

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

- Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

- Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
								/			



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

VOL. I. HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1871. No. 71.

CONTENTS:

	PAGE	PAGE
Editorial—Position of the Board of Agriculture—the County Exhibitions—Grass Lands—New Society in Antigonish—King's Co. Society—Onslow—Sugar Beet—English Markets—A Duchess Sale—Short Horns—Death of Van Geert—The Queen's Basket Maker's Book—Half-Holiday Prizes—Illinois Industrial University.....	673-676	677
Circular to Secretaries of Agricultural Societies—Copy of Amendment of Agricultural Act.....	676	677
		681
		682
		684
		685
		687
		688

HALIFAX, November 8, 1871.

The present Board of Agriculture was organized in August, 1864, under an Act passed during the preceding session of the Legislature. The original Members were appointed by the Governor in Council. The Act provided that the Principal of the Normal School and the Superintendent of Education should be permanent members, *ex officio*, and that of the other members one half in number should annually retire in rotation, the retiring members being eligible for re-election, Thus (after the first year) the term of office of each member was two years. The election of members devolved upon the Agricultural Societies, and the various Counties of the Province were, for this purpose, combined into six electoral districts,—the city and county of Halifax having four representatives, and the remaining four "Rural" or electoral districts having each two representatives at the Board. The annual meetings of Societies, held on the first Tuesday of December, was the occasion fixed for

elections, each Society being required to nominate a person, and the person who received the highest number of votes in the district was entitled to take his seat at the Board. In some of the Counties this system worked well, but in most of them, and especially in those where the members of Societies were widely scattered, there was found to be great practical difficulty in securing a simultaneous election, and it was many months after the December Meeting before the nominations were so far perfected as to enable the Board to ascertain who were the members elect. To remedy this difficulty an Amendment of the Act was passed in 1865, transferring the power of nomination to the Directors or Officers of each Society. It was thought that it would be easier for the officers than for the whole Society to meet together and make choice. The experience of the past six years has shown that the change was an improvement.

The appointments to the Board being entirely in the hands of the officers of

the various Agricultural Societies throughout the Province, it would not have been surprising had local jealousies, differences and difficulties shown themselves, from time to time, in some of the Counties. But neither the Board nor the Legislature were ever called upon to consider any complaint of this nature until last session, when, it is understood, a petition was presented to the House from a portion of the members of one of the Societies in King's County. In accordance with the prayer of the petition, an Act, introduced by D. M. Dickie, Esq., M. P. P., was passed, increasing the Board to twenty-one members, so that each County should have the power to send one member, and the City and County of Halifax four, and the old system of nomination by the whole members, instead of the officers, of Societies was reverted to.

The Act was passed on the 4th April, but not having been seen by the officers or members of the Board, they had no opportunity of ascertaining its details until the month of August last, after it

was issued in a printed form with the *Royal Gazette*. A committee of the Board were then making arrangements for an extensive importation of stock from Ontario, and had ordered a quantity of Pigs from Pennsylvania. Their operations were soon stopped by the discovery that the legal effect of the new Act was to abolish the Board altogether, and leave its members without any power of further action, either in carrying on necessary routine business or proceeding to the formation of a new Board. In the meantime the Agricultural Societies all over the country were proceeding with their work, importing stock, arranging exhibitions, offering prizes for competition, purchasing improved implements, and otherwise incurring heavy liabilities, on the faith of their annual grants, payable at the close of the year. The Central Board was the mainspring that kept all this machinery in motion. It directed their labours, furnished information, aided in the establishment of Societies in suitable localities, examined their accounts, ascertained the extent of their efforts, made rateable appropriations to them out of the Provincial grant, imported live stock and seed grain to supply their wants, and generally adopted such measures as were best calculated to maintain them in an active and efficient condition. When this mainspring was suddenly snapped, (by accident apparently rather than by design) it was felt that immediate action was required to prevent the destruction of the whole agricultural organization of the country. The President and Officers of the old Board communicated at once with the Provincial Government, and so soon as it was authoritatively settled that the old Board had ceased to exist, they suggested to the Government the propriety of proceeding at once to the formation of a new one. The members of the Government very naturally replied that the members of the old Board had all the information and experience necessary for the formation of a new one, and seemed to be the proper parties to act. The Government would therefore desire them to do so, and requested that Secretaries of Societies should be notified to select representatives under the new Act,—the old Board in the meantime, and until a new Board could be organized, continuing to exercise all the powers and functions of a Central Board of Agriculture as heretofore.

This proposal was acquiesced in by the members of the Board, who agreed to continue to discharge these functions, as requested, rather than permit the system,

on which so much pains had been bestowed, to go down. It is too late now to make any importation of stock this season, but all the other operations of the Board have been resumed, the usual appropriations will be made to Agricultural Societies, and every practicable effort put forth to promote their efficiency and improvement.

In our present number will be found full Reports of two important County Exhibitions, viz: those of Yarmouth and Pictou. Both were open to the competition of the whole Province; but the prizes offered at such Exhibitions are hardly high enough to entice competitors from a great distance. It is a pleasing feature, however, to observe that at Pictou the competition was by no means confined to the County, and for one reason we are rather pleased than sorry that the Pictou farmers were in several instances beaten at their own Show by Truro men, Mr. Samuel A. Craig, of Truro, having gained 1st prize for White Field Carrots, 1st prize also for Yellow Carrots, and 1st for Purpletop Turnips, whilst Mr. G. Eaton of Truro carried off the 2nd prize, for Field Carrots, and the first for Swedish Turnips. We cite these awards thus prominently for the purpose of exciting a little rivalry in root culture, which we know to be thoroughly well understood in Pictou County. Let the Pictonians retrieve themselves at next year's Exhibition, otherwise we shall fear they are not exerting themselves to the utmost in this important branch of farming. We hear the Pictou Exhibition highly spoken of, and full details will be found in the elaborate Report. Pictou is becoming famous for Pigs, and Societies in other counties are now going there for their White Chesters.

We have copied from the *Eastern Chronicle* an article on County Exhibitions, the suggestions of which are well worthy of consideration. There are great practical difficulties in the way of prolonging a County Exhibition over two or more days, but some of the evils complained of might be avoided by requiring animals from a distance to be brought the evening before, and every animal and article to be located at an early hour in the morning. The Judges and Committees might thus complete the bulk of their work early in the forenoon, so as to leave the greater part of the day free for inspection of the Exhibition. Of course an arrangement of this kind involves thorough preparation beforehand on the part of Committee and Exhibitors, as little work as possible being left for Exhibition day.

Much credit is due to the Secretary of the Yarmouth County Society for the full and spirited Report which he prepared of the Yarmouth Exhibition, and the liberality of the Yarmouth *Herald* in giving up so many of its columns to an

Agricultural Report is deserving of notice as indicating, among other things, that there is something else besides party politics worthy at times of engaging the minds of intelligent and industrious people. Many of the suggestions in Mr. Brown's Report are well worthy of attention from the Secretaries, Committeemen and Members of other Societies throughout the Province, and we hope they will be carefully read. The system of Committee's Reports, printed under each class, is another feature worthy of imitation.

It is obvious from the Yarmouth Report that the breeds of cattle are rapidly improving in that County, through the Short Horns, Ayrshire, Devon and Alderney importations made within the last few years, and that still greater improvement will show itself in the animals to be brought forward at future exhibitions, when the young stock now being raised shall have had time to mature. The remarks respecting the Alderney breed should be read carefully by every dairy farmer in the Province.

The present number contains the concluding portion of an able lecture on the Management of Grass Lands in England, which has valuable lessons for us here, where grass is comparatively so much more important. The superiority of farm-yard manure over artificials for grass, shown in this lecture, agrees very well with the results of some of our farmers that have been published in former numbers of this publication. The article on Utilization of Sewage is also from an English source, and furnishes valuable information on a subject which has as yet received no attention whatever in this city or province.

We learn by letter from A. Chisholm, Esq., St. Andrews, Antigonish, that an Agricultural Society has been formed there; that the requisite amount (\$40) is nearly subscribed, and paid, and that the Society desires recognition under the Board of Agriculture. We wish the new Society every success, and have written to Mr. Chisholm with all necessary information as to the steps required to be taken.

We have received, rather out of season, the Annual Report and Accounts of the King's County Agricultural Society, which is in a thriving condition. The Society kept two Bulls and two Boars during the year, and owns several farm implements. The bull purchased by Mr. Bowser at the Provincial sale is well spoken of. Potatoes were an average crop, and a good deal diseased. A middling large breadth was sown with wheat, and the crop good except that sown in May, which was much injured by the weevil. The oats in uplands were good, but very few were sown upon the dykes which were flooded in 1869. Indian Corn a good crop. Other

grains good. Hay on uplands an average crop; but the Grand Pre, which was flooded in 1869, produced but half a crop. Fruit an average crop. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:—Joseph B. Bowser, *Pres.*; Thomas Tuzo, *Vice-Pres.*; Daniel Woodworth, *2nd Vice-Pres.*; George Hamilton, *Sec'y. and Treas.*; John Simson, *Asst. do.*; Charles Reid, Nathan L. Fuller, James H. Dill, Wm. Falkner, Nathaniel Falkner, *Comm.*

The Onslow Agricultural Society can this season boast of 167 members, who have already paid into its funds for the year \$167. No doubt the members have found the purchases of animals, made at the Provincial sale last year, a paying investment, and to this circumstance is the Society's success to be partly ascribed.

The English mail has arrived as we are preparing for the press, and a few items of news may not be without interest:—The cultivation of Sugar Beet is extending, and the Agricultural Societies and Journals are devoting attention to the subject. The clear profits to the cultivator range from five to ten pounds per acre; the crop is by no means an exhausting one like cabbage, and rural prosperity has everywhere followed its introduction among an industrious people.

Grain appears to be abundant in European markets, and prices low. For Hops there is a steady demand. Fat cattle, sheep and calves continue to rise in price.

Those who fancied that Mr. Cochrane was paying fancy prices for Duchesses, ought to notice some of the sales of thorough bred stock that are being weekly made in England. Ten days ago Lord Bective paid 1000 guineas for Grand Duke of Kent, from Grand Duchess the 9th by Lord Oxford. The Duke was sold by Mr. W. W. Slye. The Royal Agricultural Society's *Journal* says:—

“Except in 2-year old and yearling heifers the show of Shorthorns at Wolverhampton could not be considered up to the standard of former exhibitions. Many reasons account for this. Since 1868 the Canadians, Americans and Australians have bought up most of the best yearling and 2-year-old bulls and heifers at good prices for exportation, consequently exhibitors have not those specimens to send forward as fully matured and developed animals. Moreover, the higher bred Shorthorns have in the same period become immensely advanced in value, whilst pure and fashionable pedigrees command such extreme prices that selection is avoided, and the bad with the good are left to grow together, like Tares and Wheat, till an auction is held, which scatters them far and wide; but there can be no doubt that the pure stock of the country, though more may be bred, is

hardly likely to be much improved in symmetry and quality, for there is an apparent coarseness in some of the more fashionable lines of blood.”

On the same subject of Shorthorns, the *Agricultural Gazette* writes,—

“There is something charming in the simple and yet autocratic utterances of the ‘Kirkleavington Philosopher.’ No qualifying expressions render his teaching indistinct, and dissent from his opinions does not appear to have been contemplated by him as in the least degree possible. ‘\* \* No other breed of Shorthorns,’ he writes, ‘show a family likeness except my own. Nor has any other breed of Shorthorns the same hair and handling as mine have; nor can it be obtained but through my strain of blood; for it runs in the blood, and none now can be found that have the old Hubback blood, and that of his predecessors, and of Mr. James Brown’s old Red Bull, and these two bulls were the last remains of those breeds, which, had been so long eminent as Shorthorns \* \* \* which was before the time when the Messrs. Colling began breeding.’ This is speaking with authority: dogmatic teaching more positive than usually falls from human lips. Still there is a relief even in dogmatism, and we cannot doubt that on many points Mr. Bates had a right to hold strong opinions.”

M. Van Geert, the celebrated Ghent Nurseryman, who is probably known by name to every gardener in the world, died on the 14th of October, in his 78th year.

Mr. Sealing, the Queen’s Basket Maker, has published a book on Willows. Basket willows occupy 7000 acres of land in Britain, and four or five thousand tons of willows are likewise imported from France, Belgium, Holland and Prussia, and in 1866 forty-five thousand pounds worth of baskets were also imported into England. Willow cuttings should be put entirely under ground.

For the encouragement of the Saturday half-holiday in London, in connection with the Field Excursions for Natural History purposes which have sprung out of it, prizes to the amount of 30 guineas are offered by the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Ducie, and the Marquis of Westminster, for competition among members of botanical, microscopical, and geological clubs, and the unprofessional naturalists of London generally. The subjects selected by the prize-givers require from the competitors a knowledge of the mosses, pond microzoa, and fossils of the London district, obtained by Saturday afternoon excursions during the next twelve months. The prizes are offered through the Early Closing Association.

A few details respecting the Illinois Industrial University may not be without use at the present time:—

It is both a State and National Institution in its origin and relations. It was created by a grant from Congress, and its great leading aims were prescribed by a law of Congress. The State, accepting the grant and its conditions, founded the University, and further endowed it with the large donations received from the County in which it is located.

The public movement which gave rise to this University, began a quarter of a century ago. Public meetings of the friends of industrial education were held in all parts of the State, and numerous petitions, signed by thousands of the agriculturists and other industrial classes, flooded the State Legislature. At length in 1857, the General Assembly adopted joint resolutions asking Congress to make grants of public lands to establish colleges for industrial education. After long discussions, Congress passed the necessary law in July, 1862, making the magnificent grant of public lands out of which has arisen that long list of Agricultural Colleges and Industrial Universities now scattered over the Continent.

Illinois, the first to ask, was among the first to accept the grant, and great public interest was immediately excited in the question of its organization and location. Princely donations, in some cases of half a million of dollars, were tendered by several counties to secure the location of the institution in their midst. In February, 1867, a law was passed fixing the location and defining the plan of the University, and, in May of the same year the Board of Trustees met at the University Building donated by Champaign County, and finally determined the location. During the year much of the scrip was sold or located, necessary alterations were made in the buildings, apparatus and library were purchased, a faculty partly selected, and preparations made for active work. The 2d day of March, 1868, the University was opened for students, and on the 11th of the same month, formal inauguration exercises were held. In 1869, the Legislature appropriated \$25,000 to the Agricultural Department for barns, tools, stock, etc., and \$20,000 to the Horticultural Department for green house, barns, drainage, trees, tools, &c., besides \$5,000 to Chemical Laboratory, and \$10,000 for Library and apparatus. The present Legislature has lately appropriated \$75,000 to begin the erection of a main building which is to cost \$150,000; and \$25,000 for a Mechanical Building and machinery, to include a large Drill Hall for the Military Department. Plans have been adopted and the erection of these buildings is to begin at once. The new Mechanical Building was to be ready for use at the opening of the Fall Term, and the walls of the main building to be erected this year.

The University began in 1868 with

seventy-five students. The number has rapidly increased, till now its catalogue shows a total number of *two hundred and seventy-seven* in attendance during the year closing June 7, 1872. As fast as required, the several Departments have been organized, till at length all the great industrial classes are represented, including Agriculturists, Mechanics, Engineers, Miners, Architects, Chemists, Merchants and Publishers, and each class may find here the instructions necessary to the best understanding and performance of its work.

In the Autumn of 1871 the University was opened for the instruction of female students, and now it offers all its advantages to all classes of society, without regard to sex, sect or condition.

The University is situated in the city of Urbana, adjoining the limits of the city of Champaign, in Champaign County, Illinois. It is 128 miles from Chicago, on the Illinois Central Railroad. The new and splendid Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway passes near the grounds. The County is one of the most beautiful prairie regions in the West. The two contiguous cities, constituting, really, only one community, have together nearly 9,000, well supplied with churches and schools, and affording boarding facilities for a large body of students.

The lands occupied by the University embrace about 623 acres divided as follows:

1. The *Campus*, about 13 acres, including ornamental grounds and a Military Parade ground.
2. The *Horticultural Grounds*, about 130 acres, embracing gardens, orchards, nurseries, arboretum and forest plantations.
3. *Experimental Farm*, 70 acres, including the experimental plots and fields.
4. The *Stock Farm*, 410 acres.

The University owns another farm near Urbana, designed to be sold.

The experimental apple orchard has over 3,000 trees of nearly 1,400 varieties. The pear orchard has, already planted or growing in nursery, over 400 varieties of pears. The other fruit plantations embrace a large number of varieties of various fruit trees and small fruits.

The forest plantations already include 20 acres of timber trees planted in rows, and designed to illustrate artificial forest culture.

The old University Building now occupied partly by class rooms, library and laboratory, and partly with private rooms for students, is of brick, 125 feet in length and five stories in height, with a wing of 40 feet by 80 feet, four stories in height. This building was donated by Champaign County.

The new University Building, is to be 214 feet in length, with wings extending back 124 feet. It is three stories beside basement and Mansard roof. It is de-

signed wholly for public use, and will contain a large public hall for chapel and general exercises, large drawing rooms and thirty class and lecture rooms, sufficient for the instruction of 1,000 or 1,200 students. In one wing, to be made fire-proof, will be provided a spacious library and reading hall, and large and commodious rooms for literary societies will also be provided in the Mansard story. The building is surmounted by campanile towers for clock and bells.

The new Mechanical Building and Drill Hall is of brick, 128 feet in length by 80 feet in width, two stories in height, with towers three stories in height. It contains a boiler and forge room, a machine shop, furnished with steam engine, lathes, and other machinery; pattern and finishing shop, and shops for carpentry, cabinet work, wood working machinery, paint rooms, printing rooms, draughting rooms, and rooms for models, finishing, &c.

In the second story there is a large drill hall, 120 feet by 60 feet, sufficient for the evolutions of a company of infantry, or a section of a battery of field artillery. On the ground floor of one of the towers will be an armorer's shop, a band room, officer's rooms and a military model room.

The new Green House is 70 feet by 24, exclusive of wing containing potting, seed and furnace rooms. There is, besides, another green house 12 feet by 35 feet.

The Veterinary Stables and operating rooms are to occupy the building heretofore used as shops. It is provided with a good yard and sheds, and will be fitted up for practical instruction in the care and treatment of sick animals during the winter clinique.

The University has three barns belonging to the stock and experimental farms and gardens, and three dwelling houses for the superintendents.

Besides the lands and buildings already described, which are with furniture, library, &c., valued at \$216,000, the University owns 25,000 acres of well selected wild lands in Minnesota and Nebraska. It has also endowment funds, invested in State and County bonds, amounting to \$364,000, besides other property and avails valued at \$50,000.

The Library which has been carefully selected to aid the scientific studies required in the several practical courses, includes now about 5,000 volumes, and an appropriation of \$10,000 has just been made by the General Assembly for its increase. The large Library Hall is fitted up as a reading room, and richly provided with American, English, French and German papers and periodicals, embracing the most important scientific and art publications, monthlies, quarterlies, &c. The reading room, well warmed and lighted, is open every day and evening, and is constantly resorted to by the faculty and students.

## CIRCULAR TO SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,  
HALIFAX, 24TH OCT., 1871.

Sir,—I am directed to call your attention to an Act passed during last session of the Provincial Legislature, which requires that each Agricultural Society in the Province shall elect a Representative, in order that the several Counties may be represented at the Central Board of Agriculture. Halifax County is allowed by the said Act to elect four members.

Your Society is hereby directed to be guided by this Act in selecting a Representative at your approaching Annual Meeting to be held on the first Tuesday of December. A copy of the Act is appended to this Circular, from which you will observe that after Representatives are chosen by the several Societies in your County, it will be their duty to meet together as soon as conveniently may be, and elect one of their number (except in the County of Halifax, where four shall be elected) to represent such County at the Central Board, and the member so elected shall be thereupon appointed by the Governor in council to such Board of Agriculture.

I have further to inform you, that the Members of the Board who were in office at the time of the passing of the Act of 1871, were this day requested, by Letter from the Provincial Secretary, to continue to officiate in the meantime and until the new Board can be organized, and to exercise all the powers and functions of a Central Board of Agriculture as heretofore.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
your most obdt. servant,  
GEORGE LAWSON, Secy.

### STATUTES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

34<sup>o</sup> Victoria, Cap. 13,

*An Act to Amend Chapter 96 of the Revised Statutes "Of the Encouragement of Agriculture."*

[Passed the 4th day of April, A.D., 1871.]

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:

1. From and after the passing of this Act, the Board of Agriculture shall consist of twenty-one persons; four members to be selected from the County of Halifax, and one Member from each of the other Counties of the Province.

2. The mode of selection of such Members shall be as follows: Each Agricultural Society in a County shall elect one of its Members to represent such Society, and such Representatives shall meet as soon as conveniently may be, and elect one of their number (except in the County of Halifax, where four shall be elected) to represent such County at the Central Board, and the Members so elect-

ed shall be thereupon appointed by the Governor in Council to such Board of Agriculture.

3. The Members of the Board shall annually retire from office, but shall be capable of re-election.

4. Anything in the Act hereby amended inconsistent with this Act is repealed.

#### BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
24th October, 1871.

A special meeting of the members of the Board of Agriculture was held to-day. Present: Hon. Alex. Macfarlane, President; Hon. Sir Wm Young, Knight; Hon. R. A. McHaffey, M. E. C.; Hon. John McKinnon, Antigonish; Rev. A. S. Hunt, M.A., Supt. of Education; Dr. C. C. Hamilton, Cornwallis; Joseph J. Northup, Esq., A. C. A. Doane, Esq., Tusket; G. C. Lawrence, Esq., Port Hood; Avarid Longley, Esq., Paradise; D. Matheson, Esq., Pictou; H. Yeomans, Esq.; H. A. N. Kaulback, Esq., Lunenburg; Professor Lawson, Secretary.

The President stated that he had called the Members of the Board together in consequence of communications had with the Provincial Government. An Act had been passed last session amending the Agricultural Act, and the legal effect of the amendment was found to be to abolish the then existing Board, without any provision being made for the business being carried on until a new Board could be organized. Under the circumstances, it was thought proper to call the members together to consider what course ought to be pursued. Sir Wm. Young and other gentlemen present gave their views; they approved of the arrangements made by the President in calling them together, and expressed their great regret at the unfortunate state of affairs; they also spoke of the inconvenience and loss that would be sustained by our Agricultural Societies, now in so flourishing a condition, if the organization were allowed to drop even for a single season.

The following gentlemen were named as a deputation to wait upon the members of the Government, viz: Sir William Young, Hon. Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Northup, and the Secretary.

The Board then adjourned.

#### ADJOURNED MEETING.

An adjourned meeting was held at 2 30 p.m.

The deputation appointed to wait upon the Government reported to the meeting the result of their conference. The Government requested that the Secretaries of Agricultural Societies be notified to elect a representative in order that the several counties may be represented at the Central Board. When this is done the Governor in Council will appoint.—But in

the meantime, and until the new Board can be organized under the Act of 1871, the present Board will continue to exercise all the powers and functions of a Central Board of Agriculture as heretofore.

The minutes of the last half yearly meeting of the Board were then read, and approved of.

On motion of Dr. Hamilton, the Secretary was directed to send a copy of the new Act to the Secretary of each Agricultural Society in the Province, and to request them to make nominations to the Board, in terms thereof, at the annual meetings of the societies to be held on the first Tuesday of December.

On motion of Mr. Matheson, seconded by Mr. Longley, the 25th November was fixed as the final date for receiving returns of subscriptions paid from societies desiring to participate in the grant for the present year. Returns of exhibition funds qualifying for the 25 per cent. premium formerly announced are also to be sent in on or before 25th November.

On motion of Sir Wm. Young, Mr. Northup, Mr. Yeomans, and the Secretary were requested to act as a committee in examining the attested returns of societies.

The annual reports of societies are to be sent to the Board as soon as convenient after the annual meetings in December.

Mr. Matheson brought under notice of the Board a sample of superphosphate manure prepared at Brockville, which is said to be of superior quality, and is offered for sale to farmers by Mr. F. W. Henshaw, 10 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

It was resolved to re-commence the publication of the Journal of Agriculture immediately.

The President stated that it was a source of great regret that no importation of Cattle could be made this season in consequence of the change in the constitution of the Board. But a lot of fine Chester Pigs had been ordered from Pennsylvania before the officers of the Board received information from the Government of the real state of affairs, and these are now ready for sale.

#### EXHIBITION OF THE YARMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Exhibition of the County Agricultural Society was held on Thursday, 5th inst., on the Parade Ground and in the Court House, under the most favorable conditions, a beautiful day, with a cloudless sky, and just enough wind to float at length the gay string of flags, with which from a lofty staff, the Managing Committee—Messrs. Benj. Killam,

L. E. Baker and C. B. Doane—had crowned their ample preparations. These were complete in every particular, and so well adapted to the needs of Exhibitors and Committees, that every thing was well placed for inspection and security, while the work of the day, when once begun, went on smoothly. Some thought it was not enough that the Managing Committee had made such convenient arrangements, but that it was also their duty, to receive and locate the several hundred animals and articles, as they were brought along. In time the Special Committees will learn their part; a simple precaution would be that at least two of them should be near residents.

In all classes of Live Stock, except Horses, the advance upon any previous Exhibition was well marked, and showed great improvement during the year. The show of Horses was a disgrace; there are not fewer than 150 Horses owned by the Members of the Society, but the owners, as regards the Exhibition, were mostly Horses on the 5th.

Whilst an unpropitious season might partly account for a poor show of Vegetables, Roots, &c., it should be more justly accredited to negligence or carelessness; for instance, there was not a single entry of cauliflowers, and yet the very next day a whole load was in the market from one grower, a Member of the Society, who has grown about 5,000 this season. So of many other items. One would have thought that among the sixty or seventy Schools in the County, some one or two Teachers might have wished to show specimens of penmanship; that the manufacture of Leather and its products being a leading industry in the County, there would have been a few entries in these Classes; that with the most complete Blacksmith's Shop in the Dominion, we might have had a sample of the work turned out; in short, it would seem as if an immense number of our people either do not take or read a paper, or do not know enough to embrace the annually-recurring opportunity of establishing and spreading a reputation.

"Open to the Province" brought only a single entry, a casual traveller, who won a premium. Until a Railroad reaches us, the cost and trouble of sending for Exhibition can only be counterbalanced by a Premium List in proportion.

It is said that some of the old Members have refused to join the Society this year, on account of the adoption of a By-Law that, "No Exhibitor shall draw, in Premiums, more than five times his subscription or entrance fee, balance to revert to the Treasury." It is also said that some of the Members objected to and refused to pay the 25 cents admission to the Court House. The withdrawal of all who belong to these two classes will be a blessing to any Society, we don't want



them, and such may rest assured, that unless their souls grow, there will be no place in Heaven for them. If they want a text to prove that, I will try and find one on application, although not much versed in Scripture.

Admission fees realized \$95.13, somewhat less than last year, but quite sufficient to demonstrate that with adequate attractions, there will be no lack of visitors. At times during the day, there were quite as many in the Court House as could find room for a quiet inspection of what was offered to their criticism or admiration.

To the casual observer, there seemed a falling off in the Exhibition this year, as compared with that of 1870. An analysis of the list of subscribers, and of Exhibitors, shows the contrary. In 1870, 172 members subscribed \$384.00, an average of \$2.23. In 1871, 150 members subscribed \$378.50, an average of \$2.52, while the Exhibitors this year represent every part of the County, from Kempt to Chebogue Point, and from Beaver River to Pubnico—many important sections, which hitherto stood aloof from us, sending forward this year samples of their stock, produce or industry. Moreover, the success of the Exhibition is not to be measured by well-filled tables, crowded stock yards, or walls covered with varied manufactures, by the larger or smaller crowd of the idle or curious that come to spend a leisure hour, or by the pecuniary result of the Treasury, but by the lessons that are learned by those who come to study and compare their own knowledge and skill with that of numerous competitors. In this, the one point of importance, the Exhibition was eminently successful, and our next annual Exhibition will give indisputable evidence that our progress this year, has been not less important, if less apparent, than in any year that has preceded it.

The thanks of the Society are due to the Managing Committee, and, in lesser measure, to the amateur doorkeepers, the latter of whom, in many cases, found their position an ungrateful one. The urbane Chase, the Man in the White Hat, the versatile Chronicler of the voyages of the *Sally Ann*, and the Secretary, must each and all give the palm for this post to the "Medicine Man," who combined gentleness with firmness, putting back the recalcitrant, or passing the paying, with promptitude and decision.

The Secretary hopes that with the promise on record of one of our most enterprising and successful young men to take up and carry on his work at the expiration of this year, the next report of our annual Exhibition may find the Society in possession of spacious grounds, convenient buildings, and an efficient staff of working officers.

Premiums awarded as follows:—

Class 1—HORSES.	
20 Premiums—16 Entries.	
<i>Committee</i> —J. Lyons Hatfield, <i>Chairman</i> , Oscar Davison, John M. LeCain.	
Best Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, "Black Hawk," H. B. Porter,	\$4 00
2nd do., Jas. D. Archibald,	2 50
Best Mare, 4 years old and upwards, Oscar Davison,	4 00
2nd do., Rev. Samuel Archibald,	2 50
3rd do., Wm. H. Townsend,	1 50
Best Gelding, 4 years old and upwards—No entries.	
Best Colt, 3 years old and upwards, Chas. M. Rogers,	3 00
2nd do., Charles W. Smith,	2 00
Best Colt, 2 years old and upwards, Stephen Churchill,	3 00
2nd do., Henry Hanf,	2 00
Best Colt, 1 year old and upwards, Isaac Killam,	2 00
2nd do., Stephen Churchill,	1 25
3rd do., Stephen Churchill,	75
Best Sucking Colt, Jacob A. Flint,	2 00
REPORT.	
"The Committee recommend that there be Premiums offered for the best Draught Horse; also, best pair Matched Driving Horses, 4 years old and upwards, Mares or Geldings, and require Horses to be better groomed."	
For the Committee, J. LYONS HATFIELD.	
Class 2—MALE NEAT STOCK.	
36 Premiums—58 Entries.	
<i>Committee</i> —Jas. D. Archibald, <i>Chairman</i> , Oliver H. Ellis, Zach. Corning.	
Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, Imported Ayrshire, not properly entered, premium forfeited,	\$4 00
Best Bull, two years old and upwards, "Prince of Wales," Ayrshire, Chas. E. Brown,	2 50
2nd do., Grade Alderney, Carlton Club.	1 25
3rd do., Imported Ayrshire, George S. Brown,	75
Best Bull, 1 year old and upwards, Short Horn, "Grand Duke Remus," G. S. Brown,	2 50
2nd do., Devon, Grade, S. Churchill,	1 25
3rd do., Alderney, "C. Robbins,	75
Best Bull Calf, Grade Short Horn, G. Wash. Sanders,	1 25
2nd do., Imported Alderney, N. K. Clements,	75
3rd do., Grade Alderney, Eben Rose,	50
Best yoke Working Oxen, 6 yrs. and over, Stephen Churchill,	4 00
2nd do., Wm. Corning,	2 50
3rd do., Geo. I. Handy,	1 50
Best yoke Working Oxen, 5 yrs. and over, Henry Burrill,	4 00
2nd do., Alex. Crosby,	2 50
3rd do., Jefferson Corning,	1 50
Best yoke Working Oxen, 4 yrs. and over, John W. Raynard,	4 00
2nd do., Charles M. Rogers,	2 50
3rd do., Samuel Cann,	
Best yoke Fat Oxen, 4 yrs. and over, Warren Churchill,	4 00
2nd do., Stephen Churchill,	2 50
Best yoke Steers, 3 years and over, Ayrshire and Durham, G. S. Brown.	2 50
3rd do., Eben Rose,	75
Best yoke Steers, 2 years and over, Geo. W. Murphy,	2 50
2nd do., Henry Burrill,	1 25
3rd do., Stephen Churchill,	75
Best yoke Steers, 1 year and over, Ansel Goudey,	2 50

2nd do., Stephen Churchill,	\$1 25
3rd do., H. B. Porter,	75
Best yoke Steer Calves—No entries.	

## REPORT.

"The number of Entries (58) is correct, and the quality was superior. The Beef Oxen were No. 1, some of the Working Oxen were good beef, and all, from 4 to 7 years old, would do credit to any County in the Province. Your Committee were pleased to find that all 2 years old, Yearlings, Calves and Bulls, were of improved stock, showing very plainly either Durham, Alderney, Devon or Ayrshire blood; and two of them—Alderney, owned by Chandler Robbins, Esq., and short-horned Durham (pure blood), imported and owned by George S. Brown, Esq., demanded special notice.

Our last remark is that G. S. Brown, Esq., is a benefactor to the Farmers in this County for the pains and money expended by him in importing and raising superior breeds of Cattle."

For the Committee.

JAMES D. ARCHIBALD.

## Class 3—FEMALE NEAT STOCK.

24 Premiums—43 Entries.

<i>Committee</i> —Nehemiah Porter, <i>Chairman</i> , Jefferson Corning, Eben Rose.	
Best Cow, 6 years and over, $\frac{1}{2}$ Alderney, C. E. Brown,	\$4 00
2nd do., Grade Short Horn, T. E. Moberly,	2 50
3rd do., $\frac{1}{2}$ Alderney, C. E. Brown,	1 50
Best Cow, 5 years and over, Imported Short Horn, G. S. Brown,	4 00
2nd do., Grade Alderney, Freeman Gardner,	2 50
3rd do., George Trask,	1 50
Best Cow, 4 years and over, Durham and Ayrshire, G. S. Brown,	4 00
Best Cow, 3 years and over, 7-8 Alderney, Frank Killam,	4 00
2nd do., Grade Alderney, Wm. Corning,	2 50
3rd do., Benjamin Murphy,	1 50
Best Heifer, in milk, 2 years and over, Imported Short Horn, G. S. Brown,	3 00
2nd do., Grade Short Horn, C. W. Smith,	2 00
3rd do., Wm. R. Doty,	1 00
Best Heifer, dry, Grade Alderney, Charles W. Smith,	2 50
2nd do., Grade Short Horn, George S. Brown,	1 25
Best Heifer, 1 year and over, $\frac{1}{2}$ Alderney, Wm. D. Killam,	2 50
2nd do., Grade Short Horn, Hy Burrill,	1 25
3rd do., Horace B. Porter,	75
Best Heifer Calf, Grade Alderney, Chas. W. Smith,	1 25
2nd do., Full Blood Short Horn, Geo. S. Brown,	75
3rd do., Imported Alderney, N. K. Clements,	50

## REPORT.

"The Female Neat Stock present a very fine appearance, especially the one and two year old heifers. We recommend the Durham and Ayrshire for improvement of growth and constitution.

The Ayrshire crossed with the Alderney would give a superior Cow for the Dairy."

For the Committee,

NEHEMIAH PORTER.

The grade Alderneys in this Class were well represented, and merited all the commendation bestowed upon them by visitors. For Dairy purposes there is no breed that approaches the Alderney. The imported Cow, first of the breed here, owned by the late Thomas Killam, had a record of nineteen pounds of the very finest butter per week. Some of her descendants, half-blood, through her first calf, (a Bull), have done nearly as well; with good care they come in at two years old. One at the Carlton Club Farm, 15-16th Alderney, came in this season, when six days less than sixteen months old. An offer of \$125.00 for her was refused. They attain a full average of size, weighing from nine to thirteen hundred, and, notwithstanding the assertions often seen to the contrary, take on flesh quickly and readily when dry.

**Class 4—SHEEP, SWINE AND POULTRY.**  
46 Premiums—70 Entries.

*Committee*—Hugh Cann, *Chairman*, H. B. Porter, Ansel Goudey.

Best Ram, Leicester, Wm. Corning,	\$3 00
2nd do., Geo. I. Handy,	2 00
Best Ewe, Southdown, Wm. Corning,	3 00
2nd do., Jefferson Corning,	2 00
3rd do., Geo. I. Handy,	1 00
Best Fat Wether, Southdown, Eben Harris,	3 00
2nd do., Eben Harris,	2 00
Best Ram Lamb, Jefferson Corning,	1 25
2nd do., Samuel Cann,	75
Best Ewe Lamb, Jefferson Corning,	1 25
2nd do., George Trask,	75
3rd do., Wm Corning,	50
Best Boar, Chester White, Jacob Silver,	3 00
2nd do., Henry Burrill,	2 00
3rd do., Henry Burrill,	1 00
Best Sow, Chester White, Chas W. Smith,	3 00
2nd do., Jacob Silver,	2 00
3rd do., Horace B. Porter,	1 00
Best Barrow, Chester White and Yorkshire, Wm. Burrill,	3 00
2nd do., Chester White, Asahel Whitman,	2 00
3rd do., Chester White and Yorkshire, Wm Burrill,	1 00
Best Spring Pig, Chester White, Zach. Corning,	3 00
Best Pig, 4 months and under, Chester White, Frank Killam,	2 00
2nd do., Daniel McMullen,	1 00
3rd do., Daniel McMullen,	50
Best litter Sucking Pigs, from Imported Sow, Charles W. Smith,	2 00
2nd do., Chester White, John W. Highy,	1 00
3rd do., Charles W. Smith,	50
Best pair Turkeys, Samuel Barrill,	1 25
2nd do., John McMunn,	75
Best pair Geese, Chandler Robbins,	1 25
2nd do., Eben Rose,	75
Best pair Ducks, John McMunn,	1 25
2nd do., Charles E. Brown,	75
A coop of six Wood Ducks, hatched under a Hen, special premium, L. E. Baker,	1 00
Best collection pure bred Fowls, Black Spanish, gold and silver pencilled Hamburg and Poland, Thomas B. Brown.	3 05
2nd do., Black Spanish, Poland and Top Knot, Jacob A. Flint,	2 00
3rd do., Brahmas, Daniel McMullen,	1 00
Best pair Fowls, dark pencilled Brahmas, Thos B. Brown,	1 25
2nd do., Brahmas, Daniel McMullen,	75
Best pair or more Spring Chickens, Daniel McMullen,	1 20
2nd do., Samuel Burrill,	75

REPORT.

"Committee on Class 4 report as follows:—In Sheep there is great improvement, particularly in Fat Wethers, one of which, half South-down, weighed 160 lbs. The Lambs also were large with good wool.

The Pigs were about as good as last year, with one exception; the Sow imported from Pennsylvania, with a litter of nine pigs, was the finest ever on exhibition in Yarmouth.

There was a marked improvement in Poultry, one collection of pure bred Fowls was very fine, six varieties; Geese were good, one lot of four weighing twelve pounds each."

For the Committee,  
HUGH CANN.

**Class 5—DAIRY PRODUCE, &C.**

13 Premiums—38 Entries.

*Committee*—John K. Ryerson, *Chairman*, Geo. H. Lovitt, Geo. H. Porter.

Best crock or tub Butter, 40 lbs. or over,	\$3 00
Mrs. Alvin Churchill,	2 00
2nd do., Mrs. Jefferson Corning,	2 00
3rd do., Mrs. Geo. Trask,	1 00
Best 5 lbs. Butter in rolls, Mrs. Alvin Churchill,	2 00
2nd do., Mrs. Eben Rose,	1 00
3rd do., Mrs. Frank Killam,	50
Best Cheese, 20 lbs., or over, Mrs. John Cann,	3 00
2nd do., Mrs. James Rose,	2 00
3rd do., Mrs. Eben Ross,	1 00
Best ½ qtl. large shore dry Codfish—No entries.	
Best ½ qtl. table Codfish—No entries.	

REPORT.

"In the Dairy department the samples of Butter exhibited were very uniform, and although the number of entries was not so great as last year, the quality is much improved.

The entries for Cheese were in the hands of a few Exhibitors, the quality however, being excellent.

No entries were made for Fish of any kind, the matter was overlooked."

For the Committeees.  
J. K. RYERSON.

**Class 6—GRAIN AND SEED.**

25 Premiums—30 Entries.

*Committee*—Jacob A. Flint, *Chairman*, Henry Burrill, E. E. Archibald.

Best bush. Wheat, Frank Killam,	\$1 50
2nd do., Byron C. Sims,	1 00
Best bush. Barley, Byron C. Sims,	1 50
2nd do., Byron C. Sims,	1 00
Best bush. Rye—No entries.	
Best bush. Oats, Alex. Crosby,	1 50
2nd do., Joseph H. Porter,	1 00
Best bush. Buckwheat, J. H. Porter,	1 50
2nd do., J. H. Porter,	1 00
Best 12 ears Corn, J. H. Porter,	1 00
2nd do., Alex Crosby,	50
Best bush. Beans, J. H. Porter,	1 50
2nd do., J. H. Porter,	1 00
Best bush. Peas, Angus Walker,	1 50
2nd do., Daniel McMullen,	1 00
Best bush. Timothy Seed—No entries.	
Best Clover Seed—No entries.	

Best 20 lbs. Turnip Seed, Nelson Corning, sen,	1 00
2nd do., Nelson Corning, sen,	50
Collection Vegetable Seeds, 12 varieties, Nelson Corning, sen	2 00

REPORT.

"Your Committee on Grain and Seeds report samples about the same as last year. Entries in every department except Timothy and Clover Seed. The samples handed us from Ottawa Wheat about the same as ours; Oats inferior to ours. No competition from other Counties. The whole collection not so large as in previous years."

For the Committee,  
JACOB A. FLINT.

**Class 7—VEGETABLES, ROOTS, &C.**

53 Premiums—115 Entries.

*Committee*—Alex S. Murray, *Chairman*, Byron C. Sims, Lyman Cann.

Best show of Vegetables, 11 varieties, Nelson Corning, sen,	\$1 00
Best 6 varieties Potatoes, "Early Mohawk," "King of Earlies," "Bressee's Prolific," "Bressee's Peerless," "Early Rose," "Gleason," G. S. Brown,	2 00
2nd do., "Early Rose," "Early Blue," "Excelsior," "Vandeveer," "Bressee's Peerless," "Early Goodrich," Carlton Club,	1 00
3rd do, Wm Corning,	50
Best bush Potatoes for Table, "Early Rose," James Jeffrey,	1 00
2nd do, "Pogic," Alex Crosby,	50
Best bush Potatoes for Stock, "Early Rose," Chas W. Smith,	1 00
2nd do, John Cann,	50
Best 6 Turnip Blood Beets, Nelson Corning, sen	1 00
2nd do, Byron C. Sims,	50
Best 6 Long Blood Beets, Charles E. Brown,	1 00
Best 6 Mangold Wurtzell, long, W. H. Moody, sen,	1 00
2nd do, L. E. Baker,	50
Best 6 Mangold Wurtzel, Globe, J. K. Ryerson,	1 00
2nd do, Wm Corning,	50
Best 6 Carrots, Alex Crosby,	1 00
2nd do, Isaac Killam,	50
Best 6 Parsnips, C. E. Brown,	1 00
2nd do, Frank Killam,	50
Best 6 Turnips, Byron C. Sims,	1 00
Best 2 Cabbages, "Drumhead," James Jeffrey,	1 00
2nd do, Frank Killam,	50
Best 2 Cabbages, "Savoy," William Corning,	1 00
2nd do, James Jeffrey,	50
Best 2 Cabbages, "Red Dutch," John K. Ryerson,	1 00
2nd do, Wm D. Killam,	50
Best 2 Cauliflowers—No entries.	
Best 2 Squash, "Hubbard," Wm H. Moody, sen,	1 00
2nd do, Nelson Corning, sen,	50
3rd do, Nelson Corning, sen,	25
Best 2 Squash "Boston Marrow," Nelson Corning, sen,	1 00
2nd do, Freeman Gardner,	50
3rd do, Isaac Killam,	25
Best 2 Squash, "Mammoth," one of 110 lbs, Geo. S. Brown,	1 00
2nd do, "Murphy," Alex Crosby,	50
3rd do, "Mammoth," C. E. Brown,	25
Best 2 Pumpkins, Stephen Churchill,	1 00
2nd do, Samuel Burrill,	50
Best 12 Onions, Wm H. Moody,	1 00
2nd do, Wm H. Moody,	50
Best 12 Tomatoes, Geo. S. Brown,	1 00



Best 6 heads Celery, J. K. Rycerson,	1 00
2nd do, G. S. Brown,	50
3rd do, N. K. Clements,	25
Best brace Cucumbers, N. K. Clements,	1 00
2nd do, C. E. Brown.	50

## REPORT.

"The Exhibition in the Vegetable Department is not quite up to that of last year, as regards the number of entries, but the quality of many of the varieties offered is very superior. The "Early Rose," seems to be the popular variety of Potato, only two other varieties being entered, the "Early Blue," which has taken the prize for table use the last two years, not appearing at all."

For the Committee,

A. S. MURRAY.

## Class 8—FRUIT AND FLOWERS.

25 Premiums—31 Entries.

Committee—John Killam, Chairman.

Joseph H. Porter, James Pilling,	
Best collection Apples, named, 12 each,	
10 varieties, Charles DeWolf,	\$4 00
2nd do, 6 varieties, Norris Raynard,	2 50
3rd do, 5 varieties, Carlton Club,	1 25
Best dozen Apples, "Gravel Pippin," Jos H. Porter,	1 00
2nd do, "Reynard," Chas DeWolf,	50
Best dozen Pears, "Bartlett," Alex S. Murray,	1 00
2nd do, "Duchess D'Angouleme," Wm H. Moody, sen,	50
3rd do, "Bartlett," Carlton Club,	25
Best dozen Plums, "Bradshaw," T. M. Lewis,	1 00
2nd do, Wm H. Moody, sen,	50
3rd do, "Purple Egg," G. Washington Sanders,	25
Best bouquet Flowers for Vase, N. K. Clements,	1 00
2nd do, Wm H. Moody, sen,	50
3rd do, C. E. Brown,	25
Best hand bouquet Flowers, N. K. Clements,	1 00
2nd do, Wm D. Killam,	50
Best collection Dahlias, 12 varieties, N. K. Clements,	1 00
2nd do, 30 varieties, Wm H. Moody, sen,	1 00
Best collection Verbenas, Chas E. Brown,	1 00
Best collection Pansies, 25 varieties, J. W. H. Rowley,	1 00

A plate of Peaches, grown under glass, exhibited by Mrs. Lyman Cann, sen.; a plate of Grapes, grown under glass, exhibited by Geo. H. Porter, and a collection of Double German Stocks, exhibited by Charles E. Brown, were noted by the Committee for favorable mention.

## REPORT.

"Of Apples there was a very fair collection, and some very fine varieties, although some of the varieties were not equal to those exhibited last year. The Pears were few but of good quality and size. A fair collection of Plums also. In as great variety and equalling in size any previously exhibited, among them a few seedlings of rare quality and fine flavor, grown by Mr. Samuel Richardson. at Carlton.

It was quite surprising to see so small a collection of flowers and plants; the

quality of the flowers was only medium, owing in a great measure to the damp weather and early frost.

The Vase Bouquet, to which first prize was awarded, constructed by Mr. N. K. Clements' gardener, Charles Butler, was very tastefully arranged, requiring a great deal of labor and skill to construct it, and would compare favorably with those of its kind which sell at \$100 to \$150 in Boston and New York.

It is to be regretted that the entries under this class were so few and so little improvement in this department.

For the Committee,

JOHN KILLAM.

## Class 9—FINE ARTS.

16 Premiums—21 Entries.

Committee—Wm H. Moody, jr., Chairman, A. S. Murray, F. Killam.

Best Oil Painting, "Fisherman's Daughter," Mrs. L. E. Baker,	\$3 00
2nd do, Landscape, Mrs. H. A. Parr,	2 00
3rd do, Miss Jane Dudman,	1 00
Best Painting in Water Colors, "Easter Cross," Miss Annie Crocker,	3 00
2nd do, Landscape, Mrs. W. B. Moody, sen.,	2 00
3rd do, R. Balfour Brown,	1 00
Best Pencil Sketch, "The Deacon," R. Balfour Brown,	2 00
2nd do, "Sacharissa Black," R. Balfour Brown,	1 25
3rd do, "Ruins," Thos B. Brown,	75
Best Crayon Drawing, "Trapper's Last Shot," Miss Annie Crocker,	2 00
Best Collection Photographs, Alfred S. Hood,	3 00
Best specimen Penmanship from Public School Pupil—No entry,	
School Map, Flint,	50

## REPORT.

"This department is not as well filled as last year. Oil Paintings predominate, and of ten entries, one Exhibitor furnishes six. But Exhibitors and Artists should remember that it is not quantity, so much as quality that is required, and if the time spent in producing six or eight very inferior Pictures, were devoted carefully and patiently to one, the result would be more satisfactory both to artists and art lovers, provided there be some degree of taste and a spark of genius.

'The Fisherman's Daughter' receives the first premium, and is really a gem, both as regards taste in selection of colors and beauty of execution.

Water Colors are three in number—'Easter Cross' and a small Landscape are both most exquisitely finished.

Pencil Sketches are almost all in one hand with the exception of two juvenile efforts. It is a pity that this branch of art should be so much neglected.

Crayons—The irrepressible 'Trapper's Last Shot' is the only entry, and is very well executed. It is to be hoped however, that this may be the 'last shot' at the poor old fellow who is really getting threadbare.

The collection of Photographs is really

good, and the very marked improvement in our local artists is certainly a subject for congratulation. May their motto be 'Excelsior.'

In default of specimens of penmanship the Committee have awarded a prize to a school map of Ireland.

It is to be regretted that there should seem to be a falling off in the interest in the department of Fine Arts, if it arises from disappointment at not receiving prizes at previous exhibitions, because the effect of such disappointment ought rather to be renewed efforts and a painstaking determination to 'conquer success,' by which only, and not by desultory, haphazard undertakings is excellence obtained."

For the Committee,

WM H. MOODY, JR.

## Class 10—BREAD, PRESERVES, &amp;C.

21 Premiums—25 Entries.

Committee—Thomas M. Lewis, Chairman, Freeman Dennis, Gilbert Sanderson.

Best Wheat Bread, Mrs. H. A. Parr,	\$1 50
2nd do, Mrs. J. L. R. Webster,	1 00
3rd do, Mrs. Joseph H. Porter,	50
Best Rye and Indian Bread, Mrs. C. W. Smith,	1 50
2nd do, Clarence Christie,	1 00
3rd do, Mrs. E. E. Archibald,	50
Best Corn Bread, Mrs. C. W. Smith,	1 50
2nd do, Mrs. B. H. Barnes,	1 00
3rd do, Clarence Christie,	50
Best Collection Preserves and Jellies, Mrs. Wm K. Dudman,	3 00
Best Collection Pickles, Mrs. Jacob A. Flint,	3 00
2nd do, Mrs. Thomas Allen, jr,	2 00
3rd do, Mrs. Nelson Corning,	1 00
Honey, in Comb, Alex. Crosby,	50
Honey, strained, in Glass Jar, Alex. Crosby,	1 00
Beeswax—No entries.	

## REPORT.

The Exhibition in the Vegetable Department was not equal to last year. The first prize in Preserves was awarded to a very fine collection, embracing twenty-seven (27) packages, but there was no competition for the second and third prizes.

The Honey was of very fine quality, but the quantity exhibited in the Comb was scarcely what it should have been to entitle it to first prize."

For the Committee,

THOS. M. LEWIS.

## Class 11—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, FANCY WORK, &amp;C.

36 Premiums—50 Entries.

Committee—William Law, Chairman, Mrs. Stephen Churchill, Mrs. Nehemiah Porter.

Best home-made Carpet, Mrs. Stephen Churchill,	\$3 00
Best home-made Mat, Mrs. Horace B. Porter,	2 00
2nd do, Miss Handy,	1 00
3rd do, Mrs. Stephen Churchill,	50

Best Patchwork Quilt, Mrs. Nathaniel Allen,	3 00
2nd do, Mrs. Horace B. Porter,	2 00
3rd do, Mrs. S. E. Harris,	1 00
Best set Furs, D. A. Vaughan,	2 00
Best 10 yds Homespun, grey, Mrs. Nehemiah Porter,	2 00
2nd do, Mrs. Alvin Churchill,	1 00
3rd do, Mrs. James Rose,	50
Best 10 yds Homespun, white, Mrs. Alvin Churchill,	2 00
2nd do, Mrs. Oliver H. Ellis,	1 00
3rd do, Miss Handy,	50
Best 2 lbs yarn, white, Mrs. James Rose,	1 00
2nd do, Miss Handy,	50
3rd do, Mrs. Alvin Churchill,	25
Best 2 lbs Yarn, colored, Mrs. Geo Trask,	1 00
2nd do, Mrs. James Rose,	50
3rd do, Mrs. Alvin Churchill,	25
Best 12 pairs Mitts—No entries.	
Best 12 pairs Socks, Miss Handy,	1 00
2nd do, Mrs. James Rose,	50
Best Berlin Wool Work, Mrs. L. E. Baker,	1 50
2nd do, Miss Elizabeth Brown,	1 00
3rd do, Mrs. Thos. M. Lewis,	50
Best Embroidery, Miss V. E. Griffiths,	1 50
2nd do, Mrs. Thomas B. Brown,	1 00
3rd do, Mrs. Eliakim Killam,	50
Best Fancy Work, not classified, M. A. Wil-on,	1 50

The Chairman in this Class failing to report, the Secretary observes that the meagre display may be partly accounted for by a new Bye-Law, "Articles exhibited must be the production of the year," and not possibly heirlooms of our grandmothers.

This provision is to encourage industry, novelty and invention, and its adoption as a standing Bye Law should be unanimous; there may not have been time this year, after the distribution of the Premium Lists, for elaborate work; in future the whole year will give ample time for preparation. The remembrance of the large display, at the last Exhibition in this Class, may also have deterred many from competing, hereafter all will stand on the same footing, and it is to be hoped that the Exhibition Room of the largest Agricultural Society in the Province, may show in 1872, to visitors from other Counties or from abroad, that the wives and daughters of its Members are not only not deficient in all housewifely arts, but are endowed with the taste to design, and the skill and industry to execute, creditable productions of the loom, the frame and the needle, as well ornaments for interior decoration and comfort, as those which become and adorn the person.

Class 12—MISCELLANEOUS.

22 Premiums—12 Entries.

Committee—George S. Brown, Chairman, John H. Killam, B. P. Ladd.	
Best Agricultural Implement, home-made Ox Yoke, Angus Walker,	\$3 00
2nd do, Angus Walker,	2 00
Best assortment Leather—No entries, Harness Work—No entries, Boots and Shoes—No entries,	
Best Cabinet Work, Bedroom Set, Black Walnut, J. C. Moulton,	3 00
2nd do, Centre Table, J. C. Moulton,	2 00

Best 3 pieces Wooden Ware, Water or Oil Barrels, James D. Richardson,	3 00
2nd do, Harness Casks, Jacob Silver,	2 00
Best Carriage Work—No entries,	
Best Blacksmith Work—No entries,	
Best Cook Stove for Coal, "Island Home," Joseph Burrell,	
Best Brass Work—No entries,	
Best Case Edge Tools—No entries.	

REPORT.

"The Committee appointed to Class 12, headed Miscellaneous, and inviting the exhibition of home-made articles in many named important departments, to which Yarmouth Craftsmen might have been expected to respond, would have willingly devoted an additional hour or two to the duty assigned to them, if the various trades had been more generally represented.

The first and second premiums for Agricultural Implements they award to Mr. Angus Walker, for two varieties of Ox Yokes. If any Farmer in the County or beyond it, need a superior Ox Yoke, for use or for a model, he can't do better than apply to Mr. Walker.

In Cabinet Work, the Committee have no hesitation in giving the first premium to the long established house of Huestis & Moulton, for a very handsome set of Bedroom Furniture, in Black Walnut, with the appropriate Marble Tops and Carved Mountings.

The premium for the best Cooking Stove for Coal they award to Messrs. Burrell, Johnson & Co. for two specimens of the "Island Home." A good Cooking Stove is no trifling guarantee of domestic peace, and the Committee would venture to recommend to those contemplating housekeeping for the first time in the fall of 1871, to secure the comforts of an "Island Home."

There were no entries made of assortments of Leather, Harness Work, Boots, and Shoes, Carriage Work, Blacksmith work, Brass Work or Edge Tools, for reasons unknown to the Committee.

Those engaged in these branches of useful industry are doubtless well able to forego the benefits intended to be imparted by the Annual County Fair, but visitors are disappointed when they see no offering from Patten, or Sanderson, or Baxter, or Artz, or Ray, or Gridley, or Prosser, or Pendrigh or Sherman, that faithful worker in Steel."

For the Committee,  
GEORGE S. BROWN.

Class 13—ARTICLES NOT INCLUDED IN PREMIUM LIST.

5 Premiums—9 Entries.

Committee—R. Balfour Brown, Chairman, Jos. R. Kinney, Wm Chase.	
Baker's Show Case, Clarence Christie,	\$2 00

A great variety of samples of Cakes, Tarts, &c., tastily arranged in quadrangular lots. The Chairman did not get a bite at the above, so

cannot speak from experience as to the flavor, &c., they, however, looked very tempting.

Monument of Hard Soap, James Olive. \$2 00

This novel affair seems to have been constructed on scientific principles, out of a medium colored Soap, stood about two feet high, was festooned with a Wreath, and surmounted by a *Scotch Thistle and Roses*. The Committee did not see any subjects on whom to try the cleansing properties of this Soap, the quality of the manufacture is too well known in this community to need any commendation from us.

A White Cross and Wreath, Miss Annie Crocker, \$1 00

This was made of Wax, and frosted over with a substance which gave it a *chaste and beautiful appearance*. A Bouquet of Skeleton Leaves by the same, showed great delicacy of taste and arrangement.

Citron, raw, preserved and pickled, Jacob A. Flint, 1 00

Collection of Caps, of superior make and finish, D. A. Vaughan, 1 00

A Ship's Wheel, from the Factory of Messrs. Huestis & Moulton, was an excellent piece of workmanship and attracted considerable attention. Also, a pair of Mattresses made by the same Firm, in a substantial manner.

The Committee would call attention to the admirable specimens of Fresco Painting exhibited by E. F. Redman, especially the scroll work, and two recesses for Pulpit ornamentation, which we thought very fine in execution and design.

For the Committee,  
R. BALFOUR BROWN.

In making up Premiums as above, a few errors are unavoidable; thus, one hundred and eleven (111) was entered by the Committee 3, and so credited until rectified. The Secretary requests notice of all supposed errors, in order that the Premium List may be complete against the next quarterly meeting, first Tuesday in November, when Premiums will be paid out.

CHARLES E. BROWN,  
Secretary.

Yarmouth, 9th October, 1871.

ANNAPOLIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL FAIR.

The first Annual Fair under the auspices of the Annapolis Agricultural Society was arranged to be held at the Garrison Field, Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 8th of October 1874, for the exhibition, sale or exchange of all Agricultural and Horticultural products, also domestic and manufactured articles of all kinds.

Ground room for the day obtained by each exhibitor, free of charge, on application to the committee in attendance on the day of exhibition. All exhibitors must furnish fastening, and fasten securely, all animals brought on the ground by them, and in no case will they be allowed to fasten to the fence around said field. The ground will be opened to the general public from nine, a. m., until six o'clock, p. m.

A lecture will be delivered in the Court House. Doors open at 2 o'clock, p. m. Lecture to commence at half-past.

GEORGE WHITMAN, *Pres.*

GEORGE WELLS, *Sec'y.*

Annapolis, Sept. 18, 1871.

P. S.—The committee will have much pleasure in carrying out the wishes of any person forwarding any sum offered as premium, on any article exhibited, if sent addressed to the Secretary, on or before the fifth day of October.

[We regret that there was no opportunity of publishing the above in time to be of service to the Annapolis Fair. We print it now for the information of our readers, and shall be glad to receive a farther report of the successful results of the Exhibition, with, if possible, an abstract of the lecture.—ED. J. OF A.]

## PICTOU COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

(From the Colonial Standard and Eastern Chronicle.)

Pictou County Agricultural Exhibition was held on the 11th of October, at Pictou. As considerable part of our time was occupied in transacting business allotted to the committee of "honorable mention" (of which we happened to be a member), we had not an opportunity of thoroughly inspecting all departments of the Exhibition, consequently our review must necessarily be somewhat deficient.

### LIVE STOCK.

There was a very extensive display of live stock on the ground—horses, cattle, pigs and sheep.

#### HORSES

There were some fine horses on the field, especially those two and three year old. Mr. Graham, of Mt. Dalhousie, exhibited a three year old stud, weighing 1545 pounds. It was generally allowed, however, that in many respects the finest stud on the ground was the black horse owned by Mr. James McKay, of Mill Brook. On this score, however, we did not pretend to judge accurately, as there were several other fine stud horses on the ground. Mr. Logan's teams, from the Three Mile House, attracted considerable attention. Of the young horses some excelled in one respect and some in another, and we

doubt not the judges did their best to fairly award the prizes.

#### CATTLE.

There were a few good milch cows on the ground, but none that could be said to be very handsome. There were, however, some handsome young cattle. Two bull calves, one owned by Mr. James Hogg, of Durham, and the other by Mr. A. Ross, of Mill Brook, were much admired for their extraordinary size. New Lairg sent a very large bull, said to be about eight years of age. Mr. John Murray, blacksmith, of West Branch, River John, exhibited the fattest beef cow that has ever been seen at an exhibition in this County. There was no prize for her, and she was unfortunately overlooked by the committee of "honorable mention," in whose award she might have been justly placed.

#### SHEEP AND PIGS.

Of these there was a very fair display. The latter, unfortunately, were not seen to advantage. James Hudson, Esq. of Albion Mines, exhibited a very fat boar, which attracted considerable attention.

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The show of these was not very large. Several wooden and one iron plough, an iron harrow, a revolving harrow, two sets of fanners, two carts, one of which, built by Mr. I McNaughton, of Hopewell, was self-locking, had cast-iron hobs, and was mounted on the famous "Echo Axle," recently patented by Mr. McNaughton. We also observed the "New Dominion" Churn, and the "Excel" Churn, on the ground. The latter appeared to attract most attention. D. Fraser, Esq., of Acadia Farm, exhibited a Grubber, a species of Cultivator, which we would judge to be a very useful article for farmers.

#### GRAIN, ROOTS, MANUFACTURES.

In the drill shed were displayed grain, roots, fruits, vegetables, table covers, mats, articles of fancy work, and a general assortment of articles of domestic manufacture, besides several stoves, a finely finished Register Grate, manufactured by Caffrey & Co., of Truro, a Farmer's Boiler, a most useful article, and a Lockman Sewing machine, a very useful article for the farmers's wife, for which Alexander McLeod, Esq., is agent in New Glasgow. Mr. Mm. P. McNeil intended to have exhibited several of the Lawlor Sewing Machines, but unfortunately his order for the machines did not reach Montreal in time to secure their shipment for Pictou, in season for the Exhibition. The display of Mats was large, and several of them looked very well. Mrs. Wm. P. McNeil, of New Glasgow, exhibited two, one of which would be our choice out of the whole lot. Master Wm. Chisholm, son of D. Chisholm, Esq., New

Glasgow, exhibited a neatly finished Trunk and Valise, highly creditable to the young man, who has served only 15 months at the trade. He promises to be a "chip of the old block," and we heartily wish him the success to which his genius and perseverance entitle him. Mr. Thos. A. McDonald exhibited a bunch of the Western Prairie Wheat, the cultivation of which is beginning to attract attention. It is heavily bearded, and the grains are closely embedded in the head. In some places its freedom from the ravages of the weevil has gained for it the name of "weevil proof." It is highly spoken of by all who have raised it. But there were so many articles in this department that we cannot particularize. We must, however, make special mention of the fruit exhibited, particularly

#### APPLES.

Those who believed that Pictou County could not produce apples of the first quality, would, we think, be undeceived on viewing the display made on this occasion. Passing over the grafts, which were both large and handsome, we make mention of veritable home-raised fruit, exhibited by Mr. William Sillars, of River John, grown on trees from seedlings raised and cultivated in his own garden. The grafts were of course larger, but, we believe, not more substantial nor of better quality. There were also some fine specimens of pears, peaches and grapes. As will be seen by the Report of the Committee of "honorable mention," Dr. Johnston exhibited some fine specimens of French Horn Carrots, beans, capsicum, red and green tomatoes—one of which weighed fifteen ounces—and several other articles, the names of which we do not now recollect. They were grown from seed procured from the famous gardener, Mr. Vicks, of Rochester, New York, and were a decided success. D. Fraser, Esq., of Acadia Farm, exhibited some of the largest pumpkins and squashes we have seen in this part of the Province. But space will not permit us to particularize further. Suffice it to say that the display of roots, vegetables, grain and fruits was highly creditable to Pictou, and we doubt not if our farmers and gardeners cultivate such articles carefully and judiciously, they can raise them of a size and quality not to be surpassed in the Dominion!

We have thus briefly referred to a few of the prominent features of this Exhibition. There were many articles exhibited in all the departments, of which we would like to make special mention, but want of space forbids. There were also many articles doubtless worthy of special mention which we have overlooked for want of time to make a thorough inspection. If we have done injustice, or failed to do justice, to any exhibitor, we hope our errors will be overlooked and attributed, as they should be, to lack of ability

and opportunity, rather than lack of desire to give every one fair play.

**LIST OF PRIZES.**

**Horses.**

Best Stallion, any age or Breed, 3 years old or upwards:

- 1st Prize, James McKay, Mill Brook.
- 2nd do John Hart, Green Hill.
- 3rd do Paul R. McDonald, Mill Brook.

*Stallion 2 years old.*

- 1st Prize Alfred Henderson, Pictou.

*Stallion 1 year old.*

- 1st Prize, Alexander Anderson, Pictou.

*Geldings under 4 years old.*

- 2nd Prize, Finlay Cameron, Hopewell.

*Mare, 3 years old and upwards.*

- 1st Prize, Angus McQuarrie, Scotch Hill.
- 2nd do Robert G McLeod, New Lairg.
- 3rd do Thomas Grant, Hopewell.

*Mare 2 years old.*

- 1st Prize, George Davison, West River.
- 2nd do Kenneth J. Beck, West River Road.

*Mare and Foul.*

- 1st Prize, Alexander Cameron, Durham.
- 2nd do Joseph McPherson, Pictou.

*Pair Horses Harnessed in Truck Wagon.*

- 1st Prize, John Logan, Logan's Tannery.
- 2nd do Do Do Do Do

*Pair Horses Harnessed in Double Carriage.*

- 1st Prize, John Logan, Logan's Tannery.
- 2nd do Thomas Mcagher, Pictou.

*Horses in Single Carriage.*

- 1st Prize, James D McGregor, New Glasgow.
- 2nd do John R. McDonald, New Lairg.

**Cattle.**

**THOROUGH BRED BULLS.**

*Best Durham Bull, 2 years old and upwards.*

- 1st Prize, Dan. McLean, New Lairg
- 2nd do Donald Fraser, Pictou.

*Best Ayrshire Bull, 2 years old and upwards.*

- 1st Prize, James Straumberg, River John.
- 2nd do Abram Langill, do do
- 3rd do A. S. Sutherland, New Lairg.

*Best Alderney Bull, 2 years old and upwards.*

- 1st Prize, James Hudson, Albion Mines.
- 2nd do Hugh D. Denoon, Hardwood Hill.

*Best Alderney Bull, under 2 years old.*

- 1st Prize, Samuel McDonald, Middle River.

**Grade Cattle.**

*Best Bull 3 years old and upwards.*

- 1st Prize, Capt J. C. McKay, Albion Mines.
- 2nd do, Roderick McKenzie, 8 Mile Brook.

*Bull 1 year old.*

- 1st Prize, Robert Patterson, Roger's Hill.
- 2nd do John R. McKenzie, do do

*Bull Calf*

- 1st Prize, Kenneth Ross, Mill Brook.
- 2nd do James Hogg, Rogers Hill.
- 3rd do James McKay, Elder, Hopewell.

*Milch Cow.*

- 1st Prize, David Crerar, Pictou.
- 2nd do John Crerar, do
- 3rd do Kenneth Henderson, do
- 4th do Kenneth J. Beck, W River Road.
- 5th do James Hudson, Albion Mines.

*Milch Cow 2 years old.*

- 1st Prize, James Hudson, Albion Mines.
- 2nd do do do do

*Heifer 1 year old.*

- 1st Prize, A. J. Patterson, Pictou.
- 2nd do John McDonald, Alma.
- 3rd do James Foote, Pictou.

*Heifer Calf.*

- 1st Prize, Joseph McPherson, Pictou.
- 2nd do John Crerar, do

*Pair Working Oxen 4 years old and upwards.*

- 1st Prize, Alex Fraser, Rogers Hill.
- 2nd do John McIntosh, Pictou.
- 3rd do Alex Sutherland, River John.

*Pair Steers 3 years old.*

- 1st Prize, H D Denoon, Hardwood Hill.
- 2nd do Abram Langill, River John.
- 3rd do Robert Patterson, West River.

*Pair Steers 1 year old.*

- 1st Prize, Robert Patterson, West River.

**Sheep.**

*Best Ram 2 years old.*

- 1st Prize, Alex. McGregor, Hardwood Hill.
- 2nd do Walter Patterson, West River.

*Ram 1 year old.*

- 1st Prize, Alex. McGregor, Hardwood Hill.
- 2nd do John Leithcald, West River.
- 3rd do Robert McLean, West River.

*Ram Lamb.*

- 1st Prize, Thomas Blenkinsop, Albion Mines.

*Two pair Ewes 2 years old and upwards.*

- 1st Prize, Sam. McDonald, Middle River.
- 2nd do Robert Patterson, West do.

*Pair Ewes 1 year old.*

- 1st Prize, Dan. McDonald, Middle River.
- 2nd do Sam. McDonald, do.
- 3rd do Robert Patterson, West River.

*Pair Ewe Lambs.*

- 1st Prize, Geo. Davidson, West River.
- 2nd do Robert McLean, do.

*Ram.*

- 1st Prize Robert Allan, River John.

*Wether 2 years old and upwards.*

- 1st Prize, Robert Patterson, West River.
- 2nd do do do.

**Swine.**

*Best White Chester Boar, 2 years old and up'ds.*

- 1st Prize, James Hudson, Albion Mines.

*White Chester Boar, 1 year old.*

- 1st Prize, Charles G. Pope, Pictou.
- 2nd do David Miller, West River.

*White Chester Sow, of any age.*

- 1st Prize, Walter Patterson, West River.
- 2nd do Donald Fraser, Acadia Farm, Pictou.

*White Chester Sow, 1 year old.*

- 1st Prize, James Langill, River John.
- 2nd do Joseph McPherson, Norway House.

*White Chester Litter of Sucking Pigs.*

- 1st Prize, Joseph McPherson, Pictou.
- 2nd do John T. Matheson, Roger's Hill.

*Boar of any other Breed, 2 years old and upwards.*

- 1st Prize, Donald Fraser, Pictou.

*Boar, pigged 1871,*

- 1st Prize, Robert Patterson, West River.
- 2nd do John Fraser, do.

*Sow of any other Breed.*

- 1st Prize, Chas. G. Pope, Pictou.

*Sow 1 year old.*

- 1st Prize, John Heron, Six Mile Brook.

*Sow, pigged 1871.*

- 1st Prize, James Langill, River John.

*Litter Sucking Pigs.*

- 1st Prize, John Heron, Six Mile Brook.
- 2nd do Chas. G. Pope, Pictou.

**Grain and Seeds.**

*Best Bushel Wheat.*

- 1st Prize, John P. Olding, Merigomish.
- 2nd do Joseph McNaughton, Hopewell Soc'y.
- 3rd do Roderick McKay, do.

*Bushel Barley.*

- 1st Prize, Donald McDonald, Cape John.
- 2nd do John Robley, West River Road.
- 3rd do Geo. Grant, Scotch Hill.

*Bushel Oats, White or Yellow.*

- 1st Prize, R. Patterson, West River.
- 2nd do D. McDonald, Cape John.
- 3rd do John A. Fraser, Lincsy Glen.

*Bushel Black Oats.*

- 1st Prize, Rod. McKay, Hopewell Society.
- 2nd do W. A. McDonald, West River.
- 3rd do A. J. McKay, Hopewell Society.

*Bushel Surprise Oats.*

- 1st Prize, James McKay, Elder, Hopewell.

*Bushel Norway.*

- 1st Prize, James McKay, Elder, Hopewell.
- 2nd do A. J. McKay, do do.
- 3rd do Joseph McNaughton, Hopewell Soc'y.
- 4th do Finlay Cameron, do do.

*Bushel Oats any other kind.*

- 1st Prize, James McKay, Elder, Hopewell.
- 2nd do Isaac McNaughton, do.

*Bushel Buckwheat.*

- 1st Prize, Dr. R. McKay, Scotshurn.
- 2nd do Alex. Chisholm, River John.
- 3rd do David Ferguson, Hardwood Hill.

*Bushel Field Peas.*

- 1st Prize, Richard Jackson, Pictou.
- 2nd do R. McKenzie, Eight Mile Brook.
- 3rd do Geo. Davidson, West River.

*Peck White Beans.*

- 1st Prize, John T. Matheson, Roger's Hill.
- 2nd do Thomas Cameron, Loch Broom.
- 3rd do R. McNaughton, Hopewell.

*Peck Colored Beans.*

- 1st Prize, John McLellan, West River.
- 2nd do William Robley, West River Road.
- 3rd do Robert McLean, West River.

*Peck Horse Beans.*

- 1st Prize, John McKenzie, Durham.

*Peck Flat Seed.*

- 1st Prize, Alex. Chisholm, River John.
- 2nd do John T. Matheson, Rogers Hill.
- 3rd do W. R. Logan, Hopewell Society

*1/2 Bushel Timothy Seed.*

- 1st Prize, John P. Olding, Merigomish.
- 2nd do John Culton, Hopewell Society.
- 3rd do W. R. Logan, do do.

**Fruits and Roots.**

*Best 1 Dozen Winter Apples*

- 1st Prize Smith Copeland, Pictou.
- 2nd do Dr. Geo. A. Christie, Pictou,
- 3rd do D. Miller, West River.

*1 doz. Summer Apples.*

- 1st Prize, Thomas Mitchell, River John.
- 2nd do John McN. Oliver, Hopewell Soc'y.
- 3rd do William Sillars, River John.

*Collection Apples, 12 of each kind.*

- 1st Prize, Geo. W. Campbell, Pictou.
- 2nd do William Sillars, River John.
- 3rd do Kenneth Ross, Mill Brook.

*Galton Crab Apples.*

- 1st Prize, Thomas A. McDonald, Durham.
- 2nd do Robert McNaughton, Hopewell Soc'y.
- 3rd do John McN. Oliver, do.

*Galton Green Plums.*

- 1st Prize, Duncan McDonald, Middle River.
- 2nd do Thomas Cameron, Loch Broom.

*Peck Black Plums.*

- 1st Prize, Duncan McDonald, Middle River.

*1 Dozen Pears.*

- 1st do J. D. McGregor, New Glasgow.

*Other Plums.*

- 1st do N. Gibbons, Cape Breton.

*3 Bunches Grapes.*

- 1st do J. D. McGregor, New Glasgow.
- 2nd do George McKay, do.
- 3rd do G. W. Campbell, Pictou.

*1 Doz. Tomatoes.*

- 1st do William Sillars, River John.
- 2nd do Dr. G. M. Johnson, Pictou.
- 3rd do J. P. McLennan, do.

*1 Doz. Cucumbers.*

- 1st do Robert Allen, River John.
- 2nd do Francis Beattie, Pictou.
- 3rd do Alex. Chisholm, River John.

*1 Doz. Potato Onions.*

- 1st do William Sillars, River John.
- 2nd do Anthony McLeod, West River.
- 3rd do Dr G. M. Johnston, Pictou.

*1 Doz. Celery.*

- 1st do Dr. G. M. Johnston, Pictou.
- 2nd do J. P. McLennan, do.

*Onions, Other Sorts.*

- 1st do Dr. G. M. Johnston, Pictou.

*1 Doz. Carrots, White Field.*

- 1st do Samuel H. Craig, Truro.
- 2nd do George Eaton, do.
- 3rd do James Hudson, Albion Mines.

- 1 Doz. Carrots, Yellow.  
1st do Samuel H. Craig, Truro.  
1 Doz. Carrots, Garden.
- 1st do  
2nd do Dr. G. M. Johnston, Pictou.  
3rd do William Sillars, River John.
- 1 Doz. Beets, Blood Red.  
1st do Dr. G. M. Johnston, Pictou.  
2nd do William Sillars, River John.  
3rd do John Robley, W. R. Road.
- 1 Doz. Beets, Turnip Root.  
1st do Anthony McLeod, West River.
- 1 Doz. Parsnips.  
1st do Dr. G. M. Johnston, Pictou.  
2nd do Samuel H. Craig, Truro.  
3rd do James Hudson, Albion Mines.
- 6 Heads White Cabbage.  
1st do John McDonald, Pictou.  
2nd do Robert Sutherland, River John.
- 1 Doz. Swedish Turnips.  
1st do G. Eaton, Truro.  
2nd do G. Logan, Hardwood Hill.
- Turnips, Purple Tops.  
1st do S. H. Craig, Truro.
- 1 Doz. Yellow Aberdeen Turnips.  
1st Prize, James Hudson, Albion Mines.
- 1 Doz. White Globe Turnips.  
1st Prize, James Hudson, Albion Mines.
- 1 Bush. Potatoes, "Brunswick Blues."  
1st Prize, Duncan McDonald, Middle River.  
2nd do Duncan McKay, Scotsburn.  
3rd do John T. Matheson, Rogers' Hill.
- 1 Bush. "Early Rose" Potatoes.  
1st Prize, Donald Fraser, Pictou.  
2nd do William Sillars, River John.  
3rd do John McLennan, West River.
- 1 Bushel Potatoes, other sorts.  
1st Prize, William Sillars, River John.  
2nd do John Heron, Six Mile Brook.  
3rd do Donald McDonald, Cape John.  
4th do Francis Beattie, Pictou.
- Collection 1 dozen each.  
1st Prize, John T. Matheson, R. Hill.  
2nd do William Sillars, R. John.  
3rd do Daniel Sillar, do.
- Bouquet of Flowers.  
1st Prize, John Yorston, Pictou.  
2nd do Dr. G. M. Johnston, do.
- Squash.  
1st Prize, Donald Fraser, Pictou.  
2nd do do do.  
3rd do John McKenzie, Durham.
- Corn.  
1st Prize, Jas. Sutherland, River John.  
2nd do S. H. Craig, Truro.  
3rd do Geo. McKay, New Glasgow.
- Butter and Cheese.  
Best Package Butter not less than 20 lbs.  
1st Prize, John McLeod, Lower Laing.  
2nd do James Hogg, West River.  
3rd do John T. Matheson, R. Hill.  
4th do Duncan R. McKay, Scotsburn.  
5th do James McKay, Hopewell, S'y.
- 10 lbs Butter, Rolls or Prints.  
1st Prize, Dan. McLean, New Laing.  
2nd do James Hogg, West River.  
3rd do John T. Matheson, R. Hill.
- Cheese, not less than 10 lbs.  
1st Prize, Wm. Turnbull, Hopewell, S'y.  
2nd do John McCoul, Durham.  
3rd do Wm. Turnbull, Hopewell, S'y.
- Domestic Manufactures.  
8 yards Black Woolen Cloth, men's wear, dressed.  
1st Prize, McNaughton, Hopewell, S'y.  
2nd do Wm. Turnbull, do.  
3rd do Roderick McKenzie, 8 Mile Book.
- 8 yards Gray Woolen Cloth, men's wear, dressed.  
1st Prize, Angus McKenzie, River John.  
2nd do Duncan McLean, New Laing.
- 7 yards Woolen Cloth, women's wear, pressed.  
1st Prize, Alex. Sutherland, River John.  
2nd do do do.  
3rd do do do.

- 7 yards Cotton & Wool, women's wear, pressed.  
1st Prize, Robert McNaughton, Hopewell.  
2nd do John McLellan, West River.
- 8 yards Flannel, all wool, white.  
1st Prize, Robert Allen, R. J.  
2nd do John McDonald, Durham.  
3rd do Alex. Fraser, Roger's Hill.
- 8 yards Flannel, cotton & wool, white.  
1st Prize, Richard Gammon, R. J.  
2nd do Wm. Turnbull, Hopewell.  
3rd do W. R. Logan, Hopewell Society.
- Pair Blankets, all wool.  
1st Prize, Wm. McCabe, Durham.  
2nd do James Hogg, Durham.  
3rd do Wm. Turnbull, Hopewell.
- 10 yards Carpeting, all wool.  
1st Prize, James McRae, Carriboo.  
2nd do do do.  
3rd do John Miller, Roger's Hill.
- 10 yards Carpeting, rags.  
1st Prize, Donald Fraser, Acadia Farm, Pictou.  
2nd do Alex. Fraser, Roger's Hill.  
3rd do W. K. Logan, Hopewell.
- Hearth Rug, yarn.  
1st Prize, John A. Fraser, Linnesy.  
2nd do Kenneth Ross, Jr., Mill Brook.  
3rd do James McKay, do.
- Hearth Rug, rags.  
1st Prize, Kenneth Ross, Sr., Mill Brook.  
2nd do John A. Fraser, Linnesy.  
3rd do John McKenzie, Durham.
- Quilt, Patchwork.  
1st Prize, John Miller, R. Hill.  
2nd do John T. Matheson, do.  
3rd do Robert Munroe, Middle River.
- Table Cover, linen.  
1st Prize, Dan. McDonald, Mill Brook.  
2nd do Kenneth Ross, Jr., do.  
3rd do John Miller, Roger's Hill.
- Pair Worked Slippers.  
1st Prize, John Yorston, Pictou.  
2nd do Donald Fraser, do.
- Piece Fancy Wool-work.  
1st Prize, Robert Munro, Middle River.  
2nd do John Yorston, Pictou.
- Agricultural Implements, &c.  
Best Wooden Plough.  
1st Prize, S. H. Craig, Truro.  
2nd do John Sutherland, Mill Brook.  
3rd do M. Copeland, Merigomish.
- Pair Harrows, wooden or iron.  
1st Prize, Donald Fraser, Pictou.
- Cultivator.  
1st Prize, Donald Fraser, Pictou.
- Box Cart.  
1st Prize, Isaac McNaughton, Hopewell.  
2nd do Francis Beattie, Pictou.
- Express Waggon.  
1st Prize, Geo. Logan, Hardwood Hill.  
2nd do Angus McQuarrie, Scotch Hill.
- Riding Waggon.  
1st Prize, A. A. Archbald, Truro.  
2nd do John Fulton, River John.
- Set Fanners.  
1st Prize, A. F. Matheson, H. Hill.  
2nd do M. McKenzie, Three Brooks, Carriboo.
- Turnip Sower.  
1st Prize, Donald Fraser, Pictou.
- Churn.  
1st Prize, I. McNaughton, Hopewell.  
2nd do Donald Fraser, Pictou.
- Farmers' Boiler.  
1st Prize, James Munroe, Pictou.
- 3 Calf Skin Dressed.  
1st Prize, Robert Sutherland, River John.  
2nd do John D. McDonald, Durham.
- 1 Side Sole Leather.  
1st Prize, John Logan, Pictou.

- 2 Sides Harness Leather.  
1st Prize, John D. McDonald, Durham.  
2nd do Duncan McDonald, M. River.
- 2 Sides Upper Leather.  
1st Prize, Duncan McDonald, M. River.  
2nd do Robert Sutherland, River John.
- Set Carriage Harness.  
1st Prize, Walker & McLean, Pictou.

## COUNTY EXHIBITIONS.

From the Eastern Chronicle.

Last week we promised to find some fault with the arrangements and management of the recent Agricultural Exhibition in Pictou, and we now propose to fulfil that promise, not in a fault-finding or censorious spirit, but with the desire of suggesting improvements that may contribute to greater success in the future.

First of all we think one day is entirely too short a time to be devoted to a County Exhibition—that is if all branches of industry in the County are to be fairly represented and dealt with. More time is required for the entry and arrangement of articles for exhibition, and the Judges require more time to examine the articles exhibited, more time to discuss their merits, and more time to make their award, so that awkward mistakes may be avoided. At the late Exhibition exhibitors were hurried in arranging their goods, the Judges were hurried in making their inspection and giving in their award—as a consequence some trifling, yet annoying, mistakes occurred—and it was long after dark before the Prize List was read and the prizes distributed to successful exhibitors. These inconveniences and difficulties could all be obviated—at least to a very great extent—by devoting two days instead of one to the Exhibition. Of course it will be urged that farmers cannot afford to spend so much time in attending to exhibition matters, at a comparatively hurried season of the year, and in view of the small prizes offered. There is force in this objection. Nevertheless, if Exhibitions are to be successful, if they are to result in any tangible benefit to the producing classes of our community, in the matter of improved stock, systematic cultivation of the soil, the growth of grains and roots suited to the soil, climate and short growing season which prevails, as well as inducing a keen and healthy competition in all branches of industry, more time than one day must be devoted to County Exhibitions.

The objection as to the smallness of the prizes holds good, and must be removed by the extension of the prize list and the increase in the amount of prizes. How is this to be accomplished? Not by throwing the whole burden of producing "ways and means" upon the farmers, the few mechanics who compete, and the few public spirited men in towns who—to use a vulgarism—"bleed freely" on these occasions. Our well-to-do merch-



ants must feel called upon to take a share of the burden in maintaining County Exhibitions. If they contribute to the elevation of the agricultural profession, if they stimulate to a more efficient and systematic cultivation of the soil, and furnish real inducements to our farmers to improve their stock and introduce grains and roots suited to our soil and climate, then they benefit the merchant and the manufacturer equally with the farmer and the mechanic, and consequently have a just claim upon the pecuniary support of our rich men. This is a self-evident proposition and need not be enlarged upon. We hope those interested will give the idea due consideration.

We also think it would be well to hold these County Exhibitions in different places in different years, so as to give people of all sections of the County a fair chance to participate advantageously. For instance, this year the Exhibition was held in Pictou; next year let it be held in New Glasgow; then in River John; then in Merigomish, &c. Such a course would do away with the necessity of the different Agricultural Societies holding exhibitions in their own sections, so that all the resources of the different Societies combined would contribute largely to the success of the County Exhibition.

Then we might suggest some improvements in matters of detail. For instance in the division of labor. Trifling mistakes and jars often occur in consequence of too much labor and responsibility being thrown on the shoulders of a few. A and C shirk their duty and throw it upon B and D, who having their own share of work already allotted to them—find that they have too much to do, and when Exhibition Day comes round there is an unaccountable lack of systematic arrangement of labor which prevents the business of the day from being carried on with that clock-work regularity which is essential to success on such occasions. The man who shirks his duty and throws it on the shoulders of another, should be prevented from competing for a prize.

Again we are strongly of opinion that ladies should be appointed as judges on articles of Domestic Manufacture. When thrifty housewives make handsome mats or patchwork quilts they may very reasonably object to the merits of their handiwork being decided upon by gentlemen, whose attention is generally attracted more by prominent colours than by excellence of material and workmanship.

We have thus briefly referred to the more important points, in connection with the late Exhibition, demanding attention. After all we have not found much fault, but we think our suggestions are reasonable and timely, although, perhaps, somewhat crudely stated; and we have no doubt that, if acted upon, the next County Exhibition will be much more successful than the last.

The following list of "Honorable Mention" articles should have appeared last week:—

Table Cover, (all wool.) Jas. Langill, R. John.  
 Table Cover, (all wool.) Daniel McDonald, Mill Brook.  
 Mangold Wurzel, Geo. Eaton, Truro.  
 Register Grate, Caffrey & Co., Truro.  
 French Horn Carrots, Dr. Johnston, Pictou.  
 Honey, R. P. Fraser, Pictou.  
 Echo Axle, I. McNaughton, Hopewell.  
 Men's Wool Plaid, Rev. R. McDonald, Pictou.  
 Carriage Hames, Arthur A. Archibald, Truro.  
 Capsicums.  
 Tomatoes, (15 oz) } Dr Johnston, Pictou.  
 Beans, }  
 Peaches, James D McGregor, New Glasgow.  
 Trunk and Valise, Wm. Chisholm, D's son, N. G.  
 Grubber, D. Fraser, Esq., Pictou.  
 Best summer Apples, J. A. Dawson, Pictou.  
 Milch Cow, R. Jackson, Pictou.

## THE UTILIZATION OF SEWAGE.

(From the Journal of Applied Science.)

One of the most important subjects which can occupy public attention is the utilization of waste substances, and it is one to which we have frequently directed notice.\* Of these the most enormous to be dealt with is the utilization of the sewage of towns, both in the interests of health and of agriculture. The Romans, Chinese, and other nations have long been proverbial for the careful attention they have given to the return to the soil of those nourishing ingredients abstracted from it for food by man and animals. There is no country in Europe where there is anything like our system of underground sewers, together with the extensive application of water to closets, and for all other purposes connected with cleanliness.

This renders it difficult to deal with the diluted sewage, in the form in which it is carried off in the sewers, by surface irrigation. Having shown in our last the difficulties and dangers which beset the general uses of this water sewage on land, we now proceed to consider how it can best be dealt with for the benefit of the towns from which it is removed, the health of the country, and the commercial profits of those who embark in the task of utilizing the substances suited for fertilizing land. Let us examine the statistics of the question first.

\* "The Utilization of Waste Substances," a paper read before the Society of Art, Manufactures and Commerce, February, 1859; on "The Useful Application of Waste Products and Undeveloped Substances," 490 pp. London: R. Hardwicke.

According to the census taken this year, there were in England and Wales 22,704,108 persons, to 30,408,000 acres under crop; or not one and a half acres to each person; and taking the average of five persons to every house, there would be 4,540,821 houses, which is only one house to about six acres.

The Rev. H. Moule well observes:—"Consider the high downs, the dry and light heaths, the lofty hills which crave this manure of the 15,000,000 of our town population, and say, while this is the case, and the farmers of those districts would gladly purchase such manure if, at a fair price, it could be conveyed there, is it philosophical, is it scientific, is it just to the country, under the misnomer in such cases of 'the utilization of sewage,' to withhold it from such localities, and pour it over a limited space, that frequently has little need of it?"

The late Lord Erskine, speaking at an agricultural dinner, said:—"If we only consider the subject of manures, we shall perceive one of the most striking bounties and benefits of the divine ordination and wisdom with which we are blessed in a thousand ways without our knowing it. This very substance, the refuse of everything, had it been useless, must have accumulated in heaps, intolerably noisome and perfectly pestilential; but, by the blessing of Providence, it is every man's interest to remove those otherwise increasing mountains and sinks of filth, and by decomposition in various ways, concealed in a great measure from us, it gives increase to our fields, and adds to the means of industry and the reward of the husbandman."

Liebig, in the latest edition of his "Agricultural Chemistry," has pointed out that in order to restore to our fields the ashes of the forage and other cultivated plants, we have but to return the solid and liquid excrement of men and animals to the soil; and that an artificial supply of ammonia is unnecessary for most of our cultivated plants, for if the soil contain a due supply of mineral constituents, the plants will obtain sufficient ammonia themselves from the atmosphere.

The plan of operations of the Native Guano Company, working by what they term the A B C process, seems to us the most simple, both for purifying the sewage water so as to return it innocuous to the river, and also for obtaining from the residue a cheap and useful manure. They have experimented now for some time at various towns, and even under many disadvantages, to the entire satisfaction of the local authorities, and are now entering upon a still more important sphere of operations, under the sanction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, at Crossness, which are expected to be ready for work by the end of this month.

From an interesting and elaborate ar-



article in the *Standard*, evidently from the pen of a practical man, we quote the following:—

"The daily quantity of sewage now discharging at Crossness, is, on the average, about 500,000,000 gallons, or more than 223,000 tons. But the engines are capable of lifting 280 tons in a minute, or nearly double the average flow. The lift, we may observe, varies from ten to thirty feet, according to the relative levels of the water in the sewer and in the reservoir. Though of lesser magnitude than the Abbey Mills pumping station on the northern side, the Crossness works are quite sufficient to excite the admiration of the visitor.

"The idea of dealing with this immense mass of sewage by a process of chemical precipitation appears at the outset to be little better than chimerical. Yet the idea is entertained in certain quarters, and the subject is being approached in a practical and decided manner. Not only is it thought that the southern sewage could thus be dealt with—deprived of its manurial ingredients as it passes on, and the effluent water allowed to flow day by day into the river, but a like mode of dealing with the northern sewage is held to be quite feasible and certain to return an abundant profit. The mere water supply of London is equal to something like 16,000,000 cubic feet per day. To this we must add a proportion of the rainfall, equal to at least 7,000,000 cubic feet per day, making a total of 23,000,000 cubic feet, or 143,750,000 gallons. What this means may be better understood by saying that such a quantity would cover 176 acres to a depth of three feet. Or it would fill a canal fifty feet wide, ten feet deep, and more than eight miles and a half in length. Let us imagine this mass of water converted into what we call "sewage" by the admission into its volume of the excreta of a population equal to three millions and a quarter. The admixture includes every kind of liquid refuse, and the result is a mass of liquid, repulsive to the sight, and offensive to the sense of smell. The fluid flows on at a rate which would empty the canal in twenty-four hours, were it not that the supply is perpetual. Let us, further, conceive of some modern magician standing by the side of this Stygian stream, waving his wand, and so controlling the nature of the fluid that, while it comes to him all foul, dark, and loathsome, it passes away as bright and clear as a mountain rill. The filth is transformed—first into heaps of shining gold, which fall at the magician's feet, to be distributed among mankind as dividends, and sums in aid of public rates, while further results appear in the shape of waving corn fields and a fertile land. Such, in substance, is the task which is now contemplated, and should the experimental works at Cross-

ness prove successful, the great enterprise will not be allowed to slumber."

After the application of the A B C mixture, about 85 per cent. of water flows off practically pure, it will not be denied that the remaining 15 per cent. of solid matter must retain the great proportion of the fertilising ingredients. No one attempts to assert that it contains the phosphates of the dried fish manure voided by birds; but it contains the voidings of an omnivorous animal, and can be sold at about one-fourth the price of Peruvian guano, which is too stimulating a manure for many crops, and, moreover, it is but following up Nature's system in returning the ingredients that have been withdrawn from it, to feed man and animals. After the separation of the excess of water, the sewage mud deposit is deodorized, mixed with sulphuric acid to fix the ammonia, and finally heat-dried.

Unlike surface sewage, its distribution requires no expensive engineering works for pipes, channels, and various modes of distribution over large tracts of land, to the detriment of the health of those engaged, and of any surrounding population.

As a dry, powdery manure, with little or no unpleasant odour, it may be sent in bags as easily as salt or seeds, to any part of the world by rail, by water, or by cart. It is suitable for almost all kinds of crops, from corn to hops and roots, and especially for all market garden crops; and is much easier spread than ordinary farmyard manure; on potatoes it has a remarkable effect.

There can be no doubt that if the Crossness experiments succeed, not only will the Native Guano Company become one of the financial marvels of the age, but the nation at large will feel the effect. Expectations may yet be disappointed; but if present appearances are verified with reference to the A B C process, the productive power of our agriculture will be immensely increased, and the mass of sewage at present wasted will be made to yield its value. To this we may add the saving of money in the purchase of foreign manure; and altogether, it is impossible to deny that if present hopes are realized, the result will not merely be represented by a successful speculation, but by an enormous increase in the national wealth. We need scarcely add that to augment the productiveness of the soil, affords a surer source of national prosperity than the development of manufactures, and is the best guarantee for the reduction of pauperism. Indeed, with the prospect of a continuous, cheap and abundant supply of useful manure, there is hope of England becoming one day a grain exporting country.

We have made it our business recently to examine closely the Company's operations at their works at Leamington and Hastings. Although the works at Lea-

ington are in a comparative state of abeyance, owing to the temporary interest they have, and interruptions caused by the building operation for the sewage pumping works for Lord Warwick's farm, yet there were no noxious smells or nuisance complained of in the treatment of the sewage and the drying of the mud. The works as at present existing are quite unfit for any extensive successful operations for preparing manure on a commercial scale, and it is not to be wondered at that the River Commissioners reported unfavourably when they visited the works. The Company would have relinquished them long since, had they not wished to oblige the local board until their own arrangements and new works were completed. The Hastings works are, however, a model for neatness, efficiency, and practicability, and far from being objectionable, as their operations are even attractive to visitors, who inspect with interest the chemical operations carried on there. High testimony is borne by the local authorities of Hastings to the fertilising powers of the manure which is made by the Company, and it commands a ready sale amongst farmers and others. Even with the higher expenses which have to be paid at Hastings for carriage of coals, charcoal, and chemicals, a large profit results on the transactions, and the new drying arrangements have enabled a much greater amount to be made weekly. At the existing rate of operations as shown for the month of May, a profit of nearly £2,000 a-year is returned there.

With its increased capital, and the experience it has gained in various quarters since its establishment, the Company bids fair to open up a very prosperous career by its various works at Leeds, Bolton, Southampton, and Hastings, besides the more extensive works at Crossness, which will soon be ready to commence. That there will be a large demand for manure which the Company prepares is evidenced by the numerous orders constantly on their books, the high estimation in which it is held at home as a cheap and efficacious fertiliser for many crops; whilst it is even becoming popular abroad as a dressing for coffee, the sugar-cane, and other tropical crops.

It is computed, on the basis of certain experiments, that the 50,000,000 gallons of sewage to be treated daily at Crossness will result in the production of 400 tons of native guano. This is below the Hastings result, where 100,000 gallons of sewage produce one ton of manure, but the London water supply is large, and there is considerable percolation of sub-soil water into the long lines of intercepting sewers. It will be observed that the Company at Crossness have undertaken to receive the sewage in a continuous flow, so as to represent the maximum difficulty in dealing with the sewage of

towns. The Company will also take as much at night as in the day, each hour being burdened with a twenty-fourth part of the daily total. If the sewage which reaches Crossness during the night is materially weaker than that which arrives in the day, the Company are placed at a manifest disadvantage by this arrangement. As to the constitution of the manure, we may observe that at Hastings seven tons of native guano contain three tons twelve hundredweight of A B C, the remaining three tons eight hundredweights being, therefore, due to the sewage. The proportions in this case, being as 17 to 18, are nearly equal. As an approximation we might assume an actual equality in regard to the London sewage. If this be so, the 400 tons of native guano to be produced daily at Crossness would contain 200 tons of sewage deposit, obtained from 2,232 tons of liquid. When the works are in operation, we shall expect to find the deposit somewhat heavier than this, and the yield of measure exceeding the estimated quantity of 400 tons per day.

#### LECTURE ON THE MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT OF GRASS LAND.

(Continued from last number.)

*The Improvement of Land which was already in a state of Permanent Pasture.*—Upon the point whether grass land should be broken up, the landlord and tenant might have different opinions. The tenant having only a transient interest in the land might like to break up even his first-rate grass land, because he might think it would benefit him, but the landlord, looking further ahead, might be sorry to see such land broken up. But with reference to inferior grass land a good deal had been said about the propriety of breaking it up. As regarded clay land of inferior pasture, they knew that Tables could be constructed to show that it would yield much greater produce if it were arable. But increased produce was not the only thing to consider. He had no hesitation in saying that if the greater portion of clay land pastures of a poor kind had the capital expended upon them which would be expended in breaking them up, and applied in the form of manure they would be brought into a more remunerative condition than if they were broken up arable land. With reference to the improvement of land which was already in pasture a good deal had been written, and, considering the importance of the subject, a great deal more might be written. At the same time, in examining the essays upon this subject, he could not but be struck with the fact that there was very little to be said about it. Mr. Cadle contributed a very able essay to the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society upon

the treatment of grass land. The simple expedients set forth in this essay were draining and liberal management. This was his opinion, and he hoped they would bear him out. It appeared to him that the apparent failure [of drainage] in grass land was simply due to the dying out of injurious grass. Drainage must, however, be supplemented by liberal treatment. The lecturer recommended a dressing of farmyard manure if it could be obtained. If this could not be obtained, guano or superphosphate would be a good substitute. He then referred to the result of the treatment of Mr. Ruck (Braydon Manor Farm). He had visited Mr. Ruck's farm, and could say that this treatment of the pasture lands had rendered them very much more valuable. The land on this farm was mole-drained, and not tile-drained. The land lay upon Oxford clay, and the mole-drain was used by means of Fowler's 12-horse engine, the whole process costing £1 per acre. That was cheap. Mr. Ruck then manured with Peruvian guano and superphosphate and lime. These dressings were applied in the years '62, '63, and '65, to which was added a very valuable compost by deepening the ditches, &c. The consequence of this was a very great improvement in the grass land. It was rather difficult for him to point out the exact improvements, but he might mention that in 1864 the land was considered to be worth 30s. per acre, whereas the land was bought in 1862, 300 acres for £4000, or about £14 fee simple per acre. It appeared upon comparing the experience of many men with regard to the improvement of grass land that the idea that draining was prejudicial to grass land must be dismissed from their minds. Draining might be followed by a certain diminution in the grass, but if supplemented by manure they would find that it would be an improvement.

*The General Management and Manuring of Grass Land.*—One of the first points in connection with this part of his subject was the collection of the droppings of cattle. Sheep distributed their manure very equally over the land, but cattle frequently dropped their dung in one place, and thus the dung was wasted. More than this, it had a prejudicial effect; for the next year in those spots where the manure had been dropped there would be hassocks of coarse grass which nothing would touch. He thought, therefore, that they ought to collect the manure of cattle, make it into a compost, and then proceed to distribute it equally over the land. The next point was one of some importance, viz., the even eating of grass land. They should not allow the grass in any part of a field to run to seed. There was nothing which exhausted the land so much as to allow grass to run to seed or to get too ripe. The grass should be eaten evenly,

and if the cattle would not eat it evenly it should be cut.

Then there was another point which was of some importance, viz., that once a year, at midsummer, the grass ought to be eaten down bare. They ought not to stock land too early in the spring; if they did, they would find that the prospects of the whole season were injured. Stock ought to be changed from a worse to a better pasture; and in buying stock, it was necessary that they should consider the pasture which they came from. As to manuring, farmyard manure, when it could be obtained in sufficient quantity. The lecturer then referred to the experiments which Mr. Lawes had made at Rothamsted. There certain plots of land had been portioned out for the growth of grasses under different treatments. These experiments had been carried on for a long series of years, and proved that under certain treatment the germinacious or true grasses preponderated greatly, that under different treatment the leguminous (which included Clover) grasses were produced in greater quantity, thus demonstrating that some manures had the power of developing certain species of grass. After expressing an opinion in favour of the use of farmyard manure if it could be obtained in sufficient quantity, he referred to the use of bone manure as a means of improving grass land, observing that a few years ago a good deal of excitement was caused by the wonderful effect of bone manures upon the grass land in Cheshire and in other parts of England. They had a great effect, but they would not find that the application of bone manures, or superphosphates, was invariably attended with great improvement. The lecturer concluded his address by observing, that he hoped to hear the opinions of the practical agriculturists present upon the subject he had been speaking of.

#### DISCUSSION.

From the discussion which followed the reading of the above paper, we make the following brief extracts:—

Mr. MORDECAI JONES agreed with what the lecturer had said about Clover. He took a farm at Aberdare about nine years ago. Everything had been allowed to go to ruin. He tried superphosphate, and soon the land appeared all white. He was asked what he had been doing. Had he been sowing lime? "No," he replied; and he showed to his querist the beautiful white Dutch which had come up.

Mr. OVERTON said he could vouch for the astonishing benefit which had been conferred on the land referred to by Mr. Jones by the use of superphosphate. The land was situated in a most bleak position, but good crops of hay had been raised on it. Mr. Overton then referred to a case in which he had used superphosphate unsuccessfully, but said, perhaps his failure

was the result of misapplication. He thought they should be cautious as to the time when they applied manure. If applied about the month of April they would be likely to get the showers which would serve to dilute and convey the beneficial qualities of the manure into the land. He must say that he felt a good deal of interest in the subject, because he agreed with the able observations of the gentlemen who had moved the vote of thanks, that the time had come when they must direct their own attention to the raising of beef and mutton. The price of corn was so low that it was impossible for the farmer to grow it to advantage. In that neighbourhood they had a wonderfully good market for their meat, and the present prices were highly remunerative. They had a large mining district surrounding them, and it was important that agriculturists should turn their attention more to the growth of beef and mutton than to cereal crops.

### ADVERTISEMENTS!

#### Rough Plate Glass

For Hothouses and Garden Frames

Can be supplied as under:

In PLATES containing not above	s.	d.	Per superficial A. th. thick.
14x10.....	0	5½	
1 foot.....	0	6	
2 ".....	0	6½	
3 ".....	0	7	
4 ".....	0	7½	
5 ".....	0	8	
6 ".....	0	8½	
7 ".....	0	8½	
8 ".....	0	9	
9 ".....	0	9	
10 ".....	0	9	
12 ".....	0	9½	
15 ".....	0	9½	
18 ".....	0	9½	

Delivered f. o. b. at Liverpool, subject to 30 p. c. discount. Packing case to be charged for. Orders sent to THOMAS PAYNE, Post-office, HALIFAX, will receive immediate attention.

#### FOR SALE.

A Pure Blood Alderney BULL, 4 years old, the property of the Yarmouth Township Agricultural Society.—a very fine animal. Apply to JAMES CROSBY, Secretary, Hebron, Yarmouth Co. Aug. 1871.

### AGRICULTURAL BONE MILL

THIS MILL is now in full operation, and large quantities of Bones are offered for sale.

The Mill is under supervision of the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, and all Bones sold at the establishment are genuine.

#### PRICES.

Half inch Bone.....\$24.00 per ton.

Finely-ground Bone..... 30.00 "

Delivered free of charge, on board the Cars at Richmond Depot.

Purchasers will save trouble by sending their own bags, which, together with orders, may be left at Stanford's Leather Store, 26 Water Street.

JAMES STANFORD.

### "The Excel Churn"

AND

#### "THE ECHO AXLE."

Patented by ISAAC McNAUGHTON, Hopewell, Pictou Co., N. S. August, 1871.

### AGRICULTURAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Watertown, New York State.

Established 1853.

CASH ASSETS.....\$600,000  
DEPOSITED WITH THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE PROTECTION OF ITS DOMINION POLICY HOLDERS ONLY.....\$100,000

#### R. G. TREMAIN,

General Agent for the Maritime Provinces.

Office, 64 Bedford Row, Halifax, N. S.

INSURES ONLY PRIVATE RESIDENCES,  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND  
FARM PROPERTIES.

The Agricultural makes a speciality of insuring Farm properties, having introduced the system of issuing policies for one, two and three years, so that the Farmer may not have the trouble and responsibility of renewing his policy each year.

The Agricultural does a strictly non-hazardous business, and will not insure stocks in trade, public buildings or manufactories of any kind, is thereby enabled to insure private residences and farm properties at exceedingly low rates. For instance—a barn worth, say \$600, may be insured for \$400, for the term of three years, on payment of one premium of \$8, being only 2 per cent. for three years. Farm stock of all kinds insured at the same rate.

Farmers protect yourselves and families by insuring.

Read our Circulars.]

AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

August 1871.

#### For Sale.

A THOROUGH-BRED

### BERKSHIRE BOAR,

16 months old. Also—Two do. do., about 8 weeks old. Apply to the FARMER at Ashbourne, Dutch Village.

Halifax, July 1, 1871.

### SEEDS

FOR THE

FLOWER GARDEN,  
KITCHEN GARDEN,  
AND FIELD.

OUR stock of SEEDS, of the growth of 1870, is now complete, and comprises the finest assortment ever offered in Halifax. The last season having been very favorable for the ripening of Seeds, the quality of all kinds will be found excellent.

Farmers and Agricultural Societies

will do well to examine our stock of TURNIP, CARROT and MANGEL-WURTZEL, Seed Oats, Seed Potatoes, TIMOTHY and CLOVER, all of which we offer at lowest market rates.

Dealers will be supplied on liberal terms, either by the pound, or in small packets for retailing.

FLOWER SEEDS forwarded free by post to any part of the Dominion.

An Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue, containing much useful information as to the culture of Seeds and the management of the garden, may be had free on application.

AVERY, BROWN & CO.,

May, 1871. 8, 10 and 12 George Street.

#### WANTED.

ANY person having a pure Ayr-hire or Devon BULL for sale, will please communicate particulars, stating price, to the Secretary of the Merigomish Agricultural Society.

JOHN S. COPELAND,

Secretary Merigomish Agri. Society,  
Pictou Co.  
May, 1871.

### NEW AND IMPROVED VEGETABLE SEEDS. POTATOES.

King of the Earlies or Fifty Dollar Potato—The earliest, most prolific, and finest of all the American varieties. 135 lbs. raised from one. 25 cents lb.

Climax—For earliness and productiveness ranks with the very best ever sent out either by American or English growers. 12½ cents lb.

Braze's Prolific—Tubers large, regular in shape; produces no seed balls; flesh white; cooks quickly; is very mealy and of excellent quality; yield exceeding one hundred fold; a most valuable variety for field culture. 12½ cents lb.

Early Ross—This standard variety has proved one of the best ever introduced. It has given satisfaction to all. Its earliness and productiveness being attested by all cultivators of note. 5 cents lb.

Garnet Chili—Early Whites and Russian Blues. So well known by all cultivators in this province, need no comment.

Champion Scarlet Runner—A gigantic variety. 50 cents quart.

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead Cabbage—A large variety of Flat Dutch. 12½ cents packet.

Improved Early Paris Cauliflower—12½ cts. packet.

Sealey's Lecythian White Celery—The largest in cultivation. 12½ cts. packet.

Giant Rocca Tripoli Onion—A large variety, and better suited to this climate than Danvers' 12½ cts. packet.

Abbot's Hollow Crown'd Parsnip—The best flavoured Parsnip in cultivation. 10 cts. packet.

Mammoth Prize Squash—Grows to weigh 180 lbs. Trophy Tomato—The earliest and best red. 10 cts. packet.

Sulton's Ringleader Pea—Has proved itself the earliest stick pea grown. Height 3 feet. 30 cts. quart.

Saunders "Little Wonder" Pea—The best and most productive dwarf Pea known. Requires no sticks. Height 9 in. 25 cts. quart.

Carters' Imperial Suced and Mammoth Mangels.

Carters' Mammoth Mangel Wurzel—40 cts. lb.

Carters' Imperial Suede—40 cts. lb.

ALFRED SAUNDERS,

Practical Seedsman & Horticulturist,

170 Argyle St., Halifax, (opposite Messrs. J. Northup & Sons.)

May, 1871.

### AN INCREASE OF RICH MILK AND BUTTER

is produced in every case where the

### ARABIAN SPICE

is used. Horses run down and in low condition are soon brought round. Ragged, beggarly looking Sheep are clothed with a fleece of valuable wool in an astonishing short space of time. The squeeling Pig soon becomes fat and happy when fed on food seasoned with the Arabian Spice.

The ARABIAN SPICE is warranted to surpass anything yet introduced for Poultry.

Sold in tins 37½ cents and \$1 each.

Wholesale from WOOLRICH'S English Pharmacy, Upper Water Street, Halifax. June, 1870.

### The Journal of Agriculture

—is published monthly by—

A. & W. MACKINLAY,

No. 10, GRANVILLE STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
Fifty Cents per annum—payable in advance.

Printed at the Office of the Nova Scotia Printing Company, Corner of Sackville and Granville Streets, Halifax, N. S.