow, George S. Brown,	\$2.00
2nd do., George S. Brown,	1.00
Best Cow, 6 years old and upwards—no entries.	
Best Cow, 5 years old and upwards— Jas. D. Archibald,	2.00
Best Cow, 4 years old and upwards—no entries.	
Best Cow, 3 years old and upwards—no entries.	
Best Heifer, in milk, 2 years old and upwards—no entries.	
Best Heifer, dry, 2 years old and upwards—no entries.	
Best Heifer, 1 year old and upwards—no entries.	
Best Heifer Calf, George Trask,	\$1.00
2nd do., Frank Killam,	50

Your Committee on Female Neat Stock beg to report as follows:—We are glad to report the number of Entries few, there being only eight in all. This indicates that our Farmers are alive to the benefits of pure blood. Those animals entered were however good specimens.

E. E. ARCHIBALD,
For the Committee.

Class 3—SHEEP, SWINE AND POULTRY.

Entries 39—Premiums 29—Amount \$38.50	
Committee—Hugh Cann, James Jeffrey, Alex. B. Lovitt.	
Best Ram, Shropshire—Jas. Jeffrey,	\$2.00
2nd do., Cotswold, Wm. Corning,	1.00
Best Ewe, Shropshire, W. J. G. Burrell,	2.00
2nd do., Jefferson Corning,	1.00
Best Fat Wether, Grade Southdown, Ebenezer Harris,	2.00
2nd do., Wm. Corning,	1.50
Best Ram Lamb, George Trask,	1.00
2nd do., Grade Southdown, Ebenezer Harris,	75
Best Ewe Lamb, Jefferson Corning,	1.00
2nd do., Shropshire, Jas. Jeffrey,	75
Best Boar, Chester White, thorough bred, Chas. W. Smith,	2.00
Best Sow, do. do., Chas. W. Smith,	2.00
Best Spring Pig, Chester White, Wm. Burrell,	2.00
2nd do., Jacob Silver,	1.50
Best Pig, 4 months and under, Jacob Silver,	1.50
2nd do., do., Chas. W. Smith,	1.00
Best Litter Sucking Pigs, Chester and Berkshire, E. E. Archibald,	1.50
2nd do., Grade Chester White, E. E. Archibald,	1.00

Best Pair Geese, Eben Rose,	1.00
2nd do., Ansel Goudey,	75
Best Pair Ducks, A. C. Robbins,	1.00
2nd do., Ansel Goudey,	75
Best Collection Pure Bred Fowls, Wm. Law,	2.50
Best Pair Fowls, H. A. Parr,	1.00
2nd do., Black Spanish, H. B. Porter,	75
Best Pair Spring Chickens, Black Spanish, Israel Allen,	1.00
2nd do., J. R. L. Webster,	75
Norwegian Rabbits, Special Premium, Jas. Rozee,	1.00

Your Committee beg to report as follows:—There was very great improvement in sheep over previous years. The Shropshire ram imported last season has brought some very fine lambs. There were very few swine on exhibition but they were very fine. We think the cause to be the small amount of premiums offered, not being sufficient to pay the boxing and trucking to the grounds. There was a good show of fowls, as good as on previous years.

HUGH CANN,
For the Committee.

Class 4—DAIRY PRODUCE, &c.

Entries 32—Premiums 9—Amount \$12.00.	
Committee—Wm. Law, Thos. Allen, jr., C. Christie.	
Best Crock or Tub of Butter, 40 lbs. or over—Mrs. Alvin Churchill,	\$2.00
2nd do.—Jefferson Corning,	1.50
3rd do.—David Carey,	1.00
Best 5 lbs. Butter, in rolls or prints— Mrs. Alvin Churchill,	1.50
2nd do.—Stephen Churchill,	1.00
3rd do.—Eben Rose,	50
Best Cheese, not less than 20 lbs.—John Cann,	2.00
2nd do.—Eben Rose,	1.50
3rd do.—Stephen Churchill,	1.00
Best $\frac{1}{2}$ qtl. Large Shore Dry Codfish—no entries.	
Best $\frac{1}{2}$ qtl. Table do.—no entries.	

In this class there was a good number of entries, and the Committee have much pleasure in reporting a decided improvement in the products of the dairy, both butter and cheese being of superior quality. In fact there was such uniformity of excellence, that our chief difficulty was in adjudging any to be second or third.

We recommend an additional number of premiums in this class, say five for each.

WILLIAM LAW,
For the Committee.

Class 5—GRAIN AND SEED.

Entries 20—Premiums 14—Amount \$16.50.	
Committee—Alex. Crosby, Joseph H. Porter, J. A. Flint.	
Best bush. Wheat—Robert A. Sims,	\$1.50
2nd do.—Byron C. Sims,	1.00
Best bush. Barley—Jos. H. Porter,	1.50
2nd do.—John Holmes,	1.00
Best bush. Rye—no entries.	
Best bush. Oats—J. A. Flint,	1.50
2nd do.—Alex. Crosby,	1.00

Best bush. Buckwheat—no entries.	
Best 12 Ears Corn—Jos. H. Porter,	1.00
2nd do.—Alex. Crosby,	50
Best bush. Beans—Jos. H. Porter.	1.50
Best bush. Peas—Byron C. Sims.	1.50
2nd do.—Angus Walker,	1.00
Best bush. Timothy Seed—no entries.	
Best bush. Clover Seed—no entries.	
Best 20 lbs. Turnip Seed—Nelson Corning,	1.00
2nd do.—Nelson Corning,	50
Best Coll. Vegetable Seeds, exhibited in boxes, open to view and correctly named—Nelson Corning,	2.00

Your Committee report whole number of entries smaller than in previous years, but generally of very good quality. Collections of Corn and Seeds not so large as desirable, cause, no doubt, lateness of the season.

ALEX. CROSBY,
 JOS. H. PORTER,
 J. A. FLINT, } Committee.

Class 6—VEGETABLES, ROOTS, &c.

Entries 115—Premiums 46—Amount \$34.75	
Committee—Wm. K. Dudman, Bowman Corning, John M. LeCain.	
Best Show of Vegetables without regard to the number of varieties—no entries.	
Best 6 varieties Potatoes (named) 1 doz. each—Robert A. Sims,	\$1.50
2nd do.—Alex. Crosby,	1.00
3rd do.—Alex. B. Lovitt,	50
Best bush. Potatoes, for table—J. A. Flint,	1.00
2nd do.—Wm. H. Pitman,	50
Best 6 Turnip Blood Beets—Nelson Corning,	1.00
2nd do.—George Trask,	50
Best 6 Long Blood Beets—C. E. Brown,	1.00
2nd do.—Hugh Cann,	50
Best 6 Mangold Wurtzel (long)—Chas. W. Smith,	1.00
2nd do.—Hugh Cann,	50
Best 6 Mangold Wurtzel (Globe)—Robert A. Sims,	1.00
2nd do.—Byron C. Sims,	50
Best 6 Carrots—Stayley Brown,	1.00
2nd do.—C. E. Brown,	50
Best 6 Parsnips—Wm. D. Killam,	1.00
2nd do.—C. E. Brown,	50
Best 6 Turnips—Isaac Killam,	1.00
2nd do.—Samuel Burrell,	50
Best 2 Cabbage (Drumhead)—Wm. D. Killam,	1.00
2nd do.—David Carey,	50
Best 2 Cabbage, Savoy—David Carey,	1.00
2nd do.—Isaac Killam,	50
Best 2 Cabbage (Red Dutch)—Wm. D. Killam,	1.00
2nd do.—Thomas Killam,	50
Best 2 Califfowers—David Carey,	1.00
2nd do.—Eben Rose,	50
Best 2 Squash (Hubbard)—Wm. D. Killam,	1.00
2nd do.—John Holmes,	50
3rd do.—Samuel Burrell,	25
Best 2 Squash, Boston Marrow—Jefferson Corning,	1.00
2nd do.—Hugh Cann,	50
Best 2 Squash, any other variety—Alex. Crosby,	1.00
2nd do.—George I. Handy,	50
Best 2 Pumpkins—O. H. Ellis,	1.00
2nd do.—Henry Burrell,	50

Best 12 Onions—George I. Pitman,	1.00
2nd do.—Nelson Corning,	50
Best 12 Tomatoes (General Grant)—Carleton Club,	1.00
2nd do.—Carleton Club,	50
Best 6 Heads Celery—Hugh Cann,	1.00
2nd do.—L. E. Baker,	50
Best Brace Cucumbers—O. H. Ellis,	1.00
2nd do.—Hugh Cann,	50

The Committee on Vegetables, Roots, &c., have attended to their duty, and now report as follows:—The whole number of entries in this class was 115. The exhibition of potatoes, we are of opinion, was very good, there being 15 different lots and some very fine indeed.

There were 14 lots of Cabbage, and some of them of large size.

Considering the dry weather during the early part of the past season, we are of opinion that this branch of the Exhibition was fair, but not so good as in former years.

WM. K. DUDMAN,
 BOWMAN CORNING,
 JOHN M. LECAIN, } Committee.

Class 7—FRUIT AND FLOWERS.

Entries 22—Premiums 20—Amount \$18.50.	
Committee—J. C. Farish, Thomas Allen, Senr., J. W. Moody.	
Best Coll. Apples, named, 12 each—Carleton Club,	\$3.00
2nd do.—Alex. Crosby,	2.00
3rd do.—Joseph H. Porter,	1.00
Best doz. Apples, named—Charles DeWolfe,	1.00
2nd do.—Robert P. Kelley,	50
3rd do.—Edward Earl,	25
Best doz. Pears—Edward Earl,	1.00
2nd do.—Carleton Club,	50
Best doz. Plums—W. H. Moody,	1.00
2nd do.—Jacob Silver,	50
2 Citrons (Special Premium)—J. A. Flint,	50
2 lbs. Grapes (Special Premium)—Geo. H. Porter,	1.00
Best Specimen Plants, in pots, not over 4 varieties—no entries.	
Best Vase Bouquet Flowers—C. E. Brown,	1.00
2nd do.—Stayley Brown,	50
Best Hand Bouquet Flowers—Wm. D. Killam,	1.00
2nd do.—John K. Ryerson,	50
3rd do.—C. E. Brown,	25
Best Coll. Dahlias—John K. Ryerson,	1.00
Best Coll. Verbenas—Stayley Brown,	1.00
Best Coll. Fancies—Stayley Brown,	1.00

The variety and quality of Apples were better than at any previous Exhibition. The Plums and Pears shown, only two collections, and these not of a superior quality. Of Flowers there was a very fair show, of remarkably brilliant colors. We recommend that a prize of \$1.00 be awarded to 2 lbs. Grapes, grown in a green-house at Milton; also, 50 cts. to a collection of Citrons, used for preserving.

J. C. FARISH,
 J. W. MOODY,
 THOS. ALLEN, SENR., } Committee.

Class 8—FINE ARTS.

Entries 8—Premiums 4—Amount \$13.50.	
Committee—G. J. Farish, W. H. Moody, R. B. Brown.	
Best Oil Painting—no entries.	
Best Painting in Water Colors—no entries.	
Best Pencil Sketch, local or from life—no entries.	
Best Crayon Drawing—One entry, not worthy of Prize.	
Best Collection Photographs—A. S. Hood,	\$2.00
Best Plan of Township of Yarmouth, showing boundaries of School Sections—A. L. Flint,	10.00
Best Specimen Penmanship, from Public School Pupil—Charles Knowles (Lower Town School.)	1.00
2nd do.—Eliza Lewis (do.)	50

The Committee on Fine Arts have regretfully to report a very small display in their department.

Of Paintings, either in oil or water-colors, there were none. Of Crayons and pencil drawings, but two entries, and, neither of them, in our judgment, worth a premium. There were two maps, but alas, one, and that one giving promise of being a really handsome, as well as useful map, was not quite finished. Of course, as present company is always excepted, we do not include among the pencil sketches mentioned above, a cartoon representing Capt. Coxetter rejoicing with his friends over the discovery of a plumbago mine, of which he holds a "specimen." The friends are the genial Landlord of the United States Hotel; an ancient mariner sometime of San Francisco, California; the irrepressible usher on the occasion of visit of His Excellency Earl Mulgrave, and a jolly dry goods dealer; but we must say the latter is just a little too, well, too enbony-point, not to put too fine a "point" upon it. This Cartoon, which it is needless to say is from the pencil of Mr. R. Balfour Brown, was not entered for competition.

We are glad to notice the steady advance in Photography, made in Yarmouth during the past five years. It is becoming daily more apparent that, though any body can make a photograph which may even be a likeness, it yet requires genius to put tone and life into a photographic picture. The case exhibited contains pictures both from landscapes and of the human form divine, which bear favorable comparison with those produced in much larger cities than Yarmouth.

All specimens of penmanship exhibited are from the Lower Town School, and are all really very creditable; even those which did not receive prizes are very well worthy of "honorable mention."

Although cast down by the general failure in our department, we are not discouraged, but hope in the future for better things.

W. H. MOODY,
 For the Committee.

Class 9—BREAD, PRESERVES, &C.
 Entries 20—Premiums 15—Amount \$23.00.
Committee—A. C. Robbins, Frank Killam, Wm. A. Chase.

Best Wheat Bread—J. R. L. Webster,	\$1.50
2nd do.—J. A. Flint,	1.00
3rd do.—Thomas Allen, Jr.,	50
Best Rye and Indian Bread—C. Christie,	1.50
2nd do.—William Morrison,	1.00
Best Corn Bread—William Morrison,	1.50
2nd do.—C. Christie,	1.00
Best coll. Preserves and Jellies, not over 12 varieties—Mrs. James E. Clements,	2.00
Best coll. Pickles, not over 6 varieties—Mrs. Alvin Churchill,	2.00
2nd do.—Alex. Crosby,	1.50
Best Honey, in comb—J. A. Flint,	1.00
2nd do.—Joseph H. Porter,	50
Best Honey, strained, in glass jar—no entries.	
Best 2 lbs. Wax—no entries.	
Coll. Confectionery (special premium) James Rozee,	3.00
Best coll. Cakes, 28 varieties—Crackers, 12 varieties, (special premium)—C. Christie,	3.00
2nd do., Cakes and Pastry, (special premium)—Wm. Morrison,	2.00

The number of entries in this department was small, but the quality of the articles was very good; wheat Bread particularly so. The collection of cakes, pastry, Crackers and Ship-bread from the Yarmouth Bakery, and of Cakes and Pastry from Mr. Morrison's, made a very creditable appearance, and a collection of Candies exhibited by Mr. Rozee, deserves especial mention.

A. C. ROBBINS, }
 FRANK KILLAM, } *Committee.*
 W. A. CHASE, }

Class 10—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
 Entries 11—Premiums 32—Amount \$31.75.
Committee—A. S. Hood, W. H. Moody, James Pilling.

Best Home-made Carpet—Wm. Durkee,	\$2.00
2nd do.—Bella D'Entremont,	1.00
3rd do.—J. A. Flint,	50
Best Home-made Mat—Bella D'Entremont,	2.00
2nd do.—H. A. Parr,	1.00
3rd do.—Wm. Burrell,	50
Best Patch Work Quilt—Bella D'Entremont,	2.00
2nd do.—Bella D'Entremont,	1.00
3rd do.—Christopher Strickland,	50
Best Set Furs—no entries.	
Best 10 yards Homespun (grey)—Alex. B. Lovitt,	2.00
Best 10 yds. Homespun (white)—Chas. DeWolfe,	2.00
2nd do.—George I. Handy,	1.00
3rd do.—Alex. B. Lovitt,	50
Best 10 yards Homespun, for women's wear—Mrs. Alvin Churchill,	2.00
2nd do.—Bella D'Entremont,	1.00
Best 2 lbs. Yarn (white)—Byron C. Sims,	1.00
2nd do.—Mrs. Alvin Churchill,	50
3rd do.—George I. Handy,	25
Best 6 pairs Mitts—no entries.	
Best 6 pairs Socks—George I. Handy,	1.00
2nd do.—James Jeffrey,	50

Best Berlin Work—Wm. D. Killam,	1.50
3rd do.—Isaac Killam,	50
Best Embroidery—Wm. D. Killam,	1.50
2nd do.—Mrs. Jas. E. Clements,	1.00
Embroidery, special premium (Tatting)—Robert Brown,	1.50
Best Fancy Work, not classified. (miniature ship)—N. M. Crosby,	1.00
2nd do., (Hair Work)—Stephen Patten,	50
3rd do., (Sea Weeds)—Frederick Barr,	25
Sewing Machine Work, (special premium)—W. H. Johnson,	1.00

The task of the Committee in awarding prizes in this section was light, owing to the limited number of entries. The quantity of articles exhibited was good. The Committee thought it advisable to award a special prize for a piece of tatting, which was beautifully done. A miniature ship, the work of N. M. Crosby of the firm of Messrs. Moses & Crosby, shows what may be done by hand. A special prize was awarded for the specimens of embroidery, ruffling, frilling, tucking, hemming, quilting, binding, cording, felling, &c., which show what beautiful work can be done on a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Among the unclassified Fancy Work were some fine specimens of Hair and Sea Moss wreaths.

The Show in Yarns and Homespun cloth was fully up to last year, but the display of Carpets, Quilts and Mats was slim. Of Mitts there was not a sample, and Furs were nowhere. The Committee regret that first prizes cannot be awarded for each article exhibited, it must induce a better display of the skill and industry of the country.

A. S. HOOD,
 For the Committee.

Class 11—MISCELLANEOUS.
 Entries 28—Premiums 14—Amount \$31.00.
Committee—Nathan Moses, N. W. Bléthen, A. M. Hatfield.

Best Agricultural Implement (home made) Y. J. Ke—Angus Walker,	\$2.50
Best Assortment Leather—no entries.	
Best Harness Work—John Rodgers,	2.50
2nd do.—John Baxter,	2.00
Best Case Boots and Shoes—Stephen Patten,	2.50
Best Single Specimen Cabinet Work—J. C. Moulton,	2.50
2nd do., Music Stand (made with a pocket knife)—N. M. Crosby,	2.00
Special premium, Musical Instrument—C. E. & G. O. Gates,	3.00
Best 2 pieces Woodenware—no entries.	
Best piece Carriage Work—Churchill, McKenzie & Co.,	2.50
2nd do.—Churchill, McKenzie & Co.,	2.00
Best Blacksmiths' Work—no entries.	
Best Cook Stove, for Coal—Joseph Burrell,	2.50
2nd do.—Wilson, Clark & Co.,	2.00
One Box Stove (wood)—One Open Franklin, "honorable mention"—Wilson, Clark & Co.	
Best Brass Work—Wm. Pendrigh,	1.50
2nd do.—Wm. Pendrigh,	1.00
Best case Edge Tools—Chas. Sherman,	2.50

The number of articles exhibited in this class less numerous than last year, or than is desirable. We were pleased to notice some very fine specimens of Brass Work; also a very fine Musical Instrument manufactured in the Province. Also a number of Sewing Machines, by different makers, and particularly a very superior machine—Wheeler & Wilson. We were also pleased to observe a decided improvement in new patterns of Cooking Stoves; also two very fine harnesses, particularly one gold mounted, and which we consider very creditable to the maker; also a case of very fine Boots and Shoes, both for ladies' and gentlemen's wear; also one open buggy of very superior make and finish. The Committee regret to report that they find several articles enumerated in this class not exhibited, and would desire a larger show in the future.

NATHAN MOSES,
 For the Committee.

Premiums were paid out at the Quarterly Meeting, first Wednesday in November, when successful exhibitors were required to hand in statement in writing, as to breed, pedigree, age, &c., of Stock, &c., to the intent that the same might be entered in the records of the Society.

Notice of any supposed errors in making up the award of Premiums, is desired, so that the same may be corrected.

THOS. E. CORNING,
 Yarmouth, Oct. 2, 1873. *Sec'y.*

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Government have authorized the Central Board of Agriculture to announce that a Provincial Agricultural Exhibition will be held at Halifax, during the first week in October, 1874, of which notice is hereby given in terms of the Act for Encouragement of Agriculture. The Rules, Regulations and Prize List will be prepared for circulation without unnecessary delay.

By order of the Board of Agriculture.
 GEORGE LAWSON,
 Secretary.

Halifax, 19th August, 1873.

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