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

VOL. II.

HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY, 1874.

No. 97.

PRIZE FUND OF PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF 1874.

Government Grant	\$4000.00
Halifax County Agricultural Society	200.00
Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia	100.00
Eastern Counties Fruit Growers' Association	100.00
Onslow Agricultural Society	80.00
Windsor Agricultural Society	50.00
New Gairloch Agric. Society, Co. Pictou—not less than half of Grant, say	45.00
Middle River Agricultural Society Co. Victoria, C. B.	40.00
Newport Agricultural Society	30.00
Lower Musquodoboit Agricultural Society	30.00
Guysborough Agricultural Socy., fourth part of Grant, say	30.00
Digby Central Agricultural Society	30.00
Union Agricultural Society of Pugwash, Co. Cumberland, one half of Grant, say	30.00
Shubenacadie Agricultural Society	30.00
Boularderie Agricultural Society, Co. Cape Breton	30.00
Morristown Agricultural Society, Co. Antigonish	25.00
Stirling Township Agricultural Society, Co. Colchester	25.00
Amherst Agricultural Society, Co. Cumberland	25.00
Fenwick Agricultural Society of Noel	25.00
Mutual Benefit Agric. Socy., Brookfield, Queen's County	20.00
Mahone Bay Agricultural Society	20.00
King's County Agricultural Society, Lower Horton	20.00
Union Agricultural Society of Hants County, Maitland	20.00
Tatamagouche Agric. Society—one third of Grant, say	20.00
Bridgetown Agricultural Society, Co. Annapolis	20.00
Lower Stewiacke, Agricultural Society	20.00
Minudie and Barronsfield, Agric. Socy', Co. Cumberland	20.00
Sydney Mines & Little Bras d'Or Agricultural Society, Co. Cape Breton	20.00
Wallace Agricultural Society, Co. Cumberland	20.00
West Cornwallis Agricultural Society	16.00
Malagash Agricultural Society, Co. Cumberland	15.00
Yarmouth Township Agricultural Society	15.00
Clements Township Agricultural Society, Co. Annapolis	10.00
Egerton Agricultural Society, Co. Pictou	10.00
Brookfield Agricultural Society, Co. Colchester	10.00
North East Margaree Agricultural Society, Co. Inverness	8.00
	\$5189.00

Those Societies that have not yet furnished information as to the amounts of their intended subscriptions are requested to do so

immediately, in order that there may be no unnecessary delay in issuing the Prize List. The Board of Agriculture has a right to expect that every Agricultural Society in the Province will contribute liberally of its means to promote the success of what is likely to be the most important Agricultural Exhibition ever held in the Maritime Provinces.

SUPPLEMENTARY PRIZE FUND FOR PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

Through the exertions of Mr. Harris of the Halifax Nursery, and Mr. Hutton of the Horticultural Gardens, a Supplementary Fund is being raised by subscriptions from the Patrons of Horticulture and Floriculture in the City. The following is the List of subscriptions already received, which it is expected will be considerably increased:—

The Mayor	\$40.00
Alex. McLeod	20.00
M. P. Black	10.00
Smith & Kaye	10.00
Alfred Saunders	10.00
J. & J. Northup	10.00
George H. Starr	10.00
Wm. Bauld	10.00
Peter Jack	10.00
Professor Lawson	10.00
Alex. Anderson	8.00
Edward Albro	8.00
William Woodill	6.00
James Scott	5.00
Michael Dwyer	5.00
Wm. Barron	5.00
Wm. Esson	5.00
James Thomson	5.00
Wm. Stairs	5.00
W. J. Lewis	4.00
George J. Troop	4.00
Robert Morrow	4.00

On 21 December our Agricultural societies met to deliberate on the circular issued by the Central Board respecting the Provincial Exhibition of 1874,—the sum of one thousand one hundred and eighty-nine dollars is already subscribed to the Agricultural Prize Fund, and every mail brings some new subscriptions. But this is only a beginning. Many of the largest and most active societies, and especially the distant ones, have not yet had time to complete their returns. In fact, one half of the Agricultural Societies of the Province remain to be heard from, many of them are certain to give heavy subscriptions. The Cape Breton societies have made a start at forty dollars a-piece; others nearer hand, not contented with what they can afford from their Society funds, are canvassing their more wealthy members for special subscriptions to eke out the contributions they have already made to the Exhibition Fund. It is evident that our farmers throughout the counties have fairly aroused themselves, and are determined to do their part to make the Exhibition a great success. We hear of preparations in all directions. The competition will be such as has never been seen before in this Province, and will show that we are only beginning to understand the agricultural capabilities of our country.

In former times, when Provincial Exhibitions were held at Halifax, the competition was chiefly limited to the farmers of the neighboring counties, and especially to what were regarded as "Agricultural Counties." The so-called "Agricultural Counties" will have to work well now to retain their prestige, for the most distant Counties of the Province are fairly astir. They mean not only to contribute their funds to the Exhibition, but also to put forth their best efforts to carry off what they can of the Prizes. Here is a fair sample of the letters that are being received. Mr. Moseley, the President of the Sydney, C. B., Society, writes. "At the December meeting considerable interest was evinced, and the Society is in good position; the membership is considerably in advance of the number required by law. The members are anxious to hold a District Exhibition sufficiently early next fall to take part in the subsequent Exhibition at Halifax." On the 2nd of December a new Society was organized at Brookfield, which will consist of about sixty-five members. At Amherst the adjourned meeting (15th December) was "quite well attended, and considerable enthusiasm was awakened." A large vote was given to the Prize fund of the Provincial Exhibition, and "we are strongly in hopes that our subscription list will be heavier than ever before." The Onslow Society votes eighty dollars to the Prize Fund. The Secretary of another Society writes that they wish to vote \$30 to the Prize Fund; but that if more money is wanted put us down for what you think a reasonable sum, and we shall take means to raise it. The Windsor Society votes \$150 for a Local Exhibition at Windsor in September, and \$50 towards the Provincial Exhibition at Halifax in October. Liberality is no longer confined to the city of Halifax. The new generation of farmers are opening their wallets, whereby we see that there is something in them, that they know how to use it, and that farming is rising to the dignity, in more senses than one, of a "liberal profession."

NOMINATIONS TO CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

DISTRICT No. 1—Halifax Co.

Halifax Agricultural Society - - Joseph J. Northup, Esq.
Lower Musquodoboit Ag. Society - - Joseph J. Northup, Esq.
Upper " " " " - - Joseph J. Northup, Esq.

DISTRICT No. 2—Kings Co.

Union of E. Cornwallis Ag. Society - John E. Starr, Esq.
Kings County Ag. Society - - - Dr. C. C. Hamilton.
Aylesford Ag. Society - - - Leonard Fitch, Esq.
Cornwallis Central Ag. Society - - No return.
West Cornwallis Ag. Society - - Geo. W. Fisher, Esq.

Annapolis Co.

Annapolis Ag. Society - - - C. B. Whitman, Esq.
Eastern Annapolis Ag. Society - - D. C. Landers, M. P. P.
Bridgetown Ag. Society - - - C. B. Whitman, Esq.
Paradise Ag. Society - - - No return.
Clements Township Ag. Society - - C. B. Whitman, Esq.

Digby Co.

Digby Central Ag. Society - - - John Dakin, Esq.
Weymouth Ag. Society - - - No return.
Clare Ag. Society - - - No return.
Union Ag. Society, St. Mary's Bay - - No return.

DISTRICT No. 3—Lunenburg Co.

Mahone Bay Ag. Society - - - B. Zwicker, Esq.
Queen's Co.
Mutual Benefit Ag. Society, Brookfield - J. M. Freeman, Esq.
North Queens Ag. Society - - - No return.
Kempt Ag. Society - - - No return.

Shelburne Co.

Shelburne Ag. Society - - - N. W. White, Esq.
Clyde River Ag. Society - - - No return.
Barrington Ag. Society - - - No return.
Barrington West Passage Ag. Society - No return.

Yarmouth Co.

Yarmouth Co. Ag. Society - - - Geo. S. Brown, Esq.
Yarmouth Township Ag. Society - - Jas. Crosby, Esq.

DISTRICT No. 4—Hants Co.

Windsor Ag. Society - - - Hon. R. A. McHaffey.
Fenwick Ag. Society of Noel - - - I. Longworth, Esq.
Nine Mile River and Hardwoodland Ag. Society - - - No return.
Newport Ag. Society - - - W. H. Allison, M. P. P.
Union Ag. Society of Maitland - - A. M. Cochran, Esq.
Upper Nine Mile River Ag. Society - Samuel Blois, Esq.

Colchester Co.

Onslow Ag. Society - - - I. Longworth, Esq.
Shubenacadie Ag. Society - - - W. Blair, Esq.
Lower Stew'cke Ag. Society - - - I. Longworth, Esq.
Tatamagouche Ag. Society - - - I. Longworth, Esq.
Stirling Ag. Society - - - I. Longworth, Esq.
Brookfield Ag. Society - - - I. Longworth, Esq.

Cumberland Co.

Parrsborough Ag. Society - - - T. D. Dickson, Esq.
Malagash Ag. Society - - - Gilbert Purdy, Esq.
Minudie and Barronsfield Ag. Society - Hon. R. A. McHaffey.
Amherst Ag. Society - - - Hiram Black, Esq.
Wallace Ag. Society - - - Hon. A. McFarlane.
Pugwash Agri. Socy. - - - Thos. A. Fraser, Esq.
Oxford Ag. Society - - - No return.

DISTRICT No. 5—Pictou Co.

Pictou Ag. Society - - - D. Matheson, Esq.
New Gairloch Ag. Society - - - D. Matheson, Esq.
River John Ag. Society - - - No return.
Egerton Ag. Society - - - D. Matheson, Esq.
Merigomish Ag. Society - - - D. Matheson, Esq.

Antigonish Co.

Morristown Ag. Society - - - Robt. Trotter, Esq.
St. Andrew's Ag. Society - - - No return.
Arisaig Ag. Society - - - Jos. McDonald, M. P. P.

Guysboro' Co.

Guysboro' Ag. Society - - - W. Hartshorne, Esq.
Milford Haven Ag. Society - - - Geo. Cameron, Esq.
Glenelg Ag. Society - - - No return.

DISTRICT No. 6—Cape Breton Co.

Sydney Ag. Society - - - No return.
Boularderie Ag. Society - - - John Ross, Esq., M. P. P.
Sydney Mines & Little Bras d'Or Ag. Sy. - John Ross, M. P. P.
North Sydney Ag. Society - - - No return.

Richmond Co.

Richmond Co. Ag. Society - - - No return.

Inverness Co.

Mabou and Port Hood Ag. Society - No return.
North East Margaree Ag. Society - D. Campbell, M. P. P.

Victoria Co.

St. Ann's Ag. Society - - - D. McCurdy, M. P. P.
Middle River Ag. Society - - - John Ross, M. P. P.

We have received from Colonel Laurie the following judicious and well-timed remarks on

"THE FUTURE OF FARMING":

Sir,—I should wish to call the attention of your readers to a letter under the above heading published in the *London Times*, and trust you will find space to publish it, as I consider a great portion of it will apply to our own Province, although there is, of course, some matter irrelevant and therefore of no interest to us.

There are, it is true, a good many points in which there is great dissimilarity between the position of the English and that of the Nova Scotia farmer, and I do not hesitate to say that in each of these the Nova Scotian has the advantage of his fellow-agriculturist in England. We have not suffered loss of cattle in any epidemic; we have almost unlimited supply of land so that we need not fear of being cramped for room in our stock raising; economy of manures will render our present acreage more productive; our farmer *owns* his land, is therefore not restricted by any conditions of a lease, from developing it as he deems best, and further has the satisfaction that his improvements are his own property, and that his money invested in land is deposited in the safest bank in the world. By the importation of their thorough-bred stock, we obtain at once results in meat-making which the English farmers, in the struggle for existence, have spent lifetimes of energy and watchfulness and close study as well as large sums of money to compass.

And now take the points of similarity between the two, the profit of grain growing in England was checked by the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the opening up of distant grain-growing countries by steam being applied to facilitate communication, consequently the farmer who considered that all the profit of farming lay in producing wheat lost heart and lost influence—other causes, the actual failures of the wheat crop by rust, etc., produced the same effect here. I can well recollect when I began farming here, I was constantly asked if I could grow wheat, and when I said I did not want to, but was willing to let Ontario grow for me, the inquirers shook their heads and implied that my place was at Mount Hope. In vain I quoted the old saying that drought never brought dearth in England, as meaning that wheat wanted a dry climate. I pointed out that flour was portable, and we could not compete with the inland provinces, and maintained that nature had given us a climate for grass and roots, and that our wisest plan was to go into the fresh provision business where we should have the mar-

ket to ourselves without competition. No, I was told, if we could not raise wheat, farming would not pay, and with this constantly dinned into them, the young men would not follow their fathers on the farms but took to commerce, trades, or professions. The farmers naturally, as in England, lost influence both numerically as compared with the increased population engaged in other associations, and socially as pursuing a despised profession; but here again, as in England, the very disease has worked its own cure, the relatively enormous increase of population employed in pursuits other than farming, who are consumers without being producers and who are earning such liberal remuneration that they can afford to, and will have, the best of food, has caused such a demand for market produce, which has nearly doubled in value, that farming is again becoming a desirable and profitable profession. Those who, through evil report, stuck to their land, are now obtaining their well-earned reward, young men find that a farmer is no longer looked down upon, and are taking to the land; capital is being invested; neglected farms are being improved; fresh land is being cleared up, the tide is turned, and although the race of grumblers and doubters will never be extinct, I most warmly congratulate the Province on the improved hopeful spirit that animates the farmers who are settling down to their proper work as meat producers for the workers in the hives of industry that our mines, our manufactories and our commerce are building up in our midst—the farmer has no longer to seek a market, the consumer seeks out the producer. Looking, therefore, at the points in which the Nova Scotian farmer has the advantage, and those in which he is similarly circumstanced to his English brother, I would confidently say, and in Mr. Jeffrey's own words, that a great future lies before our farmers, that they will occupy their old position as the most powerful class in the country.

Your obedient servant,

J. WINBURN LAURIE.

Oakfield, Nov. 25, 1873.

The letter to the *Times* referred to by Colonel Laurie, is as follows:

Sir,—Sixty years ago the farmers were the ruling class. The towns then had not acquired their present preponderance, and the electors in the county districts, whether for county or borough, were entirely in the landed interest. Perhaps nothing so contributed to their loss of power as the practical introduction of steam and the consequent enormous development of trade. But, after half a century, indications are not wanting of the inevitable compensation which sooner or later follows human changes. The development of trade and manufacture caused a corresponding increase of population, until at

the present moment the demand for bread so largely exceeds the home supply that the imports of foreign corn are enormous in bulk. At first this reduced the political and commercial status of the farmer still lower; his produce was driven out of the market by vast consignments from abroad. But with the demand for corn came a still larger—a disproportionately larger—demand for meat. Corn could be imported, meat could not, (at least not in appreciable quantities or quality), and the immediate result, as soon as this was felt, was a rise in the prosperity and importance of the farmer. His attention was at once turned to the production of meat. The cattle, it is true, were not actually fed on the corn which should be human food, but in effect they were, since the vegetables and products upon which they were fattened were either manufactured from or took up the room of such food, thus still far reducing the real—though not, perhaps, the apparent—supply of English corn. Gradually, in fact, England is becoming a meat-producing country as opposed to cereal crops, and the land is turned into vast fattening stalls for the city market.

So closely does the actual supply of meat correspond with the demand that a very slight derangement of ordinary conditions is sufficient to cause an appreciable disturbance, and even a permanent increase in prices. Such a derangement was the visitation of various contagious diseases. The numerical loss from these inflictions was comparatively small, when arrayed against the tale of the vast flocks in the kingdom, yet it exercised a very decided effect, and prices took a rise which has ever since been lowered. Without taking an alarmist view of the question, it has become sufficiently clear to all that, if the population should continue to increase in its present ratio, the margin between an inadequate supply and the chances of a partial famine would be very small indeed. The consciousness of this state of things has been already making itself felt in attempts to increase the production of meat. Obviously, to do this requires an increase in the number of cattle kept. To a Londoner, who has seen the crowded dairies of Islington or Bayswater, this may appear easy enough. If a hundred cows can be kept in a building which occupies no more space than an ordinary garden, surely the farmers, with their hundreds and thousands of acres, can support a proportionable number. The number they now keep is ridiculously small in comparison. But these dairies are chiefly fed from the refuse of distilleries, and the result is milk, indeed—London milk—but the beast becomes skin and bone. There is no meat here, unless, indeed, the cattle are fed on artificial food; but, first, how is sufficient artificial food to be obtained to feed these contemplated additional millions of stock; and, secondly, how is it to be paid for? Where is the artificial food to be derived from? It must be grown somewhere, but if it is grown in exceptional quantities it must be by the use of exceptional and expensive manures. Where are these manures to be got from in such incalculable quantities? Another attempt has been made—by increasing not the number, but the meat-bearing power of stock—to so modify their shape and so increase their assimilating powers that one animal might carry the meat of three.* This has been attempted, and with considerable success, both with sheep and cattle; but the

result is practically the same. These beasts require more artificial food, and hence more artificial manure. They cost more to produce. The problem, therefore, simply increases in difficulty; it is not solved. In meditating over it the agriculturist places the blame partly upon certain antiquated restrictions as to his dealings with the land under his occupation. He is restricted to a particular rotation of crops, which was reasonable enough in the olden time, when *débris* of one crop made the manure of the next, but utterly untenable in these days of artificial manure. But the principledifficulty is the fact that he may lay out a large amount of capital, sink it, and receive no return for unexhausted improvements. This grievance implies that if he could only employ a larger amount of capital he could greatly increase the produce. To some extent this is undoubtedly true, but only to some extent. In the first place, there are already many individual cases in which compensation is guaranteed, and what is the result? These favored persons do probably produce slightly in excess of their competitors, but it is only by an extension of the same conditions. They employ no more powerful manure; they invent no more efficient artificial food; and until this is done, enabling a vastly larger number of cattle to be kept, no appreciable alteration will ensue. The same question occurs: Supposing compensation for unexhausted improvements was the rule, and supposing unlimited capital was ready to invest, where then would the artificial food and the artificial manure in such enormous quantities be obtainable? The present sources would simply materially raise their price; not that such a movement should be opposed, but it is a delusion to think that by that means alone any serious alteration is possible. Since, however, England is to be a meat-growing country, it is clear the Colonies must be retained in close connexion with the Mother Country as sources of corn supply. It may yet come to pass that those vast uninhabited regions may produce some vegetable in quantities to feed the stock of the future, or some mineral manure with power to treble the number and amount of home crops of cattle-food. The real question is this,—Where are the necessary supplies of artificial manure and artificial food to be obtained? The questions of lease or yearly tenancy, of local taxation, compensation, &c., are all mere minor matters before the great national demand for meat. It is obvious that if they can become the agents for the production of sufficient meat, a great future lies before the English farmers. They will occupy their old position as the most powerful class in the country. Coal and iron, all must yield to meat; and the denser the population the more secondary will become these hitherto all-powerful materials. But, on the other hand, with increased prosperity and increased political weight, there will come corresponding responsibilities; and the force of public opinion is now so great that any abuse of these advantages will be certain to bring retributive ruin. Should the population still increase, and no further addition be made to our present means of providing meat, the concentration of interest upon the farmer, as the very middleman between food and famine, will become almost painfully intense.

Faithfully yours,

RICHARD JEFFRIES.

Côte Farm, Swindon.

One of the most hopeful signs of Agricultural Progress in Nova Scotia is the establishment, in several parts of the Province, of Herds of Thorough-bred Cattle. J. B. Bowser, Esq., of Lowe-Horton, an energetic practical farmer, has just sent in for Registration in the Stock Register, full pedigrees of thorough-bred Short Horns, some of them imported, others raised by himself from the imported stock:

No. CII.—*Peerless*, a red roan cow, got by Joe from White Lily, by Wentworth, from Snowdrop by Wellington, from White Rose, by Mayduke, from Young Lily, by Young Farmer, from Lily, by Warden, from Beauty, by Rockingham, by Sir Harry, by Colonel, by a son of Hubbach.

No. CIII.—*Lily*, red and white, calved 1870, from Peerless, by Brunswick, from White Lily, by Joe, from Snowdrop, by Wellington, &c., &c.

No. CIV.—*Lily*, calved 5th June, 1871, mottled red and white, from Second Duchess, by Charles, from Duchess 1st by Brunswick, (this bull's pedigree going back to son of Hubbach), from Peggy 2nd, by Wallace.

No. CV.—*Prairie Maid*, roan, calved 20th April, 1873, from Lily CIII. by Baron Clayton, from Peerless, CII. by Brunswick, from White Lily, by Joe, &c.

No. CVI.—*Brookside Mayflower*, white, calved May 1st, 1873, from Peerless, by Baron Clayton, from White Lily by Joe, from Snowdrop, by Wellington, &c.

No. CVII.—*Grand Pré Duke*, roan, calved 20th June, 1873, from Lily, CIV., by Charles 3rd, from 2nd Duchess by Charles, from 1st Duchess by Brunswick.

No. CVIII.—*Evangeline*, red with white spot on face, calved March 20th, 1872, from Brunswick Belle, XLVII., by Poland XXXII., from Peerless, by Brunswick, from White Lily, by Joe, from Snowdrop, by Wellington.

We congratulate Mr. Bowser on the apparently very nice selection of animals with which he has made a fair start in the thorough-bred line, and we wish him all success.

The King's County Agricultural Society have sent in for record the pedigree of a thorough-bred Bull *Sultan*, CL., imported from New Brunswick. He is from the cow Peerless, by Charles, an imported English bull [833], from White Lily, by Wentworth, from Snowdrop, by Wellington, &c.

The Onslow Agricultural Society have recorded a thorough-bred Short Horn Bull imported by them from Prince Edward Island. His name is *Prince Edward*, CXL., bred by Henry Longworth Esq., of Glynwood, from Duchess LXIII.

by Glensman, LXVI., from Rosa Gwynne, by Lord Clarence LXIV., from Rosette, by Prince Gwynne (20547), from Red Rose, by Horatio (10335), &c. We are glad to see the Agricultural Societies following up the work of the Central Board, by themselves importing animals when a favourable opportunity occurs. The Board has given our farmers a taste of good beef, and now, their appetites being whetted, if the Board cannot fully satisfy them they will go on the hunt on their own account.

Edwin Chase, Esq., Cornwallis, has recorded the following animals:—

No. CIX.—*Roan Duke*, calved Sept. 16th, 1872, bred by Mr. Chase from Lady Lucy, XLV., by Bell Duke of Markham XXX., from Beauty XVIII., by the Yeoman XI., from Snowdrop, by Durham, 1488, &c.

No. CX.—*Lily*, red, a little white, 1st April 1871, imported from New Brunswick, from Dairy Queen, by Constance Duke, from Dairy Spot, by Snowball, from Queen, by Dalainore.

Edward Blanchard, Esq., Truro, has recorded the following Ayrshires:—

No. CI.—*Lille*, red and white, 22nd April, 1870, from Priscy, by Reform, imported, from Pony of Taylor Stock, &c.

No. CVI.—*Torta*, 2nd April, 1873, from Miss Cuthbert, by Micmac, &c.

The following Ayrshires are recorded by Jonathan Blanchard, Esq.:—

No. CVIII.—*Monarch*, 13th April, 1870, from Miss Cuthbert, by Reform, &c.

No. CVIII.—*Senator*, March 6, 1871, from Miss Cuthbert, by Reform, &c.

No. CIX.—*Micmac*, March 27th, 1871, from Josephine, by Reform, from Miss Cuthbert, &c.

No. CX.—*Cuthbert*, a white bull with red neck, March 5th, 1872, (sold to Lower Steviacke Society), from Miss Cuthbert, by Young Prince of Wales, &c.

No. CXI.—*Colchester*, white and red spotted bull, March 29th, 1872, from Josephine, by Young Prince of Wales, from Miss Cuthbert, &c.

Colonel Laurie has recorded the following thorough-bred Devons:—

No. CI.—*Lady Ann*, May 12, 1865, from Fancy, by Lord Elgin, from Roulette, by the Duke, from Adelaide, &c.

No. CII.—*Primrose*, from Lady Ann, by Wilmot, from Fancy, by Don Juan, from Roulette, by the Duke.

No. CIII.—*Lady Pink*, May 6, 1869, from Lady Ann, by Wilmot, from Fancy by Don Juan, from Roulette, by the Duke.

No. CIV.—*Maid of Miller Hill*, April 26th, 1871, from same stock.

No. CV.—*Blossom*, from Margaret, by General Grant, from Lady Gwynne, by Lord Elgin, from Fancy, by Don Juan.

For the information of Importers and Breeders of thorough-bred Stock in the Province, we reprint from a former number the Regulations made by the Central Board of Agriculture in regard to Registration of Stock:—

“The Central Board of Agriculture resolved to establish an official Stock Register for Nova Scotia, and Professor Lawson, the Secretary of the Board, has been requested to act as Registrar. The Stock Register will be opened on 1st January, 1874, for the registration of all *thorough-bred* cattle and horses imported into or raised in the Province. No grade or cross-bred animal, and no animal that is not of perfectly pure blood, can be registered under any circumstances. Should the evidence of purity be insufficient in any case, it shall be the duty of the Registrar to decline to make any entry of the animal.

Pedigrees for entry may be sent to the Registrar. The fee for each entry is forty cents, which entitles the party registering to a Certificate of Pedigree.”

In view of the forthcoming Exhibition it is not too early now to begin to think of getting our Garden Seeds, and preparing for early hotbed work. We copy from an Exchange some hints on the cheap system of “German Hotbeds,” made by the use of translucent cloth instead of glass frames.

We know that they suit very well, having seen them in use nearly thirty years ago in Britain, whence they travelled to Germany, and now they come across the Atlantic:—

“For forcing early melons, tomatoes, &c., this prepared cloth is especially adapted, as it can be tacked to boxes of any size required and cut to fit them. Little, rough, square boxes of the proper size and height, covered with the prepared cloth, can be placed over the hills in which tomato, melon, or other seeds are planted, and the plants allowed to stand, without transplanting, until all danger of frost is over, when the boxes may be taken off and packed away carefully for another season.

Take white cotton cloth, of a close texture, stretch it, and nail it on frames of any size you wish; mix two ounces of lime water, four ounces of linseed oil, one ounce white of eggs separately, two ounces of yolk of eggs; mix the lime and oil with a gentle heat, beat the eggs separately, and mix with the former. Spread this mixture, with a paint brush, over the cloth, allowing each coat to dry before applying another, until they become water-proof. The following are some of

the advantages these shades possess over glass:

1. The cost being hardly one-fourth.
2. Repairs are easily and cheaply made.
3. They are light; they do not require watering; no matter how intense the heat of the sun, the plants are never struck down, or faded, or checked in growth, neither do they grow up long, sickly and weakly, as they do under glass, and still there is plenty of light.”

At the Weigh-House Chapel, London, Dr. Raleigh, who is the Merchants' Lecturer for the month, took occasion lately to discourse most seasonably on the “*ingathering of the fruits of the earth*.” The entire strain of the service was that of praise—the hymns, the Scripture, the prayer, the sermon. The doctor read as his text the beginning of the 65th Psalm—“Praise waiteth for Thee, O God, in Zion.” This was taken as the key-note of the Psalm, which is known as the “Harvest Psalm.” Rapidly tracing the sentiment through the first part of it, the preacher passed on to the second part, which he designated “A Song of Praise for Fruitfulness”—for harvest. Praise waiteth, said he, in this our Zion for the goodness that has crowned this year, that has filled so many garner, relieved so many anxieties, gladdened so many hearts. The gift is so new; the grain is hardly out of the hand of God. He is just beginning His annual distribution. We say the tender flush of spring is gone; the rich beauty of summer is gone. Not so; the substance is preserved. The ingathering is over, the garnering over, and the grinding is to begin. When it comes to the push, a fruit tree is better than a flower garden. To most, to the needy in particular, corn in the sack is better than corn in the ear. “God prepares corn when He has so provided for it.” He is now just opening His house: it is always open, but just now the great gates are thrown open wide. In this house “all flesh comes” to Him, though some are so stupid, so hardened by long ingratitude, that they don't know they are comi'. In natural things this is God's giving-time. You will find Him in the house of benefaction. He has garnered His store, and He is conveying it to hungry men. To look at a field reaped, covered with stubble, is in one sense a desolate sight. But remember on each of the stalks of that stubble an ear was growing. Reapers have been here. Follow the track of the laded wain to the stack-yard. This is God's bank, and there is more of real property to man, without which he cannot live—more in the farmer's stack-yard than in all the banks of London. Here God's “river” is gathering “full,” ready to be poured into an hundred streams, and conveyed for man's

supply. The winnowing goes on, and the ground is covered with golden pieces—pure gold now, out of God's sanctuary. Go to the mill. You can hardly get into it for dust, but it is the dust of pure beneficence. That white miller is one of God's angels. His white coat is more beautiful than the soldier's scarlet, or the lady's ermine. The “river” of God's supply is flowing: we may follow it into the cottage. There is the meal chest, and the cakes baking, and the children dancing about in gladness. In yet other places the supply is being wrought into various forms of skill for the delectation of visitors: and still it flows on. It goes into the sick room, and there is softly ministered to the sleepless, the weary, the dying. God's garden is fruitful, and the water out of His river is so sweet, that it is taken by His children in one form or other up to the time when they shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more. We dwell on this, observed the preacher, giving it entertainment for a while, because it is necessary to follow the river in its flow in order to realise the various distributions of it. It seems difficult to get City people to think of this, though they are quicker in some things than country people. We look and see the stream of benevolence flowing out of the river of God. We may see it flowing in our City streets. I walked down here this morning, said the doctor, a distance of about four miles from my house, and I observed how the shops in one form or other were giving out the beneficence of God. The streets we pass through every day are running full and strong with the Divine bounty, and it is going into every house. There is a way God adopts now and then of making men think of this. We go to the baker's, and there is no flour, and he tells us the merchant had none to sell. We go to the merchant, and ask him how this is, and he replies that there was no corn in the market. We go the farmer, and find his children sitting in misery, and his own heart pressed down with anxiety, and he tells us there have been hardly any crops. This year the river of God has not flowed. Then men see that well-filled shops are not matters of course. The churches are opened, and men go to God with a sigh. Why don't they come to Him with a song? For we are living by the river's brink, and draw from it for ourselves and our children every day. I take a loaf of bread or a cup of water in my hand; it has come somehow. Chemically, it has come out of the soil; but the soil has not created it. Partly, it has come out of the shower; but the shower has come out of the sea. And this is not all. I must go further; I go to the sun. But is it enough to go to all these? Ah, no! I go further through space than the sun has ever shone. I draw aside this

veil of phenomena, and I see the ever-working hand of the beneficent God. I look upon the manifested face of the bountiful Father, who feeds all on earth and in heaven, and I can rest; and out of the rest comes a song, "Praise waiteth for Thee, O Lord God in Zion." Then the lecturer reminded us that real heart-praise is not mere sound. It is a sentiment, and it needs to be tried by a practical test. Who sings the real heart-song of praise to God? inquired the preacher. How may it be expressed? The reply was, in such ways as these—By a generous use of the fruits of the earth for our proper sustenance and succour. Many need to be taught to eat and drink. Some are nervously afraid of all the appetites. They think it safe to be always on the straining side. It is best to keep up the frame God has given us. We ought to be what God has made us organically to be. From this there ought to be no shrinking. "There is nothing better for a man than to eat and drink and enjoy the fruit of his labour." In its place, this is a right and good thing to do. If ever necessary, surely it is in the strain of city life. Let a man make a good, strong physical basis on which to build spiritual things. Yet, lest any should mistake, it is well to add this test of sincerity for the good of harvest—while there should be a generous and full use of those things God has given us, there should be a strictly moderate use of them. There can be no true, "silent" praise from those who are given to excess, either in eating or drinking. There is nothing worse than any excess. The "golden pieces" are good, but he is a foolish captain who overloads his vessel. Many a noble human vessel has gone down through overloading by excess. "Put a knife to thy throat if thou be a man given to appetite." A further expression of praise for the abundance of harvest was *distribution*. Plenty comes out of the earth to feed every man, woman and child, any year. Making allowance for what we call waste, from mildew and frost, there is yet enough put on the table to feed all the children. But when human will and passion comes in the distribution fails. Then we see forms of want, and hear the cry of famine, and see children begging bread. Still it is well that man should have the distribution. It would be a degradation of humanity if God were to make a machine for the distribution of His supply. It is better for the development of character that men should make laws, and amass wealth, and buy and sell. The end of all is education for the race. But there should be distribution, and the nearest human being who needs help is our neighbour. There is difficulty in distributing wisely. We are, however, never to forget that our highest office is to "do good

and to communicate." If this is true of earthly bread, what of the bread that cometh down from heaven?

Such was the sermon, which was delivered in jubilant tones as befitting the theme, and which told with evident effect upon the numerous congregation who all but filled the ground floor of the chapel, the brightness and beauty of this renovated sanctuary seeming all in harmony with the joyous occasion. The service was brought to a close by the hearty singing of the well-known verses—

"The harvest song would we repeat—
Thou givest us the finest wheat;
The joys of harvest we have known,
The praise, O Lord, is all Thine own.

"Our tables spread, our garner stored,
O give us hearts to bless Thee, Lord;
Forbid it, source of light and love,
That hearts and lives should barren prove."

We commend to the special notice of the Secretaries of Agricultural Societies the following painstaking "Thirty-second Annual Report of the Parrsborough Agricultural Society":—

The last Annual Meeting of the Society was held at Daniel York's, Mill Village, on Tuesday, the 3rd December, 1872. The previous year's Report was then read and approved of. All the officers were re-elected to serve in 1873. The following persons gave notice in writing that they had withdrawn from the Society, viz—Genser Reid, the Rev. T. W. Johnston, Dr. Townshend, George Rector, Nathaniel P. Hughes, Nathaniel C. Hughes, and Samuel Morris. Mr. T. D. Dickson, was elected to represent this Society at the meeting of representatives from the other Agricultural Societies in this County, appointed to be held at Amherst, on the 4th March, 1873, to elect one of themselves to be a member of the Central Board of Agriculture for the County of Cumberland for the year 1873, in conformity with an amendment to the Provincial Act concerning Agriculture, passed in the Session of 1871. The meeting could not be held on account of the violent snow-storm of the 3rd and 4th March. He had set out twice previously, reached West Brook, and there met the storm, which blocked up the roads and compelled him to return home. Another meeting was convened for the 18th March, at which he attended, when Hiram Black, Esq., was re-elected.

The Committee met at Daniel York's, Mill Village, on Tuesday, the 1st April, 1873. It was then resolved that bounties be paid on the first Tuesday of November next on crops raised in 1873, and on compost made in 1872, viz.—on 10 bushels Wheat, 5s.; 5 bushels, 2s. 6d. On 10 bushels Rye, 5s.; 5 bushels, 2s. 6d. On 100 bushels Swedish Turnips, 5s.; 50 bushels, 2s. 6d. On 60 loads of Compost, 10s.; 30 loads, 5s. It was resolved that Mr. T. D. Dickson be paid twelve dollars for attending at Amherst, on the 18th March, 1873, as Representative from this Society to assist in electing a member from the County of Cumberland to serve on the Central Board of Agriculture, for the year 1873. It was then also resolved that one of Dicks' Patent Potato Diggers be ordered this year

for the use of the Society from Mr. Badgley, Agent, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada.

Bounties omitted, 5th November, 1872, were allowed as follows:—

Stephen Cannon—On 60 loads Compost, made in 1872	£0 5 0
On 1 bushel Hayseed, raised in 1872..	0 2 6
On 1 Acre Lowland cleared for Hay, in 1872	0 5 0
Charles Graham—On 30 loads Compost, made in 1872	0 2 6
Abraham Cook—On 100 bushels Swedish Turnips, raised in 1873	0 7 6
On 60 loads Compost, made in 1872..	0 5 0
William O'Mullin—On 60 loads Compost, made in 1872	0 5 0
On 1 bushel Hayseed, made in 1872..	0 2 6
On 1 Acre Lowland, cl'd for hay in 1872	0 5 0
Jas. D. Knowlton—On 30 loads Compost, made in 1871	0 2 6
	£2 7 6

The Committee met at Daniel York's, Mill Village, on Tuesday, the 4th November, 1873 when Bounties on Wheat, Rye, and Swedish Turnips raised in 1873, on compost made in 1873, and on low land cleared and prepared to bear hay in 1873, were paid as follows: On wheat, £2 5s. 6d.; on Rye, 5s.; on Swedish Turnips, £4 7s. 6d.; on Compost, £34 5s. 0d.; on low land cleared and prepared to bear hay, £8 10s. 0d., to the amount of £50 2s. 6d.

Premiums on orchards of grafted Apple trees, of 25 and upwards, two years set out, or two years grafted, were paid as follows:—

No. 1. Jesse Fullerton, Esq.	£5 0 0
" 2 John A. Graham, "	4 0 0
" 3. Stephen Koscoe, "	3 0 0
" 4. Rufus Vickery, "	2 0 0
" 5. Wm. Smith, Sen., "	1 0 0
	£15 0 0

It was resolved that the President and Treasurer be paid each 30s. for their labor in travelling over 50 miles of district, from Fox River to Maccan Mountain, and spending seven days in examining thirteen orchards that competed for the above Premiums. Notes, as required on the condition, history and appearance of the thirteen orchards so examined by them, are appended.

It was also resolved that Daniel York be paid 7s. 6d. for the use of a Room to hold meetings of the officers and Society in, through the year, and that the Secretary be paid 22s. 6d. for his services, and for stationery used by him in 1873.

Bounties were allowed Edmund Furler on his land cleared and prepared to bear hay, omitted in previous years, viz:—

On 1 Acre in 1870 ..	£0 10 0
" 1 " in 1871	0 5 0
" 1 " in 1872	0 5 0
	£1 00 0

Through the year the Treasurer has received £35 10s. 3d. from members, £28 13s. 9d. of which is subscriptions due for 1873, and £6 16s. 6d. subscriptions due for years previous to 1873. He also received £16 10s. 13d. from the Central Board of Agriculture, assigned to the Society out of Provincial money voted for Agricultural Societies in Nova Scotia for the year 1872. He also received one pound for *Journals of Agriculture* for Nova Scotia, for 1873, sold to members at first cost; one pound from the estate of the late Ebenezer Kerr, Esq., part of one pound ten shillings due for a ram sold him in 1868, and 6s. 9d., part of a balance of 28s. 9d. Caleb Lewis, 2nd. He credits the Society with five pounds, 2nd premium on grafted

orchards allowed William Joyce, 5th Nov., 1870, but not paid, as it was afterwards ascertained that he had not the requisite number of trees two years set out. These amounts with the balance in hand from last year of £1 7s. 8d., make the sum of the funds for this year to be £60 14s. 9½d. Out of this payments were made, as before stated, on Wheat, Rye, and Swedish Turnips raised in 1873; and on low land cleared and prepared to bear hay, in 1873, £50 2s. 6d.; on grafted orchards, £15; *Journals of Agriculture* for Nova Scotia, for 1872, £2 10s.; travelling expenses of Mr. T. D. Dickson attending at Amherst to elect a member to the Central Board of Agriculture, for Cumberland Co., to serve for 1873, £3; Mr. T. D. Dickson and Mr. Daniel York 30s. each for travel to Fox River and Maccan Mountain to examine grafted orchards and awarding the premiums thereon; Bounties omitted in years previous to 1873, £3 7s. 6d.; Postages, 1s. 3d.; Room to hold meetings of Society and Officers in, in 1873, 7s. 6d.; services of Secretary, and stationery used by him in 1873, 22s. 6d., leaving balance due the Treasurer, at the close of the business for this year of £17 16s. 5½d.

Out of 148 members in 1872, seven withdrew. Ten having joined the Society in 1873, 151 are liable to pay 5s. each in 1873. From these £35 10s. 3d. was received, £6 16s. 6d. of which is subscriptions due for years previous to 1873. The arrearages on the subscriptions for 1873 are £9 1s. 3d.

Twenty-two numbers of the *Journal of Agriculture* for Nova Scotia, for the year 1873, have been received, and read to the different sections of the Society through the year. Each of the eleven Officers receives a number gratis. The remaining eleven numbers are sold to members at first cost. Thirty-six extra numbers of the *Journal of Agriculture* for Nova Scotia, for the month of January, 1873, containing the 31st Annual Report of the Parrsborough Agricultural Society for the year 1872, were procured at a cost of 6s., and distributed gratuitously to members of the Society and others chiefly within the limits of the Society. This expenditure gave many were unable to attend the annual and other meetings of the Society full information of its financial and numerical condition, and of its operations for the previous year.

One of Dicks' Patent Potato Diggers for the use of the Society, has been ordered by the Secretary to the Central Board of Agriculture, from Mr. Badgley, St. Cathrine's, Ontario, but has not yet been received. It is hoped we may have one in time to test its capabilities next year.

Our usual Provincial Grant for 1873, has not yet been received.

The Hay-crop this year in Parrsborough, Upper Maccan, and Apple River was most bountiful, and has all been got in in good condition. On most farms it was a larger crop than last year, but not equal to that of 1871. It is grown chiefly on uplands. Fields not in good condition bore a light crop, in some instances less than last year. A great deal was grown on meadows. This, it is said, was a lighter crop than last year, but of very good quality. The crop on the marshes was heavy. Potatoes, as was expected, turned out well. The tops were killed by blight early in September, but the roots were only slightly affected by it. The crop is large and sounder than it has been since 1845, the first year of the blight. Wheat never grew or filled better. There are largo and good

crops of oats, barley, and buckwheat, with the complaint of rust in the oats. Rye succeeded well, but very little was sown. Turnips, Beets, Parsnips, Carrots, Onions, Cabbages, Peas and Beans are small, but very good crops. Apples were a light crop. The blossoms were killed by an early June frost, and the great gale of the 24th of August blew off about one half of the apples that were then on the trees leaving for the subsequent harvest about one quarter of the usual crop. Cherry trees bore most abundantly. The Plum trees in almost every locality are nearly all dead with black-knot. No one in this District tries to raise Pears, Peaches or Grapes. Gooseberries, Blueberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, and upland Cranberries, growing well, were light crops, the blossoms on each having been injured by a heavy frost in June. Blackberries and Bog Cranberries, coming into blossom late in the season, escaped the June frosts and were good crops.

The retail prices of farm produce in Parrsborough, this autumn, are nearly as follows: Hay, 50s. per ton; Butter, 1s. 1d. per lb.; Cheese, 9d. per lb.; Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal, fresh, 3½ per lb.; Pork, fresh, 4d. per lb.; Potatoes and Turnips, 1s. 9d. per bushel; Wheat, 10s. per bushel; Rye, 6s. per bushel; Barley, 4s. per bushel; Oats 2s. 6d. per bushel; smooth, grey, beechnut, or old Buckwheat, 4s. per bushel; rough, or gravel Buckwheat, 3s. per bushel; Peas and Beans, 5s. per bushel; Hops, 2s. per lb.; Beets and Carrots, 4s. per bushel; Apples, grafted, 20s. per bbl.; Apples, common, 10s. per bbl.; Hayseed, 20s. per bushel; Cranberries, 10s. per bushel; Cabbages, 1s. per head; Onions, 3d. per lb.; Geese, dressed, 2s. each; Turkeys, 7½d. per lb.; Chickens, 2s. per pair; Ducks, 2s. 6d. per pair; Milch Cows, £5 each; Working Oxen, £20 per pair; Lambs, 10s. each; Ewes, 15s. each; Twilled Homespun Cloth, for trousers, all wool, 4s. per yard; Twilled homespun Cloth, for trousers, cotton and wool, 8s. per yard; Flannel, white cotton and wool, plain, 2s. per yard; Flannel, white cotton and wool, twilled, for blankets, 4s. per yard; Homespun, colored, cotton and wool, plain, for women's frocks and men's working jackets, 3s. per yard; Raw Hides, 3½ per lb.; Wool, 1s. 6d. per lb.; Eggs, 9d. per dozen; Sole Leather, 1s. 6d. per lb., Upper Leather, 15s. per side; Calfskins, raw, 6d. per lb., Tanned, 4s. per lb.; Sheepskins, with wool on, 4s. each; Sheepskins, tanned, 2s. each; Lambskins, tanned, 1s. each; Woollen Yarn, 1s. 3d. per skein of 12 knots; Socks, 1s. 6d. per pair; Buckwheat Meal, 2d. per lb.; Oatmeal, 2d. per lb.; Double Mittens, 2s. per pair; Single Mittens, 1s. per pair.

JOHN T. SMITH, Secretary.

Mill Village, Parrsborough, 4th Nov., '73.
We do hereby certify that the foregoing is a copy of the 32nd Annual Report of the Parrsborough Agricultural Society, being for the year ended 4th Nov., 1873, and that it is just and true in every particular to the best of our knowledge and belief.

T. D. DICKSON, President.

JOHN T. SMITH, Secretary.

Parrsborough, 4th November, 1873.

Notes by T. D. Dickson and Daniel York on the examination by them of thirteen Orchards of Grafted Apple Trees competing for Premiums offered by the Parrsborough Agricultural Society, payable on Tuesday, 4th November, 1873.

1ST.—JOHN A. GRAHAM, DILIGENT RIVER.

Has 32 very fine-looking trees purchased in the spring of 1871, from Mr. Samuel G. Kerr, of Cornwallis. They are set out on level, dry land, 21 feet apart each way. The land has been well cultivated since the orchard was planted, and each tree has been properly manured with fowl dung and compost, according to instructions from Mr. Kerr. The land is so gravelly and porous, that it will not require draining. An ordinary pole and slab fence protects the trees from cattle and sheep. The orchard is situated quite near his house, at the foot of a high hill, which shelters it from the North and North-East winds. The varieties are Pearman, Baldwin, Gravenstein, Ribston Pippin, Early Harvest, and Roxbury Russet.

Parrsborough, 23rd October, 1873.

2ND.—WM. SMITH, SEN., DILIGENT RIVER.

Purchased from Mr. Samuel G. Kerr, of Cornwallis, in the spring of 1871, 53 trees. They are set out on a dry, rich piece of land, having a slight descent to the southward, and facing the main road. They are thirty feet apart each way, and enclosed by a good picket and board fence. The orchard is quite near the house and outbuildings, which shelter it from the East wind. The barn and a high hill shelter it from the North and North-East winds. The land has been well manured and cultivated the last two seasons, and will not require draining. Several of the trees have been broken off by snow-drift, which hurts the appearance of the orchard. The principal part of the trees are thrifty and look well. Among the varieties are the Bishop Pippin and Golden Ball.

Parrsboro', 23rd October, 1873.

3RD.—RUFUS DICKERY, YORK SETTLEMENT, DILIGENT RIVER.

Has 65 trees procured from Mr. Samuel G. Kerr, of Cornwallis, in the spring of 1871. They were set out on grass land, but a hole, seven feet in diameter, and fitted with sods and compost was prepared for each tree. They have done well under this treatment, and not one has died. Some of them blossomed and bore fruit this year. They are 30 feet apart each way on a side-hill, having a North-Eastern aspect. The land was formerly cultivated, and is now in good condition, receiving the wash from two barns. There is such a fall from the field, and the soil is so dry, that the orchard will not require draining. It is enclosed by an ordinary pole fence. It has borne a good crop of hay for the last three years; but it is intended by the owner to plough it this fall, and keep it under cultivation while the trees require it. It is situated on the East side of the road opposite the house on the West side of the road. The house and barns shelter it from the West and South-West winds, and the adjoining woods shelter it from the Easterly winds. The names of the varieties have not been preserved, but they are probably the same as those furnished by Mr. Samuel G. Kerr to other parties here at the same time.

Parrsboro', 24th October, 1873.

4TH.—FRENZER KERR, FOX RIVER

Has 25 trees, purchased from Mr. Samuel G. Kerr, of Cornwallis, in the spring of 1871. They are set out on a dry knoll near the house, 30 feet apart each way. They are protected from cattle and sheep by an ordin-

ary pole-fence. None have been injured by mice or snow-drifts. The land has been ploughed and the trees now look very well. The land will not require draining. The orchard is sheltered by the high hills to the North and East; but a good deal exposed to the South-West wind. This wind is supposed to be the most injurious one to fruit trees here, as it is the most prevailing one, and blows cold from off the waters of the Bay of Fundy. The names of the varieties were not obtained.

Parrsboro, 24th October, 1873.

5TH.—MOSES HATFIELD AND CHAS. SMITH, FOX RIVER.

Purchased 40 trees from Mr. Samuel G. Kerr, of Cornwallis, in the spring of 1871. They are set out 40 feet apart each way, on grass land, and 31 of them now survive the ravages of mice, which attacked them the first winter. They are protected by a substantial pole fence; and each tree has been dug around, and an opening three feet in diameter filled with compost, and the tree banked up as a security against mice this winter. Part of the field was ploughed and manured, and grain and potatoes raised on it in 1871, 1872, and 1873; but the growth of the trees on the grass land exceeded that of those on the cultivated ground. It may be accounted for by the grass land on the west side of the field, at the base of the hill, being richer, better sheltered, and better warmed in winter with deep snow. The orchard is near the house on the west side of Fox River, and sheltered from the West wind by the buildings and a high hill, and from the East wind by a high hill on the East side of Fox River. The field is level, and so dry as not to require draining. No diagram was prepared showing the position in the orchard of the different kinds of apples. They are, no doubt, selected from the most approved varieties now grown in Cornwallis. Many of the trees look thrifty. It is an excellent location for an orchard, and every success may be expected from it if proper skill and care are employed in the future management of it.

Parrsboro, 24th October, 1873.

6TH.—ROBERT KERR, FOX RIVER.

Has 33 trees, purchased from Mr. Samuel G. Kerr, of Cornwallis, in the spring of 1871. They are set out on intervale land, on the margin of Fox River, and on the west side of it. Part of the ground has been cultivated, and crops raised on it the past three seasons. The trees have been well attended to by loosening the earth around them and manuring them, and nearly all of them now look healthy and thrifty. They are near his house and sheltered from the East and West winds by the high hills on either side of Fox River. The land is rich, and so dry and open as not to require draining. The trees are within a large field where no cattle or sheep are admitted. They comprise the "Monster Pippin," "Long Pippin," "Astrachan Strawberry," "Early Harvest," "American Sweet," "Red Astrachan," and other varieties. It promises to become a most valuable orchard.

Parrsboro, 24th October, 1873.

7TH.—HENRY KERR, FOX RIVER.

Has 25 trees, purchased from Mr. Samuel G. Kerr, of Cornwallis, in the spring of 1871, and 10 other trees grafted by himself in the

spring of 1871. They are planted at the base of the hill on the East side of Fox River, 25 feet apart each way, on gravelly land that will not require draining. The 25 purchased are enclosed by a pole fence. The 10 grafted by himself, by a board fence. Part of the land has been ploughed, and crops raised on it for the last three years. The remainder was in hay. They are sheltered from the East and West winds by the high hills and woods on either side of Fox River. They are near the house, and, with proper care in future, promise to become a valuable farm improvement. The owner being from home, the names of the varieties were not obtained by us. They are probably the same as those furnished to Mr. Robert Kerr and others at the same time by Mr. Samuel G. Kerr of Cornwallis.

Parrsboro, 24th October, 1873.

8TH.—ALEXANDER FULLERTON, JR., DILIGENT RIVER.

Has 32 trees procured from David Taylor, in the spring of 1871. They are from Shaw's Nursery in Cornwallis. They are set out about 30 feet apart each way at the Base of Wood's Mountain, on the side. After the growth of three summers they all look very well. They are on the North side of the main road, opposite a spot where he is preparing to build a dwelling-house. The land is dry, properly enclosed by a board and pole fence, well cultivated, in good condition, and will not require draining. The orchard is well sheltered on the North side by Wood's Mountain. The proprietor was from home and we could not obtain the names of the varieties. They are thought to be the same as those supplied by Mr. Taylor in the spring of 1870, from the same nursery, to other parties in Parrsborough, viz., Porters, Strasburgs, Bishop Pippins, Gravensteins, Baldwins, and several others not named.

Parrsboro, 24th October, 1873.

9TH.—JAMES LAW, KIRK HILL.

Has 30 trees, supplied to him in the spring of 1871 by Samuel G. Kerr, of Cornwallis. They are set out near his house, on a side hill, with a descent to the North-East, two rods apart one way and one rod and a half the other. The land has been well cultivated and manured and will require but little draining, although a heavy clay soil. It is sheltered Westwardly, Eastwardly and Southwardly by trees and rising ground. Its Northern aspect will probably be found advantageous to it when it comes into bearing. The late Titus Smith of Halifax, and other agricultural writers, say that the North side of a hill is the best position for orchards in this country, as they come into bloom late in the season, and thus escape the early frosts. It is enclosed by a pole fence which will require to be strengthened. Some of the trees were broken by the snow-drifts of last winter, but none have been injured by mice. Altogether the trees present a good and healthy appearance and will, no doubt, in a few years, if duly cared for, become a most valuable orchard. The varieties are the "Autumn Strawberry," "Bishop Pippin," "Ribston Pippin," "Monster Pippin," "Baldwin," "Roxbury Russet," "Early Harvest," "American Sweet," and "Gravenstein."

Parrsboro, 25th October, 1873.

10TH.—CHARLES LEAKE, CROSS ROADS.

Has 50 trees, purchased from Mr. Guthridge, of Horton, in the spring of 1871. They

are set out on the south side of a small hill on the West side of the main road leading to Amherst. They are well sheltered from the North and West winds by a spruce grove on the crest of the hill, by his buildings and by high land and rocks to the westward. The land is a light loam, has such a descent, and is so dry, that it will not require draining. The trees are 30 feet apart each way, and enclosed by good pole fences. Besides these young trees he had one hundred or more grafts put into his old orchard trees by Mr. Benjamin, of Horton, in the spring of 1871. About one quarter of these have grown well each year since they were put in. The new orchard has been manured, and potatoes grown in it this year. Some of the trees are small and some have been broken off by snow-drifts. This detracts from the beauty and present value of the orchard. The trees uninjured are growing and looking well. The proprietor was from home, and the names of the varieties were not obtained. His prospects now are good for having, in a few years, with the application of skill and care, and filling in vacancies as they occur, a grafted orchard of sixty trees and upwards.

Parrsboro, 29th October, 1873.

11TH.—JESSE FULLERTON, ESQ., HALFWAY RIVER.

Has an orchard of 40 trees, on the North side of his house, all from the Shaw Nursery, Cornwallis, from David Taylor, part in the spring of 1870, and part in the spring of 1871. They are near the main road, with an eastern aspect, at the base of a hill running to the West. They are placed about 30 feet apart each way, and are enclosed all around by a good picket fence. The ground has been well cultivated, and it is enriched by the wash from his barn and the cultivated fields above. It will require but little draining. The trees are well sheltered from the West and South-West winds by his buildings and the high land in the rear. Besides these 40 trees he has nearly as many more in the same position on the south side of the house, part procured from David Taylor, out of Shaw's Nursery, Cornwallis, and part from Mr. Benjamin, of Horton. Those from Mr. Benjamin have only been one season set out and could not enter into the competition. The others, supplied by David Taylor, were set out in the spring of 1870 or 1871, and may be added to the 40 first mentioned to claim a premium, making about 60 grafted trees two years set out. The orchard on the south side of the house has not received the same attention as that on the north side. It is poorly fenced, and the land has been but poorly cultivated. Yet it comprises several fine-looking trees, and may be made attractive, and perhaps as valuable, as the other with the necessary care.

After having examined all the orchards in competition we knew of, and on a second inspection of Mr. Fullerton's, we thought it presented the best appearance of any we had seen. The trees are stout, upright, properly trimmed, fresh and clean. It is more nicely fenced than any of the others, and the ground being well cultivated and altogether free from grass, gave it, in our estimation, an important claim. Only one of the others had been so thoroughly cultivated, and the trees there plainly enough shewed the benefit of it. To this one we adjudged the second premium. The varieties of those obtained from David Taylor, by Mr. Fullerton, in

1870, are "Porter's," "Strasburgs," "Bishop Pippins," "Gravensteins," "Baldwins," and several others not named. As Mr. Fullerton was from home, we did not obtain the names of the kinds set out by him since 1870. No doubt they are selected from those thought most valuable in Horton and Cornwallis.

Parrshoro', 31st October, 1873.

12TH.—STEPHEN RUSCOE, WEST BROOK.

Set out 75 trees in the spring of 1871, viz.—25 procured from David Taylor, out of Shaw's Nursery, Cornwallis, and 50 from Mr. Samuel G. Kerr, of Cornwallis. They are placed low down in a sloping field, with a Northern aspect, and sheltered by a large grove from the West wind, and from the South and Easterly winds by the rising ground and buildings above. The land is a clay loam, and has a drain across the top, being all the draining it will require, except the ridging when ploughed as intended. The trees are 24 feet apart each way. Eight trees standing together in one row of fifteen trees were broken off low down last winter. They were on the second row from the fence and on the edge of a large snow-drift, the crust of which must have cut them. This is the only way Mr. Ruscoe can account for so many being broken off continuously, while no others in any row were damaged in a similar manner. They were part of those from Mr. Kerr, and the only ones obtained from him in 1871 but what have grown well and now look thrifty. Some of these eight have put forth new branches above the grafts and may yet do as well as the others. Several of those obtained from David Taylor in the same year are broken off and look weak. About 50 of the 75 set out in 1871 are stout and thrifty. The land was ploughed and produced this year a good crop of potatoes. The grass is not yet all killed out. It is intended in future to keep the land under cultivation, and to ridge it towards each row of trees. It is enclosed by a strong pole fence. Besides these 75 trees, Mr. Ruscoe set out 25 trees procured from Mr. S. G. Kerr, of Cornwallis, in the Spring of 1872. These are in the same enclosure, and extend the rows at the top of the field. Three of them were quindled by mice last winter, and two of them were saved by being banked up with earth in the Spring. These 25 trees could not enter into the competition for a premium as they were not two years set out; but the 24 living, being stout fine looking trees add very much to the appearance of the orchard. It is in a favorable situation looking to the North, well laid out, and receives the wash from the bare and cultivated fields above it. It will, no doubt, in a few years add very much to the value of his farm.

Parrshoro' 29th October, 1873.

13TH.—MATTHEW LODGE, MACCAN MOUNTAIN.

Has 150 trees all procured from Mr. Samuel G. Kerr, of Cornwallis, in the Spring of 1871. 125 of them are planted near the house, chiefly on low ground surrounded by hills which afford them a good shelter on all sides. His house and barns shelter them partially from the East winds. They are 30 feet apart each way, and have been cultivated and manured around each tree, but with the exception of the garden, which contains about a dozen fine looking trees, the whole field is in grass. That part of the field on rising ground will not require draining. On

the lower side near the road leading to River Philip, the trees will require to be kept well drained on well ridged ups. About three-quarters of the trees in this field appear to be diminutive compared with those in each of the other orchards examined by us and compared with the remainder of his own, although they have grown for the last three seasons and seem to be healthy. The field comprises about two acres, and is enclosed by a pole fence so slim that it will soon have to be renewed or repaired, or the trees will be destroyed by cattle. Some of the trees in the garden bore a few apples each this year, showing the benefit of having rich and well cultivated ground in advancing a young orchard. When the trees get old and strong, they are better able to forage for themselves. The other 25 trees are planted on a hill to the north of the road near his old orchard, and some of them look thrifty, although the field is now laid down to hay. It is sheltered in some measure from the North wind by a distant hill of woods. The old orchard and old house afford a partial shelter from the South and East winds. This field is a dry, sandy loam, with a gradual descent, and will not require draining. It is within a large field, which is fenced all around with an ordinary pole fence, sufficient to protect it from cattle and sheep. Besides these 150 trees, Mr. Lodge had 100 or more grafts put into his old trees, by Mr. Kerr, in the spring of 1871. Several of these have succeeded well, but the old trees require to have the old bark removed, and to be washed with soapuds or lime, to improve their appearance and health, and to kill the eggs of injurious insects that are most likely deposited in great numbers beneath the old bark. It would also benefit the trees and grafts to cultivate and manure the ground anew. Mr. Lodge has now the prospect of having an extensive orchard of grafted trees, which, in time, if properly cared for will add immensely to the worth and importance of his farm, situated on the Maccan Mountain, at and within the forks of the roads leading to Five Islands and River Philip, 12 miles from Five Islands, 10 miles from River Philip and 21 miles from Mill Village, Parrshorough.

Maccan Mountain, 30th Oct., 1873.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In examining the thirteen orchards above mentioned, we found that five of the competitors each thought his the best and deserved the highest premium. The same thing, we suppose frequently happens in awarding premiums. The competition between these five and two others was close and strongly urged, and we acknowledge that we had much difficulty in deciding, they were all so good and deserving and so nearly alike. The whole thirteen were very creditable efforts, and shewed skill and care on the part of their owners, that, if continued, will insure success. The few old orchards we have are small, going to decay with age and neglect, and afford only the commonest kind of fruit. All of us can therefore witness only with pleasure and satisfaction, these new endeavours to grow our own apples. For many years this place has been a market for apples grown in Hants, Kings, and Annapolis Counties, in Nova Scotia and in the United States, and it is not too much to expect, that, in due time, owing to the many orchards now being set out we shall become independent in this respect. In

growing an apple-tree a man may as well have a good as a poor kind. The same soil and labor will produce either. "According as we sow, so shall we reap." While a bushel of "Baldwins," "Bishop Pippins," or "Roxbury Russets" may be worth 7s. 6d. in the market, a bushel of our common kind would be worth only about 2s. 6d. It is therefore for cultivating the most approved varieties only that our Society offers encouragement.

It is possible that one or more orchards of members in our District might have competed for the Premiums payable this year. The owners, if disappointed, should have informed themselves, and applied to us in time. We heard of several of our members having orchards of grafted apple trees, procured from Mr. Samuel G. Kerr, or Mr. David Taylor from Cornwallis, Mr. Guthrie or Mr. Benjamin, from Horton, but as they were deficient in numbers or in some other respect, we did not take time to look at them. They can claim the bounty of two dollars, payable next year, if each one of them has then ten trees in a thrifty condition and well cared for. The names of the parties are Samuel Sproull, Henry C. Mills, J. B. Lavers, David Atkinson, John Vickery, William Joyce, and Stephen Cannon. We saw in our tour of inspection several good-looking orchards of grafted apple-trees, belonging to persons not members of the Society. These were principally in Maccan, and we understand that the trees were procured from Mr. Samuel G. Kerr, of Cornwallis.

Notwithstanding these numerous efforts, there remains much to be done in order to meet our necessities. Few, if any, new orchards have been planted within the last ten years in any of the following villages, viz.—New Prospect, Five Islands, Green Hill, Partridge Island, White Hall, Mill Village, Ratchford's River, Fraserville, Spencer's Island, and Advocate Harbor. The latter place is a village three miles long, thickly settled, and has no orchards new or old, except, perhaps, one or two of not more than a dozen each of small trees. They say, "it is too bleak for orchards," that they are "too much exposed to cold winds from the Bay." They have abundance of shelter for them in the rear of their lots, half a mile or one mile from their houses. Plenty of them planted at that distance, if the bears or boys should take a few apples each season they would scarcely be missed. Groves of Spruce might be cultivated. These and their buildings would sufficiently shelter small orchards from the prevailing Southwest wind blowing cold from the Bay. Apple trees planted in thick clusters would shelter one another. This is sometimes done and succeeds very well. The ground planted in this way must be given up altogether to the trees. Neither green crops hay or pasture can be expected from it.

We would recommend persons here, wishing to have orchards, to sow seeds in the fall of the year, and raise their own trees. These will be hardier than any imported, and can be grafted when they are of sufficient size, or when they become large as may be desired. A large proportion of the trees grown in this way generally are so good that the owner does not think it worth while to have them grafted. The inferior or worthless kinds can, when their character is known all be made to bear superior fruit with safety and certainty. Persons in the United States, experienced in raising orchards, are of the same opinion, as

as will appear from the following clause, which we find in the address of John E. Godrey, delivered or read before the Maine State Pomological Society, in Bangor, 17th Sept., 1873, published in the *Maine Farmer*, of the 15th November, 1873.

"It would seem that our people could retain the thousands of dollars that are annually expended for trees brought from New York and elsewhere, many of which are worthless, and the rest not so well adapted to our soil and climate as those of our own raising; and it should be one of the duties of this Society to impress upon our people the advantage of raising trees obtained from Nurseries upon their own lands or in their neighborhood, at least from Nurseries in the State, they would thereby not only cause more perfect fruit to be raised, but prevent much gross imposition, and save to many poor people their hard-earned dollars."

In conclusion we have to say that we are sorry we cannot give a donation of one pound at least to each of the eight competitors who failed to take a premium. Where all the orchards were so good, and so much alike as to make it hard to distinguish between them, so well taken care of and so much prized by the owners, we feel that they are entitled to this much consideration, and hope they will be remembered by the Society when in funds.

T. D. DICKSON,
DANIEL YORK.

Mill Village, Parrsboro', Dec. 2, 1873.

We have received the following Report of Quarterly Meeting of Yarmouth County Agricultural Society, held on 5th Nov. We are glad to see motion being made for amalgamation of the two Societies:—

A large attendance Vice President, L. E. Baker, Esq., in the Chair. Minutes of last quarterly meeting, and of business transactions in the interim, read, considered, and adopted.

Number of Members for 1873 to date 156; amount \$348.50. Communication from Secretary Central Board, relative to Provincial Exhibition of 1874, and soliciting aid and co-operation of Society, presented to meeting. Action thereon deferred until annual meeting.

Discussion arose as to the expediency of incorporating Society, and also as to the advisability of a union with the Yarmouth Township Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That application be made at the coming session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of an Act of Incorporation, and that the Vice President, Secretary and C. E. Brown, Esq., be a Committee to prepare a draft of such Act and submit the same to the annual meeting in December. Passed unanimously.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Society a union with the Yarmouth Township Agricultural Society would substantially promote the Agricultural interests of the County, and that we respectfully request the co-operation and consideration of such Society thereto. Passed unanimously.

Wm. Burrell, E. E. Archibald and Nelson Corning, Esqrs., appointed a Commit-

tee to visit the Yarmouth Township Society at their annual meeting, and confer with them relative to such union, and the Secretary, in the meantime, ordered to communicate to the Secretary of such Society the action taken herein.

Premiums paid out, and subscription list for the year 1874 opened. Number of members for 1873 to date 33—amount subscribed \$100.

Meeting adjourned.

PRELIMINARY arrangements for the forthcoming Provincial Agricultural Exhibition are progressing rapidly. The Prize List will, no doubt, be in the Printer's hands ere these pages reach our country readers. The Fruit Growers' Associations have contributed \$200 to the Prize Fund, the various Agricultural Societies throughout the country are vying with each other in their offers of aid. The Horticulturists and Florists of Halifax are raising funds for prizes for Plants and Flowers, and thus far an amount of general interest in the community has been awakened, such as the apathy of a few months ago would have led no one to expect.

The Prize List Committee met on 26th Nov., at ten o'clock.

Present: Joseph J. Northup, Esq., Chairman; David Matheson, Esq., V. P.; C. B. Whitman, Esq., Bridgetown; Hiram Black, Esq., Amherst; Israel Longworth, Esq., Truro; Professor Lawson, Secretary.

After some preliminary business, the Secretary read a letter received from Dr. C. C. Hamilton, making proposals on the part of the Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia and the Eastern Counties Fruit Growers' Association, with the view of placing the Fruit Department of the Exhibition under the direct management of these Associations. In this communication it was proposed that the Government should be applied to for a grant of \$600 to the Fruit Associations; that the Central Board should provide suitable accommodation for the Fruit Exhibition; that the Association should grant at least \$800, and not more than \$1000 for a Prize List for Fruit; that the entrance fees of visitors to the Fruit Exhibition should be collected by the Associations, and that out of their funds they should defray expenses and pay prizes; any surplus remaining to be divided equally between the Fruit Associations and the Central Board; any deficiency to be made by the latter.

On motion of Mr. Longworth, seconded by Mr. Matheson, the delegates from the Fruit Growers' Associations were invited to join the meeting, viz:—Colonel Laurie, President of the Eastern Counties Fruit Growers' Association; Dr. Hamilton, President of the Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia; D. Henry

Starr, Esq., Secretary F. G. A. of N. S.; Leander Rand, Esq., Cornwallis; G. A. S. Crichton, Esq., Dartmouth.

The members of the Central Board Committee expressed a strong desire that the Fruit Associations should assume the management of the Fruit Department of the Exhibition; but they felt difficulty in accepting the arrangement proposed, partly because its fulfilment depended upon the action of the Government, but chiefly as it would involve a separate admission fee from visitors to the Fruit Department. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Hamilton, Colonel Laurie, Mr. Rand and Mr. Starr, on behalf of the Associations. A decision on the proposal was deferred.

On motion of Mr. Longworth, seconded by Mr. Whitman, a committee was added to the committee delegated to join the Fruit Growers' Delegates in waiting upon the members of the Government. Committee to consist of Messrs. Matheson, Black and Longworth.

After the Committee returned, the Hon. Mr. Vail, Provincial Secretary, attended the meeting, and stated that the Government would be prepared to ask the Legislature to give a grant for next year of \$200 to each of the Fruit Growers' Associations, and that the Government hoped these Associations would act in concert with the Central Board, and in every reasonable way aid the Board in carrying out the Exhibition to a successful issue.

The meeting was adjourned at one o'clock to three p. m.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Present:—J. J. Northup, Esq., Chairman; D. Matheson, Esq., C. B. Whitman, Esq., H. Black, Esq., Professor Lawson. Also, of the Fruit Growers' Associations: Colonel Laurie, Dr. Hamilton, Leander Rand, Esq., D. Henry Starr, Esq.

After much discussion relative to the preliminary arrangements necessary for opening of the Exhibition, it was moved by Mr. Longworth seconded by Mr. Black, and passed—That the public opening of the Exhibition shall take place on Tuesday afternoon, 6th October, 1874, and that the various departments of the Exhibition shall remain open during the following Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Negotiations were then resumed with the Delegates from the Fruit Associations, when the basis of an arrangement was agreed to in terms of the following resolution:—

Moved by Mr. Longworth, seconded by Mr. Matheson and resolved.—"That if each of the Fruit Growers' Associations will agree to contribute \$100 towards the Exhibition Fund for Fruit Prizes, the Committee will recommend a supplement

from the Central Board of \$400, making a total Fruit Prize List of \$600; the Prize List to be submitted to the Fruit Growers' Associations for suggestions."

The whole control of the Fruit Department, as of other departments of the Exhibition, will, by this decision, remain with the Central Board, acting under the Provincial Government, but the Board depend upon the members of the Associations giving active assistance in carrying out the arrangements.

At six o'clock the meeting was adjourned to Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

27th November, 1873.

The Prize List Committee met again this morning at 10 o'clock, and continued their sittings till evening.

Present:—Joseph J. Northup, Esq., Chairman; David Matheson, Esq., Pictou; Israel Longworth, Esq., Truro; C. B. Whitman, Esq., Annapolis; Hiram Black, Esq., Amherst; Professor Lawson, Secretary.

Minutes of previous day's meetings were read and approved.

Dr. Hamilton, President of the Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia, and Colonel Laurie, President of the Eastern Counties Fruit Growers' Association, attended on behalf of these institutions, and assisted in the preliminary arrangements connected with the Fruit Department of the Exhibition.

Dr. Hamilton presented a draft Prize List for Fruits in accordance with the resolution passed yesterday as a basis of arrangement between the Central Board of Agriculture and the two Fruit Associations. The draft was gone over in detail, and, after several emendations had been made, it was moved by Mr. Longworth, seconded by Mr. Black, and

Resolved, That the Prize List as prepared by Dr. Hamilton and the other Delegates from the Fruit Associations, be received and adopted as the Fruit Prize List of the Provincial Exhibition, so soon as the Fruit Growers' Associations or their Committees shall pass the necessary resolutions, or otherwise ratify in a formal manner the arrangement proposed and approved of at the joint meeting of Committee and Delegates.

On the suggestion of Colonel Laurie and Dr. Hamilton, as acting for the Fruit Growers' Associations, it was resolved, on motion of Mr. Longworth, that competitors in the Fruit Department shall not be required to pay any fee of entry for their fruit, and that all Prize Fruit shall become the property of the Board, and be disposed of by auction to assist in defraying the expenses.

On motion of Mr. Longworth, seconded by Mr. Matheson, the cordial thanks of the Committee were voted to Dr. Hamilton and Colonel Laurie, the two Presidents of the Fruit Associations; also to

Leander Rand, Esq., and the other Delegates who had attended the meetings,—for the valuable assistance which they had all given in the preliminary arrangements of the Fruit Department.

At half-past two o'clock the Committee adjourned till three p. m.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Present: Messrs. Northup, (Chairman), Matheson, Longworth, Black, Whitman, and Lawson.

The Committee continued their work on the Prize List, taking up the various departments in succession. As finally adjusted, the Prize List shows the following distribution:—

1. HORNED CATTLE.—Thorough-bred Short Horn, Ayshire, Devon, Alderney; also Grades, Milch Cows, Fat Oxen, &c.....\$1700 00
2. HORSES.—Thorough-bred Horses & Mares, for Agricultural and Draft purposes, for Saddle, Trotting and Roadsters, Matched Carriage Horses, Draft Horses, &c. The Entire Horse taking the principal prize is required to be kept in the Province for service for at least one year after the Exhibition..... 1057 00
3. SHEEP.—Long and Short Wool, Thorough-bred, in separate classes; also Half-bred and Cross-bred Sheep to compete as a separate class..... 493 00
4. SWINE.—Berkshires, White Chesters, Suffolk and Small Yorkshires; also a class for Fat Hogs, Crosses, &c. 391 00
5. POULTRY.—Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Pigeons, Guinea Fowl, and common Fowl of the following sorts: Cochins, Bramahs (two classes), Game, Dorkings, Hamburgs (two classes), Spanish, Polish, Bantams, Creve Coeur, La Fleche, Houdan, Algerine, White Leghorns, Barn Door, Spring Chickens, Capons, &c..... 223 00
6. DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter & Cheese, separate Prizes for Home and Factory made..... 150 00
7. ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Mangel Wurzels, Pumpkins, Onions, Celery, Parsnips, Cauliflowers, Cabbages, Beets, Cucumbers, Tomatoes, &c..... 241 00
8. FRUIT.—An ample list of Prizes for all kinds of open-air Fruit, with the addition of Hot House Grapes..... 700 00
9. GRAINS, FIELD SEEDS, IMPLEMENTS.—In this list are included Prizes for Cheese Factory Implements, Mowing Machines, Potato Diggers, &c... \$31 00
10. Domestic and other Woollen, Flax, and Straw Manufactures..... 384 00

Total amount of Prizes offered.....\$6260 00

Moved by Mr. Longworth, seconded by Mr. Whitman, and passed, That the Secretary be requested to engross the Prize List as now prepared and place it in the Printer's hands, so as to send proof copies as speedily as possible to each member of Committee for examination, and correction, with a view to the completed prize list being submitted to the Government for approval.

Mr. Longworth referred to the absence of any prizes for Ornamental Plants and Flowers, and to the desirability of such for decorative purposes, so as to render the Exhibition more attractive to the public, apart from the importance of encour-

aging Horticulture and Floriculture among the people. However, there were no Funds available without crippling some of the more substantial departments, so that the Committee could not do other-wise. But here might be still some means of adding an ornamental department, in a city like Halifax, where there were so many Horticulturists, liberal at all times in their expenditure on conservatories and rare plants. At last meeting of the Board, a Delegation appeared from Truro and offered \$1,000 to the funds if the Board would transfer the Exhibition to that town. Now, if Truro can offer \$1,000 for the local advantage of a Provincial Exhibition, it is not too much to expect that Halifax will show its appreciation of the advantages likely to accrue to the city by raising a small fund sufficient to bring to the Exhibition a fair representation of the rare and magnificent plants grown in the city, which thousands of our country population would see for the first time in their lives, and from which city people would likewise derive much pleasure and instruction. For these reasons, Mr. Longworth moved, seconded by Mr. Matheson:

Whereas, it appears that the Prize List as now made out, makes no provision for Ornamental Plants and Flowers, the whole of the funds available being absorbed by the more material branches of Agriculture; and whereas the Committee feel that a Horticultural Department would greatly enhance the interest of the Exhibition to a large portion of the public, and tend to improve the tastes of the people,—therefore,

Resolved, That any subscriptions or donations that may be received from the city or citizens of Halifax, towards the Exhibition, be appropriated to a Horticultural Department, and that the Committee hereafter (when they find themselves warranted in so doing) prepare a Premium List for Plants and Flowers, availing themselves of the best assistance that can be obtained from professional and amateur horticulturists, florists, nurserymen and gardeners in the city.

The Committee then adjourned.

It is sometimes well for us to know what people are saying about us, and our country and our neighbours, at least when their sayings are not of a disagreeable kind. The following is from the London (England) *Agricultural Gazette*:—

CANADA AND VIRGINIA.—Some correspondence having recently appeared in the *Agricultural Gazette* on the "claims" of these localities, perhaps you might find room for some gossip thereabout from an old traveller. Some years since I travelled from New York to London in company with a gentleman who had abandoned life in a London counting-house, and, together with his wife and half-a-dozen blooming children, braved the turbulent Atlantic, bound for Canada, where he hoped to set up as a cultivator of some 200 acres. The nearly two years he had passed in travelling and vain search for a suitable locality

had, the patient mother told me, somewhat lined her husband's face and altered the hue of his hair, but the energy was untouched. "No, sir, not nearly good enough for me. I'm going back to business; if the young ones like to try Canada by-and-by, well and good. I think I'll try the vicinity of Peckham Rye, now." And he did try it, and there, it is just possible, he may be to-day. This leads me to the old remark, how many people try farming in the Colonies who are utterly ignorant of the veriest rudiments of agriculture. But yet it was really pleasant to hear this middle-aged, stoutish gentleman's always smiling remarks on his failures, on the necessity for improved stock, roads, bridges, &c. Well, since then I have myself "done" a piece of Canada, where there is much excellent farming, much good stock rearing, much that is of a very go-ahead nature—where nearly all is of an interesting character; splendid water communication, river and canal; some good railroads and common roads; and where perfection as nearly as possible may be achieved at about the same time as its attainment is announced on this side of the Atlantic. We have had the advantage here of an early acquaintance with the Roman legionary-navy, and also with Macadam; in some parts of Canada Macadam would be a blessing now—the Romans are matters of history, for the Canadians. In some parts of Canada the road contractor was of the same family as the nuisance-removal agency was (is?) in New York—Nature, to wit; in other parts the roads are in very good order, indeed very many of the adjacent holders take an immense deal of pride in keeping their share of the "pike" in a high state of solidity. Still there is much to contend with where there are heavy falls of snow, stiff frosts, rapid thaws, and burning suns following each other; and this remark holds good in the northern section of the United States. In Canada as elsewhere the farmer who would be successful must either be a farmer or have some acquaintance with agriculture, and plenty of pluck. With these essentials—some money and a good share of health in addition—he is bound to get on, I was about to add wherever he may locate himself, but there are certain spots where, I am informed, even the most energetic and talented cannot get on; and I should not wonder if this were quite as true of Canada as of any other land. The climate I much admired, the people I very much liked, and if certain among them—I do not think agriculturists can be included here—would not make haste to imitate some of the, to me, objectionable peculiarities of their cousins "over the border," why, it might be all the better for them and the rising generation. So far as I know, there is excellent school accommodation throughout the more settled parts of the Dominion, also plenty of churches. There is, further, a marked improvement also in the provision for the housing of man, and beast, and crops; and, altogether, one, I think, could get along very nicely in the new-old country of Canada.

Travelling southward our go-ahead cousins seem to repeat the Canadian story; sometimes cleanliness is left to look after itself, and wonderful makeshifts are fallen across by the inquiring. Farming in Massachusetts is well worth seeing; so, indeed, is that in all the New England States. Some of the roads in the Northern States I found "fearfully and wonderfully made;" others, from the

nature of the soil, were in capital order. Much more use, I think, is made of rail, river, and canal in the States by the agriculturist than with us, excepting, of course, where the farms are near to the towns. Close to New York, and over in New Jersey—when I was there—some of the roads were execrable; but then I think I have seen a few in England and Scotland nearly, if not quite, as bad. Planks often took the place of macadam, and when scuttling about I have found the best turnpike to be that through the fields, between the straight upstanding rows of the beautiful Maize. In the vicinity of all cities in the eastern States land both lets and sells at a high figure, and one has to leave the Atlantic seaboard far behind ere he can find a cheap and good settlement. Southward of Pennsylvania, on the eastern side of the continent, a somewhat different state of things obtains at present, and has ever since the dreadful civil war. I have got as far as Virginia, and do not intend to go farther south or west—that is the end of my tether. As there seems to be a great deal of inquiry about this section of the country some superficial notes may not be altogether out of place. I do not think the State will recover its former position for some time to come. Had it recovered, as some assert, lots of good land would not now be on sale at the low figures I have seen quoted. Doubtless, also, much of the land is worked out, and would have to be well stocked; and this means capital. I have also heard that in the vicinity of the Beautiful Valley there are even now to be found marauders, the dregs left by the war, who are given to "transporting capital." This may or may not be true; if it is, lots will be dear at any price where these gentry congregate. That the country is a beautiful one away toward the west is borne witness to by all who have visited the State in which Washington drew his first breath.

In order to get at the climate of Virginia, I may here note that it is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, north-east by Maryland, on the east by the Atlantic, and on the south by North Carolina and Tennessee. Its western boundary is formed by Kentucky and Ohio, and it lies between 36° 30' and 40° 43' N. lat. Its length is 370 miles, and it contains 64,000 square miles. The main traversing rivers are the now celebrated Appomattox, Cheat, Elizabeth, James, Mattaponi, Meherrin, Monongahela, Nottaway, Ohio, Pamunkey, Potomac, Rappahannock, Roanoke, Staunton, and York; and through what was the Dismal Swamp there is, I believe, communication between Norfolk, (Va.) and Elizabeth City in North Carolina. Then there is the well-known Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. More "waters" there are, but enough of that, after mentioning the Monongahela, which gave the name to what used to be considered an equivalent to "Kinahan's LL." When I knew Virginia—and it is proper to remark that that is "some" years ago—its staple products were Wheat and Tobacco; its slaves were few in number; its "gentry" inhabitants of a very high class. However, that aside now—the slaves are slaves no longer, some of the "bravest and best" of their owners (to give them that name) found the soldier's grave—Virginia is divisible into four zones, with very distinguishing characteristics. The first zone extends (to put it roughly) from the Atlantic to the head of the tidewater at Fredericksburg, &c., and is low,

flat, "occasionally" fenny, when it is not sandy, the margins of the rivers covered with luxuriant, often rank vegetation. In autumn this section is extremely unhealthy. Division No. 2 extends from the head of the tidewater to the Blue Ridge. By the tidewater the land is level, higher up swelling, near the mountains abrupt and broken. The soil is of very unequal quality—though very often "well taken in hand." Reaching the mountains the climate is fine, the inhabitants robust, the scenery highly picturesque, and limestone is "struck," and in the vicinity good coal is found. To return to the zones: the third is the valley between the Blue Ridge, and the North and Alleghany mountains—a valley extending from the Potomac right across the State, to North Carolina and Tennessee. The soil is a good mould on a bed of limestone. There are odds and ends of awkward looking mountains in the valley, but there are immense beds of iron ore, &c., nearly all the way down—a valuable mineral region indeed. The crops in this zone were Indian Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Buckwheat, Hemp, Timothy-grass, Clover, and almost "everything in reason." Zone No. 4 extends from the Alleghany to the Ohio—a country somewhat wild and broken, but containing iron, lead, coal, salt, &c. Randolph County has long been celebrated for its grazing qualities, linked with its beautiful streams. To give an idea of the natural beauties of this State would take pages of this journal; I dare not do more than mention the Natural Bridge, the Springs, Caverns, &c. The junction of the Shenandoah and the Potomac where once they seem to have been dammed up by the Blue Ridge, is a sight, like that of the Falls of Niagara, "once seen, never to be forgotten." Education was formerly much neglected in this State, though now, I believe, it has some half a dozen colleges, and sundry efforts are being made to extend the blessings of the three R's right throughout. There cannot, I think, be a doubt that both State and Federal taxation are as high in Virginia as in the other States; but at the same time I am persuaded that so liberally does Nature there respond to an intelligently expressed "call," that the tax-gatherer, in the end, could nearly as readily be met south of "Mason and Dixon's line" as in close proximity to that other line which separates the Dominion from its neighbours.

Many friends have I had hailing from "Old Virginia"—good men and true. Some of them shouldered the rifle in defence of what they believed was a just cause and true, and surrendered their brave lives in defence thereof, and of a country which anything above the level of a cur would have fought and died for. Now, Englishmen are invited to "go over and take possession of the land"—that is, what there is to take possession of, on payment. It is for them to find out whether the part offered is worth "possessing" or not; this they can readily discover by sending into the land those capable of discriminating. *Dun Edin.*

In terms of the Act for encouragement of Agriculture, the annual general meeting of the Halifax County Agricultural Society was held on 2nd December. There were present of city members, Colonel Laurie, Messrs. Henry Yeomans, V. P., W. C. Silver, Treasurer; William Duffus,

J. J. Northup, Peter Ross, W. J. Veith, A. K. Mackinlay, D. Henry Starr, Charles Blackadar, Professor Lawson; and from Milford, Gay's River, &c., Messrs. John Wickwire, William Wardrop, Benjamin Bond, Edward Smith, &c.

The Secretary having announced that the President, Sir William Young, could not be present, Mr. Yeomans moved, seconded by Mr. Northup, that Colonel Laurie be requested to act as Chairman, which was carried by acclamation.

Minutes of last general meeting of the society were read and approved.

The Minutes of Committee of 14th November were likewise read, containing a recommendation to vote \$200.00 to the Provincial Exhibition of 1874, and calling attention to the arrangements necessary for the keeping of the Society's live stock during the present winter and following summer.

The Treasurer presented his financial statement and accounts for the year, showing an actual balance in his hands of \$121.26, with \$25 in hand of the Milford Committee, several subscriptions still unpaid, and a prospective grant for the year of \$200,—so that the probable balance at the beginning of next year will be about \$350.

The Treasurer's accounts were referred to Messrs. Geldert and Starr for examination.

Mr. Silver moved, seconded by Mr. Yeomans, that the Society resolve to vote out of its funds \$200 towards the Prize fund of the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition of 1874, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Veith and Mr. Geldert gave in a report upon the Society's Ayrshire Bull, Lord Lisgar, which had been kept on the Peninsula during the summer, and had given great satisfaction. Mr. Smith's bill of \$22 was authorized to be paid. Moved by Mr. Wm. Duffus, seconded by Mr. J. J. Northup, and *Resolved*,—

"Whereas the Central Board of Agriculture have established Stock Registers for thorough-bred Cattle of short horns, Ayrshire, and Devon breeds—the Society respectfully recommend to the Board the establishment of a similar register for Alderneys or Jerseys, in order that a correct record may be kept of the animals of that breed, of which there are now a considerable number in the Province."

The Secretary was requested to bring this resolution under notice of the Board of Agriculture at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Bond was called upon for a report upon the Society's Bulls and Heifers at Milford and Gay's River. He stated that all the animals were well liked, and the members had profited by them; however, they did not wish to retain the Grade Bull, which is a cross between Ayrshire and Alderney, but would prefer a thorough-bred animal, and they had asked him to apply to the Society for the Ayrshire

Lord Lisgar. A bill for \$15, balance of expenses of keep of animals, was authorized to be paid.

On motion of Mr. Yeomans, seconded by Mr. Bond it was agreed that Lord Lisgar, at present in charge of Mr. Smith, North West Arm, be sent to Milford to remain there for a year under charge of the Local Committee.

Moved by Mr. Geldert, seconded by Mr. Yeomans, that the Grade Bull be sold. Messrs. Veith, Geldert and Wickwire were authorized to effect a sale as speedily and under as favorable terms as possible.

Mr. Bond then presented a scheme for providing for the various animals belonging to the Society for the ensuing year. After being fully discussed in detail, it was moved by Mr. Northup, seconded by Mr. Geldert, and passed, that the various arrangements proposed by Mr. Bond be adopted, and that the offers of the respective parties be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Northup it was agreed to place the whole of the stock under the supervision of the Milford and Gay's River Committee for the year.

Moved by Mr. Geldert, seconded by Mr. Northup, and passed, that the City Committee be authorized, if they see fit, to procure an additional thorough-bred Ayrshire or Alderney bull for the Halifax Peninsula for next season.

Colonel Laurie called attention to the importance of members doing everything in their power to promote the forthcoming Provincial Agricultural Exhibition. Every member of the Society would be expected to do his part, and it was (he said) the interest as well as the duty of every farmer to do what he could to make it successful as an exhibit of our rural industry.

Messrs. Geldert and Starr presented their report upon the Treasurer's Accounts, which they had found correct, the balance in hand being as stated.

The Society then proceeded to the election of office bearers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President.—Hon. Sir William Young, Knight, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.

Vice-Presidents.—Colonel Laurie, Oakfield; George Madill, Esq., Milford.

Treasurer.—W. C. Silver, Esq.

Secretary.—Professor Lawson.

Committee for Peninsula of Halifax.—Peter Ross, Esq., Alexander Anderson, Esq., A. K. Mackinlay, Esq., Wm. Veith, Esq., Wm. Duffus, Esq., J. A. Geldert, Esq., Mr. Edward Smith, North West Arm.

Committee for Gay's River District.—Henry Yeomans, Esq., Mr. Benjamin Bond, Mr. William Wardrop, Mr. Wm. McKean, Mr. Samuel Keys, Mr. Isaac Logan.

The Committees were directed to hold regular quarterly meetings, and especially to direct their attention to any available means of promoting the success of the Provincial Exhibition. It is the duty of

the Vice-President in each section to call his committee together.

After the appointment of the office-bearers, the latter proceeded, in terms of the new Act, to nominate a person suitable for appointment to the Central Board of Agriculture.

Moved by Mr. Mackinlay, seconded by Mr. Yeomans, and passed unanimously, That Jos. J. Northup, Esq., be nominated by this Society as a suitable representative for the County of Halifax at the Central Board of Agriculture.

The thanks of the meeting were then given to Colonel Laurie for the able manner in which he had discharged the duties of Chairman.

The annual List of Members of the Society is now being made up for the Central Board, and as the Treasurer has to attest the payment of all subscriptions for the year, the list is strictly confined to those who have actually paid. Any members who may not have been called upon by the Collector are requested to send their subscriptions (one dollar) to W. C. Silver, Esq., Treasurer.

GEORGE LAWSON, Sec'y.

THE Digby Central Agricultural Society has filed its Annual Return with the Secretary of the Central Board, showing subscriptions actually paid for the present year amounting to \$116.00.

CHRISTMAS BEEF!—Our attention was called, says the *Sun*, to the Truro Common Hay Scales, yesterday morning, where a number of farmers and others had assembled to see how some fine beeves would turn them. A very large pair of oxen getting fed for Easter by John L. Doggett, Esq., weighed 3470 lbs.—the black and white one weighing 1840 lbs., and the black one 1630. This pair took the first prize for working cattle at the late Colchester Exhibition. They were then the property of Mr. Thos. B. Smith, Halifax Road. They are now fat. We learn Mr. Doggett hopes to be able to put 400 lbs. more beef on them by Easter, when some of our more wealthy citizens may expect to live for a while on the fat of the land. We do not think financially we shall be able to stomach much of it.

The next pair led up were a smaller pair of cattle, in good order—one a brindle and the other a red ox—getting supported by I. Longworth, Esq. These weighed respectively as follows: Aug. 28th, 1410, and 1350; Oct. 25th, 1470, and 1397, and to-day, Dec. 9, 1550, and 1504 lbs. These figures show an increase of weight in the pair, of 294 lbs. in 72 days, averaging a shade over 2 lbs. a day, for each ox, and may prove instructive to feeders.

The next pair weighed are also the pro-

perty of I. Longworth, Esq. They are a large pair of cattle, but not in high condition. One red and white weighed 1510 lbs., and his mate—black and white 1505. The last has gained exactly 1½ lbs. a day, since Oct. 29th—the other one not having done so well. We are informed that this pair have only commenced to feed well.

The next pair of cattle weighed, are probably the two largest and fattest cows in Nova Scotia. As the first and second best fat cows at the recent Colchester Exhibition, they were the admired of all beholders. This pair weighed 3240 lbs., and are the property of Mr. John Smith, Smith's Island, Truro. One is red with a white face and the other a brindel. The latter exceeded the former by 80 lbs. in weight, and it is but fair to add she was raised by Mr. Turner Blair of Onslow, to whom was awarded first prize for fat cow at Exhibition. The red cow which is certainly a fine animal, one of the old breed, was formerly the property of Mr. Robert Hall, Onslow Mountain. When the old breed of oxen, of which the above are excellent specimens, are worked off by the Short-horn Durhams and Devons coming on, we do not expect to record the weight of any fattening cattle, this time of year, under 4000 pounds, but if any farmer in any part of Nova Scotia can turn out two better cows, we would like to hear from him.

Lately the *Amherst Gazette* has been taking some trouble to obtain crop Reports in Cumberland County. The following notes refer to No. 8 Polling District, comprising Wallace Harbour, and Bay, part of Gulf Shore, Fox Harbour, North Shore, Malagash, Davar's River, Mill and Back Settlement:—

As the spring of the preceding year was very unpropitious and farming operations commenced at too late a period, and harvest time was equally unfavorable, the crops were very limited, and gathered in bad condition, and perhaps not more than half sufficient for man or beast, in consequence of which persons engaged altogether in agricultural pursuits met with great privations, and were generally straitened in circumstances, not being able as usual to meet the obligations contracted for the maintenance of their families, and had it not been for public works going on, affording employment, they would have been in a bad plight.

As the spring of the present year opened favorably, with delightful weather, and the ground was in an unusually good condition for agricultural operations, people naturally were cheered and shook off their state of despondency, and augured favorably of the chance of bettering their condition, and recruiting their losses. They renewed their strength, and with all their means and ability determined to try again, and endeavored to attain success; they therefore tilled and cultivated a larger area than previously, and sowed a greater quantity of seed; but how vain are the achievements and hopes of man! In consequence of the severe conflict of the

elements, on the 24th and 25th August all their hopes have been disappointed and their auguries prove futile, notwithstanding the bright prospects and promising appearance of abundance before that period. I shall now give the result of my enquiries, and, first, in regard to North and South Wallace.

Hay—As this is the staple in all agricultural operations, and the basis on which success and profit depends, by the maintenance and breeding of cattle, producing manure, the pabula of cereals, roots and vegetables, the result of the crop is always looked to with great anxiety and seems mostly to have engaged the attention of farmers, even from the time of the great warrior and farmer Cato, to the present period.

The crop of Hay is considered very good. It was got in with fine dry weather and in excellent condition. It is becoming one of the principal articles of export at Wallace Harbour, and commands cash. The numerous vessels that now resort here for cargoes of stone generally complete their lading and take deck loads of it. I should think it more profitable to feed cattle, as farms soon become impoverished.

Wheat will not be over half a crop; quality poor; some places not over 5 bushels to the acre. A small quantity of Winter Wheat, raised by J. B. Davison, Esq., and harvested before the gale did well, I believe about 12 bushels to 1.

Oats, injured by gale; quality not good; about 10 bushels to acre.

Buckwheat altogether a failure, ruined and blasted by gale.

Barley and Rye: very little of former; none of latter.

Potatoes and Corn, the former a fair crop, of good quality, not very large; of the latter a few good patches.

Turnips, early pretty good crop; late poor; not many raised.

Gardens exhibited a beautiful appearance and unusual growth before the gale, especially early vegetables, Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, &c.

Attention is now paid to the growth of Tomatoes, and many patches of Strawberries were observed, in some gardens very fine, prolific and exuberant—especially in that of the Rev. R. Wasson. He is a prominent horticulturist, an expert financier in missionary arrangements, and a faithful laborer in His Master's vineyard.

Fruit Trees.—The crop of Cherries was fine and very abundant. Plums and Apples were ruined by the tornado, the trees broken and destroyed and leaves and fruit blighted.

Mr. J. L. Fillmore, of Amherst, is introducing a variety of young fruit trees (very hardy and good bearers) grown on Shepody Mountain. They are preferable to American or any from the western part of our province, where the season is a month earlier, and will suit our soil and climate better. They can be furnished by Mr. Morris, Wallace.

Wallace Bay is a fine settlement, improving very much; houses and barns good, and kept neatly; the upland superior and much salt marsh hay. Crop very abundant and of good quality. Marsh crop good, but the high tide swept away stack-bottoms and fences and did much damage. Wheat about two-thirds average crop, quality fair; not so much injured by gale: 15 to 20 bushels to acre.

Oats middling crop, quality fair; about 20 bushels to acre.

Barley, not much raised; quality good; 25 bushels to acre.

Potatoes an average crop, quality good; not very large.

Turnips and other roots pretty good.

Buckwheat a failure; hurt by gale.

FOX HARBOR AND PART OF GULF SHORE.

Gulf Shore—Below cross road, some farms on account of situation much exposed to gale and tide.

Hay very good.

Grain much hurt and short.

Buckwheat injured, no good.

Potatoes and Roots good.

Fox Harbor—A beautiful settlement, fine farms. Upland good; considerable salt marsh head of harbor.

Hay, English and Salt, very abundant and of good quality.

Wheat about two-thirds of a crop; quality good; about 15 bushels to acre.

Oats middling crop, fair quality; about 20 bushels to acre.

Barley fair crop; 25 bushels to acre.

Potatoes, Turnips, and other Roots good.

The people here are searching for coal, and talk of shipbuilding. They have a good harbor and other facilities.

North Shore is a good agricultural settlement and has always been famed for raising plenty of Hay and Cattle, good Wheat and other crops.

Hay, a good crop and put in well and in good condition.

Wheat, very short crop, poor quality, injured by gale.

Oats, do., do.

Buckwheat, total failure.

Potatoes only middling crop, some hurt by gale.

Root crops middling.

The people on this shore keep boats and nets and get fish for their own use.

MALAGASH POINT AND SOUTH SHORE.

Point.—Some fine farms, noted for Hay and Grain crops; was partly exposed to gale.

Hay very good.

Grain injured.

Potatoes and Roots not an average.

MALAGASH (SOUTH SHORE).

Not so much exposed to gale, but suffered some damage by high tide. This is an old and superior farming settlement, famed for raising Hay, Cattle, and Grain.

Hay, English and Salt, very good crop—perhaps two tens to acre.

Wheat not an average crop, quality fair; 15 or 20 bushels to acre.

Oats, do., do.

Barley fair crop, not much raised.

Rye none.

Potatoes and Roots good crop, quality good.

Buckwheat a failure.

The Back Settlements were not exposed to gale.

Hay good, Wheat fair, Oats good—Buckwheat poor. Potatoes and Root crops good.

Wallace is improving, and its people exhibiting more enterprise. Many Stone Quarries are now worked and more to be opened next spring. Ship building is reviving and other industries are talked of. These will create a home market, entice new settlers, and, with coöperation, the welfare of the people and wealth of the settlement must increase. We want a shore railway and a branch to intersect the Intercolonial at Greenville and thence to Great Village, Bay of Fundy.

The crops of Minudie, River Hebert and South Joggins, are reported by Job Seaman, Esq:—

Hay on uplands, a fair yield, equal to 1872.

Marshes: English, less than 1872 by 12½ per cent.

The Hay has been scented in better condition than it was in 1872, which makes this year's crop nearly equal to that of last year.

Wheat: Excellent yield with increased average makes the crop 50 per cent. over that of last year.

Oats: Good yield. Larger amount sown than in last year and 75 per cent. larger return.

Barley: A very fair crop but less sown. Deduct 25 per cent. from crop of 1872.

Buckwheat: Less yield, and about one-half less planted this year than last.

Rye: Not much cultivated in this district, there being only two fields that I have seen—one Winter, and the other Spring Rye—both splendid crops.

Peas and Beans: Not much cultivated.

Potatoes: Looking well, a larger amount planted than in 1872. Safe to allow 25 per cent. over last year.

Turnips: Excellent; larger crop than 1872.

Beets, Carrots and Parsnips: Where cultivated, looking well.

Cabbages: Only poor except a few in gardens.

The Crops in this district may be put down as good. The storm did us but little damage, except in the case of a field or two of late sown Oats.

No. 7 Polling District, comprising Pugwash, and Pugwash River, Gulf Shore, Port Philip, Victoria, &c., is reported upon by J. A. Elliot, Esq:

Up to the time of the big storm the prospect for good crops was better than usual, and had it not been for it our crops would be over an average.

The Hay crop is over an average, and the weather having been fine it was cured.

The Wheat crop, we think, is not quite an average with other years, but it is said to be better than last year.

Oats are scarcely an average crop, but we think it better than last year.

Barley about an average, but very little raised here at any time.

Very little Rye sown.

Buckwheat nearly all destroyed by the storm.

Potatoes are a good crop, far ahead of last year.

Turnips as good as usual.

Other vegetables about an average crop.

The Fruit crop is damaged very much. Plums and Apples are, we think, not more than half what they were last year.

We think from the information we could get from our farmers in this district, that the crops on the whole are something better than last year, and had it not been for the damage done by the storm we think they would be at least one-third in advance of 1872.

At the present time there is probably no subject more deserving the attention of the farmers of this Province than the Factory System as applied to Butter and Cheese making. There have been recently published in the *Journal of the Royal*

Agricultural Society of England, and reprinted in the *Journal of the New York State Agricultural Society*, two letters from M. Juhlin Dannfelt, the Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Stockholm, in which a very clear and most instructive account is given of the Dairy Factories of Sweden:

The greater part of the land of Sweden is divided into small farms, which are cultivated by the peasants owning them, and on which the number of cows kept for breeding, or for the production of milk, seldom exceeds ten or fifteen. The quantity of milk obtained on these farms is therefore small, especially as the animals generally receive insufficient nourishment during the long winter. One consequence has been that, as large quantities of milk are indispensable for a regular and rational method of dairying, this branch of husbandry has not until lately been developed to any considerable degree, although the climate, the nature of the country, and the manner of living of its inhabitants, are all favourable to its advancement.

In order to further this subject, various measures have been taken during the last ten years, both by the Government and by the agricultural societies, and efforts have been directed towards drawing the attention of the small farmer to the advantages to be gained by the application of the idea of association to this branch of husbandry. These endeavours are, however, of too recent a date to have as yet produced any very obvious results; but from what has already been gained, it is evident that the dairy-factories constitute the most powerful means of obtaining on small farms a considerable revenue from dairy-produce. The price which the milk has realized by such associations, greatly exceeds what the small farmers—especially those in the northern provinces—have hitherto been able to obtain for it single handed. The system is therefore gaining ground daily, and is exercising a beneficial influence on this class of farmers, as well as stimulating a more careful treatment of the cattle; and this influence is already reacting in a salutary manner on other branches of agriculture.

The modes in which dairy-factories have hitherto been arranged vary in different places. In some districts a person—generally some tolerably wealthy farmer—purchases, at a certain price, the milk produced on neighbouring farms, and subsequently prepares butter and cheese from it; the owners or tenants of the farms taking no part either in the profits or losses. In other places on the other hand where more agreement and confidence prevail between neighbours, several persons residing within the same village, or in each other's neighbourhoods, have established a dairy-factory, which is worked on the account of all the proprietors, and the

profits of which are divided *pro rata parte*. The best results have been obtained by the latter method; and it will, beyond doubt, become the more general, being of incomparably greater advantage to all concerned.

1. *Average number of cows*.—From 50 to 200; the average number about 100. Experience has, however, proved that wherever a factory has been established, the number of cows has speedily increased.

2. *Size of buildings*.—This depends to a great degree on local circumstances, and the system followed in the management of the milk. Most of the dairies are managed according to the so-called cold-water system, by which expensive cellars are avoided. Such a dairy generally consists of a building from 50 to 60 feet long, and from 25 to 35 broad, containing a milk-room (being either a cellar on the Holstein system; or, where the cold-water system is introduced, a room with splint walls and a water reservoir); a curd kitchen, where the cheese is made; a cheese room, where the ready-made cheese is kept and ripened; a butter-cellar, and one or two dwelling rooms. There are, besides, in several dairies a churn room and a room used for the sale of part of the milk, where either the skimmed or new milk, or the buttermilk, is disposed of directly from the dairy. Most of these dairy-houses are built of wood.

3. *Cost of buildings*.—The cost of such a building greatly depends on the price of the timber and the labour, the disposition of the interior, &c., etc.

Thus, in the northern provinces, where there is an abundance of timber, and where the labour is generally performed by the associates themselves, it is stated not to exceed 50*l.* to 70*l.*; but in the middle and southern provinces, on the other hand, it probably amounts to from 120*l.* to 150*l.*

4. *Cost of machinery*.—The machinery is generally exceedingly simple, especially in the northern provinces. There it is stated that this cost amounts at the most, to only 15*l.*; in the middle provinces, to from 30*l.* to 50*l.*; and in the southern, to as much as 100*l.*, in which, however, are included a boiler, with a system of tubes or pipes leading to a double-bottomed curd-tub, a hot-water tub, &c., a churn with a horse-gear, English screw-lever cheese-press, &c., etc.

5. *Capital invested*.—In most cases the requisite capital for the construction of the buildings and the purchase of the machinery, is obtained by loans from the respective agricultural societies. These loans vary between 60*l.* and 300*l.*, and are to be repaid by annual payments within 5 to 10 years, being partly exempt from interest, and partly not. In the case of a company raising the loan, all the shareholders are liable for the same.

6. *Work-people employed, and wages.*—For the management of a dairy factory one woman and a maid are generally sufficient.

In some dairies a man-servant is employed besides, to perform the more heavy labour, and to convey the products to market; this, however, is an exception. The wages of the dairy-woman amount to from 6*l.* to 9*l.* per annum, besides 12 bushels of rye, 12 bushels of barley, several bushels of potatoes, and 1½ bushels of peas, and milk, butter and cheese sufficient for her own wants; or, in some cases, a certain amount of the two last-mentioned articles. The wages of the maid amount to from 3*l.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* in money and somewhat less than the dairy-woman in natural products.

7. *Quantity of milk received.*—The quantity has hitherto varied greatly, being from 10,000 to 25,000 gallons a year. A considerable quantity of the milk produced on the farms of the partners of the factory is consumed in their own households, especially during the summer, when milk is the general drink of the people. The quantity delivered to the factories is, however, continually on the increase.

8. *Distance, maximum and average, from which the milk is brought.*—The average distance is about one English mile, maximum, 10 miles. When the making of butter is the chief object of a factory, it has been found that in order to obtain a good result, the milk should be carried to the dairy, and not conveyed in a cart, because less butter is always obtained from milk that has been shaken. The distance should therefore, in such cases, not exceed one mile.

When cheese is to be made, the milk may, on the other hand, be brought from far greater distances, taking care only to let the milk get well cooled previous to transporting it.

9. *Quantity of cheese made per annum.*—In general, nearly whole milk cheese is made during the summer, and butter and skimmed-milk cheese during the winter. By one of my reporters it has been stated that, on an average, dairy-factories at present produce from 500 to 4,000 pounds of butter, and from 2,000 to 8,000 pounds of cheese.

By one dairy-factory it was stated that, in 1868, 3,820 gallons of milk were used in making butter; 9,830 gallons of milk were used in making new milk cheese; and 2,430 gallons of milk were used in making skimmed-milk cheese. The quantities of cheese and butter obtained from the above amounted to

1,610	English pounds of Cheddar cheese;
6,660	“ “ Swiss cheese (Emmenthaler);
1,724	“ “ skimmed-milk cheese, and
1,385	“ “ butter.

With regard to the dairy factories in the northern provinces it is stated that,

on an average 2 “kannor” of milk (1.15 gallon) are needed for one Swedish pound (15 ounces avoirdupois) of fat cheese, and 5 “kannor” (2.8 gallons) for 1 Swedish pound of butter.

While the cattle are feeding on the rich pastures of the mountains, no more than 3¾ “kannor” are required for one pound of butter, and 1½ “kannor” for one pound of fat cheese.

10. *Charge for making, and mode in which the charge is made.*—In the north, where the cost of fuel is not reckoned, this charge is stated to amount to from 1 to 2 öre,* in the middle provinces to 2½ öre; and in the southern to 3 öre per “kanna” of milk, all the costs of management being included in this.

11. *Disposal of the whey.*—In the north where the whey is of very little value, it is used for making butter and cheese, which fetch from 12 to 15, and even 18 öre per pound. In other parts of the country the whey is mostly given to pigs, and in that case realized at a much lower rate, scarcely one öre per “kanna.” It has, however, of late been used also for feeding calves.

12. *Average dividend to the proprietors of the factory.*—The average price of the milk sold at the factories owned by companies, has amounted to 20 öre per “kanna,” and sometimes to much more, having even exceeded 25 öre per gallon.

To what I have previously stated regarding the dairy factories, I beg to add some notices respecting one which was little known when I last wrote to you, but which has now attracted general attention.

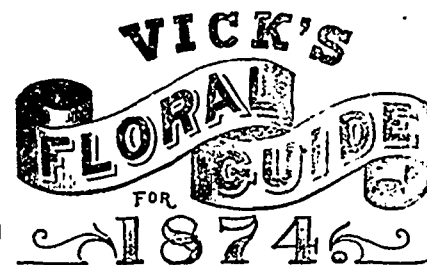
A farmer who resides in the neighbourhood of Stockholm, and who, though almost blind, has nevertheless devoted himself with unshrinking energy and great perseverance both to the theoretical study and the practical management of butter and cheese-making, commenced a few years ago purchasing milk from neighbouring farms for making butter, the skim-milk being partly sold in the markets of Stockholm, and partly made into skim-milk cheese. The favourable result of his endeavours caused him gradually to extend this business, for which purpose, and in order to obtain an easy sale for the buttermilk, he established a central dairy in the capital, to which cream was brought from the numerous places where the milk was received from neighbouring farmers; the unsold skim-milk, on the other hand, being made into cheese at the places where the milk was delivered, and where branch dairies were erected.

This business has within a few years been extended to such a degree that dur-

*The kana is 4-7 of the English Imperial gallon, or 0.63576 of the New York standard gallon. Seven öre are equal to one English penny.

ing this spring the quantity of milk purchased by the farmer, and employed in the above-mentioned manner, has amounted to 4,000 gallons per day. During a previous year he had associated with himself a capitalist, likewise warmly interested in this branch of husbandry.

The production of milk, however, being constantly on the increase, and its price having on account of that considerably diminished, the partners have now decided upon transferring the entire business to a limited company, for the purpose of extending it in such a manner as circumstances may require and render profitable. Of this company they themselves are the largest shareholders. Feeling a warm interest in the development of this industry, so important to our agriculture, and being likewise a shareholder of this company, I have taken an active part in its organization, and am therefore able to give true and trustworthy information relative to this dairy-factory, which perhaps may prove of some interest to you also.



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PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

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

By order of the Board of Agriculture.

GEORGE LAWSON,
Secretary.

Halifax, 19th August, 1873.

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