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VOL. II.

HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER, 1874.

No. 107.

Halifax, 20th November, 1874.

The Annual Meetings of all Agricultural Societies throughout the various Counties of the Province will be held on Tuesday, 1st December.

Secretaries are requested to refer to their copies of the Agricultural Act before going to the Meetings, in order that all necessary business may be done in proper form.

Officers are reminded that it is their duty at the Annual Meeting to elect a Representative, and that from the Representative so elected in each District defined in the Act, one will be selected to serve as a member of the Board of Agriculture. The gentleman who receives the greatest number of nominations from the Societies of a "District" is the one entitled to be selected.

The Annual attested Returns of Societies, of the number of Members and Subscriptions actually paid, are required to be sent in to the Secretary of the Board on or before the 31st day of December next, after which none can be received, as the distribution of the grant to Societies for 1874 will take place at the beginning of January, 1875. The Annual Reports of Societies, containing a statement of their operations during the past year, should be sent in at the same time, otherwise the Board will be left in the dark as to the manner in which Societies have used their past funds. It is hardly necessary to remark that the Board

should be satisfied that the grant of the previous year has been well used, and that the Society is in a healthy and prosperous condition, before a new grant is given. The grants are given not to support weak and languishing Societies, but to aid and encourage strong and healthy ones.

We print the Report of the Yarmouth Exhibition as fully as our available space permits. Notwithstanding unfavourable weather, the number of exhibits was greater than during the previous year, and, upon the whole, the results, although not all that could be desired, were yet such as to inspire confidence in the Society's continued advancement, and to encourage the officers and members to hopeful effort in the future. We observe that the prizes for the best Jersey Heifer in milk, and for the best 1 year Jersey Heifer, were both gained by our active friend, Charles E. Brown, Esq., Yarmouth, who gave valuable assistance at the Halifax Exhibition, but was credited in all our newspapers as a citizen of Halifax. We take this opportunity to make the correction and apology.

Last month we selected for re-printing the criticisms of the various newspapers on the Provincial Exhibition. Our limited space did not allow of their all being reproduced. We give the "balance" in the present number, and com-

mend the various suggestions and hints which they contain to the attention of our readers.

ROOT EXHIBITIONS.

One of the many suggestions arising out of our late Provincial Exhibition was that of an annual Root Exhibition at Halifax. The London "Gardener's Chronicle" of 31st Oct. offers some pertinent remarks on the subject of Root Exhibitions:

Our literary table is at this moment literally covered with schedules of prizes offered by different societies and individuals for the best roots.

Those offered by agricultural societies usually have reference to root crops in the gross—such for example, as "for the best 5 acres of mangel Wurzel," the best 5 acres of Swedes," without reference to manure, seed or mode of culture. Another class of these will be "for the best 5 acres of mangels or Swedes grown from seed supplied by Mr. A., or Swedes grown from manure supplied by Mr. B." These are usually judged by two or three farmers appointed for the purpose, who will duly inspect the crop, then weigh the topped-and-tailed roots from a patch of ground, and so multiply for the acres.

Now this, though a rough way of estimating root crops, is yet the best that can be done under the circumstances, and as a mode of encouraging the growth of roots there can be no doubt it has done a very great deal of good. At the same time a heavy crop is not always an unerring criterion of cultural skill, as the nature of the soil, cleanly cultivation, form and truthness to sort of the roots, &c., are matters of considerable importance.

These, however, are points that would often be difficult to estimate, and therefore we look upon it that putting before the world the weight of roots that may be grown by the use of good seed and artificial manures is a matter worthy of encouragement.

No less so is the offering of prizes for the best dozen or so of the best different kind of roots, whether of mangels, swedes or common turnips, which affords no exact evidence of the state of the root crop in the farm or garden, yet if form or quality or trueness to sort be taken into consideration, a root show may be made highly instructive, and besides, exhibitors and visitors have an opportunity of comparing roots from a distance, and of seeing what may be occasionally attained to.

But perhaps the greatest good that such exhibitions do is to be found in the fact that the roots sent will, of course, be choice specimens from different parts of the country, and, if these be made use of for the growth of seed, we cannot conceive of a better way of improving root growth, and thus of benefiting both the seedsman and the farmer; but in awarding these prizes, though much may be said for size and weight, yet form and correctness to a specified sort are of still more importance. If, then, attention be paid to all these points, one root shown may serve a great purpose, as there is no doubt but that roots are to be bred like animals; and in the one case as in the other, a good strain can only be attained and efficiently maintained by care and attention.

But, further, these shows may be made useful by the introduction of new sorts; to this end prizes should be offered for any new sort of root, or any new introduction of a feeding plant capable of taking the position which roots occupy at present, or of subserving the same purposes on the farm as do roots.

We hope, therefore, that these exhibitions will be encouraged, for if they only tend to indicate the tack and advance the knowledge of what is desired with regard to roots, a great deal of good will be effected by their means.

A terrific gale, which raged over a great part of Scotland and England in October caused an immense amount of destruction of trees and glass houses, and other property.—The Scottish Arboricultural Society held its 21st annual meeting at Edinburgh, on 4th and 5th November.—A school of horticulture will be opened at Versailles on 1st December.—Great preparations are being made for the Centennial Exhibition to be held in the city of Philadelphia in 1876. United States officials are exerting themselves, all over the world, to secure representation of the products and industries of every land.—

The Secretary of the New South Wales Agricultural Society writes to the Department at Washington:

We are now engaged in securing the co-operation of all the colonies of the Australian group in obtaining from the Centennial Commission of the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876 sufficient space to represent at the great centennial gathering the undeniable proof of the immense natural resources of this territory.

AMERICAN SHORT-HORNS IN ENGLAND.

MR. CHENEY'S SALE.

The following remarks, from a condensed Report in the *Live Stock Journal*, embrace some points suggestive to our farmers. They are written in a sort of cattle-talk style, but will be intelligible, we hope, to most of our readers:

The average is beyond precedent, even when Holker and Underley "block the way" to the public's faculty of astonishment—£554 odd each for nineteen females, mostly calves, would have electrified breeders only ten years ago. This sale was the first occasion on which the offspring of the recent re-importation of fashionable Short-horn blood from beyond the Atlantic constituted the main feature of the day, twenty-four out of twenty-seven lots being by bulls bred in America, and in eleven instances the dams were imported too. This fact could not but provoke comparison with cattle offered at other auctions of Short-horns.

There would probably be various opinions as to the position this collection (now dispersed) is entitled to hold. But it seems to us impossible to deny that (among the heifers especially) there was great beauty, and substantial merit too; and also that, as a rule, the bull calves were, though stylish and of good color and hair, inferior as a lot to their sisters. The sire (9th Duke of Geneva) being himself red and white, this color was general; and it takes a far better shaped animal to look well in a parti-colored jacket, than it does to cut a good figure in a whole red, or in a whole white, or in the universally admired roan coating. What may be called "Ketton colors" (white patches on the face and over the hips, white under the belly and between the fore legs, and up to the hocks of the hind ones) were displayed on the larger part of the lots for sale. Those that were red or roan were generally most admired, and the objects of strongest competition. It is a curious feature of this bull's getting, that, if put twice in succession to the same cow, the second produce is smarter than the first. Witness the two offspring of 13th Lady of Oxford, of

Seraphina 22nd, and of Old Princess (from Wolviston, who (an exception to the rule), though English bred and born, contributed four of the most sought-for animals of the day in two daughters, a son and grandson. It is plain the Bates men are beginning to consider (as their prototype did before them) that a Princess introduction is a desirable innovation to the usual sequence of Duchess or Red Rose bulls. One day, perhaps, it may come to be admitted that the Gwynne bulls are likely to be of service among Bates cattle, just as the heifers of the tribe have long been accounted among the most useful members of the Bates herds whenever the sale of bull calves is a frequent occurrence.

One and all displayed that every care had been taken of them; while good land to graze on, and to give quality to the hay and corn, had put within the reach of their manager great advantages, and these had been liberally used. It transpired that lot 1, as given in the catalogue (a four-year-old Duchess cow), had calved and lost her calf, and in consequence she was withdrawn from the sale, and her dam substituted in her place. This cow (said to have cost \$10,000 in America) was heavy in calf, and when she made her appearance in the ring, there was—after a little talk and some fencing as to who should begin—a first bid of a thousand guineas. The cow was somewhat leggy, but with good head, ribs and color, and she readily ran up to 1,700 guineas; there she stayed, and the buyer's name was declared to be Mr. McIntosh, of Havering Park, near Romford. The Waterloo cow was on a short leg, and somewhat short herself, and of a curious color (with white face, recalling a Strawberry Hereford, or "Buchan Hero" in an early volume of the *Herd Book*). This, with her heifer calf, seemed cheaper than most lots, for the tribe is an admirable one with any crossing. The red heifer of this descent (lot 11), was about the smartest animal shown—substance, form, color, hair and head all being good. Princess of Geneva was put up at 200 guineas, and ran briskly up to 860 guineas—a price quite warranted by her own looks and that of her son (3rd Earl of Leicester), who, although not quite straight at present, was on a very short leg, and had beautiful hair and style, and should do good service to his new owner; she was half gone in calf again to her own sire. Her sister (not served) was fiercely fought over, and Mr. Sheldon, in getting her, got one of the best animals in the sale. The Seraphina pair were worthy of their relationship to Lord Sudeley's Seraphina Bella 2nd. (the heifer calf *præ excellence* of 1873, being very shapely, and thick to boot.

For Duchess of Gloucester, of a rich red (not too dark a shade, as was the red on some of the animals of Princess descent), and with pretty white spots in the family places—beauty spots, and worn like patches by Georgian belles—there was great competition, and had she been without pedigree, she would have been pronounced “a very sweet heifer.” She was put up at a thousand, and quickly rose up to 1,500, then more slowly to 1,750, when she was knocked down to Sir Curtis Lampson; but a dispute occurring as to who was the last bidder, the glass was once more set running, and thirty-five more guineas had to be promised before she was allowed to belong finally to the gentleman whose name had been given as her buyer. The elder Oxford heifer should hardly have been allowed to be shown, for she evidently was one of the “misfits” which occur in all establishments, if she was quite sound. Lady Elizabeth, a yellow-red, and a tall, had been seen with her dam and her younger brother (lot 8 among bulls) in the paddock before the sale, and these (the dam's fine udder especially) were points in her favor. She was the first of the American-bred Princess calves sold (and another, Rosalie, got by an American-bred Princess bull, was coveted by a good many spectators, running up quickly from 250 to 700 guineas). This, too, was of a very nice shade of red, having, moreover, white underpart and charming fore-quarters. Lady Wellesley, of similar origin, was also a very good calf. Geneva's Minstrel (of Princess tribe, but Gwynne family) had the staring red and white, with hind legs looking as if dipped in lime-wash, which is an orthodox Teeswater color, yet not a popular mixture; she seemed one of the cheapest lots of the day.

When the sale of the bulls began, the difference in value between the two sexes in this strain of blood made itself more than commonly evident. Fifty pounds for a first bid (and no advance on that) took the place of hundreds, shifting from one to two, and two to more, with wonderful rapidity. It must be admitted that the bulls on this occasion (though some were gay, stylish calves) did not so much flatter their descent as did the heifers; they were little in demand, in comparison with some sales. The bids came slowly, and reached no high limit. The general public does not care to go to three figures for a bull, let the pedigree be ever so long, and the relationship to highly priced lots be ever so loudly vaunted. Duke of Goscote (lot 2) was no discredit to the very useful tribe of the Darlington, and Lord Blanche, though ugly in his color, had a better middle than some; yet these two together did not make a hundred; while

Mr. Sheldon's two bulls (put into the sale) did not even equal the price of this pair, though one (Duke of Chetisia) was of similar breeding to Cherry Queen (the highest priced lot at Underlay) and to Mr. Torr's Cherry Queens, which have made (and will again) great sensation in show yard and sale ring. This bull had been badly “done by,” either from accident or oversight; and no one knows better than Mr. Lynn (who bought him) how to remedy the consequences of both, and get out of the bull the real value that is certainly inherent in his blood. Mr. Pavin Davies sent four Kirklevington females, one of which (the oldest, heavy in calf) was as thick and good a cow as man can wish to own, and the youngest as stylish a heifer of the strain as can be found. They averaged about £400 apiece, and quite sustained the character of the cow, descended from Mr. Maynard's stock, which gave birth to the ancestresses of three or more fine families now greatly sought after by Bates breeders. One of this tribe was sire to the unbeaten Queen Mary. Lord Garland (Mr. Sheldon's second bull) is descended from a knightly tribe, and was probably as good a bull as was shown to-day. But after all, it must be said, beautiful as are some of these animals, and generous as is the treatment of the general visitors on occasions of the kind, these sales of Bates cattle at enormously high rates are not to be regarded wholly as business transactions. It would be simply ruinous for cattle breeders generally, who look to get their money home again from the butcher or the open market, to accept the decisions arrived at at these auctions as safe guides as to what should be sought after to consume the ordinary produce of the farm, and themselves to enter into consumption in their turn.

From the North Sydney Herald, Oct. 14, 1874.

The Exhibition just closed was the most successful thing of the kind ever attempted in our province. With more imposing ceremonies, than ever before on a similar occasion, it was opened by our worthy Governor with a Guard of Honor of one hundred men from the 63rd Volunteer Battalion, and the opening and closing were honored with the presence, besides that of our most influential men, of His Honor Governor Tilley and Lady of our sister Province. The introductory speech of Governor Archibald carefully traced the progress of Agricultural in Nova Scotia, from the time when “Agricola” first penned his eloquent and forcible letters on the subject that turned the attention of the thinking men thereto, down to our last Provincial Exhibition. The strides we have made are wonderful indeed. The incentives to yet further

exertion are strong and in no point is there a discouraging fact or feature that should cause us in any way to take a retrograde step. The farmer's employment is a noble one and he should honor and dignify it by placing it on an equal footing with the professions and vocations that are so rapidly, in these modern times, increasing the sphere of their labors and extending the prerogative of their rule.

Fully seven thousand people are supposed to have visited the Exhibition Grounds the first day. Everything has been arranged in most perfect order, and the Committee of Management deserve credit for the expeditious and harmonious manner in which so many varied departments, were, by their foresight, opened to the gaze of the public. Every section of the Province, if we except Cape Breton and one or two counties in the Province equally as lethargic in relation to our industrial affairs, appears to have been represented by the produce of the farm in some way. Stock or vegetables, horses, cows, bulls, pigs, sheep, turnips, potatoes, beets, grains, apples, pears, &c., all found a ready welcome, and upon the hundreds of strangers, especially Englishmen who blindly talk of “bleak Canadian snows,” made a good impression of the agricultural resources of our Province and the almost inexhaustible capabilities of our soil. As we run our eye over the list of prizes and find counties really inferior to our own in every respect, stepping to the front and winning the laurels that we should bear off did we possess the same enterprise, we feel ashamed. We get, as farmers, half a dozen big potatoes, a large horse-radish, or a wonderful hen's egg, and on our own dung-hill we make a terrible ado thereabouts—but when asked to compete with our fellow-farmers in other sections of the Province and compare the results of our industry and toil with theirs, we are in the background and will allow a large Provincial Exhibition to pass by, without sending to it as much as a billy-goat.” Fie, farmers, awake up and improve more than heretofore the wonderful means a kind Providence has placed in your hands. The alarm note we sounded in your ears months ago and bid you to prepare for this very Exhibition, in which your brother agriculturists throughout the Province have outstripped you. This year no excuse could be made for want of transportation. Modes of conveyance were at your very doors. Your stock, roots, grains and your precious bodies, for a mere trifle, could in a few hours have been placed on the Exhibition Ground. There is no excuse; self-condemnation naturally follows. But, will you be advised? Will you at least try to gain the rank in an agricultural point of view that, we believe, a little trouble and exertion will give you? The

remedy is with yourselves. You must by local or county Exhibitions increase the interest in your noble employment and give an impetus to farming, that a keen competition may be excited among yourselves in your vocation, as to who can raise the best stock, till the ground so that, all things being equal, it will produce the largest and finest roots and plants, and, in fine as to who is the best practical farmer in the county and whose farm is the model farm on the Island of Cape Breton. It remains with yourselves; which course will you take?

From the Morning Chronicle, 7th Oct., 1874.

It must have been apparent to all, even at the first glance, that Nova Scotia has indeed progressed of late years and is rapidly developing her great agricultural resources. The display in the first hall is proof sufficient that our position among fruit growing countries has improved. The numberless varieties of the different kinds of fruit shown, and the beauty of the samples, gave some idea of what are the capabilities of many parts of our Province, and especially of the favoured Annapolis Valley, while in roots and vegetables, in grain and field seeds, the results are to the full as satisfactory.

But, we imagine, the most marked progress is to be seen in the stock department, one of the finest of the show and one quite capable of sustaining favourably a comparison with exhibitions of a similar nature in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The efforts of recent years have borne good fruit, and the breed of cattle, of sheep, of pigs has been vastly improved. In whatever else the present exhibition may be lacking, it certainly does not fall short of the expectations entertained by many that our farmers and cattle raisers would be able to send superb specimens of animals.

As much cannot, perhaps, be said of the section of horses, although here also progress may be noted. Further attention must be paid to the breeding of horses, so that at the next exhibition we may be able to point to creditable animals raised in the Province.

It is impossible, of course, within the limits of this article, to descant at all fully upon the merits of the one class or the other, but it is proper to establish the fact that we have every reason to be proud of the Provincial Exhibition of 1874. When it is borne in mind with how many difficulties of all sorts agriculturists have had to contend, and when it is remembered of how very recent growth is the general interest in such matters, there can be but one expression of opinion and but one verdict in regard to the show—that, as far as it goes, it is decidedly a success.

Many will be inclined to regret, and indeed the regret has found voice, that

manufactures were not also included and the range of the Exhibition greatly extended. The regret is a very natural one, as it would have been most interesting to compare, especially at this time, the standing of our manufacturers with that of their competitors in other Provinces of the Dominion. But, perhaps, it would not have been possible to do full justice both to manufactures and agricultural products. As it is we find the spacious premises already filled to overflowing and no one who yesterday visited the Exhibition could have desired to see the show of fruits, flowers, plants, or grains in any way reduced. The promoters of this Exhibition can justly be congratulated on the completeness of their success and on the response they met with from agriculturists; had they included manufactures, they might have had a more varied display but, it is possible, not so thorough illustrations of the capabilities of the Province as an agricultural country. At all events we feel quite satisfied with matters as they are; a Manufacturers' Exhibition, we think, would be highly desirable, believing, at the same time, that it will be all the better for being a special one like this.

The public evinced yesterday a great deal of interest. To many of the visitors it may be that certain departments did not appear as satisfactory as to others, for which fact an easy reason may be given, viz., that everybody is not equally able to judge of a flower and of a prize bull, but we are certain that the popular opinion was that the Exhibition, as we have already said, is a success.

From the Halifax Evening Express.

The Exhibition has been after all a greater success than we believed it would be. We are quite willing to admit that our fears proved to a certain extent (after the first day and night which certainly justified them) to be without solid foundation; and we are very much gratified at the success of the Exhibition. We are particularly so, since we have witnessed how exceedingly hard the various managers and committees have been working, how well all the internal arrangements work, how complete the organization for keeping order is, and how considerate of the public convenience all the arrangements are. We should be glad to dwell particularly upon the labors of the Officers, but as they are patent to all,—praise may become naturally superfluous. Yesterday an immense crowd of people was present. They thronged all the rooms and all the parts of the grounds, surrounded all the articles, grew enthusiastic over the most admirable, witty over the odd ones, and patriotic over the great natural productions of the country in the vegetable line. The more one sees of the exhibition, the more one becomes

convinced, in spite of the familiarity of the articles, that the display is greatly creditable.

It is simply impossible to do justice to the merits of many of the classes of articles exhibited. The exhibition really includes a great number of branches of industry, and many persons will wonder why, when so much expense was incurred, and such high prices charged for admission, greater efforts were not made to make the exhibition more general. But it is far more easy to find fault than to do justice on an occasion of this kind, and as the general voice accords to the exhibition itself the medal of success, we have no niggard desire to withhold our own more qualified approval.

From the Eastern Chronicle.

The weather throughout was most propitious, the display of Live Stock, grains, roots, vegetables, manufactured articles, &c., was on the whole very good, and all arrangements appeared to have been satisfactorily carried out. The Halifax papers which have devoted most space to publishing interesting details of the Exhibition speak of it as a success. We notice that the greater proportion of prizes for fruit and for thorough-bred stock go chiefly to the West Counties including Halifax and Colchester. Pictou County has, however, taken a respectable number of prizes.

From the Halifax Evening Reporter.

It has often been remarked that a county is judged, and sometimes very unfairly, by those of its inhabitants whom we chance to meet—seldom a true representative of the whole country; and in the present exhibit of the productions of our country, although they are certainly of a very high order, it is not safe to take them as a criterion of the capabilities of the country for raising the various kinds of fruit, vegetables, &c., which we believe might still be very considerably improved. Nor are we at all sure that Nova Scotia's best, either in the productions of the soil, or the live stock, is to be seen at the present Exhibition; for during the last few days we have heard it remarked from various quarters that several of our worthy farmers were deterred from exhibiting simply from the fact that the exhibition was held in Halifax, to which place they found it difficult to bring their stock and fruits, etc. Whether this feeling is very wide-spread or not we cannot say; but, taking all things into consideration, we think the capital of the country is preferable for a gathering of this kind to any other spot, if for nothing else than to engender and maintain a mutual interest and good feeling between our citizens and their country friends, many of whom will go back to their

homes, we feel assured, as much benefited and pleased with their sojourn among Haligonians, and the hospitality extended, as with the Exhibition itself.

Although, however, as remarked above, the display is not what it might be in the various departments, there is still quite enough to occupy very profitably a considerable time in a visit to the Exhibition; and quite enough really good fruit, noble horse fine cattle and clever handiwork to give the beholder no mean idea of the Province of Nova Scotia and the taste and ability of its inhabitants.

EXHIBITION OF THE YARMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Yarmouth County Agricultural Society was held on the Parade grounds and in the Court House, at Yarmouth, on Thursday, the 1st October. The arrangements of the Managing Committee—Messrs. L. E. Baker, Benjamin Killam, and Geo. B. Doane—were, as usual, ample and complete, but the postponement from the previous day, and the unfavorable indications of the early morning, making it doubtful whether a further postponement would not become necessary, occasioned a delay in the placing of articles on the grounds, and an extension of time, from nine to eleven o'clock, had to be granted. The various Committees then got to work, and though they performed their duties with all possible despatch, were only able to complete the same in time to allow visitors to be admitted to the grounds at twelve—two hours later than usual. The weather in the afternoon was all that could be desired, fine and pleasant, and large numbers of people from all parts of the country were in attendance.

Except in Class 1, Horses, and subdivision 1, Class 2, Short Horns, the number of entries exceeded those of last year; the total number was largely in excess—598 as against 450 in 1873—and larger than any previous year, excepting 1860—the sweeping assertion that “as the Exhibition becomes less a novelty the interest seems gradually to diminish,” to the contrary notwithstanding. The number of entries in classes 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, show a large and increasing interest in these most important departments of the Exhibition. “In such useful articles as carpets, homespun cloths, socks,” the number of entries, although comparatively small, was 16 as against 14 in 1873; total number in class, 61 as against 44; while in class 6, Vegetables and Roots, it is conceded on all hands that the show has rarely been exceeded. The exhibition of potatoes in variety and quality was particularly fine.

The work of the year, so far, shows the number of members 160 as against 156 in 1873; amount of subscriptions \$330, against \$348.50; 104 exhibitors, against 103; entries 598, against 450; No. premiums awarded 303, against 271; amount of premiums awarded, \$448, against \$406.25; and amount of admission fees to the Court House \$57.11, against \$67.20.

There is further cause of gratulation in that the Society is gradually extending its usefulness, and receiving more general support from the farming portion of the community; the supply of the usual vacancies, caused by the withdrawal of former members, and the addition of new, being almost entirely from this class, and from sections heretofore scarcely represented.

In view of these facts it is submitted that this Exhibition compares most favorably with, and but for the unpropitious state of the weather would have excelled, those of previous years, although to those argus-eyed, far-seeing individuals who yearly visit the Parade grounds (never the Court House) and on every occasion make the wonderful discovery that “the present Exhibition is not equal to the last; the Society is fast going to the dogs,” the above may seem overdrawn. Possibly a free admission to the privileges of the Exhibition, the non-requirement of the dollars now necessary to a membership in the society, would become to such a perfect eye-opener—would enable them to see through spectacles of quite another hue.

Class 1—HORSES.

Entries 14—Premiums 10—Amount \$26.75.
 Committee—H. A. Parr, Oscar Davidsop, Wm. A. Chase.

Best Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—E. E. Archibald.....	\$2 50
Best Mare, 4 years old and upwards—N. B. Gardener.....	4 00
2nd do.—O. H. Ellis.....	2 50
Best Gelding, 4 years old and upwards—Robt. K. Ross.....	4 00
2nd do—Robt. Wasson.....	2 50
Best Draught Horse—Jas. Rose.....	4 00
Best Colt, 3 years old—Stephen Churchill, jr.....	2 00
Best Colt, 2 years old—Robt. P. Kelley.....	2 50
2nd do.—A. Lovitt.....	1 50
Best Colt—1 year old—Eben Rose.....	1 25

The show of Horses and Colts this year did not compare with previous years. In Yarmouth County are owned some very fine horses, that are never exhibited. To horsemen this seems strange. Men who are strong supporters of the Agricultural Society and owners of fine horses, seem unwilling to enter their stock; for what reason we know not, unless each wants the first prize or none. We observed numbers of horses of every class standing in harness outside of the grounds, much more worthy of prizes than some that were entered.

We recommend that the Society procure a Stock Horse—no private individual being found who has sufficient enterprise so to do.

For the Committee,
 H. A. PARR, Chairman.

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

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

No 1—SHORT HORNS.

Entries 10—Premiums 3—Amount \$23.25.

Best Bull, 2 years old—Jacob Landers.....	\$3 00
Best Bull, 1 year old—Henry Temple Brown.....	2 50
Best Cow, 4 years old and upwards—Henry Temple Brown.....	4 00
Best Cow, 3 years old—Stephen Churchill.....	3 50
Best Heifer, in milk, 2 years old—Henry Burrell.....	3 00
2nd do.—Chandler Robbins.....	1 50
Best Heifer, 1 year old—Henry Temple Brown.....	2 50
2nd do.—Charles W. Smith.....	1 25
Best Heifer Calf—Henry Temple Brown.....	2 00

No. 2—AYRSHIRES.

Entries 16—Premiums 13—Amount \$30.75.

Best Bull, 2 years old—Oliver H. Ellis.....	\$3 00
2nd do.—Stephen Churchill.....	1 50
Best Bull Calf—Geo. Churchill, (S. of S).....	2 00
Best Cow, 4 years old and upwards—L. E. Baker.....	4 00
2nd do.—Henry Temple Brown.....	2 00
Best Cow, 3 years old—Henry Burrell.....	3 50
2nd do—Stephen Churchill.....	1 75
Best Heifer, in milk, 2 years old—T. B. Moberly.....	3 00
Best Heifer, dry, 2 years old—Jas. D. Archibald.....	3 00
2nd do.—Jefferson Corning.....	1 50
Best Heifer, 1 year old—Charles Kichan.....	2 50
Best Heifer Calf—Henry Burrell.....	2 00
2nd do.—Christopher Strickland.....	1 00

Your Committee have to report that the entries in Sections No. 1 and 2 are neither so numerous nor so fair a representation of the Short Horns and Ayrshires of Yarmouth, as upon former Exhibitions of the County Agricultural Society, but the choicest specimens of both breeds were brought forward and elicited general admiration.

The postponement of the Exhibition until to-day, occasioned by the rain of yesterday, and the uncertain state of the weather to-day until the morning had far advanced, prevented the general attendance of stock, except those owned in the immediate neighborhood of the town, and this will account for the disparity in number as compared with previous occasions.

Owners of choice stock do not care to drive them to the fair with the risk of exposure to the chilly rain storms of October.

If the usefulness of the Yarmouth County Agricultural Society is to continue and increase—and that its usefulness may be increased from year to year is the incentive which prompts its leading members at no little expenditure of time and money to keep up the organization—it would appear that provision should be made for the purchase of a lot of land, and for the erection of permanent horse and cattle sheds and other structures for protection from exposure to the weather of the articles brought to the Exhibition.

It is evident now from the large number of visitors, that our Annual Exhibition might be profitably continued to a second or third day, the greater part of the first being now required for the entry and proper arrangement of the large variety of articles worthy of a place in it, which our County is now able to produce; and many other attractions which characterize Agricultural Exhibitions in Great Britain, the United States and other parts of the British Provinces, might be hereafter added as new and interesting features to ours.

For the Committee,
 GEO. S. BROWN, Chairman.

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

Committee.—James D. Archibald, N. W. Blenthen, O. H. Ellis.

No. 3.—JERSEYS OR ALDERNEYS.

Entries 21—premiums 18—amount \$52.50.

Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards—Chas E. Brown	\$4 00
2nd do.—Carleton Club	2 00
Best Bull, 2 years old, John Holmes	3 00
Best Bull, 1 year old (2nd prize)—David Pitman	1 25
Best cow, 4 years old and upwards—William Burrell	4 00
2nd do.—L. E. Baker	2 00
Best Cow, 3 years old—Chas W. Smith	3 50
Best heifer in milk, 2 years old—C. E. Brown	3 00
Best Heifer, dry, 2 years old—L. E. Baker	3 00
Best heifer, 1 year old—Chas. E. Brown	2 50
2nd do.—Chas. W. Smith	1 25
Best Heifer Calf—Stayley Brown	2 00
2nd do.—Geo. H. Garduer	1 90

No. 4.—DEVONS.

Entries 15—premiums 10—amount \$26.00.	
Pest Bull, 3 years old and upwards—Stephen Churchill	4 00
2nd do.—Eben Rose	2 00
Best Bull 1 year old—Ansel Goudey	2 50
Best Cow, 4 years old und upwards—John K. Ryerson	4 00
2nd do.—J. A. Flint	2 00
Best Cow, 3 years old—Henry Burrell	3 50
2nd do.—Oliver H. Ellis	1 75
Best Heifer, dry, 2 years old—J. A. Flint	3 00
Best Heifer, 1 year old (2nd premium) Eben Rose	1 25
Best Heifer Calf—J. A. Flint	2 00

Your Committee report the whole number of entries:—Alderneys, 21—Bulls, 4, Females, 17; Devons, 15—Bulls, 3, Females 12. We found all in these two sections of Class 2 in good condition and appearing to good advantage. The Alderney Cows deserve special notice as beautiful specimens of milk producers; they looked as if their owners knew just how to feed cows. The three, two and one year old heifers were the finest we have seen.

The Devon Cows were very fine specimens of the neat limbs and compact bodies of the Devon stock.

The whole show was a decided improvement on any previous exhibition.

For the Committee,

JAS. D. ARCHIBALD,
Chairman.

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

Entries 37—Premiums 22—Amount \$31.50.

Committee.—Zach. Corning, Jefferson Corning, Henry Pitman.

Your Committee report the number of entries (37) in this class considerably in advance of last year. The animals exhibited were, with few exceptions, very fine specimens both of the improved and native breeds. Your Committee are of the opinion that for working oxen the Devon or Ayrshire crossed with the Short Horn or native breed are the best.

It is suggested that a special and separate classification of the different breeds in this section of class 2 would save the Committee a great deal of trouble and perhaps give better satisfaction to exhibitors.

For the Committee,

ZACH. CORNING, Chairman.

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

Entries 12—Premiums 8—Amount \$11.50.

Committee.—E. E. Archibald, W. J. C. Burrell, Wm. Corning.

The Committee are glad to say there is quite an improvement in the appearance of the stock, compared with last year; yet we do anticipate the time, and that soon, when there will be no need of this section, all our stock showing at least one half pure blood.

Respectfully submitted,
E. E. ARCHIBALD,
WM. J. G. BURRELL,
WM. CORNING,
Committee.

Class 3.—SHEEP, SWINE, AND POULTRY.

Entries 65—Premiums 33—Amount \$41.50.

Committee.—Hugh D. Cann, Jas. Jeffery, Alex. B. Lovitt.

Your Committee beg to report as follows: There seems to be a gradual improvement in the Sheep over the previous years. Sucking and spring Pigs were about the same as last year. The show of fowls was larger than any previously, and decidedly better.

HUGH D. CANN,
ALEX. B. LOVITT,
JAMES FEFVEY,
Committee.

Class 4—DAIRY PRODUCE.

Entries 30—Premiums 12—Amount \$20.00.

Committee.—C. Christie, Wm. Law, Robt. Brown, Sr.

The Committee on Dairy Produce report the number of entries in this department about the same as last year. We also notice a slight improvement in the quality of the butter, although we think that the most of it was over-salted. We would suggest to butter makers—a little less salt and of a finer quality.

We had only five entries of Cheese, all of them of first rate quality.

C. CHRISTIE,
WM. LAW,
ROBT. BROWN,
Committee.

Class 5—GRAIN AND SEED.

Entries 26—Premiums 16—Amount \$19.00.

Committee.—Joseph H. Porter—Byron C Sims, Nelson Corning.

Your Committee on Grain and Seed report as follows: We find 26 entries; quality about the same as last year, except the collection of seeds, which is superior to previous year. Some of the articles were not as clean as desirable.

JOSEPH H. PORTER,
BYRON C. SIMS,
NELSON CORNING,
Committee.

Class 6—VEGETABLES, ROOTS, &c.

Entries 159—Premiums 48—Amount \$38.25

Committee.—Samuel Killam, Jr., Byron P. Ladd, James Earl.

Show of Vegetables and Roots very good.
For the Committee.

SAMUEL KILLAM, JR.,
Chairman.

Class 7—FRUIT AND FLOWERS.

Entries 59—Premiums 21—Amount \$18.00.

Committee.—J. W. Moody, J. C. Farish, Geo. H. Lovitt.

The exhibition of Fruit this year is not equal to that of last by any means, the variety of Apples being not so great, and the quality inferior. Perhaps this may be owing to their having been gathered before being perfectly ripe. In Pears there was only one entry, and that of rather an inferior kind. There were only three varieties of Plums exhibited, two of which were remarkably fine—absence in quantity being made up by the quality.

There was a far better display of Flowers than in any previous year, both as regards richness of color and size. There were seven entries of Dahlias, all of which were exceedingly fine. The season has been unfavorable for Fruits and favorable for Flowers.

J. W. MOODY,
J. C. FARISH,
GEO. H. LOVITT,
Committee.

Class 8—FINE ARTS.

Entries 17—Premiums 7—Amount \$17.00.

Committee.—W. H. Moody, G. J. Farish, R. Balfour Brown.

The Committee on Fine Arts have, as usual, to regret that the number of exhibitors in this department was lamentably small. There are in this community a good many who have devoted some time to the study of painting and drawing. It is not, of course, supposed that the money value of the prize offered would induce artists to exhibit their works, but they should consider that a full exhibition adds to the interest of the day and to the pleasure of visitors; and as we feel sure that there are many who find pleasure in pleasing, we hope that at the next exhibition there may be a better show of pictures. The oil paintings exhibited are all by one hand, and while displaying some taste in the choice of subjects, are rather hastily finished, and lack the patient elaboration and the softness of outline necessary to excellence in works of this sort. The water color paintings are very carefully finished. "Autumn Leaves" is very good. The County May is carefully drawn and well executed; it would prove a useful acquisition to the Board of School Commissioners.

Nine specimen copy books from the Lower Town School are a credit to the institution. Why have not the other schools competed?

There were no photographic specimens and no pencil sketches, and we think there ought to have been some of each.

W. H. MOODY,
G. J. FARISH,
R. BALFOUR BROWN,
Committee.

Class 9—BREAD, PRESERVES, &c.

Entries 21—Premiums 14—Amount \$15.50.

Committee.—Bowman Corning, Wm. K. Dudman, Wm. Barrell.

The articles on exhibition in this class were small in number, but excellent in quality, especially the Wheat Bread, and your Committee found it difficult to do all justice in the awarding of prizes.

For the Committee,
B. CORNING, Chairman.

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

Entries 61—Premiums 38—Amount \$38.50.

Committee.—A. S. Hood, Jos. R. Kinney, Geo. G. Sanderson.

As the years pass and the Annual Exhibition of the County Agricultural Society becomes less and less a novelty so the interest which in 1868 was so general seems gradually to diminish, and the Exhibition of 1874 seems to have inspired only about one per cent. of the population of the County to make it a success. The show in class 10 was inferior to that of 1873, although the total number of entries was a little larger. In such useful articles as carpets, homespun cloths, socks, &c., there were few entries. Patchwork quilts were well represented, while of under furs, suits and chemises there was not an entry. The work and materials in the gents' suits, for which was awarded first prize, were very fine and appeared more like the imported article than any domestic manufactured shirt previously exhibited. The second prize shirts were also excellently made—scarcely inferior to the first—and were unmistakably of home manufacture. The pieces of quilt-work which received a red ticket was beautifully done, and seemed like the handiwork of some member of an aboriginal tribe, more skilled than the noble Micmac has proved himself to be. It was a painful job for the Committee to choose between this and an elegant Point Lace Set which evidenced the exercise of considerable skill and patience. Special premiums were awarded for a Knit Quilt, Homespun Bed Spread and Homespun Skirt, all of which deserve mention. It is to be hoped that every article in Class 10 will be more fully represented at our next Annual Fair.

For the Committee,
A. S. HOOD, Chairman.

Class 11—MISCELLANEOUS.

Entries 23—Premiums 19—Amount \$42.00
Committee.—T. B. Flint, S. A. Crowell, R. K. Rose.

Your Committee report that the number of articles presented for examination was small, particularly those presented under Agricultural Implements, Leather, Woodenware, Carriage work and Edge Tools. We regret that no exhibitions were made of harness-work, Boots and Shoes, Cabinet work or Brass work. Only one Carriage was exhibited, but was a very superior one and reflects credit on the builder. The Blacksmith work exhibited was also of superior quality in make and finish. The show of stoves was very fine in assortment and quality. Yarmouth need not go abroad for stoves of any kind, so long as a supply of the kind exhibited are manufactured at our Foundries. The Leather on exhibition was of excellent quality and finish, and we are sorry no large number of exhibitors competed. The same remarks would apply to the Edge Tools shown.

We trust that when the next year comes round, a more varied display in this department will take place.

For the Committee,
T. B. FLINT, Chairman.

ARTICLES NOT INCLUDED IN PREMIUM LIST.

Entries 12—Premium 8—amount \$16.00
Committee.—Jos. Burrell, Wm. A. Cann, Geo. Guest.

Best Confectionery—Jas Rozee.....\$2 00
Best case Cakes—Wm. Morrison..... 2 00
2d do.—Thos. Beville..... 1 00
Best hair work—Wm. W. Churchill. 1 00

Best pair Scull Oars—E. D. Moulton..... 1 00
Best 2 Ladies' Trunks—Jas. B. Porter..... 2 00
Miniature Steam Engine—David Hilton..... 3 00
Cabinet Organ—Gates Bro..... 4 00
2 Miniature Ships, N. M. Crosby, (Merit.)

Very few articles and but little competition in this department.

For the Committee,
JOS. BURRELL, Chairman.
THOS. E. CORNING, Sec'y.
Yarmouth, Oct. 1, 1874.

GLENELG AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The officers and directors of your society in submitting their report, regret that the resolution adopted at last annual meeting in relation to procuring a Bull could not be carried out, owing to the difficulty that then existed in being able to procure one of the breed and quality required. We, therefore, considered it better to husband the resources of the society until Autumn, and then to procure a number of rams of an improved breed from the neighbouring Province, which, as you are aware, has been done,—four rams and one ewe having been procured from P. E. Island at a cost of \$75, which have been sold at auction to members of the society and realized \$25.

These sheep are to be kept within the limits of the society for a term of, at least, two years, and it is hoped, will tend to improve the quality of the sheep in this locality.

Ten copies of the *American Agriculturist* newspaper have been subscribed for and received by members during the year, the perusal of which, will, we trust, awaken a livelier interest in agriculture in our midst.

Regarding the crops we have to say generally they were a fair average, the August gale, however, having done much damage.

Below is a statement of the Treasurer's accounts.

1872.	Ca.	
	In hand at Annual Meeting.....	\$ 54 14
1873.	Foby.	
	—Amount of Provincial allowance less for Journal of Agriculture, \$4—\$54.07.....	50 07
Oct. 25.	—From Chas. McKee, cash.....	10 00
Nov.	—Proceeds of sale of sheep.....	25 00
	—Amt. of subscriptions for 1874.....	40 00
		\$179 22
1873.	Dr.	
March	—To paid for <i>Agriculturist</i> , (10 copies).....	\$ 12 25
Oct. 13.	—To Charles McKee to procure Rams.....	85 00
		\$ 97 25
	By Balance.....	81 97
		\$179 22

Glenelg, 2nd Dec., 1873.

I may state for the information of the Board that at the annual meeting held on December 2nd, the meeting refused to vote any sum towards the Provincial Exhibition to be held in Halifax.

It was resolved that the funds of the society be expended in procuring seed oats from P. E. Island, and that they be sold to members of the society at twenty per cent. below cost and charges. That the money realized from the sale of oats be expended in procuring bulls.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year. Chas. McKee, *President*; J. D. McKenzie, *Vice-President*; J. A. Kirk, *Secretary and Treasurer*; — *Directors*, Samuel Archibald, Alexander Sinclair, jun., Thos. McKee, Alex. McBain, and Alex. Cummings. It was agreed that J. A. Kirk, M. P. P., be recommended as a member of the Central Board, agreeably to the Act of 1873.

J. A. KIRK, Secy.

ANNUAL REPORT OF EASTERN ANNAPOLIS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the above Society was held as required by law.

The business of the past year was closed up and the books audited. Balance in hands of Treasurer, \$94.66. Secretary reported 50 paid up members for ensuing year. Officers were elected, and the Society voted the sum of \$25 to the Provincial Exhibition funds, and \$100 for a Local Exhibition to be held next Autumn. D. C. Landers, M. P. P., was chosen to represent this district at the Central Board.

The Society has in possession one superior short horn Durham Bull, and in view of the increased interest taken by members in the improvement of their stocks, they have resolved to purchase another.

O. M. TAYLOR, *Secy.*
B. H. PARKER, *Pres.*

CONSCRIPTION OF HORSES.

Le journal d'Agriculture pratique publishes the text of a late law of the French national assembly relative to the conscription of horses. An annual census in each commune, under the authority of the mayor, is to enroll the number of horses and mares six years old and upwards, and of mules four years old and upwards. A mixed military and civil commission is to inspect these animals, and to select such as are fit for the military service. These are subject to authoritative purchase by the government, at its own discretion. Several exemptions of this right of purchase are specified, such as horses belonging to the chief of state and to some other public functionaries, post-horses, approved stallions, mares with foal or specially adapted to gestation, animals absolutely necessary for army-transportation in time of war,

&c. The minister of war fixes the quota to be furnished by each region in such manner as to avoid embarrassment in passing from a state of peace to one of war. The owner of a conscripted animal has the privilege of exemption, provided he can secure a substitute of the same category satisfactory to the commission of *remount*. Horses drawn are classified according to the requirements of different branches of the service, and the prices of each class are fixed by law. Proprietors who refuse or neglect to comply with the requisitions of the law are subject to a variety of penalties for each offense, ranging from 50 francs to 1,000 francs. It is the duty of the owner to deliver conscripted animals to the designated authorities.

FALSE AGRICULTURAL PHILOSOPHY.

The partial failure of the wheat-crop for three seasons in England has caused some English farmers to suppose that the land has become "sick" of small-grain culture, and that it needs the rest of a long fallow to recuperate. The Mark Lane Express thinks that the failures of the past three years are largely due to improvident culture, and especially to the lack of fertilization. The fine yield of 1874 is cited as sufficiently explosive of the old idea of "sickness of the land," an agricultural superstition dating back to the commencement of the Christian era. Columella, a Roman writer of the first century, wrote against the croakers of that day, who tormented themselves and the public with this absurd chimerica. He charged the failure of crops upon the slothfulness and ignorance of cultivators. It is astonishing how old errors constantly reproduce themselves. In spite of the advance of science and the diffusion of intelligence, men who have opportunities of knowing better surrender themselves to childish delusions, and gravely propound the most fanciful hypotheses to account for facts they do not understand. In the present case, however, the truth lies near the surface. Common sense shows sufficient cause for the late crop-failures in the incompetence or listlessness of farmers themselves. These sharp criticisms find a legitimate application on this side of the Atlantic.

THE GRAIN-TRADE OF EUROPE.—The railway-system is producing wonderful changes in the production and distribution of crops in the Old World. Königsberg, in Germany, is rapidly becoming a great point for the shipment of Russian and Polish grain and hemp to Western Europe. The extension of the railways is annually adding to the export-trade of that city in spite of the tariff imposed by

the Russian government. The grain and hemp brought to this market come most mostly from the neighborhood of Orel. A new article of commerce, buckwheat-groats, has lately appeared in the trade, and is largely exported to Holland and Belgium. Russia is completing its lines of transportation from the interior of its own Baltic ports; but Königsberg is but little affected by this competition, as is shown by her annually increasing trade.

COTTON LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.—It is estimated by intelligent parties on the Pacific coast that California embraces over 20,000,000 acres of land suited to cotton-culture, or double the area actually employed in the cotton States of the Atlantic slope and the Mississippi Valley. This land, under proper treatment, may be made to produce from ten to eleven millions of bales of cotton per annum, representing a cash-value of about three-quarters of a billion of dollars. But a small portion of the California cotton-lands have been brought under cultivation.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZATION OF FLOWERS.—It has been discovered that infertile flowers may be fertilized by touching their pistils with camel's-hair pencils dipped in honey; or, still better, in honey mixed with pollen of a fertile flower. In the botanical gardens of Vienna, a *Hibiscus Mexicanus* under this treatment yielded a large quantity of good seeds. Several fruit-trees yielded fruit from blossoms to which this application had been made, while others, not subjected to this process, entirely failed. It is supposed that the honey merely retains the pollen-grains that fall upon it from the stamens, and secures their communication with the germinal organs.

THE HOP-CROP IN EUROPE.—From the Mark Lane Express of September 14, the following concerning the hop-crop is taken:

The crop of 1874 cannot be so large as merchants and factors would wish the world to believe. Under no circumstances can the amount exceed 272,000 cwt., or 400 per acre, on the excessive acreage of 68,000 acres, equal to an old duty of £136,000. It is simply absurd to think of any higher figures, for there are thousands of acres in Sussex, Mid and West Kent, Hereford and Worcester that will yield nothing; thousands of acres will not yield more than from 1 cwt. to 1½ cwt. per acre, and thousands that cannot produce 3 per acre. Let it be assumed that there are 20,000 acres in East and Mid Kent, Surrey, and Hants that will give an average of 7 cwt. per acre, or about an average yield; this would make 140,000 cwt. Then put 28,000 acres in Kent, Hants, and Surrey, at 3 cwt. per

acre all round, required to make the total equal to 272,000 cwt. * * *

The best proof that the crop will be short, not more than half an average, is that prices are hardening daily, and range from £10 10s. to £13, according to sort and quality. * * *

After careful examination of the continental prospects, it seems to be certain that really good hops cannot be imported into England and sold under £13 to £15 per cwt.

BET-SUGAR IN CALIFORNIA.—The Sacramento beet-sugar factory is reported as under successful operation, the working-up of this year's crop having commenced September 29. The crop of sugar-beets to be worked up amounts to nearly 10,000 tons. The field-gang of 45 men is gathering the crop as rapidly as possible. The factory is worked night and day by gangs of 45 men each, relieving each other. The sugar produced is said to be superior to any other raw sugar in the market.

PRESERVING GRAPES.—A French viti-culturist has lately published a process by which he has preserved the freshness, beauty, and scent of grapes as late as the month of April. The fruit is left upon the vine up to the last moment, but must be cut, before the first frost, at the second or third joint below the cluster. The cut end is then covered with wax to prevent the escape of vegetable fluids, and then thrust into a bottle of water through a perforated cork. A little charcoal in the water preserves its purity. The cork is then covered with sealing-wax, air-tight, and the bottles placed in a dry room, where the temperature never falls below the freezing-point, and carefully kept in an erect position, the clusters not being allowed to touch each other. Every imperfect grape must be removed as fast as it shows signs of failing.

NOTICE.

Wanted, to purchase, by the Morristown Agricultural Society, a thoroughbred Durham Bull, (certified pedigree) one and a half years old.—Parties having the same to dispose of, will please answer through this journal, stating price, &c., or by letter addressed to

ALEXANDER CHISHOLM,
Secretary Morristown Agricultural Society.
Antigonish Harbor, Oct. 27th, 1874.

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