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Halifax, N. S., January, 1873.

Dr. Mitchell writes to us that the Members have taken more interest in the Minudie Agricultural Society, in Cumberland County, this year than for several preceding years. They have purchased two Short Horn Durham Bulls from Mr. Purcival, in the State of Maine.

We are indebted to Peter Jack, Esq., for a copy of "The Garden" of 9th November, a London publication edited by William Robinson, F. L. S., which contains the following notice of Nova Scotian fruits:—"The size and beauty of the varieties of apples sent from Nova Scotia to South Kensington the other day were very remarkable. We have seen some fine apples in the Eastern States, and on the Californian foot-hills, but had no idea that Nova Scotia could produce such noble fruit. The Ribston Pippins sent were much larger than they ever grow with us. The fruit suffered very much from bad packing, but withal its high quality was evident."

In the Report of the Royal Horticultural Society's Fruit Show, in the same periodical, we find the following notice:—"Of Emperor Alexander Apples there were many handsome specimens, large and well coloured. Of these, some of the finest came from Nova Scotia, but as they were a little bruized, they were disqualified." After giving the names of prize takers, it is said:—"The extent to which exhibitors supported this class (the most complete collection of dessert apples), may be learned from the fact that \* \* \* \* the Fruit Growers' Association, Halifax, Nova Scotia, sent forty dishes." Again, in another class, "from Nova Scotia came 38 dishes of large and handsome fruit."

The President of the Parrsborough Agricultural Society adopts an excellent plan for the purpose of conveying to the Members an intimate knowledge of the Society's proceedings. He prepares an elaborate Annual Report giving a full account of the year's work, sends it to the

Journal of Agriculture for publication and orders a sufficient number of extra copies of the number to supply all the members gratuitously who may not have other opportunities of seeing the Journal or reading the Report. In this way members who may be at a distance or have otherwise been prevented attending the Annual Meeting, have the Society's affairs brought fully before them, and every member is enabled to interest his neighbour by handing round the Report, and to aid in extending the Society's numbers. Mr. Dickson writes to us that "this practice is doing good by making the Society better known."

THE "Nova Scotian Fruit" is referred to in the most flattering terms in the official Report of the Royal Horticultural Society's Exhibition, and in an editorial article in the *Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette*, which is the leading organ of scientific cultivators throughout the world. The Report reads thus:—

"Of apples and pears over 1800 dishes were staged. \* \* It must not be in-

ferred that all came from English Garden; on the contrary a large collection of apples was sent from Nova Scotia by the Fruit Growers' Association, and the leading prizes were nearly all won by large and splendidly coloured fruit from Jersey. The Royal Horticultural Society of Namur, also, sent a fine collection of Pears. These had travelled over fairly well, but the large and highly coloured apples from Nova Scotia had been terribly bruised during transit. \* \* There were only seven dishes of Emperor Alexander shown, all of great merit though. The first prize dish, contributed by Mr. C. J. Perry, was composed of noble specimens, splendidly coloured; and the second prize lot, sent by Mr. G. Thomas, Jersey, was but little inferior. De per coloured fruit than all were shown by the Fruit-Growers' Association of Nova Scotia, but, unfortunately, they were too much bruised to stand any chance of gaining an award. \* \* The class for the best collection of Culinary Apples was a heavy one. \* \* The Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia had about seventy sorts. As satisfactory as any other class in the show was that for dishes of distinct Dessert Apples. A splendid dish of King of the Pippins came from Nova Scotia."

The editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette* devotes his leading article to the subject of the Fruit Show, opening thus:—"The International Fruit Show held on Wednesday last at South Kensington was in many ways a remarkable one. Considering the season, the display was truly extraordinary. Looking, too, at the magnificently coloured Pears sent from Jersey, one begins to wonder whether that Island was not the true site of the Garden of the Hesperides. We should indeed have thought so, but for the Apples from Nova Scotia, the brilliancy of which was so great as to make us think that peninsula must have been the true *locus in quo*. Of course, the fact that Nova Scotia was a *terra incognita* to ordinary mortals at that time, cannot be allowed as an argument to the contrary!"

The new and important historical question here started we leave to Mr. Duncan Campbell, as suitable for discussion in his forthcoming work on the History of the Province. But the more practical point—the packing of fruit for distant markets—we earnestly commend to the serious attention of the Fruit Growers' Association. No doubt there are great practical difficulties in packing goods so easily injured, and so prone to decay from the slightest bruise, but surely there is a way of doing it, and, if so, it should be found out. What is the best kind, shape and size of packing case? a barrel? or a shallow box? or what? What is the best packing material? Simply paper

wrappers around each fruit? Or should there be some imbedding stuff? What is the best means (by labelling or otherwise) to ensure careful handling of the package by steamboat and railway men, to ensure its being kept away from the heated part of a steamer, from wet and frost at a Railway depot, and from being opened in transit at a Custom House? All these and many more particulars, such as ventilation, etc., are really elements involved in the idea of "packing," and have to be fully considered. If any of our readers have enquiries or suggestions to make on any of these points we shall be glad to give them a place in our columns. Our orchardists are blessed with a fertile soil, a favourable climate, knowledge of what varieties to cultivate, skill in culture, and prudence in marketing, and it is only when fruit is sent to great distances, as England or Ontario, that we hear of failures. We hope ere long to hear that they have so improved in their modes of packing that they can undertake to deliver attractive and saleable fruit to the dealers in Covent Garden, or other great centres of population in foreign countries. Then prices will be obtained that must necessarily lead to an immense extension and more profitable working of our orchards. The Country that produces the best article is the one that takes the lead in an industrial art, and can command the market of the world. We have the further advantage that, taking rent of land and taxes into account, the cost of production is less with us than in any other apple-growing country.

In connection with this subject we reprint from the *Morning Chronicle* of 23d December, the following correspondence:

Col. Wilder has sent the enclosed notice to me as Ex-President of our Fruit Growers' Association, and I shall feel obliged by your giving it publicity in your columns. We have now two Associations in charge of practical Fruit Growers, and shall be able to sustain in 1873 the reputation we earned in London in 1862, if the date fixed for the show in Boston is not too early for our fruit. Col. Wilder is well known throughout the continent as a zealous and public spirited horticulturist, and deserves our best thanks for his cordial invitation.

Yours, &c.,

R. G. HALIBURTON.

(Circular.)

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Fourteenth Session, to be held at Boston, Mass., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 10th, 11th and 12th of September, 1873.

DEAR SIR.—In view of making the next above named meeting a complete success, and with regard to the probability of a large attendance, we respectfully ask

of you to suggest a system of orders or rules for its daily sessions.

If you have any special item upon which you wish a discussion, please name it distinctly; and, at the same time, state how much time, in your opinion, ought to be occupied by it.

If you have any names of persons whom you think should be on the Committees, please name them, and state the Committee upon which they should be placed.

Please address your reply to F. R. Elliott, Cleveland, Ohio, to be received on or before the 21st day of January, 1873.

MARSHALL PINCKNEY WILDER,  
President.

F. R. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

MR. LONGWORTH'S ADDRESS.

[Continued from page 70.]

What is systematic farming? Who has a thorough understanding of the subject, and on what one farm in Nova Scotia can it be seen practically illustrated?

This is treating it in its high and best expression, for in a low sense, there is not a farmer in the land, however dull and shiftless, but has a system, or some way peculiar to his practice, by which he conducts his agricultural operations. Such a farmer may have dilapidated farm buildings, poor, half-starved stock, tumble-down fences, neglected orchards, and run-out mowing lands. He has his way of doing things, from year to year; and it is his system of farming, however unprofitable it may be.

Systematic farming is on a graduated scale, extending from that kind of rural mismanagement which is a shame to a man of even limited ideas of neatness and thrift, up to that intelligent, methodic and remunerative system of husbandry in its several features, which we can talk about, but which is rarely accomplished.

Properly speaking, systematic farming is the best kind of practice possible in any department of the farmer's business. We should not hesitate to say that it is high farming, book farming, scientific farming, progressive farming. This method of agriculture rests upon a basis of intelligence, knowledge, experience. In addition to muscle, it demands a mind that has been instructed, cultivated and trained in the direction of farming.

Occasionally a wealthy merchant or mechanic from the city, will move into the country and commence farming. He erects costly and elegant buildings, purchases high bred cattle and horses and sheep. He has money and taste, and can do some things well; but it is almost certain he will not become a systematic farmer. He knows how to spend money; but he does not know how to farm. The best method of farming cannot be bought with coin even; but it requires the imperative price of special and thorough education. It laughs at the idea that anybody, who is taken with a fever for "country life," can at once become a systematic farmer.

And with those who were raised on farms, and have spent their lives thus far in farm work, but were not educated generously in the science as well as art of farming, it will be in vain to look for examples of the best practice. Such persons may succeed quite

well in getting a living on a farm. Their industry, good sense and economy insure a measure of success, and entitle them to much credit. Every intelligent farmer, however, bears testimony that there is no occupation of man that demands more good judgement, sound and comprehensive education, and preparation than his; and no business gives stronger evidence of advancement, as a result of improved and enlarged thought than farming.

More knowledge and a higher degree of skill are requisite for what may be called systematic farming, in which the selection, raising and fattening of stock, the management of the dairy, the planting, grafting, and culture of orchards, the succession of crops, husbandry of the soil, the manufacture and use of manures, under-draining and the keeping accounts correct with individual animals, with fields under cultivation, and a journal of every transaction on the farm, all shall be conducted with intelligent method, or in accordance with established principles of science.

It is time to wake up fully to the importance of this subject, and the use of those means which may be expected to promote agricultural education in our Province, and a higher and better system of farm management.

Some speakers on this great subject only view the poetic side of farm life. I don't wish to follow their example and put stramonium in barren fields where it never grew, and make the female birds chant a gay carol, which they never do. Mr. Mitchell, popularly known as "Ik Marvel," thus comments on amateur farmers:

"The misfortune about this farm rhetoric is the notable fact, that it is most persistently and persuasively indulged in by those who know very little about the practical drift and intent of farm life. They do not have kicking cows to milk, or corn to replant after the crows, or the bar posts to reset after an Irish teamster. They never reach to the core of the matter."

"It is extraordinary, indeed, how a man of fine imagination can make a dazzling and fascinating thing out of only earthly material. Goldsmith stewing in London Chambers, strolling out of the dirty Strand for a steak, greasy and savory with onions, at his chop-house, can yet spin for us pretty and dext rhyme, about "the loveliest valley of the plain, and honest rustics, as one could wish for." And yet, if Goldsmith had lived among them, they would have fleeced him just as surely as the landlady in the Strand. Not because they were worse people, but because they were people, and not shepherds and shepherdesses with pretty crooks and rosettes on their shoes; not because rogues, but because struggling for such livelihood as their wits and work would earn them; and because country pursuits are, after all, no sufficient panoply against the devices of the devil."

Oaks are fine things, and rivers are fine things, and so are sun sets and morning glories, and new mown hay, and fresh curds and spotted calves; but, after all, a farm and farming do not absorb all the romance of life, or all its stateliest heroes. There is width, and beauty, and independence, indeed; but there is also sweat and anxiety, and horny hands, and a great deal of hay dust in the hair."

"For a man who is thoroughly in earnest, farming offers a grand field for effort; but the man who is only half in earnest, who thinks

that costly barns, imported stock, and a nicely rolled lawn are the great objects of attainment, may accomplish pretty results; but they will be small ones. So the dilettant farmer, who has a smattering of science, whose head is filled with nostrums, who thinks his salts will do it all, who doses his crops now to feebleness and now to an unnatural exuberance; who dawdles over his fermentations while the neighbor's oxen are breaking into his rye-field; who has no managing capacity, no breadth of vision, who sends two men to accomplish the work of one, let such a man give up all hope of making farming a lucrative pursuit. But if a man, as we said, be thoroughly in earnest, if he have the sagacity to see all over his farm—to systematize his labour, to carry out his plans punctually and thoroughly, if he is not above economy, nor heedless of the teachings of science, nor unobtrusively of progress elsewhere, nor neglectful of such opportunities for improvement as the Onslow Agricultural Society, the Farmer's Club, and the Agricultural Journals of the day place within his reach—let him work, for he will have his reward.

And let our young farmers bestir themselves. They must be men of thought and men of action. In the older settled sections, as here in Onslow, we have blacksmiths, and wheelwrights, and carpenters, and bricklayers, and it is no longer necessary for a farmer to be a "Jack of all trades." His business is to cultivate the land, to look well to the state of his flocks and herds; to attend to the thousand little details of his establishment. He must have a trained mind and skilled hands—must be able to work himself and direct others.—He must plan work for all kinds of weather, and not do in summer what should be done in winter—should not work in the barn when the sun shines, and make hay when it rains. He requires great energy, promptness and perseverance. Much of his success will depend upon getting his ground in good order and sowing in proper season, and it requires no little forethought and good judgment to accomplish even this. It is a good deal easier to work than it is to think. The best general rule for a young farmer's guidance is to do first what he likes to do least.

I hope there are no young men in this audience who imagine they are too clever to be farmers. This idea should not be encouraged by parents, and it is a mistaken notion on the part of all, to think that the best talents should not remain on the farm. In England they make parsons of the dull boys; and in this Province the practice of keeping lads of one idea on the farm prevails to too large an extent. According to my way of thinking, youths possessed of one talent should have a trade, which does not present so large a field for the exercise of careful study, sound judgment, and judicious application, as that of farming. There is no reason, whatever, why our best men should not be farmers; and one thing is certain, the farmer's millenium in Nova Scotia will never arrive until those of our class, who sell too much hay, scratch over too much ground, and winter too many animals, give place to men of earnest thought and industrious habits—in fine, men approaching the style of man of which the noble Cincinnatus is the type—of whom all agriculturists should feel proud. Let those listen to the story of Cincinnatus, who despise everything when compared with riches, and who deem the poor neither virtuous nor honorable.—Lucius Quintus, the only hope of the Roman

Empire in the hour of peril, cultivated four acres of land on the banks of the Tiber. He was there found by the Commissioners despatched for this purpose, while engaged in ploughing. Having exchanged salutations, they beseeched him for his own sake, and from his regard for the Republic to listen to the commands of the Senate. Amazed and anxiously inquiring "if all was well," he desires his wife Racilia to bring his gown from the Cottage with all possible haste. No sooner had he wiped away the dust and sweat from his brow, and thrown around him his garment, than the ambassadors, with congratulation, salute him Dictator, and invite him to the city, declaring that the army was overwhelmed with terror. In a ship, prepared at the public expense, Quintus and his three sons are conveyed to Rome; his relatives and friends and all the nobles go forth to meet him. Surrounded by an immense multitude, and attended by lictors, he is conducted to his future abode. Having met and overcome the enemy, and restored peace to the city, he resigned the office of Dictator at the close of the sixteenth day, although elected for six months, choosing to cultivate his humble farm and abide in his humble cottage, rather than control the destinies of the Roman people.

The name of Cincinnatus will never die, while simplicity and virtue remain on earth. It will stand emblazoned in characters that can be seen and read by all men.

Having, in my opening remarks, expressed a desire that I might say something calculated to raise the life of the farmer in your estimation, and lead the promising young men of this Township to consider that it is to their own advantage and their country's interest that they should give the best of their thoughts, and the best of their energies to agricultural pursuits at home, and not fritter away their existence in foreign lands, I would add one other thought as a reason why all men should think well of the husbandmen's occupation.

One of the most pleasing features in connection with farm life is, that the farmer is always at home so to speak, with his wife and children, and can enjoy the inestimable benefits of domestic life to their fullest extent. If he is a man of the right stamp what excellent opportunities he has of studying the characters of his children and moulding them in the right direction. In this respect the farmer has an advantage over most other men, and there is some reason why we should look to his ranks, for such an one as Cincinnatus. There are periods in the lives of most men when they feel that it is necessary for a time to be separated from their families. The sea captain leaves the endearments of home and travels the broad ocean, yet he longs for the time when he can leave his ship and seek the retirement of his home. But he is apt to spend a large portion of the best part of his life abroad, before he can reach that point. The merchant especially in retail trade, knows but little of his family. Early and late he must be in his store to meet the wants of his customers. If a man goes to a store and finds it locked, he goes away growling at the merchant and threatens to patronize somebody else, and so the poor trader is kept in bondage all the time. How different this from the condition of the farmer. His home is his paradise, even though it be an humble one.—Around that home clusters all that serves to make his life a happy one. Night invariably brings him there, and his evenings are spent almost devoid of that carking care that rasps

out the brains of so many men at the present day.

Having occupied so much time, I will only add that I hope the suggestions offered will induce farmers present to keep their sons at home. The Province needs their services, and has room enough and to spare for them. How many farms may be bought in Nova Scotia for a small sum compared with their real worth, on which our young men might go and raise up families and be vastly better off in a few years than by hanging around the large towns of the world, to be the servants of those who control the business affairs of such places? It always gives me real pleasure to learn that a young man has bought a farm, because I can almost assure him a successful future, and it gratifies me to know that many of our young men are remaining in the country, and are thus identifying themselves with the producing classes, the embodiment of much of the real wealth and prosperity of Nova Scotia.

#### ONSLow FARMERS' CLUB.

December 2nd, 1872.

President Phillips in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read, and as the appointment of Assistant Secretary was considered irregular, it was ordered to be erased. After which the minutes were approved.

A notice of motion at a previous regular meeting to the effect that the discussions of this Club be at all times open to the public, was acted upon and passed unanimously.

William Blair gave notice of motion that a clause in our bye-laws be amended so as to admit of the appointment of an Assistant Secretary.

Moved by Augustus McCurdy, sec'd. by W. N. Dickson, that William Blair and James Norie be appointed a committee to condense our bye-laws, with a view to having them printed. Motion passed.

Moved by James Norie, seconded by R. Lynds, that the subject for discussion, viz. drainage, be taken up. Passed.

William Blair then opened the subject by reading an historical account of drainage in England, from which we understood that the value of under-draining was well known there and acted upon more than a hundred years ago, with favorable results. He thought if we as farmers would pursue the same course, our farms would be worth double what they are now. He gave us some of his own experience, said that a few inches below the surface of his farm there was a hard pan of a few inches in depth, impervious to water, and below that porous gravel, and he found that by sinking wells in the lower portions of his farm the water in the immediate neighborhood disappeared, which led him to conclude that he could have a dry farm at no very great cost.

James Norie quoted from American authors. He thought under-drains should

be made from two to four feet deep according to the nature of the soil, and advocated the use of hemlock boards made in the form of a triangle for under-drains instead of the ordinary tiles.

Augustus McCurdy was not prepared to give information, but was anxious to learn, as he had a wet farm and was desirous to get all the information he could upon the subject.

W. N. Dickson thought a man could well afford to mortgage his farm in order to improve it by under-draining.

James Norie thought that by his plan under-draining could be done at a cost not exceeding \$20 per acre.

Wm. Blair thought it could not be done for less than \$30.

Subject for next night, "How can the produce of the farm be disposed of to the best advantage to the farmer."

Adjourned, to meet at the Paradise School House, 7 o'clock, Monday evening Dec. 16, 1872.

In reference to the proceedings of a previous meeting the following letter is published in the *Truro Sun*:—

In the *Sun* of Nov. 13th you gave an account of an interesting meet'g you had the pleasure of attending, at the Onslow Farmer's Club. Such treats we, in the back wood settlements, cannot enjoy, yet when we can get those common-place discussions in our own county newspaper, we imagine that we are getting good practical hints from industrious working farmers; men who are able both to think and labor.

I presume a synopsis of the discussion was contained in a resolution embodied in three clauses, the second clause being "that the solid and liquid manure should be kept separate, and earth used to hold the liquid."

The question at once arises why separate the solid and liquid manures? The merchant may have good reasons for separating the one dollar from the twenty dollar notes, and the banker wisely divides the gold from the silver, but why common farmers should keep apart the liquid from the solid manures I have yet to learn. Are the farmers of Onslow so well up that they can analyze their soil so minutely as to be able to detect the field that requires solid manure, or the soil that is thirsting for liquid manure. The farmer should recollect they are both valuable, and of as much service to him as the banks are to the merchants, and to preserve both should be our main study. The whole may be deposited into one pit, and by putting some dry substance daily along with the manure, those who have not yet tried the experiment will be surprised at the rich compost you have in the Spring, suitable for growing any kind of crops. The day is not far distant when farmers will attend

to the gathering up and putting under cover material for making manure with, as carefully as they now attend to the curing of hay and grain. Earth, black mud, road scrapings, saw dust, rotten leaves, old straw, damaged hay, and weeds, when well dried, are capital for absorbing the liquid, and assist in preserving the solid. If the whole can be tossed over a few weeks before using, so much the better. Wishing the Farmer's Club of Onslow success. D.

Stowiacke, Nov. 30, 1872.

#### Communications.

#### STILL ANOTHER BUZZ.

Mr. Editor,

My reply to "Buzz-a-Buzz" was written when I was rather pressed for time, and I now find, on a re perusal of Mr. B. C's. letter, that it was Squire Lupus that induced the poor widow to part with her Bees, and not Mr. B. C. I humbly apologize for imputing so mean a trick to B. C., and I may add that I think the Squire's name very appropriate, "Lupus," (a wolf.)

My letter, July last, on Bees, in the *Journal*, was intended to try and create an interest in Bees, and not to give information concerning their management. I did not dream that those who had no Bees would take much interest in the mode of managing what they did not possess. All necessary information can be got where I got mine, from works on the management of Bees—but first get your Bees. My own personal experience does not as yet amount to much more than mismanagement. I have Quinby and Thomas on Bees, and I am now subscribing for the *Bee Journal*, the *Text Book* and the *Bee Magazine*, and feel certain that I shall get more than my money's worth back in valuable and practical information. My former statement about the number of tons of honey sent to market by one person from his own Bees may well appear to be incredible. I should have doubted it myself had I not learnt it from the honey salesman to whom it was consigned in New York, but since then still more startling things have been done in the "Bee line" by a Mr. Hosmer, "out West," who is reported to have stated (at a "Bee Convention" held at Cincinnati) that he extracted six tons of honey in twelve days from his own Bees, and, though many then present did not believe it possible, he has since convinced all intelligent Bee-keepers, who have read his explanation and mode of management that it was so. Six tons of honey in twelve days! And all collected by the Bees in those twelve days. He appears to have had about 100 hives.

We, in Nova Scotia, are asleep in this sweet matter, and though we may some day wake out of it, we can scarcely expect to reap as great a honey harvest as they are doing in some parts of the States.

From California we read of one man being the owner of three thousand hives of Bees, and he moves them from place to place for pasture.

Every advanced Agriculturist in the States carries on his business on scientific principles. First they have the *Italian* or *Yellow Bee*, that can procure more honey in a given time than our common black bee can. Then they invariably use the *movable comb-frame hive*, which is so much more convenient to manage than our old Box-hive, and instead of waiting for the Bees to store the honey in surplus boxes, they use the "*mel extractor*," with which they can empty the combs of honey as fast as it is made, and return the comb uninjured back to the hive for re-filling. And added to this, they have several *Bee-papers* in which they can relate their experiences, and seek and obtain information one from another. *Women Bee-keepers* rival the men, a Mrs. Eilen Juppier being a keeper of an extensive establishment and a great authority upon Bees.

J. H. HUDSON.

### Agricultural Reports.

#### SYDNEY MINES AND LITTLE BRAS D'OR AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SYDNEY MINES, C. B., Dec. 4, 1872.

The Annual Meeting, as required by law, was held at Sydney Mines yesterday. The attendance was not very large, but those present manifested a lively interest in the good and welfare of the Society.

Sixty-two names were placed on the roll for the ensuing year, being an increase of 16 over last year.

The Meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, for the ensuing year. The following members were elected unaniously, viz:—Richard H. Brown, Esq., *President*; Archibald McArthur, *Vice-President*; Archibald McQuoin, *Treasurer*; Albert Corbett, *Secretary*; *Directors*: John C., William Loring, Michael Phalen, York Harrington, Robert Howitson. York Harrington was also elected to represent the Society to elect a representative for the Central Board of Agriculture.

The members report the Crops on the average fair; Potatoes,—above the average and very fine, but complaints were made of their not keeping well after housed, which is attributed to the season being so wet. Grain that was sowed early turned out well, but a great portion of the late sowed did not ripen.

Mr. Howetecm planted 2½ bushels Black Potatoes, which yielded the enormous quantity of 80 bushels, or 32 bushels to one,—and from one bushel Norway Oats got 75 bushels clean.

The Society imported last year a small variety of seeds and grain, and also a few of Bresee's Prolific Potatoes, which were distributed among the members. The potatoes have given general satisfaction. The Secretary got 6 lbs.—planted them on hills, and from which he dug 3 bushels, and at the rate of 60 lbs. to the bushel, it will give the yield of 30 lbs. to one.

The fund of the Society at date of meeting was \$88, and 62 members, \$1 each, making the funds at present \$150: and through the exertion of our friend, John Ross, Esq., M. P. P., we are likely to get a larger provincial grant this year, than formerly; if so, we will be in a position to benefit and offer inducements to our members. Mr. Ross was present at the meeting, and gave us a great deal of information respecting his experience of the different kinds of grain and potatoes—for potatoes he gives the preference to the Early Rose and Bresee's Prolific, for Oats the "Surprise," on account of its being early and of good average yield. The County, no doubt, by having Mr. Ross as their representative at the Central Board, will have their agricultural interests benefitted thereby, for on all occasions he has manifested a deep and lively interest in the welfare of the Farmer.

The Society have been disappointed in not getting one of the thorough bred Bull's, imported by the Board of Agriculture, but are now negotiating with a neighbouring Society for one, and are in hopes of getting one before the Spring.

ALBERT CORBETT, Sec.

#### PARRSBOROUGH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

##### TWENTY FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PARRSBOROUGH AGRI. SOCY.

The last Annual Meeting of the Society was held at Daniel York's, Mill Village, on Tuesday, the 5th Dec mber, 1871. The previous year's Report was then read and approved of. All the officers were re-elected to serve in 1872. The following persons gave notice in writing that they had withdrawn from the Society, viz.; Charles Lawrence, Thomas Recton, Patrick Quinn, George Watten, John H. Newcomb, James Gowe, John Allen, and Daniel G. Holmes. Mr. T. D. Dickson was elected to represent this Society at the meeting of Representatives from the other Agricultural Societies in this County, appointed to be held at Amherst, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of January, 1872, to elect one of themselves to be a member of the Central Board of Agriculture for the

County of Cumberland, for the year 1872, in conformity with an amendment to the Provincial Act concerning Agriculture, proposed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia in the spring of 1871. He was elected by the officers on the 7th November, 1871, for the same purpose, and went to Amherst to attend a meeting notified for the 14th November, but the meeting was adjourned to the 2nd January, 1872, at which time he again attended as above stated, when Hiram Black, Esq., was elected.

The Committee met at Daniel York's, Mill Village, on Tuesday, the 2nd April, 1872. It was then resolved that Bounties be paid on the first Tuesday of November next, on Crops raised in 1872, on Compost made in 1872, and on low land cleaned for hay in 1872, as follows, viz.; on 10 bushels Wheat 5s; 5 bushels 2s. 6d.; on 10 bushels Rye, 5s.; 5 bushels 2s. 6d.; on 100 bushels Swedish Turnips, 7s. 6d.; 50 bushels 5s.; on 60 Loads Compost 5s; 30 loads, 2s. 6d. (each load of Compost to consist of 20 bushels); on 1 bushel Hayseed, 2s. 6d.; ½ bushel, 1s 3d.; on alder or low land, cleaned, levelled, drained and seeded down to English hay, 1 acre, 5s.

It was resolved that Mr. T. D. Dickson be paid twelve dollars for going twice to Amherst, viz.; in November, 1871, and in January 1872, as Representative from this Society to a sit in electing a member from the County of Cumberland to serve on the Central Board of Agriculture for the year 1872.

Bounties omitted 7th November, 1872, were then paid as follows, viz.:

Thomas Mason on 30 loads Compost made in 1872	2s. 6d.
Do. on 1 bushel hayseed raised and saved in 1871	2 6
Do. on 1 acre low land cleared and prepared to bear English hay in 1871	5 0
Samuel W. Salter on 30 Loads Compost made in 1871	2 6
George Woods on 1 acre low land cleared and prepared to bear English hay in 1871	5 0
Henry Kerr on 1 acre low land cleared and prepared to bear English hay in 1871	5 0
Do. on 1 bushel hayseed raised and saved in 1871	2 6
John Smith on 10 bushels Wheat raised in 1871	5 0
Do. on 1 bushel hayseed raised and saved in 1871	2 6
John Loomer on 1 acre low land cleared and prepared to bear English hay in 1871	5 0

In all..... 37 6

The Treasurer advanced, in November, 1871, five pounds to William Kirkpatrick to purchase a Bull for the Central Sections of the Society. The Bull was bought, but not sold, and the money will be refunded. He also advanced in November, 1871, five pounds to John H. Morris, to purchase a Bull for the two lower Sections of the Society. The Bull was bought and sold at auction, and the proceeds are yet to be accounted for by him.

The Committee met at Daniel York's, Mill Village, on Tuesday, the 5th November, 1872, when Bounties on Wheat, Rye,

Hayseed, and Swedish Turnips, raised in 1872, on Compost made in 1872, and on Low Land cleared and prepared to bear Hay in 1872, were paid as follows, viz., on Wheat, £3 10s. 0d.; on Rye, £5; on Swedish Turnips, £8 12s. 6d.; on Hayseed, £5 10s. 0d.; on Low Land cleared for Hay, £4 15s. 0d., to the amount of £38 0s. 0d.

Premiums on orchards of grafted apple trees of not less than 25 trees each, two years set out on two years grafted, were paid on follows:—

No. 1. Thomas Leake.....	£8	0	0
" 2. William Joyce.....	5	0	0
" 3. Caleb Lewis, 2nd.....	4	0	0
" 4. Francis Holmes.....	3	0	0
" 5. James Spruill.....	2	0	0
" 6. Daniel McAloney.....	1	0	0

In all ..... £21 0 0

It was resolved that Daniel York be paid 7s. 6d. for the use of a Room to hold meetings of Officers and Society in, through the year, or 2s. 6d. for each day, and that the Secretary be paid 22s. 6d. for his services, and for Stationery used by him in 1872.

A Bounty of 5s. payable on the first Tuesday of November next, was established for clearing one acre of low Land and preparing it to bear hay, between this day and the first Tuesday of November, 1873.

Premiums were established on orchards of grafted apple trees, of not less than twenty-five trees, each set out on grafted in the Spring or Fall of 1871, payable on the first Tuesday of November, 1873. The orchard of each competitor to be examined by the President and Treasurer next autumn, and the Premiums to be adjudged by them. They are required to take notes of the appearance, quality, enclosures, position, and other particulars of each orchard so examined, and present the same at the meeting of Officers in November next, with their decision as to the members who are entitled to the said Premiums. The Premiums are, Five, Four, Three, Two and One pound each.

Through the year the Treasurer has received £31 19s. 3d. from members, £28 11s. 3d. of which is subscriptions due for 1872, and £3 8s. 0d. subscriptions due for years previous to 1872. He also received £22 13s. 6d. from the Central Board of Agriculture, assigned to the Society out of Provincial money voted for Agricultural Societies in Nova Scotia for the year 1871. He also received twelve shilling for *Journals of Agriculture* for Nova Scotia for 1872, sold to members at first cost, and £4 7s. 6d. refunded towards £6 0s. 0d. advanced to Caleb Lewis, jr., to purchase a Bull for the three upper Sections of the Society. (The Bull was bought, but not sold for the benefit of the Society as required). Those sums, with the balance in hand from last year of £19 19s. 8½d., make the sum of the funds for this year to be £79 6s. 11½d. Out of this payments were made as before stated,

on Wheat, Rye, Hayseed, and Swedish Turnips raised in 1872; on Compost made in 1872, and on low Land cleared and fitted to bear Hay in 1872, £38 0. 0. 1.; on grafted orchards £21 0s. 0d.; *Journals of Agriculture* for Nova Scotia for 1871, £2 0s. 0d.; Travel and expenses of T. D. Dickson, going twice to Amherst to elect a member of the Central Board of Agriculture for Cumberland County, to serve for 1872, £3 0s. 0d.; Bounties omitted 7th November, 1871, £1 17s. 6d.; advances in November, 1871, to purchase one Bull each for the two Central and two lower Sections of the Society, £10 0s. 0d.; Potatoes 1s. 9½d.; Room to hold meetings of the Society and Officers in through the year, 7s. 6d.; Services of Secretary and Stationery used by him in 1872, 22s. 6d.;—leaving a balance on the Treasurer's hands at the close of the business for this year of £1 7s. 8.

Out of 155 members in 1871, eight withdrew and three died. Four having joined the Society in 1872, 148 are liable to pay 5s. each in 1872. From these £31 19s. 3d. was received, £3 8s. 0d. of which is for arrearages of subscriptions due for years previous to 1872, £24 11s. 3d. having been received towards the subscriptions due from the 148 members liable to pay 5s. each in 1872, the arrearages on the subscriptions for 1872 are £3 8s. 0d. Two numbers of the *Journal of Agriculture* for Nova Scotia, for the year 1872, have been received and read in the different Sections of the Society through the year. Each of the eleven officers receive a number gratis. The remaining eleven numbers are sold to members at first cost.

Thirty-six extra numbers of the *Journal of Agriculture* for Nova Scotia, for the month of January, 1872, containing the 30th Annual Report of the Parrsborough Agricultural Society for the year 1871, were procured and distributed gratuitously to members of the Society and others chiefly within the limits of the Society. This was done to apprise persons of the operations of the Society, and to induce those not members, to join, and to induce members to give it a more active aid than they now do.

Our usual Provincial Grant for 1872 has not yet been received.

The Hay Crop this year in Parrsborough and Upper Maccan was light, compared with last year, probably one-fifth less on the uplands, though an average crop. It was got with great difficulty on account of continued rainy weather throughout the haying season. Much of it is consequently damaged. The Crop on the Advocate Harbor Marsh was unusually large. The top-dressing it received from the Saxby Storm of 1869, together with a two year's rest, seem to have improved it. Potatoes were a good crop. After deducting one quarter for blight,

the remainder affords our farmers a better crop than they have had for several years. The quality too is good. Of Prince Alberts, 400 bushels per acre were grown in some localities, and almost entirely exempt from blight. These seem to be a variety less susceptible of this disease than any of the other kinds usually grown here. The fields, generally, were struck early with the blight, and fears were entertained that the crops would be entirely ruined. But although the tops were killed, the disease only extended partially to the roots. Wheat did not succeed very well, and Oats were only about half the usual crop. The continued wet weather rusted the straw of both Wheat and Oats, and prevented the grain from filling, except those fields sown very early. Buckwheat, Barley, and Rye, were a fair crop. Turnips, Beets, Cabbages, and Carrots succeeded well. Apples were a good, though not a great crop. Strawberries, Blueberries and Cranberries growing wild, were very plentiful. Many barrels of Cranberries were exported by our merchants. The other small fruits growing wild, viz., Gooseberries, Blackberries, and Raspberries, were only a light crop.

The prices of farm produce in Parrsborough this autumn are nearly as follows, viz., Hay, 60s. per Ton; Butter 1s. per lb.; Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, fresh, 3½s. per lb.; Pork, fresh, 4d. per lb.; Potatoes, 2s. per bushel; Turnips, 1s. 6d. per bushel; Wheat 10s. per bushel; Rye, 6s. per bushel; Barley, 4s. per bushel; Oats, 2s. 6d. per bushel; Grey, or old Buckwheat, 4s. per bushel; Gravel Buckwheat, 3s. per bushel; Peas and Beans, 8s. per bushel; Cranberries, 8s. per bushel; Beets, 5s. per bushel; Carrots, 4s. per bushel; Cabbages, 6d. per head; Geese, 3d. per lb.; Turkeys, 6l. per lb.; Chickens, 1s. 3d. per pair; Ducks, 3s. per pair; Cows, £5 0s. 0d. each; working Oxen, £10 0s. 0d. per pair; Lambs 10s. each; old Ewes, 15s. each; Twilled Homespun cloth for trousers, all wool, 4s. per yard; Twilled Homespun cloth for trousers, Cotton Wool, 3s. per yard; Flannel, white, Cotton and Wool, Plain, 2s. per yard; Homespun, colored, Cotton and Wool, plain, for women's frocks and men's working jackets, 3s. per yard; Raw Hides, 3½d. per lb.; Wool, 1s. 9d. per lb.; Eggs, 7½d. per dozen; Sole leather, 1s. per lb.; Upper leather, 15s. per side; Calf skins, tanned, 4s. per lb.; Sheep skins with wool on, 4s. each; Sheep skins tanned, 2s. each; Lamb skin, tanned, 1s. each; Hayseed, 20s. per bushel; Woollen yarn, 1s. 3d. per skein of 12 knots; Socks, 1s. 6d. per pair; Buckwheat meal, 2d. per lb.; Oatmeal, 2d. per lb.; Double Mittens, 2s. per pair; Single Mittens, 1s. per pair.

T. D. DICKSON, Pres.  
JOHN T. SMITH, Secy.

PARADISE AGRICULTURAL SOC'Y.

PARADISE, Dec. 6th, 1872.

Sir,—In submitting my Annual report of the Paradise Agricultural Society, I beg to state that the Society has not been very active during the year.

Some efforts were made last winter in the way of getting up monthly meetings for the discussion of questions of general interest to the farming community, but we were not successful in securing a general attendance of the members, and therefore, after a little time, the enterprise was abandoned.

We have held no exhibitions during the year.

In May last, we applied to the Board for some pedigree barley, and after a time, received from Mr. Alfred Saunders, Seedsman, fifteen bushels of Chevalier and Annat barley. The barley cost us, independent of Railway charges, \$51.25, and was sold at auction, to members of the society, at an average rate of about \$1.60 per bushel, involving a loss to the Society of some \$30.

In sending for the barley it did not enter into our calculations that any barley which might be procured would cost us between three and four dollars per bushel, hence a good deal of dissatisfaction prevailed when it became known that the barley had cost so much. This and some other untoward matters have made it hard to hold the society together, and made us late with our returns. I am happy, however, to say that at our Annual meeting our list of membership was completed, and considerable interest manifested in regard to the future success of the Society. It was so late when the barley was procured, and the season so unfavourable as regards the wetness of the soil, that no fair means have been afforded of testing the value of the grain. In a few instances a fair yield has been obtained, but generally there has been a failure.

We have made no purchases of stock during the year.

The Society, however, owns a two-year old Thorough-bred Ayrshire Bull, which it imported a year ago last May. At the same time ten members of the Society imported a three-year old Ayrshire Heifer, thus the Society has already the means of procuring thorough-bred stock.

From the present position and prospects of the Society we hope to be able to hold an Exhibition next autumn. At the Annual meeting the Society decided upon the purchase of a Bull of some improved breed.

The following is the list of officers for the current year:—Pres., A. Longley; Vice-Pres., Samuel Sanders; Treas., J. S. Luard; Secy., W. H. Balcom; Directors—Edmund Bent, George Starratt,

Wellington Daniels, Robert Marshall, Edgar Bent.

Trusting that this report may still be in time,

I remain, &c.,  
W. H. BALCOM,  
Sec'y.

FENWICK AGRICULTURAL SOC'Y. OF NOEL.

The directors of the Fenwick Agricultural Society of Noel, at this, their seventh Annual meeting, beg leave to present the following report:

The past has not been a very active year with the Society. We were not able to carry out the exhibition contemplated at the last Annual meeting; we purchased 10½ bushels of Prairie wheat in Pictou, 50 bushels Black oats in P. E. Island, and 60 pounds Alsike clover seed in Halifax,—all of which was sold to members at cost and charges. We did not succeed in obtaining an Ayrshire Bull at the sale of stock imported by the Board of Agriculture; but we purchased a grade alderney, in Halifax, 16 months old, cost \$51.50. So far as we can learn the hay crop the past season is above an average, and generally harvested in fair condition; grain below average; potatoes and other root crops average. The Society has a list of fifty-seven members.

Balance in Treasurer's hands December 5th, 1871.....	\$44.60
Receipts for the year.....	216.17
	<hr/>
Expenditure.....	260.80
	<hr/>
	189.89

Balance in Treasurer's hands December 3d, 1872.....	\$70.81
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List of Officers for the ensuing year: President, Alexander Densmore; Vice-President, Robt. Faulkner, Esq.; Secretary & Treasurer, George Densmore, Esq.; Asst. Secretary, Osmond O'Brien; Directors, James F. Miller, Daniel Ross, Thos. Hunter, Esq., Albon S. Main and Sias O'Brien.

Representative to the Board of Agriculture—James J. O'Brien, Esq.

ALEX. DENSMORE, President.  
GEORGE DENSMORE, Secretary.

MINUDIE AND BARRONSFIELD AGRICULTURAL SOC'Y.

In presenting the Annual report of the Minudie and Barronsfield Agricultural Society for the year ending Dec. 3d, 1872, we have to congratulate the Society on the general improvement that has been manifested in the Society during the past year, both in the interest taken by the members, and the healthy condition of our funds.

We have to regret that through the want of promptness on the part of some

of our late officers we lost the Government grant for 1871, which leaves us short of funds.

Owing to the backwardness of the Spring, our farmers were late in getting in their crops, which affected the yield, the whole crop will average less than two-third crop. Oats will not average one-half, and poor quality; barley, fair crop; buckwheat, very good; potatoes and turnips, average yield; hay, fair average.

The improvement in our stock is seen in the high prices realized for cattle sold at the late auction sales, bred from bulls imported into our district.

The improved implements purchased by the Society and members generally have enabled our farmers to till their farms with less manual labour and much more effectually.

The cultivators belonging to the Society are very useful, and give general satisfaction.

We submit our financial report for the year ending Dec. 2nd, 1872.

The balance of funds in the hands of the Treasurer \$193.09, with the anticipated Government grant, will not be sufficient to purchase the two bull calves from Warren Purceval, Esq., of Maine. The price asked is \$300. The expenses by rail will be somewhere about \$30, making in all \$330, less discount on currency for gold, about \$30, leaving \$300 to be provided (our currency) to make the purchase. We shall have to borrow, at least for the present, \$100, and we recommend that the Treasurer be authorized to borrow that sum on the best possible terms, and without the least delay.

All of which is respectfully submitted. Dated this 2nd day of December, 1872.

List of Officers for the ensuing year: Pres., Charles Baker; Vice-Pres., E. Read; Secy., Job Seaman; Treas., Gilbert Seaman; Directors, Gilbert Seaman, Sylvester Burk, Stephen Clark and Eliphaet Read. Dr. Mitchell, County Delegate.

The above report adopted, and the Bulls ordered.

ROBT. MITCHELL, President.  
JOB SEAMAN, Secretary.

BRIDGETOWN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

DECEMBER 12TH, 1872.

With regret we have to report a great backwardness in our members to come forward and pay up their Annual Subscriptions in time, to enable the Secretary to make the required report to which places the Society in a position to draw their portion of the Provincial Grant.

On account of the first Tuesday in Dec. being unfavorable, the Yearly meeting was adjourned to Thursday the 12th Dec.



The Treasurer's account shows a paying membership of 42, as also a balance in hand in favour of the Society of \$35.50.

The Society have under their control two Durham Bulls; one purchased from Mr. John Margison of King's County is a very fine animal and a good stock getter.

The following are the officers for 1873: *President*, Oliver Foster; *Vice-President*, Charles B. Whitman; *Treasurer*, W. G. Foster; *Secretary*, Eugene P. Troop; *Directors*; Avaril Willet, Alfred Vidito, George Willet, Benjamin Chute, Delaney Harris.

Charles B. Whitman was nominated the Society's representative at the Central Board.

OLIVER FOSTER, *Pres.*  
E. P. TROOP, *Sec'y.*

#### UNION SOCIETY OF PUGWASH.

Report of the Union Agricultural Society of Pugwash, Cumberland, presented at the Annual meeting on Nov. 25th, 1872.

This Society, in May last, purchased a quantity of Clover seed, which was sold to the members of the Society at cost, and with the money realized the Society purchased five Leicester Rams, pure bred, from Henry Longworth, P. E. Island, which have been distributed among the members for the use of the Society.

Office-bearers for the ensuing year:—*President*, C. T. Oulton; *Vice Pres.*, P. Chisholm; *Treas.*, John Stewart; *Secy.*, T. A. Fraser; *Directors*, J. H. Angus, R. McKinnon, H. McDonald, William Kennedy, S. Fraser.

CHAS. G. OULTON, *President.*  
T. A. FRASER, *Secretary.*

#### AMHERST AGRI. SOCIETY.

Following are the officers elected:—*President*, Thomas R. Black; *Vice-President*, Torrey Bent; *Treasurer*, Charles H. Bent; *Secretary*, Hiram Black; *Directors*; Messrs. James E. Pope, Maynard Freeman, Hoad Coates, Rupert Coats, Martin Chapman, Esq.

#### WINDSOR AGRICULTURAL SOC'Y.

WINDSOR, Dec. 4th, 1872.

Report of the proceedings at the Annual meeting of the Windsor Agricultural Society, held at Mr. O'Shaunnessy's Hotel, Tuesday, Dec. 3rd, 1872:

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—*President*, Isaiah Dimock; *Vice Pres.*, Robert Bacon; *Treas.*, James Dill; *Secretary*, Alfred Thomas; *Directors*, John Taylor, Wm. Palmer, Jr., Rev. Mr. Almon, H. Brown, A. Blanchard.

Hon. R. A. McHaffey elected for the Society as candidate for election to the Central Board.

#### PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The Windsor Agricultural Society consists of forty-one members, two new members having been recently added. The annual Fair was held as usual on the Public Ground, for account of which vide report *Journal Agriculture*, October. The estimate of crops in this vicinity may be classed as follows: Hay crop about an average; Potato crop light and diseased; Grain, almost a failure; Turnip, a good average. The Society invested largely in Government stock, purchasing two bulls at a cost of \$401.70, leaving \$137.83 to be made up after deducting the Government grant, a large amount being raised by private subscription. At a special meeting held Oct. 15th and Nov. 9th arrangements were made for purchase and distribution of said stock—(details in Secretary's book.) The funds of the Society, on account of the low rate of subscription, will be inadequate to meet the increasing demands that will be made upon them to enable them to keep up with the times, it is therefore advisable that the subscriptions be raised from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per annum. Also, that the establishment of a Farmers' Club is recommended to discuss subjects generally relating to Agriculture.

On account of the small number of members present the report was ordered to be laid on the table.

A Committee was appointed to take steps to ascertain if formation of a Farmer's Club was possible.

The Society now owns three Bulls, the services of which are to be paid for at the following rates, members \$1, outsiders \$2.

ALFRED THOMAS, *Sec.*

#### NORTH QUEEN'S AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

CALEDONIA, DEC. 11th, 1872.

The North Queen's Agricultural Society held its Yearly Meeting, Dec. 11th. After closing the business of the past year, a subscription list was opened for another year. Forty-one members entered at one dollar each. The following officers were elected, viz:—*President*, Charles Cushing, Jr.; *Vice-President*, Charles H. Baxter; *Secretary*, B. L. Telfer; *Treasurer*, Milton F. Douglas.

The funds of the past year have been spent in choice Seeds, Implements, &c. The funds of the two previous years were spent in Stock.

B. L. TELFER, *Sec.*

#### Miscellaneous.

#### APICULTURE.

*Published by Request.*

Extracts from the opening address at the discussion on Bee-culture before the New York Agricultural Society, at the Annual meeting in Albany, September, 1871, by the Rev. E. Vauslyke:

"We mean to prove to these friends this evening that Apiculture is not a fallacy; that in its intelligent practice there are results as certain and as highly satisfactory as in the successful explorations of the wide domains of Agriculture. We will even take higher ground in the unqualified assertion that for the capital invested no legitimate business profession or pursuit will pay so large an interest. That no grain that the farmer consigns to the earth, with the full hope of a golden harvest; no operation of the dairy, be it in butter or cheese, or milk; no stock raising, whether graded or thorough-bred; no large fruit operations, whether in the vintage or the orchard; no meadows, with their blue grass verdure; or bottom lands with their timothy; or uplands with their clover—none of these, let them be pursued over so successfully and intelligently, for the same capital, time and labour invested—will ever bring in such rich returns, and I know this is saying a great deal, and that there are, even here, wiser than I, that will shake their heads with real doubt on the subject; but I have not thus thrown down the gauntlet to the industrial interest of our state unadvisedly. I do not take this stand without knowing that underneath me stands the naked rock of truth."

"In 1860 the national census reported in round numbers 23 million four hundred thousand pounds of honey produced in the United States. When the census of 1870 is made known, it is thought by those best fitted to judge of the matter, that on account of the greatly increased interest in American science and the widely extended intelligent culture, the honey product will be found to have increased more than one hundred and fifty per cent over the product of 1860."

"The census of the State of New York in 1865 gave us the honey product of that State for 1864, one million eight hundred thousand pounds" or 900 tons of honey!!!

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