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NOVA SCOTIA



JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

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

VOL. II.

HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER, 1873.

No. 93.

HALIFAX, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1873.

One hundred and nine members had joined the Yarmouth County Society for 1873, up to 6th August, and the amount subscribed at that date was \$285.50. We publish these facts in order that the officers of some other Society may write: "we have done much better than that."

THE Kansas State Board of Agriculture will hold their Ninth Annual Fair at Topeka from 22 to 26 September inclusive.

THE subject of Seaside Planting again comes up, this time, curiously enough, in connection with a London holiday, which led city people to Brighton, where they deplored the want of trees. "London-super-Mare" they found to be: "sea without ships and land without trees." The Editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* points out that whilst rocky and stony soil, boisterous winds and salt spray are all inimical to ordinary trees and shrubs, yet there are many desirable things that are known by experience to exist in spite of them all. His article has a home lesson for us here in Halifax, in connection with our Public Park. Park Pleasant will never we hope look out upon a "sea without ships," but it is quite certain that the Park itself will in course of time become "land without trees," if care be not taken to protect and encourage the growth of those still remaining, and to make up for accidental losses and natural decay by systematic planting. The plants recommended for the "hardest" places about Brighton are Tamarisk, Sea Buckthorn, Evergreen Oak, *Enonymus Europaeus*, *Lycium barbarum*, Gorse, Elder, *Salsola fruticosa*, *Colutea*, *Atriplex Halimus*, *Lavatera arborea*, Pop-

lars, Sycamores, Austrian Pine, *Pyrus Aria*.

The Evergreen Oak, Gorse, and possibly some others, may not stand our winters; but there are many American trees and shrubs that will certainly succeed on the barest of rocks, where there is only soil enough to cover the roots at first until they can find their way into the crevices; such as the hardiest of all Pines, *Pinus Banksiana* and our native spruces, one of the most elegant of which prefers the sea shore; we mean *Abies alba*, which already forms thickets about Point Pleasant, that only want thinning, trimming, and nursing to yield good specimen trees. Then the beach might with little trouble be made resplendent with hardy Summer flowering plants that would need no care or culture after the first year's sowing or planting—such plants, for example, as the showy Seaside Pea, which forms magnificent beds of purple blossoms round the shores of Cape Breton, and at Bedford Basin, the Horned Poppy (if hardy here), Viper's Bugloss, a tall showy plant with purple flowers, the Willow Herb, the Virginian Clematis, or Virgin's Bower, which grows at Bedford, wild Grape Vines from the St. Lawrence shores, *Armerias*, *Silene maritima*, *Centaureas*, *Mulleins*, *Melilotus*, *Trefoils*, and a host of others.

The citizens of Halifax have before them the option of either preserving Point Pleasant as a magnificent Park, and year by year making it more and more useful and instructive as well as beautiful, or of treating it merely as a convenient source of Christmas trees, and of kindling wood for the poor, so that some future Samuel Johnson, LL. D., may write of it as was so wickedly written of Scotland in 1773: "The variety of sun and shade is here

utterly unobtainable. There is no tree for either shelter or timber. The oak and the thorn is equally a stranger, and the whole country is extended in a barren nakedness, except that I have passed for a few yards between two hedges. A tree might be a show here, as a horse in Ver'ce."

We have received a communication from *Wm Oxley, Esq., of the Oxford Woolen Mills, Cumberland*, stating that a new Agricultural Society is now in course of formation in that district. The necessary papers have been forwarded to us. There are fertile districts in other Counties that are still without their Agricultural Societies. Now that the Legislative Grant is largely increased, we hope to see a "blast" speedily fanned up.

A VALUABLE communication from C. N. Sprott, Esq., of *Midway, Musquodoboit*, did not reach us in time to be printed with the other Reports upon the condition and prospects of Field Crops. His remarks corresponded very well with the statements of our other correspondents, that the season was an excellent one for the Nova Scotia farmer; but the great gale that passed over the Province at the end of August destroyed much grain in it.

MR. SPROTT writes:—"A number of our farmers have built kilns for burning Lime; those who have tried it, have been rewarded by a great change in the appearance of their farms, and, as there is abundance of limestone, I think it will be extensively used. Perhaps you will favour us with some hints in the *Journal of Agriculture* as to the best way of putting lime on the land, and what kind of

land it is best adapted to, how many bushels to the acre, &c. A great many persons are making enquiries about it."

When limestone is "burnt," the heat drives off from it a suffocating gas called carbon dioxide, the burnt lime thus weighs less than the unburnt by the weight of gas that has escaped. But the burnt lime has, by losing the gas, acquired new properties itself. It is now an active body, a powerfully caustic alkali. When water is thrown upon it, it "slacks," that is it absorbs the water, increasing in weight, and falls down into a dry powder. This powder is ordinary lime as we see it in barrels, and is called by chemists calcium hydrate. It is lime in this state that is used in agriculture. The limestone is quarried and burnt in a suitable kiln, and the burnt lime is carried from the lime kiln to the field where it is to be applied, and is laid in heaps, then slacked by water poured upon it. It is then spread over the land. It should only be applied to soils that contain organic matter, and it is especially useful in peaty soils. It acts upon the organic matter of the soil, decomposes it, and forms compounds that are more or less soluble in water and are thus valuable for plant food. It also appears to operate upon certain silicates probably setting free potash and other inorganic constituents of plants. The beneficial effects of lime upon the potato crop are very remarkable, especially in new land; lime not only increases the crop, but seems to improve the keeping properties of the potato. As to the quantity required, Professor Anderson, after long experience and many experiments concluded that, in the case of soil containing organic matter, 150 bushels, heaped measure, should be applied, per acre. In deep peaty soil, there is no danger of putting in too much; but on sandy soils it is well to mix the fresh lime with clay or turf into a kind of compost before applying it in large quantity, otherwise it may scorch the plant; this is to be especially attended to if lime be applied in spring time to grass lands. The selling price of the ordinary lime used for building purposes is too high for the farmer; but if some one will advertise an inferior article at a suitable price, we have no doubt many farmers who are not located in limestone districts will be glad to purchase. The advertisement will be inserted in this Journal without cost.

The Sackville and Westmoreland Agricultural Society's Show is announced for Wednesday and Thursday, 1st and 2nd October. The Prize List offers \$450. The competition is open to other Parishes, and even to our own County of Cumberland. Let us hope there will be Cumberland farmers there and Cumberland produce entitled to Prize Tickets.

It is now definitely settled, by a series of analytical Experiments conducted in the Michigan Agricultural College, that the atmospheric air of sitting rooms where plants are growing contains, at all times, less carbonic acid gas than the purest "country air." We hope in future that the first act of a medical man on entering a sick room will not be to order away the flower stand. We ought, however, to caution domestic gardeners to avoid putting decaying matter and especially bone dust in the mould of flower pots.

The New York State Agricultural Society's Exhibition will be held this year at Albany, commencing on Wednesday morning 24th September, and lasting for one week. The prizes are open to the farmers of the Dominion as well as of the United States. The prizes offered amount to upwards of ten thousand dollars.

The *Colonial Farmer* of Fredericton proposes on 6th October to come out in a greatly improved and enlarged form. The raised subscription is to be only One Dollar and fifty cents a year. The *Farmer* has hitherto had a good selection of agricultural articles, but it is intended in future to make it a real farmer's paper.

The Quebec Provincial Exhibition will be held this year at Montreal, from 16th to 19th September, so that persons going from Nova Scotia to Albany to attend the New York Fair may conveniently take Montreal on the way.

We have received from Mr. Corning, the Secretary, Minutes of the Yarmouth County Society's Quarterly Meeting; but, instead of printing these Minutes, we have transferred to our columns the whole Prize List of the Society's Annual Exhibition. We have to remind our readers that at this Exhibition the prizes are open to the whole Province, and we hope that the competitors from other Counties will be more numerous than at previous Exhibitions of the kind. Two dollars and fifty cents may not be a very enticing prize for the best home made Agricultural Implement; but we feel assured that any maker of Implements in any part of the Province would find it to be, in a business point of view, a very profitable expenditure to send some of his work to Yarmouth where it would have such an excellent opportunity of being brought under notice of the right kind of people. In like manner, how excellent an opportunity is afforded some of our Halifax Seedsmen to advertise their goods by competing for the prize offered for a collection of correctly named Vegetable Seeds. Why should not our cheese factory men send samples of their season's work. The two dollar prize would not pay them for their trou-

ble, but the taking of a prize would enhance the value of their cheese in the estimation of their customers. So our Fruit Growers might profitably send their samples of Apples, Pears and Plums, and look for a return in the shape of an order for a few barrels of apples or a few dozen young trees.

The circumstances that lead to competitions at Exhibitions are innumerable, and, as they are as yet so imperfectly understood in this Province, we have merely referred to a few of those arising out of commercial considerations. But many compete from motives of another kind, and we hope to see the day when these County Exhibitions, "open to the whole Province," will really stir up a spirit of rivalry among the Counties, and bring the farmers of far apart districts together, to exhibit, to compare notes, to see stock and implements, to buy, to sell, and to react one upon another in urging on agricultural improvement. The Government and Legislature are now showing an earnest desire to promote, in every possible way, our Agricultural Organization, and it is for the Farmers themselves to make the best use of the opportunities that are offered, whereby the Agricultural Profession may be raised to the rank which it holds in other Countries, but which it has hitherto failed to attain in Nova Scotia.

M. PLANCHON, Professor of Botany at Montpellier, has been charged by the French Government with the duty of visiting America to study the ravages of the *Femphigus vitifolia*, the new "Vine Disease."

The Emperor of China is looking for a French gardener to remodel the Imperial gardens in the Parisian fashion. He offers a salary of 60,000 francs—twelve thousand dollars—a year, and quarters in the residence of the French Ambassador. Mr. Stayley, a young man in Lee's Nursery, London, has gone to Teheran to put the Shah's Prime Minister's garden in order.

A TRAINING School of Cookery has been established at Kensington Gore, London, for the purpose of teaching the best methods of cooking articles of food in general consumption among all classes. A meeting was held at Grosvenor House lately for this purpose. Among those present were Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, Mrs. Gladstone, and many other distinguished ladies and gentlemen.

COLONEL LAURIE's Emigration Experiment has been so far eminently successful. Mrs. Birt's seventy children have been located in their future homes, and much credit is given to all concerned for the judicious way in which the whole of the arrangements have been carried out.

On 26th August a meeting was held, at which were present many leading citizens. Sir William Young presided. Colonel Laurie explained his meetings in England with Miss McPherson and Mrs. Birt, which had resulted in the bringing out of 70 children, for whom 100 applications had already been received. The meeting was addressed in simple, touching terms by Mrs. Birt; also by Hon. Mr. Amund, Mr. Mackenzie of Ontario, Rev. G. M. Grant, Rev. Geo. W. Hill, Rev. Dr. Clay, and others. It seems now as if one successful "emigration road" is at last opened up to our Province, and we earnestly hope that this system, after being so auspiciously begun, will be continued so as to secure for us a continuous stream of a class of juveniles much in need of removal from their old city haunts in England, and much needed for their usefulness here.

At a recent meeting of the London Horticultural Society a letter was read from Mr. Moseley, naturalist on board H. M. S. "Challenger."—"Seed for the onion crops in Bermuda is all imported yearly, mostly from Madera, and the potato seed is brought from the United States. Various weeds cannot fail to reach the Island with these imports, and the constant importation of hay must have led to the introduction of many more. Shipwrecks furnish additions to the flora occasionally. A vessel laden with grapes was wrecked on the coast a short time ago. The boxes of grapes were washed ashore, and the grape seeds germinated in abundance, so that General Lefray was able to gather a number of small plants for his garden."

In London, complaints are being made of painted sparrows being sold for canaries, and of West India pine-apples with fresh "tops" inserted to make them look like home grown fruit. Perhaps Queen Pines have as good a right to be decorated with false top knots as other queens of fashion. The great improvement in West India pines is due to the importation of suckers from England, and to the great care now bestowed upon their cultivation, especially in Cuba.

THE Grain Harvest in France is poor. Wheat ripened prematurely, just as some of our grains have done in this Province, and the ears are light in consequence.

We find the following notes on Canadian Crops in the *Agricultural Gazette*, an English publication:—

"We had fine rains the end of June and the beginning of this month, and the fall Wheat is making admirable progress. Near Toronto, and in the Eastern United States, a good deal has been winter-killed.

Our spring crops are doing well, although they have suffered some damage—the spring Wheat from wireworm, and the Barley and Peas from grub. Early sown Oats look remarkably well—White Surprise and Norway Black are excellent descriptions. Our two sowings of Swede Turnips, Bangholm and Aberdeen, are both eaten by fly. Our grass crop is all but a failure, occasioned by drought, and more particularly by the frosty nights; the Clover, however, is not so bad as the Timothy. Strawberries, wild and cultivated, have been plentiful, the wild ones are much finer than the English, and have a flavour somewhat like Myatt's British Queen. There are two sorts of wild Raspberries—the ground, a delicate soft-stemmed plant, and the usual cane; these and the Blackberries will be soon ripe; the latter are in flavour a hybrid between the Raspberry and your Blackberry; many different varieties are cultivated."

THERE are now several Cheese Factories in Derbyshire; in one factory, 3 men and 1 woman make up the milk of 600 cows. The cheese commands a ready sale, and realizes the highest price of any cheese made in the county.

THE Annual Exhibition of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland was held this year at Stirling, and appears to have been very successful. We condense a portion of the Report given in the *Agricultural Gazette*:

Stirling is associated with many stirring events in Scottish history. Its castle was often a Royal residence, and from its battlements can be seen a dozen battlefields, including Bannockburn, only 2 miles distant, on which Scotchmen still look with some pardonable pride. From the same lofty turrets may be observed most of the scenery depicted in Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake," and in the not distant background are the lofty hills of Ben Ledi, Ben Venue, Ben Lomond, and Uamvar, the scene of the chase depicted by Sir Walter. Close at hand are "the Links of the Forth," so named because of the serpentine winding that gives it the appearance of a great silver chain lying in its bed of green meadows, healthy Turnip fields, and waving grain, yellowing for the harvest. Two miles to the northward are the woods of Airthrey, and beyond them is Keir, the residence of Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Bart., one of the foremost breeders of Shorthorns. Near at hand also is Dummore, the home of another celebrated herd; and at Alloa, 6 miles distant, is the Shorthorn herd of Mr. Mitchell. A few miles westward is Blair Drummond, conspicuous for the drainage of its extensive moss some years since by the great and persevering exertions of its spirited proprietor; and not

far off is Deanston, famous as the residence of Mr. Smith, the pioneer of "thorough draining."

The situation of Stirling for a great agricultural show is one of the best in Scotland. Stirlingshire is one of the central counties, and has direct connection by rail with Edinburgh, the Lothians, the border counties, and England, with Glasgow and the West of Scotland, with Perth and thence with Aberdeen, Inverness, and the whole North of Scotland. Its importance as a centre has been long recognised, for at a distance of 10 or 12 miles are held the great annual sales, under the name of Falkirk Trysts, where the breeders of the North exhibit many thousands of sheep and cattle, which are purchased for feeding on the Turnip soils of the border counties and England—a considerable change from the days when Rob Roy and his caterans were in the habit of "lifting" and carrying northward the cattle reared and fed on the carse lands about Stirling to supply their winter necessities. It is, likewise, a district of interest to agriculturists, because its progression from a very primitive to a very forward state of husbandry has been very late and rapid. Long after the rebellion of 1745 the district was far from safe against incursions and raids from the neighbouring highlands, and, as a consequence of such insecurity, agriculture was in a wretched condition. The average size of farms was about 30 acres, and the rent was paid partly in money, but mainly in kind, particularly "kain hens," and certain "servitudes," to be performed for the proprietor. The agricultural system was in some aspects similar to that adopted in the poorer districts of Nova Scotia at the present day. The land was divided into "out-field" and "in-field," of which the "in-field" only was cultivated, while the "out-field" was pastured with two or three hardy black cattle. On the in-field land Oats or Bere, a coarse kind of Barley, were sown in spring; but as the land was impoverished by incessant cropping, weeds and Thistles were the principal crops in autumn. Regarding some of the best haugh land, an old writer on Scottish husbandry says, "The method has been these hundred years past to sow it every year with Oats, without giving it any other manure than what it gets by the overflow of the river. Its increase does not exceed three seeds, having great abundance of grass among the grain." Dwellings were very wretched, the best of them containing only a spence and a kitchen, and they were generally built by the occupier and not by the proprietor. It was only toward the close of the last century that some enlightened proprietors, including Lord Dummore, the Duke of Montrose, Lord Dundas, and Mr. Forbes, of Colinton, took the lead in agricultural improve-

ments in Stirlingshire, which have since been very generally carried out, and now it compares not unfavourably with any other part of Scotland. With few exceptions all thirlages, servitudes, payment of barn fowls, and such like antiquated habits were abandoned, improved systems of agriculture were introduced, lands were let at fixed money rents on leases of 19 or 21 years, and Turnip husbandry and a regular rotation of crops were part of the economy of every farm. Much waste land was inclosed and brought into cultivation, the old black and dun Highland cattle were replaced by superior Ayrshire, the butter and cheese from which were sent to Edinburgh and Glasgow in exchange for money, which brought increased comfort and prosperity to the tenants. Shorthorned cattle have of late years been largely introduced, and the old breeds of sheep have been crossed with Leicesters, while the breed of horses has likewise been improved by the introduction of strong and heavy Clydesdale stallions.

The King's Park could not be excelled as a show ground. It is within a quarter of an hour's walk of the railway station, and is of ample dimensions. The wooden walls of the showyard enclosed an area of 27 acres, and this was divided into stalls for the live stock and sheds for the implements. The stalls were covered with canvas, which is now considered much more suitable than a wooden roof. The erections were by Mr. Matthew Richardson, Aman, who has done the same work for a succession of years, and has thereby acquired considerable skill in the work. The last show the Society held at Stirling previous to the present was in 1864, when the space occupied was only 16 acres, being 11 less than this year. The only other show held in the same place was in 1833, when the entries of stock were only 550. This year, including implements, they were 3313. The total number of entries for stock this year were 1430, as compared with 1009 at Kelso last year; and the number of head included in the entries this year is 1915 against 1400 last year. Part of the increase is in cattle, of which there are 406 entries compared with 274 last year, and the excess consisted largely of Ayrshire and Highland cattle, for the exhibition of which Stirling offers a most convenient centre. Of horses the number of entries this year was 297, compared with 214 last year, the greatest increase being in the class of animals for agricultural purposes. In this class the number of entries this year was 321, as against 112 last year. In the class of hunters and roadsters the number was 40, compared with 68 last year, being a falling off of 28. In the sheep department there was a slight increase this year, the entries being 278, while last year they

were only 269. The number of head this year was 582, and at Kelso the number was 565. The Border Leicesters were more numerous last year, but the falling off in this class was more than counter-balanced by the increase in others. The entries of swine this year were 62, last year 36, and of poultry this year 387, last year 216.

The weather, so indispensable to the success of any outdoor exhibition, fortunately proved favourable, and Monday was busily occupied in filling the stalls and in placing such implements as had not previously arrived. Special trains were run for the conveyance of stock, and by Monday evening most of the animals had arrived. Some of the well-known prizetakers were watched with attentive admiration by the large crowd which had even thus early assembled. It was observed with interest that in the Shorthorn department Her Majesty was an exhibitor, having forwarded from Shaw Farm, Windsor, a cow, a pair of 2-year-old heifers, and a pair of yearlings. Mr. Browne, of Aeklington, was early forward with his beautiful cow, which was 2d at Kelso last year, 2d at Hull, and 2d at the Northumberland show last week. This animal was regarded with great and deserved admiration. In all the different classes the principal animals were forwarded on Monday night, and it was remarked how large and fine was the show of polled Angus cattle, sent by such well-known exhibitors as the Marquis of Huntly, the Earl of Fife, Sir George Macpherson Grant, of Ballindalloch, Mr. McCombie, M. P., Sir Thomas Gladstone, of Fasque, and several others. The Duke of Buccleuch showed in the class of Galloway cattle, which thrive well on the Dumfriesshire estates of the noble Duke; and Mr. Graham, of Parcelstown, Longtown, Cumberland, was forward with his bull and heifer that carried off the prizes at Hull. A large number of Ayrshires were forward, and the West Highland cattle were largely represented, and looked uncommonly well.

There was a large show of implements, and most of the well-known makers were represented. At this, as at former meetings of the kind, there were numerous stands containing articles not strictly agricultural, such as sewing machines and jewellery, which yet formed attractive features to not a few, and contributed to the success of the show. But of agricultural implements also there was a large display, and many useful articles were shown in all departments. The total number of entries was 973. Conspicuous among them was the stand of Messrs. Howard, of Bedford, who had 16 different sets of articles, including their steam-cultivating and ploughing-apparatus, their patent double-action three-furrow steam plough, and their other patent ploughs,

besides harrows, horse rakes, and hay-making machines. Mr. E. H. Bentall, Heybridge Works, Maldon, Essex, showed his excellent chaff cutters, cake breakers, turnip cutters, and other implements indispensable to the feeders of cattle. The Beverley Iron and Waggon Co. (Limited), Beverley, Yorkshire, showed a great variety of useful implements, including various reaping machines, clod crusher, liquid manure distributor, carts of different sorts, portable farm railway, portable farm railway trucks, and other useful articles. Reaping and mowing machines were shown also by Messrs. Brigham & Bickerton, Berwick-on-Tweed, who have turned out some good implements during the past few years. But the list of Exhibitors in this department appears to be almost endless.

THE half yearly Meeting of the Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia will commence on Wednesday, 8th October, at ten o'clock, a. m.

The Provincial Exhibition of New Brunswick is to be held this year at Fredericton, on Tuesday to Friday, 7th-10th October next, under the auspices of the Provincial Board. We have to thank Mr. Lugin, the Secretary, for his kind invitation.

Arrangements have been made with the owners of steamers and managers of railways, to forward Animals and Articles to and from the Exhibition at one fare, and passengers will pass over the line at the same rate.

Parties sending Animals or Goods to the Exhibition, will be required to pay freight charges, and upon presenting the Freight Bills to the Treasurer, will be refunded half the amount so advanced. A certificate will also be furnished by the Secretary to the owners of the Animals or Goods, on application at the Office, which will secure a free return of the same.

Articles intended for Exhibition, unless accompanied by the owner, must be addressed to the Superintendent of the Building, Fredericton.

The removal of Goods from the Steamers or Railways to the Exhibition Building or Grounds will be at the expense of the Board.

Application for space in the Building should be made to Julius L. Inches, Superintendent, Fredericton; and applications for Bull Boxes or space in the Show Yard, should be addressed to Robt. Swin, the Superintendent, at Doaktown, Miramichi.

Premium Lists and Forms of Entry may be had on application to the Secretaries of Agricultural Societies, Members of the Board, and of the Secretary at Fredericton, Chas. S. Lugin, Esq.

Special Notice.—The Books of Entry will be positively closed at 12 o'clock, noon, of the day preceding the Exhibition, after which no Entries will be received.

Entry Tickets must be attached to all Animals or Articles placed on Exhibition, and will be furnished, on application at the Secretary's Office, adjoining the Exhibition Building. No Entry Ticket will be sent by mail.

Farm produce entered for competition, must be the growth of 1873, and not of 1872, as erroneously printed in the Premium List.

The Exhibition will be opened at 11 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, the 7th October, and an Address will be presented to the Lieut. Governor at 12 o'clock.

On each following day of the Exhibition, the Building and Grounds will be opened at 9 o'clock a. m., and closed at 1 o'clock, p. m., opened again at 2 p. m., closed at 6, opened at 7 p. m., and closed at 10 p. m., except on Friday, when the Building will be finally closed at 6 o'clock p. m.

Sports and amusements of various kinds will take place daily on the Race Track. A programme of the same will be issued in due time.

RATES OF ADMISSION.—Adults 25 cents. Children under 14 years, 12 cents. Exhibitors will be entitled to a Ticket on payment of a dollar, admitting the person named to all the departments of the Show during the Exhibition, Race Track excepted.

We hope the Managers of our Nova Scotia Railroads and Steamboats will offer some inducement to our Farmers to visit the Fredericton Exhibition, by imitating the example of the New Brunswick Companies, who offer Return Tickets at one fare.

During the last year or two, but especially during the present season, we have noticed, in the American newspapers, indications of the growth of a kind of organization that is likely to tell upon the future policy of the United States in the treatment of Agricultural Industry. The Farmers of the grain-growing and pig-feeding Prairie States have long felt that the productiveness of their easily-worked soils was, to a large extent, neutralized by the great distance from sea-board, and that the Railway Companies, taking advantage of their position, had so rated freights as to form a perfect drag upon western farming. In addition to distance and Railway Rings, the Farmer had next to contend with Wheat Rings and Corn Rings, and Pig Rings; the Railways charged what they pleased for carrying their goods, and the Elevator men and Pork Packers offered what they pleased for their possession; the Farmer was a third party who seemed to have no say in the

matter. Forbearance at last began to look like a crime, the patient farmers of the West, hitherto intent upon their rural pursuits, became aroused, and, one by one, they slowly took the musket in hand to drive the wolves from the door. Farmers are free from most of the jealousies and business competitions that are apt to give bitterness to the manufacturers and other productive classes in their relations with one another; farmers have, in fact, nothing to fear, but much to gain and much to learn by friendly, neighbourly intercourse among their own class, hence there is every facility for a thorough and substantial organization among them, whenever their common interests are menaced. For some years previous to 1872, the system of "Farmers' Granges" had been proposed, and was slowly being organized; and now these Granges form, as it were, an "uprising in the West" that promises speedily to absorb the whole fraternity of farmers.

Mr. J. C. Abbot recently appeared as a Deputy of the order, "the Patrons of Husbandry," before the Boston Merchants; and his sayings and doings have been ventilated by the *Morning Chronicle* and the *British Colonist*. The order (he said) is composed of five thousand societies and five million members. It embraces three grand features, Educational, Social, Material. After discussing the first two, he goes on to the last, which is really the main end in view:—

Of late years, it has come to be the rule to conduct the business of the country by rings who fix the price of produce; when the farmer goes to sell his goods, he has to ask, what will you give? When he goes to buy, he has to ask, what will you take? Some change, some relief should be granted to the farmers, whose interests should be attended to, especially since some of these rings have so pushed their schemes as to be destructive of the farmers' interests. In the West, farming does not begin to pay the dividends for the capital and labor invested that other businesses do. The aim is not to interfere, but to regulate other occupations. Railroads now govern the country and control legislation. Farmers have no hope of relief through petition. They come in the form of a body of power, and intend to demand a regulation of the extortionate railroad tariffs by Congress. Railroads are the leading power, and by a system of combination individuals have no hope of relief. The leading subject of importance is this transportation question. We want to have tolls and freights reduced, so that dividends will be paid on the real stock invested, and not on their bogus capital and watered stock. We seek to do this through the enactment of laws, and want to get a body that has numbers enough to obtain such laws

without trouble. People in Boston have the same interest as the farmers of the West. The interest is mutual. All localities are affected by these extortionate freight charges. The western farmers purchase your manufactured articles and have to pay these extortionate rates, and consequently use less of them than they otherwise would. The way relief is to be accomplished is through union. We have a constituency that numbers half a million to-day. We are simply organizing and getting them in a position to transact business. It is the leading organization of the West, and our success is already assured. It is vital to our interests, and we shall continue to organize. We have a national grange at Washington and State granges in eighteen States. Then we have subordinate granges in cities, towns, under the same constitution, but enacting separate by-laws. We attach just enough of secrecy to the order to protect us from outside influence, and to have a general understanding of action. The State grange is a representative organization, elected by the subordinates; the State grange elects a master to represent it at the national grange. Thus we simply propose to carry out the old maxim, in union there is strength. In conclusion, Mr. Abbot said he came by authority from the national grange to establish the order in this State. They hailed all classes other than farmers, and hoped to find enough of the right class of men in Boston to establish one here.

In the *Scientific American*, we find some additional particulars respecting the system:

Both sexes are eligible to membership, and a certain amount of internal discipline is maintained.

These societies deal directly with producers, buying their supplies in quantities and paying cash. Contracts are made by agents with manufacturers to furnish various articles at the lowest price attainable. A list of parties thus agreeing is sent to every grange. If a farmer requires, for example, a reaper, a sewing machine, or a piano, instead of buying it from a middleman, he notifies the master of his grange, to whom he pays a stipulated price. An order from the official to the maker procures the desired article, and the same process is gone through with for anything else that a member may need. Necessarily manufacturers are willing to sell to the granges; and in some cases, we learn, are satisfied to do an exclusive business with them. On their part, they save agents' commissions, and send their wares direct from factory to depot for a certain cash profit. There are no vexatious delays, time sales, nor bad debts to distribute, perhaps, among the bills of other customers.

It would almost seem as if our neigh-

hours the Farmers of New Brunswick had caught the Grange Fever. Here is the announcement of their organ, the *Colonial Farmer* of Fredericton:

"One of the *Colonial Farmer's* special features will be, when opportunity offers, to advocate the principle of sending men to the Legislature to represent the Agricultural Interests who are farmers themselves. We do not believe in placing this, the most important of all industries, in the hands or at the mercy of men who follow another profession or calling, and whose chief object in soliciting the support of the farmers of this country, is their own personal advancement. Professional men are no doubt needed on the floors of our Legislatures, but the interests of Agriculture should, we think, be represented by practical farmers, and as this is, without doubt, the greatest as well as the largest of our industries, the majority of the Representatives should be of that class."

We think that Agricultural Journals may very well leave the farmers themselves to form their own opinions as to who are the most fit and proper persons to represent them, and attend to the varied interests of their counties

YARMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, 1873.

MANAGING COMMITTEE—L. E. BAKER, BEN. KILLAM, GEO. B. DOANE.

Exhibition to be held on Thursday, 2nd October, or first following fine day, at Yarmouth.

Premiums open to the Province to be awarded to competitors for articles of their own growth or production, or three months' possession in the case of Stock, except animals imported for breeding purposes; Exhibitors, not members of the Society, paying an entrance fee of one dollar, at the time of making entries.

Articles exhibited, excepting Stock, must be the growth, production or manufacture of the present year.

The exact age of all animals, with breed and description, must be given, and satisfactory evidence furnished if required, and in case of grade animals, entered as such, so much of pedigree must be given as to show that they are at least half bred.

Every animal and article whatever must have name of animal and article attached, with the number, but not name of Exhibitor.

Articles for sale may be so labelled; after the award of premiums, lists of members will be posted that the public may ascertain owners.

All entries must be made in writing, and handed in on or before Tuesday preceding the day of Exhibition, to the Chairman of the Managing Committee, by whom, or by the Secretary, a number will be supplied to each Exhibitor.

Nothing will be received after 9 a. m. on the day of Exhibition, and no articles on exhibition to be removed before 3 p. m.

Exhibitors will be expected to look after

the proper arrangement of whatever they exhibit, care and safe keeping of Stock, &c., under the direction of the several Committees.

Building and grounds open only to Committees and Exhibitors until 10 o'clock, after which the public will be admitted to the grounds free, to the Show Rooms on payment of 25 cents—children half-price.

The award of Premiums will be announced at 2 p. m., and Premiums will be paid at the ensuing regular Quarterly Meeting—first Wednesday in November.

Manufacturers and Inventors are invited to exhibit. Special committee will be appointed for items not included in Premium List, and premiums will be awarded according to amount of funds unappropriated.

Compliance with conditions will be required without exception.

Police Constables will be in attendance to protect property, and to ensure good order.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

CLASS 1.—HORSES.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Best Stallion, 4 yrs. old and upwards, | \$4 00 |
| 2nd do., | 2 50 |
| Best Mare, 4 years old and upwards, | 4 00 |
| 2nd do., | 2 50 |
| Best Gelding, 4 yrs. old and upwards, | 4 00 |
| 2nd do., | 2 50 |
| Best pair Matched Horses, | 4 00 |
| 2nd do., | 2 50 |
| Best Draught Horse, | 4 00 |
| 2nd do., | 2 50 |
| Best Colt, 3 years old, | 3 00 |
| 2nd do., | 2 00 |
| Best Colt, 2 years old, | 2 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| Best Colt, 1 year old, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 25 |
| Best Sucking Colt, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 25 |

CLASS 2.—CATTLE.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Thoroughbreds and Grades—Nos. 5 and 6, Any Breed.

CLASS 2. No. 1.—SHORT HORNS.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, | \$4 00 |
| 2nd do., | 2 00 |
| Best Bull, 2 years old, | 3 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| Best Bull, 1 year old, | 2 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 25 |
| Best Bull Calf, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| Best Cow, 4 years old and upwards, | 4 00 |
| 2nd do., | 2 00 |
| Best Cow, 3 years, | 3 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 75 |
| Best Heifer, in milk, 2 years old, | 3 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| Best Heifer, dry, 2 years old, | 3 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| Best Heifer, 1 year old, | 2 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 25 |
| Best Heifer Calf, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |

CLASS 2. No. 2.—AYRSHIRES.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, | \$4 00 |
| 2nd do., | 2 00 |
| Best Bull, 2 years old, | 3 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| Best Bull, 1 year old, | 2 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 25 |
| Best Bull Calf, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| Best Cow, 4 years old and upwards, | 4 00 |
| 2nd do., | 2 00 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Best Cow, 3 years old, | 3 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 75 |
| Best Heifer, in milk, 2 years old, | 3 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| Best Heifer, 1 year old, | 2 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 25 |
| Best Heifer Calf, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |

CLASS 2. No. 3.—JERSEY OR ALDERNEYS.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, | \$4 00 |
| 2nd do., | 2 00 |
| Best Bull, 2 years old, | 3 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| Best Bull, 1 year old, | 2 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 25 |
| Best Bull Calf, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| Best Cow, 4 years old and upwards, | 4 00 |
| 2nd do., | 2 00 |
| Best Cow, 3 years old and upwards, | 3 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 75 |
| Best Heifer, in milk, 2 years old, | 3 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| Best Heifer, dry, 2 years old, | 3 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| Best Heifer, 1 year old, | 2 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 25 |
| Best Heifer Calf, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |

CLASS 2. No. 4.—DEVONS.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, | 4 00 |
| 2nd do., | 2 00 |
| Best Bull, 2 years old, | 3 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| Best Bull, 1 year old, | 2 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| Best Bull Calf, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| Best Cow, 4 years old and upwards, | 4 00 |
| 2nd do., | 2 00 |
| Best Cow, 3 years old, | 3 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 75 |
| Best Heifer, in milk, 2 years old, | 3 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| Best Heifer, dry, 2 years old, | 3 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| Best Heifer, 1 year old, | 2 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 25 |
| Best Heifer Calf, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |

Animals competing as grades must be at least half bred. All bulls must be ringed and securely fastened.

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

| | |
|--|--------|
| Best yoke Working Oxen, 6 years old and upwards, | \$3 00 |
| 2nd do., | 2 00 |
| 3rd do., | 1 00 |
| Best yoke Working Oxen, 5 years old and upwards, | 3 00 |
| 2nd do., | 2 00 |
| 3rd do., | 1 00 |
| Best yoke Working Oxen, 4 years old and upwards, | 3 00 |
| 2nd do., | 2 00 |
| 3rd do., | 1 00 |
| Best Fat Ox, 4 years old and upwards, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| 3rd do., | 0 75 |
| Best yoke Steers, 3 years old and upwards, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| 3rd do., | 0 50 |
| Best yoke Steers, 2 years old and upwards, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| 3rd do., | 0 50 |

| | |
|--|------|
| Best yoke Steers, yr. old and upwards, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| 3rd do., | 0 50 |
| Best Steer Calf, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 75 |
| 3rd do., | 0 50 |

CLASS 2. NO. 6—FEMALE NEAT STOCK, (any breed).

| | |
|--|--------|
| Best Fat Cow, | \$2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| 3rd do., | 0 75 |
| Best Cow, 6 years old and upwards, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| Best Cow, 5 years old and upwards, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| Best Cow, 4 years old and upwards, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| Best Cow, 3 years old and upwards, | 1 75 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| Best Heifer, in milk, 2 years old and upwards, | 1 50 |
| 2nd do., | 0 75 |
| Best Heifer, dry, 2 yrs. old and upwards, | 1 50 |
| 2nd do., | 0 75 |
| Best Heifer, 1 year old and upwards, | 1 25 |
| 2nd do., | 0 75 |
| Best Heifer Calf, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |

CLASS 3.—SHEEP, SWINE AND POULTRY.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Best Ram, | \$2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| Best Ewe, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| Best Fat Wether, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| Best Ram Lamb, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 75 |
| Best Ewe Lamb, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 75 |
| Best Boar, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| Best Sow, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| Best Barrow, 1 year old and over, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| Best Spring Pig, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| 3rd do., | 1 00 |
| Best Pig, 4 months and under, | 1 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| 3rd do., | 0 50 |
| Best litter Sucking Pigs, | 1 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| 3rd do., | 0 50 |
| Best pair Turkeys, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 75 |
| Best pair Geese, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 75 |
| Best pair Ducks, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 75 |
| Best collection pure bred Fowls, | 2 50 |
| 2nd do., | 2 00 |
| 3rd do., | 1 00 |
| Best pair Fowls, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 75 |
| Best pair or more Spring Chickens, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 75 |

CLASS 4.—DAIRY PRODUCE, &c.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Best crock or tub Butter, 40 lbs. or over, | \$2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| 3rd do., | 1 00 |
| Best 5 lbs. Butter, in rolls or prints, | 1 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| 3rd do., | 0 50 |
| Best Cheese, not less than 20 lbs., | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| 3rd do., | 1 00 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| Best 3 qtl. Large Shore Dry Codfish, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| Best 3 qtl. Table do., | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |

CLASS 5.—GRAIN AND SEED.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Best Bush. Wheat, | \$1 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| Best bush. Barley, | 1 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| Best bush Rye, | 1 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| Best bush. Oats, | 1 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| Best bush. Buckwheat, | 1 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| Best 12 Ears Corn, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| Best bush. Beans, | 1 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| Best bush. Peas, | 1 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| Best bush. Timothy Seed, | 1 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| Best bush. Clover Seed, | 1 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| Best 20 lbs. Turnip Seed, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| Best coll. Vegetable Seeds, Exhibited in boxes, open to view and correctly named, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| 3rd do., | 1 00 |

CLASS 6.—VEGETABLES, ROOTS, &c.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Best show of Vegetables, without regard to the number of varieties, | \$2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| 3rd do., | 1 00 |
| Best 6 varieties Potatoes, named, 1 doz. each, | 1 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| 3rd do., | 0 50 |
| Best bush. Potatoes for the Table, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| Best bush. Potatoes for Stock, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| Best 6 Turnip Blood Beets, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| Best 6 Long Blood Beets, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| Best 6 Mangold Wurtzel, long, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| Best 6 Mangold Wurtzel, globe, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| Best 6 Carrots, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| Best 6 Parsnips, | 1 50 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| Best 6 Turnips, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| Best 2 Cabbage, Drumhead, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| Best 2 Cabbage, Savoy, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| Best 2 Cabbage, Red Dutch, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| Best 2 Cauliflowers, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| Best 2 Squash, Hubbard, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| 3rd do., | 0 25 |
| Best 2 Squash, Boston Marrow, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| 3rd do., | 0 25 |
| Best 2 Squash, any other variety, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| 3rd do., | 0 25 |

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| Best 2 Pumpkins, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| Best 12 Onions, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| Best 12 Tomatoes, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| 3rd do., | 0 25 |
| Best 6 heads Celery, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| 3rd do., | 0 25 |
| Best brace Cucumbers, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |

CLASS 7.—FRUIT AND FLOWERS.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Best coll. Apples, named, 12 each, | \$3 00 |
| 2nd do., | 2 00 |
| 3rd do., | 1 00 |
| Best doz. Apples, named, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| 3rd do., | 0 25 |
| Best doz. Pears, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| 3rd do., | 0 25 |
| Best doz. Plums, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| 3rd do., | 0 25 |
| Best specimen Plants in pots, not over 4 varieties, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 25 |
| 3rd do., | 0 75 |
| Best vase Bouquet Flowers, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| 3rd do., | 0 25 |
| Best hand Bouquet Flowers, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| 3rd do., | 0 25 |
| Best coll. Dahlias, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| Best coll. Verbenas, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| Best coll. Pansies, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| 3rd do., | 0 25 |

CLASS 8.—FINE ARTS.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Best Oil Painting, | \$2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| 3rd do., | 0 50 |
| Best Painting in Water Colors, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| 3rd do., | 0 50 |
| Best Pencil Sketch, local or from life, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 25 |
| 3rd do., | 0 75 |
| Best Crayon Drawing, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 25 |
| Best collection Photographs, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| Best Plan of Township of Yarmouth, showing boundaries of School Sections—scale two inches to mile, | 10 00 |
| Best specimen Penmanship from Public School Pupil, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |

CLASS 9.—BREAD, PRESERVES, &c.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Best Wheat Bread, | \$1 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| 3rd do., | 0 50 |
| Best Rye and Indian Bread, | 1 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| 3rd do., | 0 50 |
| Best Corn Bread, | 1 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| 3rd do., | 0 50 |

All kinds of Bread not less than 2 lbs., and baked the day before the Exhibition.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Best collection Preserves and Jellies, not over 12 varieties, . . . | \$2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| 3rd do., | 1 00 |
| Best coll. Pickles, not over 6 varieties, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 50 |
| 3rd do., | 1 00 |
| Best Honey in Comb, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| Best Honey, strained, in glass jar, . . | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| Best 2 lbs. Wax, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |

CLASS 10.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE,
FANCY WORK, &C.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Best home-made Carpet, | \$2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| 3rd do., | 0 50 |
| Best home-made Mat, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| 3rd do., | 0 50 |
| Best Patchwork Quilt, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| 3rd do., | 0 50 |
| Best set Furs, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| Best 10 yards Homespun, grey, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| 3rd do., | 0 50 |
| Best 10 yards Homespun, white | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| 3rd do., | 0 50 |
| Best 10 yards Homespun, for Ladies' wear, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| 3rd do., | 0 50 |
| Best 2 lbs. Yarn, white, | 2 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| 3rd do., | 0 25 |
| Best 2 lbs. Yarn, colored, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| 3rd do., | 0 25 |
| Best 6 pairs Mitts, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| Best 6 pairs Socks, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| Best Berlin Wool Work, | 1 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| 3rd do., | 0 50 |
| Best Embroidery, | 1 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |
| 3rd do., | 0 50 |
| Best Fancy Work, not classified, | 1 00 |
| 2nd do., | 0 50 |
| 3rd do., | 0 25 |

CLASS 11.—MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Best Agri. Implement, home-made . . . | \$2 50 |
| 2nd do., | 2 00 |
| Best assortment Leather, | 2 50 |
| 2nd do., | 2 00 |
| Best Harness Work, | 2 50 |
| 2nd do., | 2 00 |
| Best case Boots and Shoes, | 2 50 |
| 2nd do., | 2 00 |
| Best single specimen Cabinet Work, . . | 2 50 |
| 2nd do., | 2 00 |
| Best 3 pieces Woodenware, | 2 50 |
| 2nd do., | 2 00 |
| Best piece Carriage Work, | 2 50 |
| 2nd do., | 2 00 |
| Best Blacksmith Work, | 2 50 |
| 2nd do., | 2 00 |
| Best Cook Stove for Coal, | 2 50 |
| 2nd do., | 2 00 |
| Best Brass Work, | 1 50 |
| 2nd do., | 1 00 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Best case Edge Tools, | 2 50 |
| 2nd do., | 2 00 |

Exhibitors will address Chairman Managing Committee Yarmouth County Agricultural Exhibition or the Secretary of Society.
THOS. E. CORNING, Sec'y.

RULES AND BYE-LAWS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CLEMENTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

1. The object of this Society is the improvement of agriculture, of stock, of farm management, and rural economy, in the Township of Clements.

2. Every person subscribing and paying to the Treasurer the sum of One Dollar may become a member of this Society; and no member may compete for a premium unless his subscription shall have been paid in on or before the first day of June in each year.

3. The annual meeting of the Society shall take place at the time appointed by the new Law for the encouragement of Agriculture, May 1, 1873, and all appointments of officers shall take place only at such meeting.

4. The officers shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and Treasurer, and five directors.

5. The officers, president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, together with the five directors, duly elected, shall be the committee of management for the whole year, for which they shall be elected: seven of these shall form a quorum for the transaction of business; and in case of a vacancy by death, resignation, or removal, the remaining officers shall call on the Society to fill up such vacancy at the quarterly meeting which occurs next after such vacancy happened.

6. The committee of management shall be empowered to set forth the promotion of the objects of the Society, shall have entire control of all property belonging to the Society, and shall make the list of premiums for the annual exhibition.

7. There shall be no appropriation of the funds of the Society by the managing committee for a greater sum than ten dollars for any purpose, except premiums, unless notice has been given for such appropriation at a regular quarterly meeting, at which such appropriation shall have been discussed and passed by a majority present at such meeting.

8. Quarterly meetings shall be held regularly, according to law. Special meetings may be called by the President, by the Secretary's advertisement of time, place and object of such special meeting, posted seven days previously.

9. All monies in the hand of the Treasurer unappropriated shall be deposited with the Dominion Savings Bank at Annapolis, in the name of the Township of Clements Agricultural Society, and shall be drawn

out by a Chequo on said Bank, by order of the President, countersigned by the Secretary when appropriated at a meeting of the Society whether quarterly or special.

10. Quarterly meetings shall be held alternately at Clementsvale and Clements-port, at the order of the President.

11. All stock, all farming utensils, all models, and all seeds, shall be under control of the committee of management, and any member having creatures or articles of the Society under his charge shall be subject to the order of the President.

12. At the annual meeting all business of the Society for the preceding year shall be settled, and all arrangements made, according to Section 22 of the new law for the "Encouragement of Agriculture."

13. When there is to be an Exhibition of this Society the Judges for awarding premiums shall be members of other Agricultural Societies, be nominated by their own presidents, and shall be five in number, three of whom may make an award.

14. At all meetings of the Society or of the committee of management, no member shall speak more than once on any subject, unless by special permission from the Chairman.

15. That none of these rules be altered or added to, except by a two-third vote at the annual meeting, and then only if a written notice of such alteration were handed to the Secretary at any previous quarterly meeting. Every member of this Society shall have a printed copy of these rules, to be handed to him on payment of the fee for membership.

Bye-Laws of Managing Committee.

1. There shall be an Agricultural Exhibition in the Township as soon as the funds allow, if it be approved of by a majority of members present at any regular meeting of the Society.

2. The Exhibition shall take place at such time and locality as the committee may appoint.

3. List of premiums for such Exhibition shall be drawn up in June quarterly meeting, and circulated as soon as possible.

W. M. GODFREY, Sec'y.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Government have authorized the Central Board of Agriculture to announce that a Provincial Agricultural Exhibition will be held at Halifax, during the first week in October, 1873, of which notice is hereby given in terms of the Act for Encouragement of Agriculture. The Rules, Regulations and Prize List will be prepared for circulation without unnecessary delay.

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

Halifax, 19th August, 1873.

The Journal of Agriculture

—is published monthly by—

A. & W. MACKINLAY,

No. 10, GRAYVILLE STREET,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA