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VOL. II.

HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER---OCTOBER, 1875.

No. 116.

**SALE OF STOCK IMPORTED BY
CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.**

The sale took place at Mr. Parker's Farm, Kempt Road, on Wednesday, 10th November, and was largely attended by Farmers from nearly all parts of the Province.

HORSES.

- Lot 1—"Dominion Splendour," bought by Jas. Burrill for the Yarmouth Co. Agricultural Society, for \$400.
- Lot 2—"British Splendour," bought by Jos. Tays, for Han's Co. Agricultural Society, for \$410
- Lot 3—"Sultan," bought by Col. Laurie, Oakfield, for \$160.
- Lot 4—"Black Lion," bought by J. A. Moore, for N. Sydney Agricultural Society, for \$230.
- Lot 5—"Lion of Canada," bought by J. A. Moore, for N. Sydney Agricultural Society, for \$335.
- Lot 6—"Brutus," bought by T. P. Putnam, for Onslow Agricultural Society, for \$390.

SHORT HORN BULLS AND BULL CALVES.

- Lot 7—"Baron Lightburne 2nd," bought by J. E. Starr, for Union Agricultural Society of East Cornwallis, for \$170.
- Lot 8—"Viscount Oxford," bought by Prof. Lawson, for Lucyfield Farm, Old Windsor Road, for \$120.
- Lot 9—"Gwynne of the Forrest," bought by J. E. Newcombe, for Union Agricultural Society of East Cornwallis, for \$410.
- Lot 10—"Kent Gwynne," bought by S. McKee, for Mabou and Port Hood Agricultural Society, for \$208.
- Lot 11—"Skiddaw" bought by J. B. Bowser, Grand Pre, for \$185.
- Lot 12—"Captain Cawood," bought by A. Kirkpatrick, for Shubenacadie Agricultural Society, for \$205.

SHORT HORN COWS AND HEIFERS.

- Lot 13—"Rose Gwynne," bought by J. B. Fraser, Shubenacadie, for \$155.
- Lot 14—"Polly Vaughan," bought by Prof. G. Lawson, Lucyfield, for \$210.
- Lot 15—"Princess Mary," bought by C. F. Eaton, Cornwallis, for \$210.

AYRSHIRE BULLS.

- Lot 16—"Charlie," bought by D. Matheson, for Pictou Co. Agricultural Society, for \$310.

The following Ayrshire Bulls were private property and were offered for sale by the respective owners:

- Lot 17—"Onslow," bought by W. McGillivray, for Egerton Agricultural Society, for \$20.
- Lot 18—"Lord Gorsebrook," bought by W. Anderson, Halifax, for \$25.
- Lot 19—"Baron Gorsebrook," bought by L. W. DesBarres, for Guysboro Agricultural Society, for \$30.

AYRSHIRE HEIFERS.

- Lot 20—"Belle of Avondale," bought by A. K. Mackinlay, for Peter Jack, Bellahill, for \$200; calf of same lot bought by W. Anderson, for \$35.
- Lot 21—"Miss Strang," bought by W. E. Starratt, Paradise, Annapolis, for \$100.
- Lot 22—"Daisy," bought by R. I. Hart, Halifax, for \$135.

DEVON BULLS.

- Lot 23—"Prince Alexander," bought by Col. Laurie, Oakfield, for \$150.
- Lot 24—"Prince Albert Victor," bought by J. W. Lewis, for Halifax Co. Agricultural Society, for \$150.
- Lot 25—"Havelock," bought by D. Matheson, Pictou, for \$40.

DEVON HEIFERS.

- Lot 26—"Princess Dorothea," bought by Col. Laurie, Oakfield, for \$55.
- Lot 27—"Princess Victoria," bought by Col. Laurie, Oakfield, for \$65.

BOARS—LARGE WHITE ENGLISH BREED.

- Lot 28—"Royal Ellesmere," bought by Hospital for Insane, Mount Hope, Dartmouth, for \$75.

SOWS—LARGE WHITE ENGLISH BREED.

- Lot 29—"Young Pride of Idle," bought by Hospital for Insane, Mount Hope, Dartmouth for \$85.
- Lot 30—"Lady Indolence," bought by Hospital for Insane, Mount Hope, Dartmouth, for \$85.

BERKSHIRE BOARS.

- Lot 31—"Royal Windsor," bought by Rev. H. P. Almon, Windsor, for \$30.
- Lot 32—"Star of Windsor," bought by D. Matheson, for Pictou Agricultural Society, for \$32.

BERKSHIRE SOWS.

- Lot 33—"Brownie," bought by Rev. H. P. Almon, Windsor, for \$30.
- Lot 34—"Merry Pig of Windsor," bought by D. Matheson, Pictou, for \$27.
- Lot 35—"Siesta," bought by I. Longworth Truro, for \$26.
- Lot 36—"Lady Betty," bought by W. T. Woodill, Halifax, for \$27.

COTSWOLD RAMS AND RAM LAMBS.

- Lot 37—bought by Dr. Lewis, Gorsebrook, for \$23.
- Lot 38—bought by J. Burrill, Yarmouth, for \$22.
- Lot 39—bought by D. Matheson, Pictou, for \$15.
- Lot 40—bought by L. W. DesBarres, for Guysborough Agricultural Society, for \$15.
- Lot 41—bought by J. Burrill, Yarmouth, for \$19.
- Lot 42—bought by Prof. G. Lawson, Lucyfield, for \$15.

COTSWOLD EWES.

- Lot 44—bought by J. Burrill, Yarmouth, for \$23.
- Lot 45—bought by Prof. G. Lawson, Lucyfield, for \$32.

Lot 46—bought by J. Burrill, Yarmouth, for \$26.

Lot 47—bought by L. W. DesBarres, for Guysborough Co. Agricultural Society, for \$16.

Lot 48—bought by Dr. Lewis, Gorsebrook, for \$12.

COTSWOLD EWES—Property of Dr. Lewis:

Lot 49—bought by Mr. Chipman, Cornwallis, for \$8.

Lot 50—bought by R. W. Starratt, Cornwallis, for \$7.

Lot 51—bought by Mr. Chipman, Cornwallis, for \$8.

SOUTHDOWN RAM LAMBES.

Lot 52—bought by Rev. H. P. Almon, Windsor, for \$24.

Lot 53—bought by D. Matheson, Pictou, for \$15.

Lot 54—J. McDonald, Shubenacadie, for \$37.

Grade Alderney Bull Calf, property of W. J. Stairs, \$10, sold to Col. Hornsby, Halifax.

Devon Bull "Hartland 2nd," property of Halifax County Agricultural Society, \$50, sold to Geo. Parker.

Mr. Margeson's Bull "Sir Roland," \$55, sold to Onslow Agricultural Society.

W. Anderson, Halifax, sold the Ayrshire Bull "Lord Gorsebrook," (lot 18) to W. E. Starratt, Paradise, Annapolis.

W. E. Starratt, Paradise, Annapolis, sold the Bull "Bell Duke 2nd," (bred and raised by himself) to the St. Mary's, Guysborough, Agricultural Society, for \$145. This Bull is 27 months old, and weighs 1850 lbs.

Mr. McDonald, Shubenacadie, sold to Professor Lawson, Lucyfield, 1 Shropshire Down Ram for \$12; 1 Shropshire Ewe for \$10, and 1 Ewe Lamb for \$6.

To encourage the preservation of the records of pedigrees, a few copies of the sale catalogue have been printed on stout paper with covers, and one has been sent to each purchaser.

CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

BOARD OF WORKS OFFICE,
Province Building,
Nov. 11th, 1875.

The Board met for general business immediately after the sale of live stock yesterday, and their sittings were resumed this morning and continued till afternoon, when they were invited to attend a conference with the Advisory Committee of the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition.

The business before the Board was chiefly of a routine character, connected with the purchases and sales of live stock. There were present: Colonel Laurie, President; Israel Longworth, Esq., Truro, Vice-President; David Matheson, Esq., Pictou; John Ross, Esq., Boularderie, Cape Breton; W. E. Starratt, Esq., Paradise, Annapolis; Professor Lawson, Sec'y.

Donald Archibald, Esq., M. P. P., was likewise present on invitation of the Board.

The President reported the operations of the Executive Committee since last half-yearly meeting of the Board in March, and read their minutes, which were approved of and sanctioned.

Mr. Matheson reported, on behalf of Mr. Archibald and himself, the steps taken for the purchase of horses, and their report was approved of, and the thanks of the Board expressed for the care and attention which they had given to the selection of animals suited to the wants of the various districts of the Province.

The Secretary reported in detail his transactions in connection with the purchase of cattle, sheep and pigs in England and Scotland, which were likewise approved of. The accounts were referred to the Executive Committee for audit.

The Executive Committee were re-appointed, as follows:—Colonel Laurie, Hon. Attorney General McDonald, D. Matheson, Esq., Israel Longworth, Esq., W. E. Starratt, Esq.

An application from a new Society in Shelburne County, with a paid up membership of 41, was submitted and referred to the Executive Committee for enquiry.

The Secretary was directed to send to all secretaries of societies, schedules for annual returns, in terms of resolution of the Board, passed in March last—these schedules to be mailed before the end of the present month, returnable to the Secretary of the Board before the end of December.

The Board then adjourned to meet again early in January, to finish up the work of the year, or earlier if necessary, on call on the President.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.—The Advisory Board's Committee on Agriculture had a meeting on 11th inst., and in the afternoon the Board met. Parties desiring space for the display of goods should lose no time in communicating with the Secretary of the Advisory Board, so that they may not be excluded. Liberal as is the space allotted to Canada it is likely to be fully occupied.

AGE OF BULLS.

At the sale the other day we observed some excellent Bulls that had arrived at years of maturity pass into fresh hands at very low prices. It appears as if the value of aged Bulls was not understood, otherwise Societies would not be so willing to sell them nor so unwilling to buy. It is well known by breeders that the maturity and age of the male enables him to impress his own characters upon his offspring with greater certainty than if he were young. Some of the

famous early Bulls, at the start of Short Horn breeding were kept to a great age. In England the Duke of Hillhurst, whom we saw five years ago at Mr. Cochrane's, and who is consequently now in his sixth year, is looked upon as at his best; he is hired for the season at 800 guineas. Such a bull is worth keeping to a great age. In fact it takes three or four years to find out what kind of stock a Bull is going to have, and to kill or discard him then is ruinous policy, if he is a good animal.

THE CANADIAN COMMISSION OF THE PHILADELPHIA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1876.

PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Canadian Commission has invited the several Provinces to appoint Provincial Advisory Boards to assist in securing a complete representation of the industries of their respective Provinces in the International Exhibition of 1876.

A number of Boards have been organized in accordance with this invitation.

It is hoped that a uniform system of co-operative Boards, organized in accordance with this suggestion, will excite local interest in the objects of the Exhibition, and thus greatly facilitate the work of the Commission.

Upon the organization of each Board, an officer should be designated to conduct its correspondence with the Commission.

The duty of the Boards will be—

1st. To disseminate information regarding the Exhibition.

2d. To secure the co-operation of industrial, scientific, agricultural, and other Associations, in their Province.

3d. To appoint co-operative committees, representing the different industries of their Province.

4th. To stimulate local action on all measures intended to render the Exhibition successful and a worthy representation of the industries of the country.

5th. To encourage the production of articles suitable for exhibition.

6th. To distribute documents issued by the Commission among the manufacturers and others in their Districts interested in the Exhibition.

7th. To render assistance in furthering the financial and other interests of the Exhibition, and to furnish information to the Commission on subjects that may be referred to them.

The Commission will aim to secure a high standard of quality in the articles exhibited, and a complete representation of the resources and industries of the country. To this end, there should be presented for exhibition the best products of each Province, and especially

those which are regarded of a representative character.

The Commission will avail itself of the several Provincial Exhibitions of 1875 to secure the best possible selection of the articles generally exhibited on those occasions.

Applications for space by intending exhibitors should be made at once to the Secretary of the Advisory Board of each Province, who will furnish them with the Philadelphia printed classification, blank forms of entry, and every information desired. The Advisory Boards appointed by each Province are requested to report weekly to the Canadian Commission the progress of the work in their Provinces.

By order of the Canadian Commission,
J. PERRAULT,
Secretary.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR CANADIAN EXHIBITORS,

The Exhibition will be held at Fairmount Park, in the city of Philadelphia, and will be opened on the 10th day of May, 1876, and closed on the 10th day of November following.

All Governments have been invited to appoint Commissions, for the purpose of organizing their departments of the Exhibition.

Full diagrams of the buildings and grounds have been furnished to the Foreign Commissions on or before February 1, 1875, indicating the localities to be occupied by each nation, subject, however, to revision and readjustment.

Applications for space and negotiations relative thereto, must be conducted with the Commission of the country where the article is produced.

Foreign Commissions are requested to notify the Director-General not later than May 1, 1875, whether they desire any increase or diminution of the space offered them, and the amount.

Before December 1, 1875, the Foreign Commissions must furnish the Director-General with approximate plans showing the manner of allotting the space assigned to them, and also with lists of their exhibitors, and other information necessary for the preparation of the Official Catalogue.

Products brought into the United States, at the ports of New York, Boston, Portland, Me., Burlington, Vt., Suspension Bridge, N. Y., Detroit, Port Huron, Mich., Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, New Orleans and San Francisco, intended for display at the International Exhibition, will be allowed to go forward to the Exhibition buildings, under proper supervision of customs officers, without examination at such ports of original entry, and at the close of the Exhibition will be allowed to go forward to the port

from which they are to be exported. No duties will be levied upon such goods unless entered for consumption in the United States.

The transportation, receiving, unpacking, and arranging of the products for exhibition will be at the expense of the Canadian Commission.

The installation of heavy articles requiring special foundations of adjustment, should, by special arrangement, begin as soon as the progress of the work upon the buildings will permit. The general reception of articles at the Exhibition buildings will commence on January 1, 1876, and no articles will be admitted after March 31, 1876.

Space assigned to Foreign Commissions and not occupied on the 1st of April, 1876, will revert to the Director-General for re-assignment.

If products are not intended for competition, it must be so stated by the Exhibitor, and they will be excluded from the examination by the International Juries.

An Official Catalogue will be published in four distinct versions,—viz., English, French, German and Spanish. The sale of Catalogues is reserved to the Centennial Commission.

The ten departments of the classification which will determine the relative location of articles in the Exhibition,—except in such collective exhibitions as may receive special sanction,—and also the arrangement of names in the Catalogue, are as follows:—

I. *Raw Materials—Mineral, Vegetable and Animal.*

II. *Materials and Manufactures used for Food, or in the Arts, the result of Extractive or Combining Processes.*

III. *Textile and Felted Fabrics; Apparel, Costumes and Ornaments for the Person.*

IV. *Furniture and Manufactures of general use in construction and in dwellings.*

V. *Tools, Implements, Machines and Processes.*

VI. *Motors and Transportation.*

VII. *Apparatus and Methods for the increase and diffusion of knowledge.*

VIII. *Engineering, Public Works, Architecture, etc.*

IX. *Plastic and Graphic Arts.*

X. *Objects illustrating efforts for the improvement of the Physical, Intellectual, Moral Condition of Man.*

Foreign Commissions may publish Catalogues of their respective sections, and the Canadian Commission will avail themselves of the privilege.

Exhibitors will not be charged for space.

A limited quantity of steam and water power will be supplied gratuitously. The

quantity of each will be settled definitively at the time of the allotment of space. Any power required by the exhibitor in excess of that allowed will be furnished by the Canadian Commission. Demands for such excess of power must also be settled at the time of the allotment of space.

The Canadian Commission will provide at their own cost, all show cases, shelving, counters, fittings, etc., which they may require; and all countershafts with their pulleys, belting etc., for the transmission of power from the main shafts in the Machinery Hall. All arrangements of articles and decorations must be in conformity with the general plan adopted by the Director-General.

Special constructions of any kind, whether in the buildings or grounds, can only be made upon the written approval of the Canadian Commission.

The Canadian Commission will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition: and it will be responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or for accidents by fire or otherwise.

The Canadian Commission will employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public. Appointments of such watchmen to be subject to the approval of the Director-General.

The Canadian Commissions, or such agents as they may designate, shall be responsible for the receiving, unpacking and arrangement of objects, as well as for their removal at the close of the Exhibition; but no person shall be permitted to act as such agent until he can give to the Director-General written evidence of his having been approved by the proper Commission.

Each package must be addressed "To the Commission for Canada, at the International Exhibition of 1876, Philadelphia, United States of America," and should have at least two labels affixed to different but opposite sides of each case, and giving the following information:

(1. The country from which it comes; (2) name or firm of the Exhibitor; (3) residence of the exhibitor; (4) department to which objects belong; (5) total number of packages sent by that exhibitor; (6) serial number of that particular package.

Within each package should be a list of all objects.

Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exhibition.

The removal of goods will not be permitted prior to the close of the Exhibition.

Sketches, drawings, photographs or other reproductions of articles exhibited, will only be allowed upon the joint assent of the exhibitor and the Director-General; but views of portions of the building may be made upon the Director-General's sanction.

Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, the Canadian Commission shall remove their effects, and complete such removal before December 31, 1876.

Each person who becomes an exhibitor hereby acknowledges and undertakes to keep the rules and regulations established for the Government of the Exhibition.

Special regulations will be issued concerning the Exhibition of fine arts, the organization of international juries, awards of prizes, and sales of special articles within the buildings, and on other points not touched upon in these preliminary instructions.

All communications concerning the Exhibition should be addressed to the Secretary of the Advisory Board for each Province, who will refer the matter to the Canadian Commissioners for instructions if required.

The Centennial Commission reserve the right to explain or amend these regulations, whenever it may be deemed necessary for the interests of the Exhibition.

By order of the Canadian Commission
J. PERRAULT,
Secretary.

FRENCH FARM-PRODUCTS OF 1874.

The first half of 1874 was marked by high prices and a large importation of cereals, but the subsequent six months witnessed a reaction, which extended into 1875, toward low prices and large export. The large crops of last year in Europe, compared with preceding failures, account for this change. The movement of the year is indicated by the importation of 4,500,000 quintals of wheat during the first six months, and the export of 1,500,000 during the remainder of the year. The fine barley-crops of Sarthe, Mayence, and the Loire Valley were largely purchased by the English brewers, while less valuable grain was imported from the Danube and Algeria to supply the home demand.

The British Isles and Belgium largely absorbed the abundant fruit-crop. The export of fresh vegetables was 25 per cent. greater than in 1873. Salad and cabbage were shipped by rail even to Russia.

The greatest portion of French agricultural products were marketed in England. Of 29,000,000 kilograms of eggs, of poultry, and wild fowl exported, England took 27,500,000; and 28,333,000 kilograms of salt butter of a total export of 32,333,000

kilograms. There was also a considerable export of fresh butter and of cheese; but at the close of the year the price of cheese had fallen 10 per cent.; of eggs, 7 per cent.; of butter, salt and fresh, 6 per cent. Milk-products had received a great impulse in 1872, but the increased cost of forage, the deficiency of grain, and the ravages of epizootic maladies greatly restricted production, and would have had a still more depressing effect but for the strong English demand raising prices.

Of live stock, the imports of bees amounted to 24,483 head, against 57,623 in 1873; and 46,868 cows, against 51,958 in 1873. Of sheep, the imports amounted to 1,139,179, a decrease of 339,572 from 1873. On the other hand, the exports of bees amounted to 25,358, an increase of 6,485; and of cows, 24,575, an increase of 5,899. The great scarcity of forage in 1874 emptied the French stables and sheep-folds of all beasts not indispensable for market and farm-stock, but choice fat animals held their own remarkably well.

The average losses from depressions of market-price of different classes of farm-animals, according to the official estimate of the national commission, were as follows: Sheep, 9 per cent.; lambs, 16 per cent.; bees, 9 per cent.; bulls, 23 per cent.; bullocks, 25 per cent.; cows, 17 per cent.; heifers, 25 per cent.; calves, 5 per cent.

Of horses, the export of 1873 was 22,096, which increased in 1874 to 22,680. The average of ten years, from 1862 to 1871, was about 9000. Light draught-horses are especially in demand by foreign purchasers. France, in 1873, exported 3,886 horses to Germany, and received in return 3,023; in 1871 this export rose to 4,579, and the import to 3,323.

The foreign-trade movements of the first six months of 1875 have also been published, from which it appears that the import of cereals had fallen from 196,261,000 francs to 72,981,000 francs; wood for building, from 38,900,000 to 29,000,000; flax, from 30,000,000 to 28,000,000; oleaginous fruits, from 19,000,000 to 18,000,000; guano and other fertilizers, from 20,000,000 to 15,000,000. The export-trade shows an aggregate of 41,000,000 francs in wool, a decline of 7,000,000; farm-animals fell off from 23,000,000 francs to 21,000,000. An increased export is shown of wine of 141,500,000 francs against 122,000,000; of cereals, 121,000,000 against 37,250,000; of brandy, 42,000,000 against 18,000,000; of poultry-eggs, 26,250,000 against 22,000,000; of raw sugar, 26,000,000 against 19,333,000 in the first six months of 1874. Butter remained nearly stationary, reaching about 38,000,000 francs in both periods under review.

DWARF APPLES FOR GARDENS AND THE STOCK BEST ADAPTED TO THEM.

BY GEO. ELLWANGER, MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Some time ago, at your request, I promised to write something for the *Gardener's Monthly* on the above subject. At this rather late date I redeem my promise. Of the different dwarf apple stocks, my experience has demonstrated that for garden use the true French Paradise is the only satisfactory and valuable variety. This and the Doucin, the two stocks mainly employed for dwarfing in this country, are quite distinct. The former is readily distinguished by its peculiar olive-colored bark, straggling habit, and its tendency of making roots on the ground surface. It is not a strong grower, and this characteristic, together with its tendency to bear early, renders it particularly desirable for garden purposes.

The Doucin on the contrary is of upright and much more rapid growth, its wood is darker, and its roots run much deeper into the ground. It is a far stronger grower and also requires several years longer to come into bearing. For these reasons it is not as well adapted for planting in a small garden. It can, however, be used to advantage as half standards, where there is room enough, or where larger trees are desired.

Requisites for successful Cultivation. In order to cultivate the Paradise successfully, it is essential that the stock on being transplanted, should be planted so that the bud remains above ground, in order that the budded part should not take root, and thus destroy the dwarfing effect of the stock.

I have seen root-grafted dwarf apples with hardly a sign of the original dwarf stock visible. These are really no longer dwarf apples, and this practice of root-grafting dwarfs, I regard as both pernicious and deceptive.

The two above mentioned stocks are the only ones at all valuable with us. In England the Doucin in particular, as well as some of the other stocks used there for dwarfing, are erroneously called Paradise, and many of the English horticulturists do not seem fully aware of the difference. In fact the *Gardener's Chronicle*, a leading English horticultural journal, in an able article on apple stocks for dwarfing, after an examination of all the different kinds at the *Experimental Gardens at Chiswick* and a minute description of their characteristics, concludes:

"It is very much to be wished that some means should be taken to distinguish clearly the particular *French Paradise*, from others of the same name."

As previously remarked, the French Paradise, or what is known by the German Pomologists as *Johannes Apple*, is easily distinguished from all other apple stocks by its peculiar olive color on the young wood, &c. Besides, the fruit of the French Paradise is bitter sweet, while that of the Doucin is sour. We have fruited both.

Mr. Rivers, the distinguished Nurseryman of Sawbridgeworth, England, originated two varieties that he calls Paradise, which are in use and held in high esteem by him. I think the most valuable he named *Nonsuch*. Both of these varieties have been tested on our grounds, but did not prove satisfactory with us.

Mr. Robinson, the Editor of "the Garden," in his interesting work, *The Parks, Promenades and Gardens of Paris*, gives a correct description of the Paradise. If after perusing it there is any doubt on the subject among his Pomological conferees, it is certainly not for lack of information on the subject. Some complain of its being too tender in England. I would remark that with us it is perfectly hardy, having stood the winter well with the thermometer twenty degrees below zero.

Situation and Soil of Orchard. For the successful cultivation of a miniature orchard, it is important that the soil should be warm and dry, and be kept in good condition; the situation should also be open, in order to have the benefit of both sun and air.

The distance apart in the orchard, or in rows for borders, should be from six to eight feet; for cordons, fifteen to twenty-four inches will be sufficient. The latter mode of training is particularly desirable where the space is limited, and where fine specimens of fruits are desired.

On my own grounds I have about one hundred trees in cordon form tied to wire about 12 inches from the ground, so as to unite with each other and form a continuous chain. Among the varieties, the Red Astrachan fruited the second year from bud, and most of the others, the third and fourth year, the fruits being of the finest quality, and of superior size.

The Advantages of Dwarf Apples. The dwarf apple commends itself for various reasons; it occupies but little space, and comes early into bearing; a large collection can be had in small grounds; trees with fruit buds can be transplanted so as to bear fruit the same year; the fruits are not so liable to fall from the trees, and the size of the fruit, when proper attention is paid to pruning and thinning out, is superior to that of the standard.

Apart from these advantages the dwarf apple is also worthy of being considered

Ornamentally as well as Practically. There are really few ornamental trees or

shrubs that have more claims to beauty than a symmetrically proportioned dwarf apple at the time of its blossoming, when robed in delicate blush and white, and emitting its delicate perfume. Then it is almost worthy a place beside some of the finest flowering shrubs. Nor is there anything more striking in autumn, when vegetation has begun to fade, than the sight of a group of dwarf crabs turning their highly colored fruits to the sun.

In this connection a few statistics in regard to an orchard of dwarf apples on our own grounds, all of which are on the French Paradise, and that embrace almost every known variety, may not be amiss. A portion of the trees that have been planted thirty years, measure as follows: Stem from six to eight inches in diameter, height six to eight feet, and branches about the same in diameter. These trees have frequently yielded in favorable seasons, from three to four bushels per tree.

Those planted twelve years ago will average as follows: Stem four to five inches in diameter, height four to six feet, and branches about the same in diameter. The largest of them will yield from one to two bushels per tree.

I herewith present a list of some of the most desirable varieties for dwarfing.

Summer Apples: Astrachan Red, Early Harvest, Keswick Codlin, Bough Large Sweet.

Autumn Apples: Alexander, Duchess of Oldenburg, Gravenstein, St. Lawrence, Sherwood's Favorite.

Winter Apples: Baldwin, Bellflower yellow, King, Lady Apple, Mother, Northern Spy, Reinette Canada, Red Canada, Melon, Spitzenburg, Esopus, Twenty Ounce Apple, Wagener.

In conclusion I would remark that the system of training dwarf trees may be pursued *ad libitum*. One has but to visit the principal establishments of France, where this system receives the fullest attention, to perceive the extent and variety to which it can be carried.—*From the Gardener's Monthly.*

ANCIENT HUSBANDRY—THE HORSE, THE ASS AND THE DOG.

Though the horse was not employed by the ancient Romans to assist in the labors of agriculture, yet much attention was bestowed on the breeding, rearing, training, and general management of that noble animal. Virgil directs great pains to be taken, even from their earliest day, in the treatment of those studs, that, from superiority of form, were selected as the fathers of a future breed. The colt, he says, bred of noble sires, darts nimbly through the field, and dashes into the flood, regardless of danger:—

"No bridges strange his hardihood restrain,
And empty sounds assail his ears in vain."

The poet's description of a high-bred horse is very much in accordance with modern notions. He represents the head as neat and small, the neck erect, the belly (*alrus*) short, the back plump, the muscles of the chest large, and the mane bushy. He describes the back as presenting the appearance of a double spine, and in this he agrees with Varro. The meaning seems to be that the spine is sunk, as in a furrow, having a ridge of plumpness on each side. In regard to color, the best horses, he remarks, are those of a *bright red*, or dappled with blue and grey; the worst are those which are white or dun. The *red* was, probably, what we call *bay* or *chestnut*. It has been supposed that our English word *bay* is derived from the withered leaf of the bay-tree, which is nearly of the color denoted by it, and which, in a poetical description, may, without an overstrained hyperbole, be denominated *red*. The white color was regarded, by the ancient Romans, as indicative of inferior strength, an opinion which modern experience is supposed to have confirmed. It has been remarked that those legs of the horse which have much white upon them, are the most liable to be affected by disease; and wounds are known to be generally followed by white spots, which would seem to indicate a degree of weakness in the parts.

The purposes to which the Roman horse seems to have been most commonly applied, were those of war and the chariot-race. The poet's description of the war-horse is particularly fine, and presents much of the liveliness and truth of a pictorial representation.

"If then the distant clang of arms he hears,
He paws, he bounds, he pricks his listening ears,
Quivering his joints, and snorting with desire,
Within his nostril rolls the thickened fire;
Adown his crest his locks recumbent stray—
O'er his right blade the bushy honors play;
His horny hoof upturns the hollow ground,
And rings the air in grave and solid sound."

Pliny says that the ears discover the intention of a horse; and Buffon remarks that when a horse walks his ears point forward; when fatigued, they hang down; and when angry, one ear points forward, and another backward. Every horse, he adds, turns his ear to that side from which he hears a noise; and when struck from behind he turns his ears backwards. The notion of fire rolling within his nostrils is highly descriptive of the natural appearance of these organs when the animal neighs or is much excited. This is occasioned by the unusual flow of blood, which becomes distinctly visible through the fine membrane with which the nostrils are lined. The thickness of the mane is noticed both by Varro and Columella.

The poet directs that such studs as were reserved to be the fathers of a future

brood should be highly fed, both with corn and soft herbage, remarking that a meagre race necessarily springs from an emaciated parent.

Thus far the remarks of the poet refer only to stallions; but equal pains, he says, must be bestowed on the dams. During pregnancy, he recommends kind and careful treatment; they must not, he says, be allowed to draw the car, to leap across the road, to fly through the meadows, or to swim through the rivers. On the contrary, they must be conducted to a quiet lawn, plentifully supplied with limpid water, which they can easily reach, and where they may recline on a mossy bank, under the shade of a rock, or find shelter in a cavern.

The training of the horse, both for war and the race, seems to have occupied much time and attention, and to have been conducted with a degree of skill which could not have been attained without considerable study and experience. The steed, says Virgil, should first be accustomed to see, without fear, the arms of the warrior in fight, and to endure the clangour of the trumpet, to listen to the bridles rattling in the stalls, and to hear the rumbling of the chariots over the ground. When yet a colt, he should be soothed by kindly tones from his master's voice, and gently patted on the neck, till he comes to rejoice in being commended and flattered. At the beginning of his fourth year he must be trained to run in the ring with measured pace, and to bend his legs with ease, and to prance in "changeful curves." His speed must be gradually increased till he seems to challenge the wind as he flees with ardour through the level meadow, unconscious of his reins, skimming so lightly as scarcely to print the surface of the sand.

After having been thus trained, the poet directs that the animal should be plentifully fed with corn and other fodder, until the body becomes large and robust; but, he remarks, if pampered with corn before being trained, he will become high-mettled, and will even, though held, rebel against the lash and the curb. Nothing, he further remarks, will more improve the strength of the males, than to keep them apart from the females; the same observation he extends to cattle.

The poet with characteristic feeling, commends the steed worn down by disease or old age to the tender care of the husbandman. To condemn him to wear out his few remaining days, as is now too often done, in the lowest species of drudgery, must have appeared to the poet an ungrateful return for the services of his better days.

The dog—an animal so serviceable to the husbandman, does not escape the notice of the rural poet. Among the uses to which dogs were put, in his time,

he enumerates guarding the fold from the nightly thief, hunting the wolf, protecting the husbandman from robbers, hunting the wild ass (*onanger*), the hare, the deer, the boar, and the stag.

The *onanger* appears to have been hunted. Varro says that animal is to be found both in Phrygia and Lycæonia; and Pliny remarks, that those of the most delicate flavor were found in Africa. The latter notices, as a singular taste of Mæcenas, that he preferred the colts of the tame ass to those of the *onanger*; but since according to Varro, there were none but tame asses in Italy, it has been supposed that the wild breed had been introduced by certain epicures about the time of Virgil. The *onanger*, according to Buffon, abounds in the deserts of Lybia and Numidia: it is of a gray color, and so fleet that the best Barbary horses can scarcely overtake it. Their flesh is eaten there by the natives.

The flesh of the tame ass is denounced by Galen as a pernicious aliment, which produces diseases. The poet speaks of the *onanger* as a timid creature; as all animals are said to be that have long ears and acute hearing.

Of the dog, Virgil particularly recommends the Molossian and Spartan breeds; the former remarkable for his fierceness, and therefore suitable for a watch-dog; the latter distinguished for his fleetness, and consequently fitter for hunting. The Molossian dogs, from Molossia, a city of Epirus, are spoken of by Aristotle as of two kinds—one used for hunting, and the other large and fierce, and therefore employed in guarding the folds. Buffon supposes that the shepherd's dog is the original stock of the dog-kind; but the animal he had in view must have been very different from the Molossian, as he remarks that it is rather small. He speaks also of Spartan dogs, which, he says, have long and tender snouts—a circumstance from which we might infer that they are remarkable for the acuteness of their scent. The poet, who never fails to manifest a laudable anxiety about the feeding of the animals under the care of the husbandman, enjoins him liberally to supply his dogs with "fattening whey." G. M.

CHEESE-MAKING AT HIGH ALTITUDES IN FRANCE.

A writer in *Le Journal Pratique d'Agriculture* presents a characteristic phase of French rural economy in his account of the cheese manufactory of M. Charles Durand, who took the prize medal at the *Concours Régional Agricole* of Mende in 1874. Mende is one of the three arrondissements of the department of Lozère, in Southern France, an isolated, mountainous region consisting mostly of a

plateau from 2,300 to 3,000 feet above sea-level, above which numerous mountain-crests rise beyond the line of perpetual snow. Grain-culture in such a region is limited to a few localities, and its scanty yield of food is eked out by chestnuts, acorns, and other spontaneous products of the forest. The population is scanty, poor, indolent, ignorant, and, as might be supposed, entrenched in local prejudices. Many of the working men migrate to neighboring departments during the summer months to win a precarious subsistence for their families by day labor at low wages. Agriculture here is mostly pastoral and primitive. Farming capitals are small, and the amount and character of live stock held are generally indifferent. The processes and implements of culture are also very rude. Yet this unpromising region has attracted a few enterprising and intelligent agriculturists, whose labors in utilizing its imperfect resources have developed very unexpected and gratifying results. Among these Mr. Durand has made a tract of bleak mountain land the scene of a profitable stock-raising and cheese-manufacturing industry. His estate known as Salles-Basses, consists of 4,010 acres, of which 185 are in meadow, and the remainder, in natural pasture, interspersed with "bouquets" of trees. It is located in the mountains of Aubrac, about fourteen miles from Marjevol, and at an altitude of 4,382 feet above sea-level, where heavy snows, long winters, and rigors of climate render cereal culture impossible. Here comfortable dwellings, large stables and granaries, and two large cheese-factories (*burons*) have been built; large areas have been inclosed, and extensive labors for sanitary and soil improvement and irrigation have been executed. Meadows already existing were brought to maximum fertility by judicious fertilization and irrigation; good pastures were transformed into meadows, and in ordinary pastures the sod was made to extend itself gradually over heather and moor. These results have been accompanied by soiling animals, leveling, draining swampy declivities, and utilizing the surplus waters for irrigation, &c. The pastures are fertilized successively by shifting the stock-inclosures, and the meadows by stable manure, which is carefully preserved. In the case of milch cows with calves, only the latter are kept constantly inclosed; the mothers, being allowed free range, are kept by maternal affection near their offspring, thus concentrating their droppings upon a small surface. The fences are high and close, in order to protect the animals from the severe winds of the region, and consequently to increase their flow of milk.

The herd consists of 400 animals, of which 200 are milch cows. The latter are gathered into two large ranges. Of

the 400 animals, about 150 belong to M. Durand, and the remainder to other parties, who pay for their sustenance and care. He usually charges 25 to 30 francs per head for pasturing young cattle from May 25 to October 13. In the case of milch cows, M. Durand generally uses the milk for cheese making and allows the owners a money equivalent. This it is difficult if not impossible to average, for cows vary in the proportion of casein in their milk. His own animals consist of 30 calves, 6 beef cattle, 24 bulls of one, two or three years of age, 25 heifers, and 65 milch cows. Only 100 of these animals are wintered on this estate, the residue being sent to another property of his in the department of Aveyron. Defective and inferior are sold in October. The small product of milk and of butter during the winter season are mostly consumed on the farm.

Six or seven hands are employed perpetually at \$50 to \$60 per annum, with board and lodging. About as many more are employed during the summer, at \$30 to \$35 for the season, with board and lodging. M. Durand resides on this place about three months during the year, usually from June 20 to September 20, and makes occasional visits during the remainder of the year. The farm is in charge of a foreman. All the draught labor is performed by oxen; half a dozen horses, half Arab and half English blood, are used for the pleasure of the owner and his family.

The specific industry of Salles-Basses is cheese production. M. Durand, after ten years' experiment, gave up the raising of fat calves. In winter the dry food is too rich and unhealthy. It induces chronic irritability in the mother and a destructive diarrhoea in the calves dropped during that part of the year, very few surviving. In summer the restriction of cows to green grass produces other equally fatal intestinal diseases, involving a burden of care and expense which has induced the proprietor to abandon calf-raising altogether and to concentrate his efforts upon cheese making. One of his neighbors, an intelligent agriculturist, criticises this policy, and intimates that the above named difficulties could be disposed of by proper management.

The main productive element of M. Durand's enterprise, then, is the cheese product of 200 cows, which leave the stable about May 25, and return October 13, making the average pasturing and milking season one hundred and forty days. During the first eighty-one days, from May 25 to Aug. 15, the daily average yield of milk per cow is 5 liters, or 1.32 gallons. M. Durand estimates the average cheese product at 113½ grams per liter, about equal to 15.2 ounces per gallon. The daily cheese product of the

period is then 113,500 kilograms, or nearly 250 pounds. The total product for the eighty-one days is 81,000 liters, or 21,398 gallons of milk, yielding 9,193.5 kilograms, or 20,270 pounds of cheese. During the next twenty five days, from August 15 to September 9, the average daily yield per cow is reduced 20 per cent, amounting to four liters, 1.0567 gallons. The daily cheese product falls in the same proportion, amounting to 90 kilograms, or about 198½ pounds. The total product of the period is 20,000 liters, or 5,285 gallons, yielding 2,250 kilograms, or 5,950 pounds of cheese. During the closing period of thirty four days, from September 9 to October 13, the daily average yield of milk per cow is stated at 2.6 liters, or 2.8 quarts. The daily cheese product of the herd is 59.02 kilograms, or 130.12 pounds. The total product of the closing period is 17,680 liters, or nearly 4,660 gallons, yielding 2,007 kilograms, or 4,424 pounds of cheese.

The total yield of milk for the season of one hundred and forty days amounts to 118,680 liters, or 21,353 gallons, averaging 847 liters, or nearly 224 gallons per day. The total cheese product was 13,450 kilograms, or 29,754 pounds, averaging daily 96.07 kilograms, or 212.52 pounds.

The established price of cheese is 1.20 francs per kilogram, or nearly 11 cents per pound. The total receipts of a season are stated at 16.166 francs, from which deducting 4,640 for the use of cows belonging to other proprietors, and about 7,000 for the total expense of the estate, there remains a profit of 4,525 francs from the cheese industry alone. The sale of animals, especially hogs, fattened upon the refuse milk and whey, raises the average annual profit of this enterprise to about 12,000 francs or \$2,400. The amount of whey left from cheese manufacture is sufficient to fatten not only the hogs raised upon the estate, but also about 24 hogs belonging to neighboring proprietors, who pay about 15 francs per head from June 1 to October 13. Each day's residuum of whey is placed in vats, and kept for four to eight days, in order to allow the butter which it holds in solution to come to the surface. This butter is gathered and used for cooking; it is also placed upon the tables of the workmen. It is, of course, not remarkably palatable, as it contracts a certain sourness of taste in the acid whey, which has also dissolved a portion of its substance. The whey is, on the whole, a good diet for hogs, though as the weather becomes warm it acquires a strong odor from partial decomposition. The hogs devour it greedily. At first its effect is cathartic, but this is only temporary. The growth of the animal in size, flesh,

and fat is normal, producing excellent meat.

The two buildings, denominated by courtesy cheese factories (*burons* or *chabats*), are very simple structures, with earthen floors and surmounted by lofts which serve as dormitories for the workmen. The main story is divided into a large room furnished with implements for making cheese and a cellar for storing it. The utmost cleanliness and thorough ventilation are strictly enforced in every portion of the building. All the utensils are daily scalded, washed and dried, and the last trace of acidity is removed before they are again used. Even a fine lady would find no need of her vinaigrette to ward off any disagreeable odors. The workmen are jolly, robust peasants, from twenty to thirty years of age, who in all respects meet the writer's ideal, except in *kneading* the curds with their *knees*, a practice which he justly reprobates on the score of decency.

The cows are milked daily, at 4 o'clock a. m. and at 3 o'clock p. m. Three or four men milk 100 cows with a remarkable promptness and address. The animals are brought near the inclosure and treated to a handful of salt, when the calves are allowed to draw the udders for a few seconds; these are drawn back a little and the milking is rapidly completed. Without these precautions the cows would refuse to yield their milk; greater care is necessary in hot weather than in cold weather. The milk-buckets are immediately emptied into large wooden vessels which are carried to the factory on the shoulders of porters by means of flexible poles. The milk, which is seldom heated, is immediately strained into large vats holding about 30 gallons each, and treated with rennet. The writer thinks that the excess of coagulable matter produced by the copious infusion of rennet accounts for the sharp taste of the cheese product.

In about an hour the curd, having acquired proper consistence, is cut with a wooden blade, called *mesalou*, and then worked upon a small round board, pierced with holes, with a sort of staff or club, called *menole*, in order to expel the whey. By slow manipulation a larger quantity of cheese is obtained, but, according to common opinion, at some sacrifice of quality. The curd is then placed in a large, shallow wooden vessel, (*faiselle*), with holes in the bottom and sides, and the operator, with pantaloons drawn half way up the thigh, presses it with naked hand and knee, in order to eliminate the last remnant of whey, the animal heat of the body imparting a special quality to the cheese. M. Durand has been persuaded to substitute a more rational process for this rude and primitive one, which in some cheese farms of that region is car-

ried to a disgusting extreme; the workman, entirely nude, impresses his inferior and posterior muscles upon the curd.

The curd, divided into cakes, after the last named operation, is subject for twelve hours to the action of a press, and then allowed to ferment for thirty-six hours in the cellar, where they enlarge in volume, showing, like bread, an immense number of interior cavities. They are then brought out and placed upon a low table, (*selles*), made of a single piece of wood, creased through the middle with a slight slope and small trench, which carries off the final dripping. The workman then breaks up the cake into small bits, first with a heavy club, and then with his hands. This is for the purpose of salting the cheese, which is then again worked up, placed in a mold, and again subject to pressure. The mold is composed of three parts: 1, the *faiselle*, or shallow wooden vessel, before mentioned; 2, the *feuille*, a strip of beech wood, 12 to 16 inches wide, bent into a cylinder; 3, the *guirlande*, a band 2 or 3 inches wide, encircling the mold. The cheese having received the permanent impress of the mold is remanded to the cellar, but it is continually cared for till the time of its delivery. When a month old, it is sold by wholesale at 1.20 francs per kilogram, or nearly 11 cents per pound, to the merchants of Marjevals, who send it to retailers of Paris and of southern France.

The writer, on the whole, thinks M. Durand's system is the best for utilizing the natural pasturage upon the heights of Lazere. The breed of cattle employed is the *Vendéen*, improperly called the *Aubrac*, breed. The animals are selected while calves, and raised by the proprietor. Their excellence is attested by one hundred and forty prizes taken by them in the regional agricultural fairs.—*Washington Report*.

SALE OF MR. MOORE'S SHORT-HORNS.

The dispersal of the grand herd of short-horns at Whitehall is an event of importance in the history of farming in Cumberland. It was hoped that the sound judgment and enterprise which Mr. Moore had devoted to the rearing of cattle from the finest strains might be continued for some years to come, and continue to be an inestimable advantage to his neighbours; but there comes a time of life when it is not only prudent, but imperative, that a man should limit the calls upon his attention and anxiety; and as the breeding of short-horns, like the cultivation of the Muse, though a very delightful, is a very exacting pursuit, Mr. Moore has no doubt acted with true wisdom in letting his home farm and offering his noble herd to the competition of the world. The proceeds of the sale were highly satisfactory.

There was a very large attendance yesterday, but Mr. Moore had provided for the entertainment of all. A champagne luncheon

was served in a large marquee. It was supplied from the County Hotel, under the personal supervision of Mr. Gosling and Mr. Gosden. Mr. Oram of Carlisle had the management of the general arrangements.

Sir Wilfred Lawson, M. P., presided; Mr. Moore sat on his right; and the immense company included the Earl of Beattie, M. P.; Lord Skelmersdale; Sir R. C. Musgrave, Edenhall; Sir H. Vane, Hutton-in-the-Forest; Sir Curtis Lampson, Rowfoot, Crawle, Essex; the Hon. C. Howard, M. P.; Mr. Merschell, Q. C., M. P., Recorder of Carlisle; Colonel Green-Thompson; the Rev. T. Sanforth, Windemere; Mr. Foster, Killhow; Mr. S. P. Foster; Mr. Drewry, agent of the Duke of Devonshire; Mr. Purnell, agent of the Earl of Beattie; Mr. Richardson, agent of Sir Curtis Lampson; Mr. Parker, Warwick Hall; Mr. Parker, Carleton Hill; Mr. Jacob Wilson, Woodhorn Manor; Mr. W. Heskett, Plumpton Hall; Mr. Railton Snittlegarth; Mr. E. Standish Cox, New South Wales; Mr. D. A. Green, Colechester; Mr. S. Beattie, Canada; Senator Cochrane, Canada; Mr. John Hope, Canada; Mr. L. H. Wraith, Lower Darwin; the Rev. P. Graham, Over Darwin; Mr. Albert Crane, Chicago; Mr. S. R. Watson, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Rigg, Kent; Mr. C. W. Wilson, High Pa., Kendal; Prof. Lawson, Nova Scotia; Major Thompson, Milton Hall; Mr. R. A. Allison, Scaley Hill; Mr. H. Spedding, Mirehouse; Mr. Jennings, Thornby; Mr. T. Wright, solicitor, Carlisle; Mr. T. Wright, sen., Carlisle; Mr. John Wright, Carlisle; Mr. Barnes, Banker's Hill; Mr. R. B. Brockbank, Currock House; Mr. James Porter, Wigton; the Rev. Joshua Tyson, Beaumont; Mr. R. Hodgson, Beaumont; Mr. Hoadley, Wetheral Abbey; Mr. Smith, Cotehill; Mr. Bell, the Nook; Mr. G. Wood, land agent, Carlisle; Mr. Pattinson Hayton, Carlisle; Mr. F. Graham, Wetheral; Mr. I. Harrington, Carlisle; Mr. Dalton, Cummersdale; Mr. Jefferson, Preston Hows; Mr. Richardson, Hutton; Mr. Wilson, Thistlewood; Mr. Richardson, Dalston; Mr. Graham, Hawksdale; Mr. Fothergill, Uldale Hall; Mr. Peat, Seaville; Mr. Wilson, the Gale; the Rev. C. H. Gem; the Rev. H. H. Harris; Mr. Highfield, Blencogo; Mr. Messenger, Wheyrigg; Mr. Little, the Fauld; Mr. E. Telford, Carlisle; Mr. Fairbairn, Edentown; &c.

Sir W. Lawson, who presided, rose and said—

"Gentlemen, we have not much time for speech-making; but the first toast which I have the honor of proposing is one which, in every assembly of loyal Englishmen, needs no speech at all. I propose the health of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, with all the honours."

Sir Wilfred Lawson proceeded to say—

"Gentlemen, after the health of the Queen, I have to propose the health of our worthy host. (Applause.) Let me call him King George. (Much laughter.) I see surrounding this table so many of my friends and neighbours, and so many of his friends and neighbours, that it would be waste of time for me to dwell upon his many excellencies. All that I will say is that we know him, and have known him for years past, as a good friend, a kind neighbour, and a generous—I will say a munificent—benefactor of every good work which is carried on in his neighbourhood. (Applause.) But Mr. Moore, when he lives in the country, of course must have some amusements as well as attend to good works—

(laughter)—and he has taken to a very useful amusement. I remember two lines of Pope, which run something like this—

'What brought Sir Visto's hard-earned wealth to waste?

Some demon whispered, "Visto, have a taste!"

(Much laughter.) Now, a demon came to Mr. Moore. That demon was Mr. Foster. (Laughter and cheers.) He said, "Mr. Moore, take to farming!" (Laughter.) Mr. Moore, in an evil moment, took the advice, and rapidly began to dissipate his well-earned fortune. (Laughter.) I have a good friend in this county—I dare say he is here to-day, though I don't see him. He is an agriculturist, and he is very fond of hunting. One day he was saying what a deal of hunting he got—one day with the foxhounds, another day with the harriers, another day with the beagles, and so on. Somebody said, "But that must cost you a great deal of money." "Well," he answered, "I may as well spend it in hunting as in farming." (Laughter and cheers.) And so Mr. Moore thought it a good way to spend his money in farming. But Mr. Foster, not satisfied with having led him into farming, said to him one day, as I understand—for I don't speak by the book—(laughter)—he said, "Well, this farming doesn't pay; take to short-horns!" (Much laughter.) Again he listened to the voice of the demon. He took to short-horns; and I know from my intimate acquaintance with Mr. Moore that they have been a source of the deepest anxiety to him from that moment to this. (Laughter.) Now, this day we meet round his hospitable board, and I hope that all of you good bidders whom I see from every part of the kingdom will assist in taking the weight from his mind and transferring that weight to his pocket. (Laughter.) I need not tell you how you are to do that. I see my friend Mr. Thornton on my left. He will make a much better speech to you by and by on the merits of the splendid herd which in a few minutes you will see brought into the ring, and I know that it is no use in this assembly trying to humbug you by any exaggerated descriptions, for all the gentlemen whom I see around this table are far too sharp to be taken in by a speech either from Mr. Thornton or from me. All I will say is that, in my humble opinion, an investment in short-horns at this time is not a bad investment. We have read within the last week or two of the wonderful sales at Lord Dunmore's and Mr. Torr's, and my friend Lord Skelmersdale, on my left here, had an excellent sale of short-horns the other day. Evidently it is a stock which is rising in the market. But now, ladies and gentlemen—no, there are no ladies—(laughter)—I wish there were. Gentlemen, you know as well as I do, that the great short-horn world is divided into two parties—the Bates men and the Booth men. And the Bates men and the Booth men appear to me to resemble very much the Whigs and Tories of the present day. There is a great difference between them—vast, vital, and momentous—(laughter)—but it is a difference which it is very difficult to understand, and perfectly impossible to explain. (Much laughter.) Now, I appeal to-day both to Bates men and to Booth men, for I hope we have both here. Let the Bates men bid up for the honour of their flag; and let the Booth men turn from the error of their ways—(laughter)—and bid nobly for the Bates stock which will soon be in the ring. I hope

I have not detained you too long. ("No! No!") I will only say further that I trust life and health may be spared to all of us, and that we may see us good a company this time next year at Killow and at Brayton as we have to-day at Whitehall. (Applause.) For I may tell you that Mr. Foster and I are not going to turn tail and run away like Mr. Moore. (Laughter.) We are going to stick to the business till we fill our pockets, and then retire like gentlemen on the profits of farming. (Laughter.) I am happy to tell you that my friend Mr. Foster has within the last two days bought the best bull in England, and we mean in a year or two to have the grandest short-horns in Cumberland which the world has ever seen. (Applause.) Well, make a good beginning to-day. That will cheer us all up. And, before we go into the sale and make a good beginning, let us pay honour to our worthy host—the kind, the hospitable, the generous, the popular Mr. Moore; and in that behalf I call on you now to drink his very good health with all the honours."

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm. Mr. Moore responding, said—

"Sir Wilfred Lawson, my lords, and gentlemen,—I feel myself placed in a very peculiar and very embarrassing position. I had a good many ideas in my head, but Sir Wilfred has stolen them all. He touched on several points which I should otherwise have touched upon; but there was one point he did not touch upon, which is very near to my heart; and that is to thank you, particularly our kind friends from Australia and Canada, who have honoured me with their company this day. (Hear, hear.) I wish now publicly to welcome them into Cumberland. They are playing a very practical part in the short-horn world, and perhaps they may play a conspicuous part to-day. (Laughter, and "Hear, hear.") A good deal has been said by Sir Wilfred which is quite true. It was my friend Mr. Foster who got me into farming, and it was my friend Mr. Foster who got me first into short-horns. (Laughter.) He has been my Mentor in this matter; but there is another man in this room, who did more to get me into short-horns than even Mr. Foster. My friend Mr. George Drewry was born within half-a-mile of this place; and it is a proud thing to see a man like him who has risen by his own indomitable energy, and perseverance, and integrity. (Applause.) I met him at the first sale Mr. Foster ever had. I had then no more intention of going into short-horns than anybody else had. But I said to Mr. Drewry, "I should like to have two or three of Foster's short-horns; will you just tick me three or four on the catalogue which you think would suit me." Well, he did tick me three or four, and I got the whole. He ticked me three Fantaits. For the first I gave 25 guineas, and two years afterwards I sold it for 365 guineas, and she left me a calf that is to be sold here to-day. (Applause.) I bought another which turned out equally well. I assure you I got intoxicated with my success. (Laughter.) I thought money was to be made far faster in short-horns than in Bow Churchyard, London. (Laughter.)—But altogether my experience, I must confess, has not been quite so successful in the short-horn world as in the commercial world. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) If I could have seen my way to remain in Cumberland all the year round, to look after them, it

might have been different; but I was bound to be in London more than half the year, and when I was absent things got wrong. I was constantly getting letters saying there was a dead calf, or some other mishap, and one thing and another kept me in a perpetual state of torment. (Laughter.) I feel particularly indebted to my friend Sir Wilfred Lawson. His father was one of my intimate and most valued friends. He commenced short-horns before many of you were born. Sir Wilfred followed in his father's steps. I am glad that my neighbours, Sir Wilfred and Mr. Foster are remaining in that line of business, because when I have friends at Whitehall who are interested in short-horns, I can take them one day to Brayton and another day to Killow, which will effect a great saving in my pocket at all events. (Laughter.) Sir Wilfred was a little boy when I first saw him, and I little expected then that he would raise himself up to a European reputation as he has done. He is an ornament and a credit to Cumberland, and I feel grateful to him for taking the chair on this occasion." (Applause.)

The toast was drunk with "three times three."

SIR WILFRED said, in reply—

"I won't detain you by another speech, but simply thank you for the kind manner in which you have drunk my health, adding this one remark, that although I know I have many bad practices which bring me into disfavour with many people, yet I hope that, after Mr. Moore has sold his short-horns, and when he comes, as he promises, to see me every other day in the week, I shall very rapidly improve. (Laughter.) But we must now attend to business, and I will propose as a concluding toast the health of one who is emphatically a man of business, and a very good man of business too. I mean my friend Mr. Thornton. (Applause.) We owe a great deal to him when we see the great prices he extracts from the pockets of buyers up and down the country, and we shall owe still more to him if he can extract the same prices to-day. One thing I know—he will do his best, and a great poet says thus:

"He who does his best,
Angels could no more."

(Applause.) Therefore I propose the health of Mr. Thornton. (Renewed applause.)

MR THORNTON replied—

"My lords and gentlemen,—When I was a little boy I was taught to go into the water, and the first plunge took away my breath. (Laughter.) I came into Cumberland years ago, and the hearty welcome and the ringing cheers you gave me then, took away my breath, as they do now. But I have learned to swim since then, and I must say I have been borne up by the most generous public favour, for which I am deeply indebted. If I can extract a few guineas from your pockets, it will make me very happy, and it will make my employers happy also. But, as I said the other day, so I say now,—there are men in this country who, I won't say for centuries, but for many years, have been gradually building up, I may almost say painting, works of art in the animal creation which the public at large are just beginning to appreciate and—to pay for. (Hear, hear.) I have attended short-horn sales for almost 20 years, but I never heard more eloquent speeches than that Sir Wilfred Lawson de-

livered to-day, and that delivered by Lord Cathcart in praise of Mr. Torr. To-day our prospects are somewhat marred by the abominable foot-and-mouth disease, which has attacked Sir Wilfred's and Mr. Foster's herds, and a portion of Mr. Moore's. Therefore the conditions under which we sell them will be somewhat different from the usual; but you may rest assured that Mr. Moore, in that great large heart of his, which does so much good, will do fairly by every one who buys at this sale to-day. (Applause.) As to the disease itself, I would remark that when I was in Ireland, I sold one little heifer, which no one cared for, as it was ailing, and which sold for 100 guineas; but very soon afterwards it brought 700 gs. No doubt the disease will entail somewhat of a loss to Mr. Moore, and be to your advantage. I will only say in conclusion that I never knew better animals than are comprised in the Whitehall, Killow, and Brayton herds; and I am sanguine, that if I can only induce you to give me some good prices to-day, Mr. Moore will yet be converted from the error of his ways, and take again to short-horns." (Laughter and applause.)

The company then adjourned to the ring, where, at two o'clock, the sale began, and was conducted by Mr. Thornton in that prompt and able manner which characterises him. He at the outset briefly addressed the company, commending the great judgment with which Mr. Moore had managed his herd, and briefly indicating its chief qualities. These, however, are well set out in the preface to the catalogue, which we quote:—

"The Whitehall herd has been most carefully selected and bred from the celebrated herds belonging to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Bowly of Siddington, Mr. Harward of Winterfold, Messrs. Lacey, Foster, Howard, Tracy, and other eminent breeders, the principle being to select animals possessing great merit in themselves, combined with fashionable blood. Foremost among the cows will be found that magnificent specimen of the Oxford tribe, Grand Duchess of Oxford 11th, and her red heifer calf by Fifth Duke of Wetherby, 31033, who was purchased from Colonel Gunter for 2000 gs., also Duchess (and her offspring), and Rarity 3rd of the favourite Charmier tribe; Wild Maid, and Lady Worcester 10th of the Wild Eyes family; Lily 16th and Baroness Lily of the Lily tribe, as well as Siddington 9th, of the valuable Kirklevington strain, and Flighty Gwynne with her splendid produce, Lily Gwynne and Gwynne of the Forest, together with other excellent and well-descended animals, including a number of very choice young bulls. The sires have been first-class bulls of the most approved pedigree. Seventeenth Duke of Oxford 25994 and Twentieth Duke of Oxford 31000 have both been in service; also Sir Wilfred Lawson's Sixth Baron Oxford; the late Mr. Fawcett's Eighth Duke of York 28480, and at the present time Colonel Kingeote's celebrated sire Duke of Hillhurst 28401 (sire of Duke of Connaught, recently sold at Dunmore to Lord Fitzhardinge for 4500 gs., is in service.)"

Mr. Thornton added that seven or eight of the most valuable animals had lately had the foot-and-mouth disease, while they were at Killow and Brayton. They were now quite well, but were kept apart, and would be sold with Mr. Moore's complete guarantee.

The sale then began. Oxford Witch, 12 years old, and four months gone in calf, led off with only 38 guineas. Next came a cow which Mr. Moore bought at Winterfold sale in 1872 for 900 guineas, but which, having proved sterile, realized only 59 guineas now! This was an illustration of the risks of short-horn breeding. But No. 6 afforded a more striking example the other way. Grand Duchess of Oxford Eleventh, a glorious red cow, a perfect Oxford, calved in 1867, was bought by Mr. Moore last year, from the Duke of Devonshire, for 1000 guineas. Yesterday Sir Curtis Lampson secured her for 2000 guineas, and her calf, two months and a half old, was bought for the Duke of Devonshire for 1000 guineas! We annex the results of the sale, and therefore need not particularise them here, further than to say that they must be very satisfactory to Mr. Moore. Men of experience say it is the best sale yet held; the Wild eyes and Kirklevington tribes made more money even than at Dunmore.

The 27 cows and heifers in the catalogue realised close on 9800 guineas, or an average of about 326 guineas each. The seven young bulls brought 223 guineas.

We append the return:—

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Lot.	Gs.
1. Oxford Witch, red and white, calved January 9, 1863,—sire Imperial Oxford 18084, dam Lancashire Witch by John O'Gaunt 16322—Mr. Kitchen	38
2. Maid of Oxford 5th, roan, calved August 30, 1865—sire Seventh Duke of Airdrie 23718, dam Oxford 20th by Marquis of Carrabas 11789—Mr. C. W. Wilson, High Park, Kendal	59
3. Rose Gwynne 4th, roan, calved June 22, 1866—sire Duke of Cumberland 21584—dam Rose Gwynne 2nd by General Jackson 2nd 17954—Professor Lawson, for Nova Scotia, Canada	50
4. Oxford Donna, red, calved August 14, 1866—sire Dilmarton Duke 21546, dam Lady Oxford by Imperial Oxford 18084—Mr. Jonathan Rigg, Wrotham Hill, Kent	72
5. Rose Gwynne 5th, roan, calved June 7, 1867—sire Fair Lad 23905, dam Rose Gwynne 2nd by General Jackson 2nd 17954—Mr. Kitchen	43
6. Grand Duchess of Oxford 11th, red, calved July 6, 1867—sire Grand Duke 10th 21848—dam Grand Duchess of Oxford 5th by Priam 18567—Sir Curtis Lampson, Rawfoot, Crawley, Sussex	2000
7. Duchess, red, calved November 1, 1868—sire Fifteenth Grand Duke 21852, dam Countess by Knightley Grand Duke 24268—Mr Rigg	375
8. Rarity 3rd, roan, calved January 12, 1869—sire Costa 21487, dam Ruby by Lord of the Harem 16430—Mr Rigg	225
Calf by lot 8 (not in catalogue)—Mr. Wilson, High Park, Kendal	11
9. Sweetheart 31st, roan, calved June 6, 1869—sire Patrician 24728, dam Sweetheart 10th by The Baron 13833—Mr. C. Barnes, Soulsbridge, Hertfordshire	55

Lot.	Gs.
10. Flighty Gwynne, roan, calved February 2, 1870—sire Grand Duke of Lighburne 26290, dam Fairy Gwynne by Fifth Grand Duke 19875—Mr. Rigg	400
11. Wild Maid, red, calved November 5, 1870—sire Seventeenth Duke of Oxford 25994, dam Grand Duchess 6th by Duke of Geneva 19614—Sir R. C. Musgrave, Edenhall	450
12. Fantail 6th, roan, calved January 3, 1871—sire Seventeenth Duke of Oxford 25994, dam Fantail 5th by Royal Cambridge 25009—Mr. Ashburner	310
13. Siddington 9th, roan, calved March 22, 1871—sire Second Duke of Tregunter 26022, dam Siddington 2nd by Fourth Duke of Oxford 11387—Rev. P. Graham, Turncroft, Lancashire	850
14. Graceful Duchess, roan, calved January 23, 1872—sire Baron Oxford 4th 25580, dam Duchess lot 7, by Fifteenth Grand Duke 21852—Sir W. Lawson	500
15. Polly Vaughan, roan, calved January 30, 1872—sire Seventeenth Duke of Oxford 25994, dam Rose Gwynne 4th lot 3, by Duke of Cumberland 21584—Professor Lawson	51
16. Oxford Lass, red, calved April 24, 1872—sire Seventeenth Duke of Oxford 25994, dam Oxford Witch lot 1, by Imperial Oxford 18084—Major Thompson, Milton Hall	50
17. Fickle Gwynne, red and white, calved May 10, 1872—sire Nineteenth Duke of Oxford 28431, dam Flighty Gwynne lot 10, by Grand Duke of Lightburne 26290—Mr. Robert Spencer, Pleasington, near Blackburn	54
18. Lady Worcester, 10th, red, calved July 18, 1872—sire Eighth Duke of Geneva 28390, dam Lady Worcester 2nd by Charleston 21400—Mr. Beauford, Northamptonshire	760
19. Lally 16th, white, calved September 9, 1872—sire Third Duke of Claro 23729, dam Lally 9th by Seventh Duke of York 17754—Mr. H. W. Beauford	470
20. Sweet Lips, red and white, calved September 17, 1872—sire Seventeenth Duke of Oxford 25994, dam Sweetheart 31st, lot 9, by Patrician 24728—Mr. W. H. Brown, Shropshire	155
21. Red Duchess, red, calved July 9, 1873—sire Seventeenth Duke of Oxford 25994, dam Duchess lot 7, by Fifteenth Grand Duke 21852—Mr Wraith, Lancashire	300
22. Lily Gwynne, white, calved July 5, 1874—sire Seventeenth Duke of Oxford 25994, dam Flighty Gwynne lot 10, by Grand Duke of Lightburne 26290—Earl of Bective, Underley Hall	515
23. Oxford Queen, red, calved November 8, 1874—sire Seventeenth Duke of Oxford 25994, dam Oxford Donna lot 4, by Didmarton Duke 21546—Mr. John Hope, Canada	71

Lot.	Gs.
24. Baroness Laly, roan, calved April 11, 1875—sire Sixth Baron Oxford, dam Lally 10th, lot 19, by Third Duke of Claro 23729—Mr William Ashburner, Nether Houses, near Ulverston	315
25. Roan Duchess, roan, calved May 16 1875—sire Seventeenth Duke of Oxford 25994, dam Duchess lot 7, by Fifteenth Grand Duke 21852—Mr Holford, Papillon, Leicestershire	320
26. Grand Duchess of Oxford 31st, red and white, calved June 20, 1875—sire Fifth Duke of Wetherby 31033, dam Grand Duchess of Oxford 11th lot 6, by 10th Grand Duke 21848—Duke of Devonshire, Holker Hall	1000
27. Lady Mild Eyes, roan, calved July 8, 1875—sire Eighth Duke of York 28480, dam Lady Worcester 10th lot 18, by 8th Duke of Geneva 28390—Mr Holford, Papillon	285
Ripe Strawberry, white heifer (not in catalogue)—Mr. Jefferson, Prestoe Howe	34

BULLS.

28. Gwynne of the Forest, roan calved August 22, 1873—sire Seventeenth Duke of Oxford 25994, dam Flighty Gwynne lot 10, by Grand Duke of Lightburne 26290—Professor Lawson, for Nova Scotia	40
29. Viscount Oxford, roan, calved August 21, 1874—sire Sixth Baron Oxford, dam Graceful Duchess lot 14, by Baron Oxford 4th 25580—Professor Lawson	50
30. Skiddlaw, roan, calved January 17, 1875—sire Seventeenth Duke of Oxford 25994, dam Sweetheart 31st lot 9, by Patrician 24728—Professor Lawson	40
31. Lord Vaughan 3rd, roan, calved April 4th, 1875—sire Seventeenth Duke of Oxford 25994, dam Rose Gwynn 4th lot 3, by Duke of Cumberland 21584—Mr. Howard Grey-stoke	40
32. Oxford Fantail, roan, calved April 7, 1875—sire Twenty-second Duke of Oxford 31000, dam Fantail 6th lot 12, by 17th Duke of Oxford 25994—Mr Hewson, Micklethwaite	28
33. Lord Vaughan 4th, roan, calved July 15, 1875—sire Cambridge Duke 28120, dam Polly Vaughan lot 15, by 17th Duke of Oxford 25994—Mr. Robert Blaimre, Close, Bolton	9
34. Star of the West, red and white, calved June 20, 1873—sire Eighth Duke of York 28480, dam Sweet Lips lot 20, by 17th Duke of Oxford 25994—Mr Thomlinson, Crook-dake Hall	16

Carlisle Patriot, 10th Sep., 1875.

THE River John Agricultural Society, County of Pictou, not having been in very active existence at the time when the subscriptions to the Provincial Exhibition of 1874 were being collected, omitted to contribute to the Prize Fund. We are pleased, however, to see a sign of reviving

activity in the form of a cheque for ten dollars, from Messrs. Anderson, Billing & Co., as the River John Society's contribution to the Exhibition.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION AND INTERNATIONAL SHOW SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Association has issued, under sanction of the Legislature, a very valuable Report of Proceedings for 1874. We extract the following from the "Report of the Secretary:"

As the year passed on and the arrangements for the show of Summer Fruits and Flowers were made public, much of the old interest appeared to return, and some new members were added to the list.

The Spring Meeting was held in Berwick, on the 23rd of April, and was very well attended, the members present appearing to take much interest in the business of the day and in the discussion of various topics connected with Fruit and Fruit Trees.

The President was in the Chair and gave some interesting reminiscences of his visit to Boston during the previous Autumn, to attend the meeting of the American Pomological Society.

The Secretary being in his place brought up the different items of business necessary, which were duly attended to.

Among other things it was decided that the Association should exhibit a collection of Fruits at the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition in Halifax in October, and the Council were instructed to make the necessary arrangements to secure a creditable exhibit of the Fruits in season.

The Summer Meeting was convened at the Court House, in Annapolis, on the 24th of July, at one o'clock.

The President called the meeting to order and stated the objects for which we were working and the good results that had already proceeded from those efforts.

After the usual routine business had been transacted, the President read an extract from a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, conveying the request of that body "That the Fruit Association should take some action on the classification of Apples into Autumn, Early Winter and Long Keepers, so that it might be published for the guidance of intending exhibitors and judges, and tend to prevent confusion in the collections called for by the prize list of the Provincial Exhibition."

After mature consideration of the subject it was decided to name short lists of Apples ripening from the 1st of October to the 1st of December for Autumn, from the 1st of December to the 1st of March for Early Winter, and from the 1st of March onwards for Long Keepers.

List:—

	AUTUMN.
Gravenstein.	Drap d'Or.
Chenango Strawberry.	Fall Jenneting.
Porter.	Munson's Sweet.
St. Lawrence.	Calkin's Early.
Emperor Alexander.	Chebucto Beauty.
Fameuse or Snow.	Striped Gilliflower.
	EARLY WINTER.
Ribston Pippin.	Gloria Mundi.
Blenheim Pippin.	King of the Pippins.
Yellow Bellefleur.	King of Tomkins Co.
Blue Permain.	Westville Seek-no-further.
Esopus Spitzenburg.	Poisme Grise.
Hubbardston Nonsuch.	Calkin's Pippin.
	LONG KEEPERS.
Nonpareil, Russet.	Baldwin.
Roxbury Russett.	Rhode Island Greening.
Golden Russett.	Flushing Spitzenburg.
Golden Russett of Western, N. Y.	Talman Sweet.
Cooper's Russett.	Greenwell.
Northern Spy.	Broad Newtown Pippin.

These lists merely embrace some of the most common and best known varieties in each class, but will furnish sufficient data for exhibitors to make up their collections.

The Secretary was requested to furnish the Board with a copy of the above for publication.

Before adjournment, an invitation from a committee of gentlemen of the Town, was given to all the members present to attend a conversazione at 7.30 that evening, to be held in conjunction with a show of Fruit and Flowers in the Court House.

CONVERSAZIONE.—On arriving at the Court House at the time appointed, we found it brilliantly lighted and very well filled with the élite and beauty of the Town, who were busily employed in examining and admiring the different Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, arranged on the tables and stands prepared for the purpose.

After a considerable time had been devoted to that object and to general conversation on the merits of the different articles exhibited, the meeting was called to order, by appointing P. Bennett, Esq., High Sheriff of the County, to the chair. On taking his seat, the chairman spoke of the great pleasure it gave him to meet with prominent Fruit Growers and Horticulturists from other parts of the Province, and bade them a hearty welcome to "The Old Town of Port Royal." He then called upon the President of the Association, Dr. Hamilton, to address the meeting. The President spoke for some time, reviewing the rise, progress and labors of the Association, shewing that it was not merely a local institution, as some persons had intimated, but that it embraced the whole Province, and was free for all to join and participate in. He was followed by several other gentlemen, and the speeches were interspersed with music from a large cabinet organ which was played with much taste and expression by a young lady.

THE EXHIBITION.—The impromptu show of Fruit, Flowers and Vegetables was certainly very fine, considering the want of time for preparation, and that there were no prizes offered to stimulate exhibitors. Some of the Fruits were exceptionally large and fine. In Cherries, the most noticeable were Belle de Choisy, Waterloo, Bigarreau or Yellow Spanish, Black Tartarian, Black Heart and Starr's Prolific. Several seedlings were shown that gave promise of good qualities, but were generally late and not fully ripe. Several dishes of Strawberries, Triomphe de Gand, Jucunda, and Wilson's Albany, were well grown handsome fruit. In Currants, Red and White Dutch and White Grape were shown in great perfection. Two or three dishes of Gooseberries, large and well grown, but not quite ripe, made up the collection of Fruits.

Among the Flowers, the most prominent feature was a stand of Window Plants, of some fifteen or eighteen varieties, most of which were in bloom, and showed signs of skill and care in the cultivation. One of the Plants, a magnificent "Silver-leaved Holly," trained to a screen, excited universal admiration.—Several bouquets and baskets of Roses and mixed blooms were fine and well arranged. Next came a fine assortment of garden vegetables for the season—excellent Cauliflower and Cabbage; very large crisp heads of Lettuce; good Beans and Peas; large and handsome Beets, and extraordinary "Early Rose" Potatoes—all combined to prove that the enthusiastic reports of the early French adventurers as to the fertility and warmth of soil and climate of the then infant colony of "Port Royal," was not without substantial foundation.

Taking everything into consideration, the Exhibition was a credit to those concerned, and it would be well to consider if something of the kind could not be gotten up at all our quarterly meetings, in order to make them more attractive and interesting to the public.

THE SEPTEMBER EXHIBITION.—The Fruit and Flower Show at Wolfville on the 16th and 17th of Sept., was on the whole more successful than we had reason to anticipate, as the Plums, which were expected to take the most prominent place in the Exhibition when the prize list was made up, were so general a failure, that at one time it was feared that there would be none to show. The season also was very backward, and the Early Autumn varieties of Fruits were immature and not perfectly grown or coloured. As it turned out however, of the sixty-eight prizes offered for Plums, thirty-eight were competed for and awarded, and eighteen gratuities granted by the Council for separate dishes or sorts for which no prizes were offered.

Pears were a more abundant crop, and consequently we had more in proportion to the number of prizes offered, than of Plums; yet strange to say, one of the most common varieties of Summer Pears, and one also that was just in season, the "Burbidge" was not on Exhibition.—Twenty-six of the thirty-five prizes offered were awarded, and eight gratuities granted by the Council.

For Apples and Crabs there were some fifty-six prizes offered; of these thirty-two were competed for, and sixteen gratuities granted for sorts not coming within the list for which prizes were offered.

The collections of Garden Vegetables were considered very good for the season, and seemed to attract a great deal of attention. There were six competitors for the four prizes offered. The first prize collection contained twenty-four separate varieties of vegetables, and the second about thirty.

Plants and Flowers.—The greatest amount of interest appeared to centre around the Flower stands, and the Association may well be congratulated on the success attending its first attempt at a Floral display. We hope it may not be the last, but that at each succeeding year the newly awakened interest in Floriculture may be so fostered and encouraged that every home throughout our country may be beautified, and its occupants made happier and better, in enjoying the luxury of possessing and cultivating those, the most beautiful of all the gifts of our Almighty Father.

In this class there were forty-five prizes offered. Twenty-four of these were competed for and awarded, and three gratuities granted by the Council for single bouquets of flowers that had received honorable mention from the judges. The Council also awarded gratuities for a dish of very fine Peaches "Royal George," grown in a cold house, and for an exhibit of Grapes in pots.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

Having disposed of the prominent points that have recently been brought forward in connection with the rotation of crops—we shall now proceed to consider more fully the scientific bearings of the subject, and the conditions which should regulate the farmer's practice on this important subject.

Our previous article was concluded by some remarks on vegetable nutrition, and by a statement of the inorganic constituents of plants, to which reference may be made. In addition to what was then stated, we find that some plants require certain inorganic matters in larger quantities than others, and it is upon the knowledge of this circumstance that the rotation of crops is founded. The soil is certainly losing inorganic matters. Oats contain 4 per cent of ashes, hay 9 per cent. A ton of English hay is said to remove 180 lbs. of ashes, and these ashes are the very substances required by another ton of hay.

By constantly cultivating the same crop, we deprive the soil to the depth of which the roots extend, of certain materials, while others are left nearly untouched; but by alternation of crops, the latter may be made available for the purpose of growth. Farmers on this account have different crops succeeding each other in the same field. Wheat, barley and oats, are described as silica plants, pease, beans, and clover, as lime plants; turnips and potatoes as potash plants. These crops, from the difference in their predominant inorganic ingredients, are made to alternate with each other. The three rotations most commonly followed in Scotland are the four-course shift, or what is known, as the Norfolk system, the five-course and the six-course. The four-course shift usually consists of 1st year, turnips; 2. wheat and barely, and in many cases wholly barley; 3, grass; 4, oats. The five-course is formed, simply allowing the grass to remain for two years; while the six-course shift, or system of rotation, consists of—1, turnips; 2, wheat and barley; 3, clover; 4, oats; 5, beans or potatoes; 6, wheat. The system of rotation, in other words the number of years over which it extends, varies in different countries.

In some virgin soils, rich in phosphates and other inorganic matters, the same plants may be cultivated successfully for many years. This occurred in Virginia, where, for 100 years, the same crops were grown without manure; but ultimately exhaustion took place, and the crops became deficient. On lava soils there are often good crops. Thus the soils of Vesuvius, formed by disintegrated lava produce excellent crops for many years in succession. It must be remarked, however, that frequently important materials exist in the soil in an insoluble state, and that unless means are taken to render them soluble the plant cannot avail itself of them. A soil thus considered as comparatively barren, may in reality have abundant materials of fertility in its composition.

There are few cases, says Sir John Sinclair, where the same land will constantly yield one and the same plant, or where a repetition of the same crop, or indeed of the same species of grain, without some interval, is yet found to be injurious. Hemp is one exception to that general rule; for in Russia, the same grain invariably produces it, without either fallow or any mixture of crops, but in consequence of great quantities of putrescent manure being annually applied. It appears from Mr. Butterworth's experiments that, carrots have been successfully cultivated for seven years, on the same ground. In some instances, Bear or Big has been sown for years on the same ground in succession. But in general, a change, or rotation of crops has been found not only expedient but necessary. Indeed every farmer who conducts his own operations on rational principles, will be attentive to such a change.

In theory, there is certainly no absolute necessity for alternation of crops, when dung and labour can be readily procured. (Vide Bousingault's "Economie Rurale," p. 452 et seq.) But, says the Chemist Farmer of Bechelbronne, "there are nevertheless certain plants which cannot be reproduced upon the same soil advantageously except at intervals more or less remote. The cause of this exigence on the part of certain vegetables is still obscure, and the hypothesis for clearing it up far from satisfactory." P. 450.

Without following out the subject more

fully in its chemical ramifications, we shall proceed to discuss its practical details. It has been pointed out by Sir John Sinclair that the propriety of adopting any particular rotation must depend on a variety of circumstances, more especially the following; 1. On the climate, whether it is wet or dry, wet climates for instance being favourable to the production of oats, dry climates for peas, and for the harvesting of beans; and the rotation to be adopted in each climate ought to be formed accordingly; 2, on the soil: for clay, loam, or sand, have each various crops best calculated for them; 3, a rotation must also depend upon the situation of a farm, in regard to the probable sale of its productions, for instance a field of Potatoes near a great town would realize a much larger sum than one of the same size would realize in a remote part of the country; 4, on the means of improvement by extra manure, as lime, marl, sea-ware, town dung &c.—"The celebrated Dunbar rotation of, 1. Turnips; 2, Wheat; 3, Clover; and 4, Wheat, could not according to Sir John, have been possibly carried on without the command of sea-ware, which that neighbourhood possesses; and, 5, the rotation must also depend on the state or condition of the soil, whether it be old cultivated land, or a new improvement: whether it be land which has been cropped judiciously or by exhausting management; whether it is in good heart, or the reverse, whether it is foul or clean.

The Historian of Scottish Husbandry has laid down certain maxims, which have been recommended as the best calculated to lay the foundations of judicious systems of rotation.

1. A farmer must have more than one kind of crop upon his farm; indeed he could not otherwise carry on his business. For instance if he had nothing but wheat, he might not be able to procure hay and oats, and so on. By having various articles, also, he does not run so much risk, either in regard to the season, or to the sale of produce afterwards. Besides if a farmer were to cultivate but one crop, he might often be materially affected by one unfavourable season; or, if the article which he raised was not saleable, the land had better have remained unploughed.

2. To have the crops so arranged, that the labour of ploughing for each, of sowing, weeding, reaping, &c., shall proceed in a regular succession, and that the labour or business be not too much crowded on the farmer at any one season of the year, nor any quantity of extra stock rendered necessary; but that the crops produced on the farm, shall be cultivated by the same hands, and with the same cattle. To this general rule, hand-boers in spring and summer, and reapers in autumn must form an exception.

3. To avoid forcing crops, or frequent repetitions of the same articles or species; as a diminution both in quantity and quality, except in very rare instances, never fails to be the consequence. By frequent repetition of the same crops (as we have already observed on the authority of Bousingault and others) the soil loses stamina, which neither manure nor cultivation can remove, and it is also to be kept in view that great luxuriance in vegetation can be made to take place without much real productiveness as we see where grain is sown on the sites of dunghills.

4. To avoid two white crops in succession, but alternately to have white and green crops. On this head it is contended, that it is impos-

sible to lay down general rules without modifying them by such circumstances as are often only to be known by real practitioners; and though the system of alternate green and corn crops is beyond question, an excellent one in general, deviations from it may sometimes be admitted; for instance, when old rich leys are broken up, two crops of oats in succession may be permitted. This however has been objected to by some of the ablest farmers in the kingdom, who maintain, that on dry lands the second crop should be either turnips or potatoes as the situation answers, and on clays either beans or fallow, which in general will pay better than a second crop of oats.

5. To avoid crops likely to encourage weeds; and founded on this principle, Lord Kames objects to the culture of pease, which, if not an extraordinary crop, are apt to foster weeds. If the land has been previously fallowed for wheat, and thus cleared of weeds, pease after wheat may be hazarded. This doctrine however is in a great measure superseded by modern improvements.

6. To raise those crops the most likely to be productive of manure; hence green crops are to be recommended, and barley is to be avoided, producing when compared to other crops, the smallest quantity of straw.

7. To arrange the crops so as to keep the land in good condition and increasing, rather than diminishing in point of fertility. This is best accomplished by alternate husbandry (or white and green crops in succession), and giving every part of a farm the advantage of being occasionally pastured.

8. To commence a lease with a meliorating system, but during the remainder of the term, to crop the land in such a manner, as to reap in moderation the advantage of the improvement that has been made. In farming a rotation, therefore, those articles should be included, which are the most likely to afford a profitable return to the farmer.

These "maxims" which originally resulted, for the most part, from practical observations and experience, are in many points, well supported by the more precise chemical results of our own day, and are well worthy of the attentive consideration of every farmer,—for all farmers are deeply interested in the subject to which they refer.

It is our object, however, to illustrate the subject of rotation in all its bearings, and not merely to lay down empirical, or partially scientific rules for blind guidance. We adopt this course, because we believe the subject of rotations to be as yet imperfectly understood, and well deserving of being more fully worked out in many of its details, but chiefly because we are anxious to draw the farmer's attention as fully as possible to the innumerable circumstances that affect this apparently simple part of his art.

[To be Continued.]

EXHIBITION OF THE YARMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1875.

The eighth Annual Exhibition of the Yarmouth County Agricultural Society, was held on the Parade Grounds and in the Court House, at Yarmouth, on Thursday, the seventh October, instant.

Unfortunately for the full success of the Exhibition, the weather was most

unfavorable, and the Managing Committee, Messrs. L. E. Baker, Benj. Killam, and Geo. E. Lavars, had decided upon a postponement, when there suddenly appeared a large number of Exhibitors and visitors, from all and the most distant parts of the County. The duty of the Committee now became one of extreme difficulty and delicacy, there being no facilities for the keep and shelter of stock, and a large number of Exhibitors strongly objecting to a postponement. After consulting the "oracles," but with the usual ambiguous results, it was finally decided to proceed with the Exhibition. The Committee on Premiums, had, however, barely got to their work when rain set in and continued, more or less severely, until one o'clock, p. m. For some two hours in the afternoon the weather was passable, and considerable numbers of the people of the town visited the Grounds and Court House. That the storm was both disagreeable and depressing, the reports of the various Committees fully attest.

Should the experience of October, 1875, point a moral, as well as adorn a tale, it is expected that the next annual Exhibition will find the Society in possession of lands and buildings suitable to its wants, even though the Secretary be deprived of so fruitful a subject for a report as the weather.

But for adverse circumstances, it is believed the Exhibition would have excelled that of the previous year, the number of members of the Society being larger, and preparations more ample than any other year, 1870 excepted.

In the Classes—Horses, Alderneys, Dairy Produce, Fine Arts, Domestic Manufactures, Fancy Work, &c., the number of entries exceeded last year. In Dairy Produce the number was 62 as against 30 in 1874, or more than double. Class 10—Bread and Preserves, the same. In the other departments somewhat less.

The work of the year, in view of the stringency of the times, compares most favorably, and shows the number of members 168 as against 160 in 1874. Amount of subscriptions \$304 as against \$330; 98 Exhibitors as against 104; entries 533 as against 598; number of Premiums awarded, 284 as against 303; amount of premiums awarded \$414.75 as against \$448.00; and amount of admission fees to Court House \$33.85 as against \$57.11.

The reports of the various Committees will express their judgment of their respective classes.

PREMIUMS AWARDED AS FOLLOWS:

Class 1—HORSES.

Entries 15—Premiums 14—Amount \$40.25.

Committee—Jas. Lawson, W. A. Cann, Robert K. Rose.

Best Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, Jesse Sanders.....\$4.00
2nd do., E. E. Archibald..... 2.50

Best Mare, 4 years old and upwards, Geo. A. Harris \$4.00
2nd do., Nathan Moses 2.50
Best Gelding, 4 years old and upwards, Robt. K. Rose 4.00
2nd do., Perez F. Murray 2.50
Best pair Matched Horses, John McCormack 4.00
Best Draught Horse, John McCormack 4.00
2nd do., John M. Durkee 2.50
Best Colt, 3 years old, Robt. P. Kelley 3.00
Best Col. 2 years old, Eben Rose 2.50
2nd do., Stephen Churchill 1.50
Best Sucking Colt, John K. Ryerson 2.00
2nd do., Bowman Corning 1.25

REPORT.

The show of horses was even worse than usual. The stallions were of the most inferior stamp. It is, as formerly, worthy of note, that the only mature Horses entered were raised abroad, even the Draught Horses being natives of distant Counties.

The Committee would suggest the abandonment of Horse raising in this County until suitable breeding stock be procured; also, that, as soon as practicable, grounds be procured on which the competing Horses can appear in harness.

JAMES LAWSON,
WM. A. CANN,
R. K. ROSE,
Committee.

Class 2.—CATTLE—No. 1 and 2—Short Horns and Ayrshires.

Committee—John Cann, E. E. Archibald.

No. 1—SHORT HORNS.

Entries 6—Premiums 6—Amount \$16.50.

Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, Jas. E. Nickerson 4.00
Best Bull Calf, (thorough bred) Henry Temple Brown 2.00
2nd do., Geo. W. Sanders 1.00
Best Cow, 4 years old and upwards, (thorough bred) Henry Temple Brown 4.00
Best Heifer, dry 2 years old, (thorough bred) Henry T. Brown 3.00
Best Heifer, 1 year old, (thorough bred) Henry T. Brown 3.00

No. 2—AYRSHIRES.

Entries 14—Premiums 11—Amount \$24.75.

Best Bull, 2 years old, Richard Durkee\$3.00
Best Bull, 1 year old, Stephen Churchill 1.25
Best Bull Calf, W. R. Doty 2.00
Best Cow, 4 years old and upwards, (thorough bred, "Effie") Geo. W. Sanders 4.00
2nd do., (thorough bred) H. Burrell 2.00
Best Cow, 3 years old, James D. Archibald. 3.50
2nd do., Joseph H. Porter 1.75
2nd best Heifer, in milk, 2 years old, Wm. W. Churchill 1.50
Best Heifer, 1 year old, (thorough bred) Henry Burrell 2.50
2nd do., Christopher Strickland 1.25
Best Heifer Calf, (thorough bred) Henry Burrell 2.00

REPORT.

Your Committee report the number of entries in this department very few. Short Horns—males 3; females 3. Ayrshire—males 3; females 11. Although number of entries small, there were some very superior animals, especially among the calves and young stock. The large proportion of thorough breeds speaks well of exhibitors and is a guarantee of future success.

For the Committee,
JOHN CANN, Chairman.

Class 2—No. 3 and 4 JERSEY or ALDERNEYS and DEVONS.

Committee:—Jas. D. Archibald, Wm. J. G. Burrell, Samuel Burrell, sen.

No. 2—JERSEYS OR ALDERNEYS.

Entries 21—Premiums 15—Amount \$34.50.

Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, Chas E. Brown.....	\$4.00
2nd do., Jas. E. Nickerson.....	2.00
Best Bull, 2 years old, David Pitman.....	3.00
Best Bull, 1 year old, Wm. A. Killam.....	2.50
2nd do., Chas. M. Rogers.....	1.25
Best Bull Calf, John Cann.....	1.00
Best Cow, 4 years old and upwards, L. E. Baker.....	4.00
2nd do., Henry Burrell.....	2.90
Best Cow, 3 years old, L. E. Baker.....	3.50
Best Heifer in milk, 2 years old, E. E. Archibald.....	3.00
2nd do., F. Killam.....	2.00
Best Heifer, 1 year old, Geo Trusk.....	2.50
2nd do., John Cann.....	1.25
Best Heifer Calf, Zach. Corning.....	2.00
2nd do., David Pitman.....	1.00

No. 4—DEVONS.

Entries 9—Premiums 9—Amount \$24.25.

Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, Stephen Churchill.....	\$4.00
2nd do., Ansel Goudey.....	2.00
Best Bull Calf, Stephen Churchill.....	2.00
Best Cow, 4 years old and upwards, Henry Burrell.....	4.00
Best Cow, 3 year old, Stephen Churchill.....	3.50
2nd do., Stephen Churchill.....	1.75
Best Heifer, dry, 2 years old, Edw. F. Cann.....	3.00
2nd do., Warren F. Churchill.....	1.50
Best Heifer, 1 year old, J. A. Flint.....	2.50

REPORT.

Your Committee beg leave to report as follows, viz:

That the Alderneys and Devons entered were very superior animals. Cows quite equal to last year; bulls better than last year.

Your Committee noticed that while there was quite a number of two year old Alderneys in milk, there were no Devons.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. D. ARCHIBALD,
WM. J. G. BURRELL,
SAMUEL BURRELL, sr.
Committee.

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

Committee:—Geo. S. Brown, Alex. B. Lovitt, O. H. Ellis.

Entries 31—Premiums 22—Amount \$32.75.

Best yoke working oxen, 6 years old and upwards, Stephen Churchill.....	\$3.00
2nd do., Samuel Burrell.....	2.00
3rd do., Wm. A. Killam.....	1.00
Best yoke working oxen, 5 years old and upwards, Ansel Goudey.....	3.00
2nd do., Jas. Jeffery.....	2.00
3rd do., O. H. Ellis.....	1.00
Best yoke working oxen, 4 years old and upwards, Nathan Butler, Sr.....	3.00
2nd do., Zach. Corning.....	2.00
3rd do., John Cann.....	1.00
Best fat ox, 4 years old and upwards, Israel Allen.....	2.00
Best yoke Steers, 3 years old and upwards, Thos. Jeffrey.....	2.00
2nd do., Warren F. Churchill.....	1.00
3rd do., Edward F. Cann.....	50
Best yoke Steers, 2 years old and upwards, Warren F. Churchill.....	2.00
2nd do., Jefferson Corning.....	1.00
3rd do., George J. Handy.....	50
Best yoke Steers, 1 year old and upwards, George Thompson.....	2.00
2nd do., Warren F. Churchill.....	1.50
3rd do., Wm. J. G. Burrell.....	50
Best Steer Calf, Jefferson Corning.....	1.00
2nd do., George S. Brown.....	75
3rd do., George S. Brown.....	50

REPORT.

Whatever else the Yarmouth County Agricultural Society may have done to advance the interests of the farmer, it is quite evident that the oxen of the County have not improved in value or appearance, and that they are altogether inferior to what they were ten years ago. The only mark of improvement is in the appearance on the grounds of a considerable number of grade Devons of five years old and under. These are excellent in their way, but as their alternate value in beef is what farmers should consider in raising Steers, the Durham stock should be their *main dependence*; the Ayrshires come next in order, and then may follow an infusion of Devon blood to give neatness of limb, lively motion, ease in training, and the peculiar and favorite color which distinguishes the Devon. Like the Irishman's receipt for making punch: first the whiskey, then a little sugar, then a drop of lemon, and every drop of water after that spoils the punch.

For the Committee,

GEORGE S. BROWN,
Chairman.

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

Entries 9—Premiums 6—Amount \$8.25.

Committee:—Byron C. Sims, Jefferson Corning, Stephen Churchill, Jr.

Best Cow, 3 years old and upwards, James D. Archibald.....	\$2.00
2nd do., Wm. R. Doty.....	1.00
Best Cow, 3 years old and upwards, John Foote.....	1.75
Best Heifer, in milk, 2 years old and upwards, Henry Burrell.....	1.50
2nd do., Wm. Corning.....	75
Best Heifer, 1 year old and upwards, James Jeffery.....	1.25

REPORT.

Your Committee on Female Neat Stock report a very small show. Some very superior cows were, however, on exhibition, especially those of 6 years old and upwards, to which premiums were awarded.

Your Committee recommend that exhibitors be more precise in giving age, breed, &c., in order that Committee may be enabled to report more fully.

For the Committee,

BYRON C. SIMS,
Chairman.

Class 3—SHEEP, SWINE AND POULTRY.

Entries 62—Premiums 32—Amount \$41.00.

Committee:—James Ross, James Earl, George Churchill.

Best Ram, James Jeffery.....	\$2.00
2nd do., O. H. Ellis.....	1.50
Best Ewe, Wm. J. G. Burrell.....	2.00
2nd do., Wm. J. G. Burrell.....	1.50
Best Fat Wether, Jefferson Corning.....	2.00
Best Ram Lamb, Wm. J. G. Burrell.....	1.00
2nd do., Edward F. Cann.....	75
Best Ewe Lamb, Wm. J. G. Burrell.....	1.00
2nd do., Jefferson Corning.....	75
Best Boar, Henry Burrell.....	2.00
2nd do., Wm. Corning.....	1.50
Best Sow, Warren F. Churchill.....	2.00
2nd do., E. E. Archibald.....	1.50

Best Spring Pig, Chas. W. Smith..... \$2.00
Best Pig, 4 months and under, E. E. Archibald..... 1.50

2nd do., Christopher Strickland.....	1.00
3rd do., Henry Burrell.....	50
Best litter Sucking Pigs, W. F. Churchill.....	1.50
2nd do., Jefferson Corning.....	1.00
3rd do., Henry Burrell.....	50
Best pair Turkeys, Samuel Burrell.....	1.00
Best pair Geese, Eben Rose.....	1.00
Best pair Ducks, James Rose.....	1.00
2nd do., John Foote.....	75
Best collection pure bred Fowls, Israel Allen.....	2.50
2nd do., Wm. K. Dudman.....	2.00
Best pair Fowls, James Rozee.....	1.00
2nd do., Charles W. Seeley.....	75
Best pair or more Spring Chickens, James Rozee.....	1.00
2nd do., Israel Allan.....	75
Best Coop Pigeons, Henry Burrell.....	1.00
2nd do., Henry Burrell.....	75

REPORT.

Your Committee report: Sheep about the same as last year swine; quite an improvement; also poultry, especially the Black Spanish, of which there were some very fine specimens.

JAMES ROSE,
JAMES EARL,
GEORGE CHURCHILL,
Committee.

Class 4—DAIRY PRODUCE.

Entries 35—Premiums 12—Amount \$20.00.

Committee:—Thos. Allen, Jr., Jos. H. Porter.

Best crock or tub Butter, 40 lbs. or over, Jefferson Corning.....	\$3.00
2nd do., William Corning.....	2.00
3rd do., Mrs. Al in Churchill.....	1.50
4th do., Isaac Killam.....	1.00
Best 5 lbs. Butter, in rolls or print, Wm. Corning.....	2.00
2nd do., David Carey.....	1.50
3rd do., John Cann.....	1.00
4th do., O. H. Ellis.....	50
Best Cheese, not less than 20 lbs., Eben. Rose.....	3.00
2nd do., James D. Allen.....	2.00
3rd do., John Cann.....	1.50
4th do., James Rose.....	1.00

REPORT.

Committee report some very good packages of butter; others were entirely too salt; taken as a whole not so good as might be expected considering the number of entries. There were some very choice samples of Roll Butter, and some difficulty was experienced in deciding on their merits, especially under the unfavorable circumstances—a driving rain storm, and without the least shelter provided.

There were only four entries of Cheese. These were all very good, and Committee had difficulty in deciding between those awarded 1st and 2nd prizes.

THOS. ALLEN, jr.,
JOS. H. PORTER,
Committee.

Class 5—GRAIN AND SEED.

Entries 21—Premiums 15—Amount \$18.00.

Committee:—F. C. Gardner, Henry Burrell, Zach. Corning.

Best bushel Barley, Jos. H. Porter.....	\$1.50
2nd do., John Cann.....	1.00
Best bushel Oats, J. A. Flint.....	1.50
2nd do., Wm. Corning.....	1.00
Best 12 ears Corn, Carleton Club.....	1.00
2nd do., Jos. H. Potter.....	50
Best bushel Beans, Jos. H. Potter.....	1.50

2nd do., Carleton Club	1.00
Best bushel Peas, Nathaniel Patten	1.50
2nd do., Nathan Butler, Sr	1.00
Best bush. Timothy Seed, Richard Durkee	1.00
Best 20 lbs. Turnip Seed, Lapland, Nelson Corning	1.00
2nd do., Rutabaga, Nelson Corning	50
Best collection vegetable seeds, exhibited in boxes, open to view and correctly named, Nelson Corning	2.00
2nd do., Jos. H. Porter	1.00

REPORT.

The articles exhibited in this class were all of good quality, but the number of entries was very limited—only 21 in all.

In Wheat, Buckwheat, Rye and Clover Seed there were no entries.

The Committee beg leave to remind members of the importance of this class, and suggest that in the future it receive more attention.

For the Committee,
F. C. GARDNER, Chairman.

Class 6—VEGETABLES, ROOTS, &c.

Entries 129—Premiums 50—Amount \$37.25.

Committee:—W. H. Moody, C. W. Smith, Jas. Jeffery.

Best show of Vegetables, without regard to the number of varieties, but not less than 12, Nelson Corning	\$2.00
Best 6 varieties Potatoes, named, 1 doz. each, Geo. Trask	1.50
2nd do., Richard Durkee	1.00
3rd do., Nelson Corning	50
Best bushel Potatoes, for the table, Jas. Jeffery	1.00
2nd do., John Cann	50
Best bushel Potatoes, for stock, Chas. W. Smith	1.00
2nd do., Stephen Churchill, jr.	50
Best 6 Turnip Blood Beets, Jas. Jeffery	1.00
2nd do., John Foote	50
Best 6 Egyptian Beets, W. H. Moody	1.00
2nd do., Jefferson Corning	50
Best 6 Long Blood Beets, John Cann	1.00
2nd do., Nelson Corning	50
Best 6 Mangold Wurtzel (Long) Jos. Burrell	1.00
2nd do., W. H. Moody	50
Best 6 Mangold Wurtzel, (Globe) Byron C. Sims	1.00
2nd do., John Foote	50
Best 6 Carrots, Joseph Burrell	1.00
2nd do., Wm. K. Dudman	50
Best 6 Parsnips, Joseph Burrell	1.00
2nd do., F. Killam	50
Best 6 Turnips, James Jeffery	1.00
2nd do., James Jeffery	50
Best 6 Cabbage (Drumhead) Jas. Jeffery	1.00
2nd do., Henry Burrell	50
Best 2 Cabbage, (Savoy) John K. Ryerson	1.00
Best 2 Cabbage, (Red Dutch) J. K. Ryerson	1.00
Best 2 Cauliflowers, Jas. Jeffery	1.00
2nd do., Isaac Killam	50
Best 2 Squash, (Hubbard) George Hilton	1.00
2nd do., Jas. Jeffery	50
3rd do., George A. Hood	25
Best 2 Squash, (Boston Marrow) O. H. Ellis	1.00
2nd do., James Rose	50
3rd do., George I. Handy	25
Best 2 Squash, (Turban) Jeff. Corning	1.00
2nd do., Carleton Club	50
Best 2 Squash, (any other variety) W. H. Moody	1.00
2nd do., Wm. A. Killam	50
3rd do., Jefferson Corning	25
Best 2 Pumpkins, Wm. A. Killam	1.00
2nd do., Jefferson Corning	50
2nd best 12 Tomatoes, Carleton Club	50
3rd do., Isaac Killam	25
Best 6 heads Celery, L. E. Baker	1.00
2nd do., John K. Ryerson	50
3rd do., Wm. K. Dudman	25
Best brace Cucumbers, Eben. Rose	1.00
2nd do., Wm. K. Dudman	50

REPORT.

The show of vegetables, &c., considering the unfavorable weather on exhibition

day, was reasonably good as regards number of entries. In quality many articles did not come up to the standard of former years; for instance Mangolds, Turnip and Egyptian Beets, Carrots and Turnips, most of which testified to the lack of seasonable rains. Potatoes, which were quite plentifully represented, seemed to have been slightly restricted as to size from the same cause, but their deficiency in this respect is no doubt amply compensated by their superior quality.

There was a large number of squashes of various kinds, and a rather singular circumstance is noticeable in connection with this vegetable. Of the ten or twelve different sorts exhibited, more than half were labelled "Hubbard." In some instances two squashes were paired of entirely different kinds, and yet marked "Hubbard." The confusion probably arises from the use of seed from squashes which have grown promiscuously with other sorts, and points to the absolute necessity of keeping as far apart as possible vines from which it is intended to preserve the seed. They had even better not be in the same enclosure.

Onions were conspicuous by their absence. Celery was the best we have seen at any of the Society's Exhibitions, though the number of entries was not large. There is reason to believe that many fine samples were not brought forward on account of the evil aspect of the weather, and the Committee hope for better luck and a better show next time.

W. H. MOODY,
C. W. SMITH,
JAS. JEFFERY,
Committee.

Class 7—FRUIT AND FLOWERS.

Entries 17—Premiums 16—Amount \$9.00.

Committee.—J. W. Moody, J. G. Farish, Wm. A. Moody.

Best collection Apples, named, 11 each, Carleton Club	\$3.00
2nd do., Jos. H. Porter	2.00
Best doz. Apples, named, Emperor Alexander, Carleton Club	1.00
2nd do., Holley, Jos. H. Porter	50
3rd do., Red Astrachan, Carleton Club	25
Best doz. Pears, Bartlett, Carleton Club	1.00
Best doz. Plums, Bradshaw, T. M. Lewis	1.00
Best Specimen Plants in pots, not over 4 varieties, O. H. Ellis	2.00
Best Vase Bouquet Flowers, John K. Ryerson	1.00
Best Hand Bouquet Flowers, J. K. Ryerson	1.00
Best collection Fansies, Jacob Sweeny	1.00
2nd do., Geo. A. Hood	50
Best collection Phlox Drummondii, John K. Ryerson	1.00
2nd do., Geo. A. Hood	50
3rd do., Jos. Burrell	25
Sunflower. Mammoth, Special Prize, Robt. Hunter	1.00

REPORT.

The number of entries in this Class is inferior to that of any former year. This may be probably owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, which may have prevented exhibitors from bringing forward their productions.

The apples shown were superior to any of those heretofore exhibited. Only one variety of plums—the Bradshaw—was offered, grown in this town, very large and of excellent flavor, and deserves special mention.

For the Committee,
J. W. MOODY, Chairman.

Class 8—FINE ARTS.

Entries 36—Premiums 15—Amount \$18.00.

Committee.—J. W. H. Rowley, Mrs. L. E. Baker, Mrs. W. H. Moody, senr.

Best Oil Painting, S. M. Ryerson	\$2.00
2nd do., F. H. Goldston	1.00
3rd do., Wm. Doane	50
Best Painting in Water Colors, A. J. Hood	2.00
2nd do., J. W. Moody	1.00
3rd do., F. H. Goldston	50
Best Pencil Sketch, local or from life, R. Balfour Brown	2.00
2nd do., Miss Mary Starratt	1.25
3rd do., R. Balfour Brown	75
Best Specimen Map, drawn by Public School Pupil, Budd Moody	2.00
2nd do., Nettie Crosby	1.00
3rd do., Geo. Rogers	50
Best Specimen Penmanship, by Public School Pupil, Edward Spence	2.00
2nd do., Thos. Stoneman	1.00
3rd do., Alfred E. L. Elbridge	50

REPORT.

The entries in this Department were fewer in number, and in character and excellence below the average of preceding Exhibitions. The specimens of penmanship submitted by some pupils of the public schools were very creditable.

MRS. W. H. MOODY,
MRS. L. E. BAKER,
J. W. H. ROWLEY,
Committee.

Class 9—BREAD, PRESERVES, &c.

Entries 21—Premiums 12—Amount \$15.50.

Committee.—Geo. E. Ivers, Mrs. Geo. S. Taylor, Mrs. F. H. Goldston.

Best Wheat Bread, T. M. Lewis	\$1.50
2nd do., Stephen Churchill, jr.	1.00
3rd do., Thos. Allen, jr.	50
Best Rye and Indian Bread, T. M. Lewis	1.50
2nd do., Wm. Morrison	1.00
Best Corn Bread, O. H. Ellis	1.50
Best collection Preserves and Jellies, not over 12 varieties, T. M. Lewis	2.00
Best collection Pickles, not over 6 varieties, Mrs. Alvin Churchill	2.00
2nd do., J. A. Flint	1.50
Best Honey in Comb, Jos. H. Porter	1.00
Best Honey strained in glass jar, Jos. H. Porter	1.00
Best 2 lbs. wax, Jos. H. Porter	1.00

REPORT.

Your Committee have to state that the scarcity of articles shown in this Class made it quite difficult to decide as to the propriety of awarding prizes.

We would urge the importance of continued striving after excellence in all the articles of food represented in this department. The Wheat, Rye and Indian and Corn Bread, form about all the breads in general use, and to have our County number one in these articles, is a "consummation devoutly to be wished." We think the Preserves and Jellies can scarcely be improved upon. Honey exhibited was excellent. Your Committee have not

time to remark upon the weather, but can only hope that another Exhibition will show a great improvement.

For the Committee,
GEO. E. LAVERS, Chairman.

Class 10—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, FANCY WORK, &c.

Entries 68—Premiums 30—Amount 30.50.

Committee:—T. R. Jolly, Mrs. Thos. Allen, jr., Mrs. A. B. Lovitt.

Best Home-made Carpet, Isaac Killam.....	\$2.00
2nd do., A. B. Lovitt.....	1.00
3rd do., Nathaniel Patten.....	50
Best Home-made Mat, Wm. D. Lovitt.....	2.00
2nd do., Jacob Sweeney.....	1.00
3rd do., Zach. Corning.....	50
Best Patchwork Quilt, Eunice Patten.....	2.00
2nd do., Jacob Sweeney.....	1.00
3rd do., John Cann.....	50
Best 10 yards Homespun Grey, O. H. Ellis.....	2.00
2nd do., Samuel Burrell.....	1.00
3rd do., Nathaniel Patten.....	50
Best 10 yards Homespun White, Geo. Trask.....	2.00
2nd do., Eunice Patten.....	1.00
3rd do., Wm. J. G. Burrell.....	50
Best 10 yards Homespun, for women's wear, Nathaniel Patten.....	2.00
2nd do., Eunice Patten.....	1.00
3rd do., John Foote.....	50
Best 2 lbs. Yarn, white, Zach. Corning.....	1.00
2nd do., A. B. Lovitt.....	50
3rd do., David Pitman.....	25
Best 2 lbs. Yarn, colored, Mrs. Alvin Chaceuil.....	1.00
2nd do., Eunice Patten.....	50
3rd do., Nathaniel Patten.....	25
Best 6 pairs Mitts, John Foote.....	1.00
2nd do., David Pitman.....	50
Best 6 pairs Socks, A. B. Lovitt.....	1.00
2nd do., Geo. I. Handy.....	50
Best White Shirt, Moses & Sterritt.....	1.50
Counterpane—special—Geo. Trask.....	1.50

REPORT.

We recommend a first prize for a Counterpane, No. 122. Some other articles mentioned in Premium list having no competition.

We have to express great satisfaction at the exhibit of Homespun, flannels, yarns, and socks; a decided improvement being visible, and all very good. The other articles in Class 10 were only average, and the exhibit small, probably owing to the disagreeable character of the day.

For the Committee,
T. R. JOLLY, Chairman.

Class 11—MISCELLANEOUS.

Entries 18—Premiums 11—Amount \$26.00.

Committee:—N. Moses, S. S. Crowell.

Best Agricultural Implement, home made, Wilson, Clark & Co.....	\$2.50
2nd do., Chas. Sherman.....	2.00
Best Case Boots and Shoes, Kelley & Crowell.....	2.50
Best Single Specimen Cabinet Work, Benj. Doano.....	2.50
Best piece Carriage Work, Ray Bros & Co.....	2.50
Best Wooden Ware, Angus Walker.....	1.50
Best Cook Stove for Coal, Wilson, Clark & Co.....	2.50
Best Cook Stove for Wood, Wilson, Clark & Co.....	2.50
Best Parlor Stove for Coal, Wilson, Clark & Co.....	2.50
Best Office Stove, Wilson, Clark & Co.....	2.50
Best Casting, Wilson, Clark & Co.....	2.50

REPORT.

In Agricultural Implements, an average show, amongst which are two side-hill ploughs from R. Hunter, of Bridgewater, which we consider excellent articles. In

Boots and Shoes, one entry only, consisting of Men's, Women's and Children's, of superior style and finish. In Cabinet Work two Window Cornices of very neat design and superior workmanship were exhibited. In Carriage Work, one Single Buggy on the ground, in style and finish very superior. Stoves, a fine collection, consisting of Wood and Coal Cook, Office and Parlor. In castings a small show, comprising one of Mills' Patent Pumps and Power Capstain. Owing to the inclemency of the weather there was no competition in Stoves, Castings, &c., all being from one establishment.

For the Committee,
NATHAN MOSES,
Chairman.

ARTICLES NOT INCLUDED IN PREMIUM LIST.

Entries 8—Premiums 3—Amount \$10.00.

Committee.—R. B. Brown, B. P. Ladd, Bowman Corning.

Case Assorted Cakes, Wm. Morrison.....	\$2.00
Confectionery, 60 varieties, James Rozee.....	2.00
Ladies' Trunk, J. B. Porter.....	1.00
Full Sized Carved Figure, representing "Autumn," Benj. Doane.....	1.00
Motto in Sea Moss, Jacob Sweeney.....	1.00
Wreath in Sea Moss and Shells from the Yarmouth beach, Mrs. Sarah Brown.....	1.00
Motto in Berlin Work, Geo. I. Handy.....	1.00
Ornamental Hair Work, Geo. M. Patten.....	1.00

REPORT.

Your Committee on articles not included in Premium List have to report that we find in our department but eight articles. All the articles inspected by us are very superior in quality and well arranged.

R. BALFOUR BROWN,
B. P. LADD,
BOWMAN CORNING,
Committee.

THOS. E. CORNING,
Secretary.

Yarmouth, Oct. 7th, 1875.

**THOROUGH-BRED
DEVON STOCK.**

A few young HEIFERS and BULLS of certified pedigree, and regularly recorded in the N. S. Herd Book, can be obtained by making early application to

COLONEL LAURIE,
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IMPROVED STOCK FOR SALE.

Two Bull Calves, one a cross of pure Durham and pure Ayrshire, sired by "Favourite," a full blooded Durham, dam "Effie the Second," a full blooded Ayrshire cow, imported by the Board of Agriculture, 1872; weighed a month ago, at the age of seven months, 650 lbs. The other a Grade Ayrshire, sire "Lord Dufferin," a full blooded Ayrshire Bull, imported at the same time, dam improved stock; he weighed when six months old, 600 lbs.; both took first prize at the Yarmouth Exhibition, and are in every respect very fine animals.

For terms and further particulars apply to
JAMES CROSBY,
Sec'y. Yarmouth Township Agri. Society.
Edron, Yarmouth, November 1st, 1875.

NOTICE.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The Advisory Board has resolved that all applications for space in the Canadian Department must be made before the First of December. No applications will be received after that date.

HON. P. C. HILL,
Chairman.

D. HONEYMAN,
Secretary.

BONE MANURE.

The Proprietor of the Wellington Tannery requests Secretaries of Agricultural Societies, and Farmers generally, will intimate to him as early as convenient the probable quantity of this valuable manure that will be required during the next season; so that the necessary arrangements may be made to meet all orders and thus prevent disappointment. Address

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Oakfield.

November 12th, 1875.



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TWO SHORT HORN DURHAM BULL CALVES,

One calved 20th March, the other 25th May, girth of one five feet, of the other 4 feet 6 inches. One weighs 700 lbs., and the other 500 lbs. Terms reasonable.

Apply to H. Humphry, Sackville, N. B., where the animals may be seen, or to Professor Lawson, Halifax.

November 18th, 1875. nov. 1875.

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Turnip or Root Cutters, Seed Sowers,
HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS, THRESHING
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Two Sizes—ono an IMPROVED THRESHER, SHAKER AND CLEANER COMBINED, (American Patent); the other a TWO HORSE MACHINE, suitable for a Farmer's own use—both highly recommended.

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