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THE PROVINCIAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

In the year 1854 an Exhibition of the Industrial Resources of Nova Scotia was held in the City of Halifax. That Exhibition was the result of an incalculable amount of agitation and perseverance on the part of its promoters. The real extent of labour expended in overcoming obstacles and leading to a successful final result, could be only imperfectly appreciated by the public at large; yet on all hands there was a recognition of the success of the effort, and an acknowledgment that it did an amount of good that could not have been previously foreseen. Not only was it suggestive of improvement in agriculture and the useful arts, but it served to make more fully known, in a thoroughly intelligible way, both at home and abroad, the capabilities of the Province as a field for industry. That Exhibition was a growth from the seeds scattered by the Great London Exhibition of Albert the Good, in 1851, and it may be safely said that no Colony of the Bri-

ish Empire, in proportion to population and resources, made a more successful start in following up the Exhibition System than the Province of Nova Scotia.

It was intended that the Exhibition of 1854 should be followed up by Annual Exhibitions, and no one ever doubted the wisdom of such a course. But it would seem as if too great an effort had been made at the outset,—for the exhibition spirit seemed year by year to become more feeble, and the Mayflowers of fourteen long years have bloomed and died without any Provincial Exhibition.

Attempts have been made from time to time to gather together the agricultural and manufacturing energies of the Province, so as to exhibit to her people a marshalling of herriches; but the attempts have all been furtive ones. At last a desperate effort has been made to raise again the standard, and already the representatives of every industrial interest of the Province are rallying around it.

It is proposed to hold, during the second week of October next, in the City

of Halifax, an Exhibition of the universal industry of our Province. A Card of Invitation has been issued to all our farmers, fishermen, miners, artisans and merchants in the form of a Prize List, containing the particulars of premiums to the extent of about ten thousand dollars. If the Exhibition is to be a success, it lies with them to make it so.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to grant the use of the large space of four or five acres, known as the Governor's Field, for the erection of the necessary sheds and buildings, for sheltering the Live Stock and displaying them to advantage. Application has been made for the use of the Halifax Drill Shed adjoining, the Drill Yard, and Gun Sheds, for the exhibition of Works of Art and Manufactures. Special provision will be made for machinery in motion. Some of the leading machinists and manufacturers have visited the buildings and spaces proposed to be occupied, and express their perfect satisfaction with the intended arrangements. The principal

covered space will be the Drill Shed, which, with certain alterations and improvements to be carried out at the expense of the Exhibition Commissioners, will afford a well lighted hall, measuring 200 feet in length by 60 feet in breadth. Every effort will be made to suit the convenience of intending exhibitors. At the same time it is hoped that those who have exceptional articles to exhibit, requiring special arrangements, will put themselves into communication with the officials without delay.

Copies of the Prize List, containing full details of the arrangements for the Exhibition, may be obtained on application to Prof. Lawson, General Secretary; or to B. G. Gray, Assistant Secretary, Bedford Row, Halifax.

#### OFFICIAL NOTICE TO INTENDING EXHIBITORS

Intending Exhibitors are requested to intimate to the Secretary of the Provincial Exhibition as early as possible, the nature and extent of their exhibits, in order that the necessary accommodation may be provided. Special attention is called to the following Regulations; but as the dates named for receiving entries of exhibits have been extended as far as practicable to afford every convenience to Exhibitors, it is hoped that all those who are in a position to do so, will afford the necessary information to the Committee long before the days specified:—

1. Every intending competitor must transmit to the Secretary, not later than the dates mentioned below, an entry certificate, containing a correct list of the animals or articles which he intends to exhibit, together with certificates of pedigree in the case of thorough-bred stock. Any competitor failing to transmit his entry certificate at the proper time will be excluded from competition.

2. Horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, must be entered on or before Saturday, 5th Sept., one month preceding the show.

3. Grain, field products, manufactures of all kinds, natural history specimens, minerals, fish and furs, fine arts articles, naval architecture, building materials, carriages, and articles not elsewhere enumerated, may be entered up to Saturday, 26th September, one clear week preceding the show.

4. Exhibitors of heavy machinery and bulky articles, requiring extensive or unusual accommodation, should communi-

cate with the Secretary during the first week in September, in order that there may be time for the committee to make the requisite arrangements.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1868.

The General Committee of the Industrial Exhibition have appointed the following Executive Committee, to carry out the necessary arrangements. The Executive Committee will meet as frequently as necessary, and report to the General Committee from time to time:—

Hon. The Chief Justice,  
 " " Provincial Sec'y,  
 " " Chief Com. of Mines,  
 William Cunard, Esq.,  
 A. M. Uniacke, "  
 J. J. Northup, "  
 W. Montgomery, "  
 W. S. Symonds, "  
 John Starr, "  
 P. C. Hill, "  
 John Doull, "

At a meeting of the Executive Committee on Tuesday a letter was read from the Provincial Secretary, stating that the Government proposed to vote \$3000 towards the Exhibition.

#### THE POTATO DISEASE.

BY W. BUSTIN.

[We can only make room this month for a portion of Mr. Bustin's pamphlet on Potato Disease, but will continue the subject in next number. After detailing Mr. Bustin's views, a few editorial remarks will be offered.]

A rather general impression prevailing in some quarters, based upon pretty numerous and extensive correspondence in several agricultural papers, of the re-appearance this season of a visitation similar to the extraordinary and mysterious potato disease of former years, it may not be amiss, nay, it is very desirable, not to lose sight of the subject even in those districts where it has not yet appeared. If any precautionary measures, if any remedial methods are available, it is unquestionably wiser to look out for them before its appearance in a district, than to have them suggested afterwards.

The great difficulty attending any proposal for the remedy of the disease, lies in the difficulty of being able to say exactly in what way it was produced. It is well known to those who are familiar with the subject, how many and varied have been the guesses and surmises in respect to the origin of the disease. By some it has been looked for in the tuber, by some attributed to hereditary taint,

and by others to over cultivation. Another section view the devastation as the work of an insect, *aphis vastator*; but its ravages, whatever they were, undoubtedly commenced after the disease had appeared; while others looked upon it as connected with chemistry,—some defect in the "organic chemistry" of the plant; and not a few, as the result of atmospheric influences, either by currents of vitiated air, or some unknown substance carried by the winds of heaven.

For our part, we hold, with some others, that electrical influence, a peculiar electrical state of the air or earth, is quite sufficient to account for ravages upon the vegetation of the potato crops. Electricity is a universally diffused agent, potent in its influences; an agent little within our control, and of whose effects little is generally known, except by its rude yet beneficial effects in the thunder-storm, and through the apparatus of the philosopher. The experiments, however, of learned men, have elicited many useful and valuable facts. Some of these facts are closely connected with what is known of the nature of vegetation, and which leave few doubts that electricity performs a wonderful part in its economy, and not improbably through the medium of the atmosphere; for Cavallo, who made a number of valuable experiments, confirmed and extended by Crosse, found that the atmosphere, in its ordinary state, is at all times charged with positive electricity, and that it is by no means less in the night than in the day.

In the instance of the potato disease, it would seem to be an excess or irregularity of electrical influence on the plant, which produces the disease. In a paper by the present writer, on electro-culture, originally intended for the Highland and Agricultural Society, a rapid sketch was drawn of the facts ascertained by illustrious men in electricity, during the last one hundred years, and bearing on vegetation. Some of those facts and inferences are highly interesting, since they are not unconnected with the potato disease, and must, therefore, be important to all agriculturists on its re-appearance this summer, or at any subsequent period. A recapitulation of the principal facts and inferences therein stated, may perhaps furnish some practical hints for the preservation of this year's crop, so far as any means of preservation can be made available over so wide a surface of ground as this description of crop covers.

Not to attempt, however, to save so valuable a crop, by previous protective measures, when likely to be attacked, is a matter of grave responsibility. It not only involves serious loss to the farmer himself, but the loss when general becomes an injury to every member of the community, affecting even the national resources; and greatly aggravating, if not

originating, the most lamentable panics and general depreciation of property, as was too fatally exemplified throughout the course of the last eventful year.<sup>1</sup> It is, therefore, earnestly to be hoped that farmers generally, for their own sakes as well as for the general good, with which reflexly their own prosperity is also not remotely connected, will use every effort and endeavour to avert the calamity of a total failure of the potato crop this year. Let it only be remembered, that a little extraordinary expenditure of labour is never thrown away; that extraordinary emergencies demand extraordinary exertions; and that it is a universal law, always in force, that no real good can be obtained without efforts; and every intelligent mind will not fail promptly to exert itself when sudden emergencies arise.

Agriculturists will gather from what will hereafter be stated, that it is extremely probable that electrical influences are the sole cause of the potato disease in question; and, for their encouragement, that those influences, to a certain extent, if not altogether, may be successfully counteracted.

If there be one thing better understood than another in the science of electricity, it is, that the matter of electricity, or the electric fluid, whatever it be, does not pervade, but attaches itself to the particles or atoms of some other matter.<sup>2</sup> Agreeable to Coulomb's theory, it seems to be collected only on their surfaces, or when these are very intimately united together, only on the surface of the mass itself. Such, for instance, is the case with the conducting rod. The electric particles descend by the surface, and its efficiency is not in proportion to the mere bulk of the conductor, but in proportion to the surface it presents.

Now, if it be, as is strongly suspected, that the particles of electricity attach themselves only to the surface of any conducting mass in general, and only to the surface of particles when less intimately united, as in the case of vapour, it is quite possible, and indeed very probable, if not quite certain, that, in a mist or fog, the particles of electricity are attached to the minute aqueous particles of which the fog is composed. If, therefore, the deleterious influence for so many seasons fatally affecting the potato-crop, is, in fact, the prejudicial influence of elec-

<sup>1</sup> The Secret Committee, appointed to enquire into the causes of the recent commercial distress, state among other things, in their first Report, that there has been a general concurrence of opinion amongst the witnesses examined, that the primary causes of the distress was the deficient harvest, especially of the potato-crop in the year 1846, and the necessity of providing the means of payment in the year 1847, for the unprecedented importation of various descriptions of food which took place in that year.

<sup>2</sup> Peltier exposed the error of supposing the conducting power of clouds to reside only in their surfaces, and proved that it is possessed by each individual particle.

tricity<sup>3</sup> too rapidly or too abundantly conveyed, or too long continued on the delicate leaves of the plant, it follows that a remedy may be applied, by diverting the particles of electricity from the aqueous particles by some other conductor than the leaves of the potato plant.

Assuming that an aqueous fog of this description, formed of watery particles suspended in the air, is in a positive state,<sup>4</sup> overcharged with electricity, it follows that the remedy to be provided against the destruction of a potato crop, to be effectual, must be the interposition of some other medium in a negative state.

Assuming, therefore, that smoke, which consists of particles of carbonaceous and ammoniacal matter, suspended in dry air, be negative and destitute nearly or altogether of particles of electricity, as shewn by the experiments of the Abbé Nollet and Dr. Priestley, it follows, as a necessary consequence, that the particles of electricity will desert the aqueous particles when they come in contact with the particles of smoke, and attach themselves to the latter; or that the watery particles being themselves disturbed, dissipated, and changed in state, the electricity will be liberated, and attach itself to the carbonaceous particles of smoke; or, in other words, the electric fluid will be evolved on the evaporation of the aqueous particles.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Becquerel proved that heat is always accompanied by a development of electricity.

<sup>4</sup> M. Cavallo, by means of the atmospheric electrometer, obtained the following results:—1st, The electricity of fogs is always positive. 2d, The electricity is always strongest in thick fogs and in frosty weather, and weakest when it is cloudy and warm, and about to rain. 3d, The electricity is strongest in elevated situations.

<sup>5</sup> M. Coulomb discovered that the electric force was like that of gravity in the inverse ratio of the squares of the distances. He found that the momentary dissipation into the air of moderate degrees of electricity, is proportional to the degree of the electricity at the time; that the dissipation is not sensibly changed by any variation of the temperature or weight of the air; and that when the electricity was very weak, there was no perceptible difference in bodies of different kinds, or differing in shape or magnitude. The dissipation, however, was greatly affected by the hygrometrical state of the atmosphere, and was very nearly as the cube of the moisture of the air.

(To be continued.)

### \$800 WHEAT PRIZES.

INTERESTING TO WHEAT GROWERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—At the suggestion of wheat growers in Western New York, who desired to have special attention called to this subject at the annual meeting of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, Feb. 12th, Mr. Judd of the *American Agriculturist*, brought the matter before the Executive Committee, and placed \$800 at their disposal for prizes. The Committee accepted the offer with a vote of thanks, and they will announce the prizes for the next Annual Fair, probably in the form below, with

perhaps slight variations that may be suggested while making out the official premium list. We call attention to the subject now, and give the preliminaries, that farmers may have an eye to the prizes in preparing for their Spring Wheat Crops, and also in looking after their Winter Wheat now in the ground. The prizes themselves are large, but aside from these, the credit of carrying off the Premium at the hands of the Empire State Society, the largest one in the country, will be worth competing for.

### THE "ORANGE JUDD WHEAT PRIZES."

Open to the United States and Canada.

Best Two Barrels of White Winter Wheat...\$100  
Best Two Barrels of Red Winter Wheat.....\$100  
Best Two Barrels of Spring Wheat.....\$100

To be exhibited at the next Annual Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society (1868) under the rules and regulations of the Society. The Committee of Award to include at least one experienced, practical miller. Each sample to be accompanied by 100 stalks from the same field, with heads and roots complete, and also by a reliable written statement, properly verified, and confirmed by two credible witnesses, giving the name of the variety and source of the seed; the size of the field, the character of the soil and the crops and manures on the same for four years past; the depth and mode of preparing the ground, and the time and mode of sowing and harvesting; the precise method of selecting and cleaning the samples; and any other particulars that may suggest themselves to the exhibitors. The written statements to be taken into account in making the award. The written statements, and the three samples receiving the prizes to be the property of the Society. All other samples to be sold at auction during the fair, for the benefit of the exhibitors, when desired.

### CORN MEAL FOR BUTTER MAKING.

At a meeting of the Little Falls Farmers' Club, at Herkimer, N. Y., Judge Owen made some remarks on feeding corn meal to milch cows, which are reported as follows in the *Utica Herald*:

He found no ground feed so good for butter-making as Indian meal; he had made a number of experiments in feeding, and the best results were obtained by feeding it dry. In this state the animal took it slowly, moistening it with saliva, and thoroughly masticating it. In feeding it wet, he thought it passed directly to the third stomach, and hence, was not properly assimilated. Had a large cow of the Holderness breed, upon which he experimented to see how much meal could be fed with profit. Found that feeding two quarts at a feed, and twice a day, was all she would bear. This, in addi-

tion to hay, brought down the milk in large quantities. By such feed, this cow yielded fourteen pounds of butter per week. Her highest product was forty-one pounds of butter in fifteen days, besides thirty quarts of milk which was saved out for family use. Did not regard turnips as of much value for milch cows; preferred potatoes, as far more valuable feed.

### Communications.

To the Editor of the Journal of Agriculture.  
SALT.

A great diversity of opinion seems to exist respecting the value of salt as a manure. While some persons extol its use in extravagant terms, others, apparently well able to judge, as strongly condemn it. I suspect these apparent discrepancies in the results of manuring with salt might be explained in a manner similar to that which so happily sets things at rest in the fable of the "chameleon." Salt is known to act very differently on different soils. Where salt was absent in the soil the artificial addition has been known to produce striking effects; but as in many cases the soil already contains enough of this substance, a further quantity is followed by no good result. (The presence of salt in any soil may be distinguished by the absence or peculiarity of vegetation, and by the taste). As far as my experience goes the use of salt as an occasional manure, as a means of destroying insects, and for other purposes in agriculture, is certainly to be strongly recommended. Salt, or its elements, are found in nearly all cultivated plants; from this I would infer that the presence of salt in the soil is necessary to the healthy growth of plants. Salt alone by its corroding virtues is, in many cases, unfit for vegetable productions; but mix it with other ingredients, it becomes a powerful manure. One part salt and two parts lime, twelve to twenty bushels per acre, is a powerful manure for wheat, barley, oats, &c.; it lessens the straw but increases the grain from ten to twenty bushels per acre. Salt is excellent when applied to Mangolds, Turnips, Swedes and most Root crops; for this reason—manures sold as special manures for "mangolds," generally contain a considerable proportion of salt. Salt is admirably adapted for diluting the more valuable manures, as guano, nitrate of soda, &c. One part salt and two parts lime, covered together in a heap with mould or turf, and left lay to slack in a shady place about two or three months before using, is a capital manure for many crops; the process of slacking must not be hastened by any artificial means. From 35 to 60 bushels per acre is a good dressing, greatly depending on the nature of the

soil,—it should always be applied at least some days before the seed is sown. It attracts and retains moisture; is offensive to insects. When used in large quantities, it is apt to render land barren; but the abuse is no argument against the use of salt. Its properties have been tested by many well observed experiments on soils of various qualities; and the real value of "Salt" as a manure is becoming generally well known. Yours, &c.,

ALFRED SAUNDERS, *Seedsman*,  
168 Argyle Street, Halifax.

To the Editor of the Journal of Agriculture.

### CULTIVATION OF CABBAGES—A SUCCESSFUL METHOD.

SIR,—I have been repeatedly asked, in reference to the crop of cabbage which I sent you an account of, what were the kinds I planted, the soil best suited to them, and the best method of storing them.

The kinds I planted were Winningstadt, Stone Mason, and Drumhead Savoy. 397 heads of these kinds realized in Yarmouth market \$35.00; some heads weighing 2½ lbs. I ought to mention that in this county cabbages were generally a failure last season, which, no doubt, was the principal cause of *this crop* selling so well.

The soil best suited to cabbage is a deep, heavy, sandy loam. I have seen heavy crops grown in Britain, on what are termed clayey soils. If the subsoil be porous, and the land *thorough drained*, a good crop may be raised upon almost any soil except a hungry gravel or sand.

I have stored cabbage with success on either of the following plans:—The cabbage is not injured by freezing, but, on the contrary, it is improved in flavour; consequently they ought not to be stored in cellars. In the climate of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada, they will keep till April or middle of May, by being simply pulled up in the fall—the later the better—on a dry day, the earth being removed from the roots and then tied two together, head down, and hung on poles in the roofs of sheds, or on poles on the cellar beams of barns. Or, they may be pulled up on a dry day, and laid with all the earth on the roots, roots up, in rows or drills, and the earth ploughed or thrown up on each side and over them. It is not necessary that the roots should be covered,—six or eight inches of soil is quite a sufficient covering. Of course, a dry situation must be selected. It is necessary that the cabbage should be left in the rows after being pulled up before covering, as long as the frost will permit the earth being thrown over them. The great error in storing cabbage, is that the covering is put on too soon. Peter Henderson says: "More are lost by covering too soon than too late."

The *Prairie Farmer* gives the following, as the method practised by the gardeners of Chicago:—Select a dry knoll where the water will not settle, dig a pit say 5 feet wide, 12 feet long, and 2 feet deep, throwing the dirt a little back from the edge of the pit. Set strong posts 8 feet long, 2 feet in the ground in the middle of each end, and lay on these a good stiff ridge pole and pin it fast. Make a roof of stakes or planks long enough to reach from ridge pole to edge of pit, and cover them with a little straw and 6 or 8 inches of dirt, digging a trench around the pit; beat down the dirt hard and smooth, so that it will shed water, or what is better, sod it over in the spring. Make a door in each end of the pit to ventilate in mild weather. Store the cabbages head down, two layers deep.—A pit of the dimensions mentioned will hold nearly 200 heads of cabbages. In very severe winter weather, bundles of straw may be set against the doors. A very cold weather may require a thicker covering than here recommended. But generally we think this will do.

Of the cabbage, *Brassica oleracea*, there are great varieties of character and form. The wild cabbage is a small plant, a native of Britain, found naturally on the sea coast, and from which we get the greater part of the numerous cultivated varieties.

As all the species of *Brassica* form hybrids with each other, and from the variation caused by climate and cultivation, it is almost impossible to be certain of the origin of some of the cultivated kinds.

The common kinds principally in cultivation are the Jersey Cole, Thousand Headed, Cow Cabbage, Kohl Rabi, Drumhead, Savoy, Broccoli and Cauliflower. In the south of England, Ireland, and also in the Channel Islands, *Chou à mille têtes*, the Cow Cabbage, and the Jersey Cole, are cultivated and yield a larger amount of nourishment in the same time than any other forage plant. They are then fed to cows, hogs, and other stock, cut into small pieces and mixed with bran, &c. During the summer the leaves are stripped off the plant—which grows to the height of several feet—fresh leaves supplying those stripped off through a great part of the season. The plant grows thus for several years. The cabbages best suited to general field cultivation are those whose leaves form a dense head, such as the Drumhead, Flat Dutch, Winningstadt, Mason or Stone Mason,—they are more nutritive than turnips, and will feed a greater number of animals, acre for acre. As an article of human food they are an essential in the animal economy.

The Kohl Rabi kind, or those in which the root is napiform, are valued in Germany, and the north of Europe, as a winter resource for cattle. It produces roots like the turnip, and the stems bear leaves

like the cabbage. It is quite hardy, and stores better than any of the cabbage family. It is best cultivated in the same manner as the turnip crop. It is however much inferior to the turnip for feeding stock.

The cauliflower and broccoli are only suited to limited cultivation principally in gardens.

The cabbage is an exhausting crop, as are all plants, according to the amount of nourishment they take from the soil; but if it takes a large amount of nourishment from the soil, so by its consumption on the farm it returns to the soil a like large proportion of nourishment in the shape of manure. Now that the potato is not to be relied upon for a supply for fattening stock, it becomes necessary to turn to something else to supply its place, which the cabbage seems eminently fitted for, being relished by all kinds of stock, which fatten better on it than on turnips. It is extensively used in England as food for milch cows, in the large dairies.

My own experience with cabbages in this province leads me to esteem them very highly as a food for neat stock, particularly sheep. I have had less trouble in storing them, and less loss also than with turnips.

I am, &c.

W. BUSTIN.

Carlton, Yarmouth Co.

THE WEATHER IN NEW YORK STATE.

We have received a kind and welcome letter from Isaac Aikin, Esq., of Beekman, Dutchess County, New York State, reminding us of a pleasant meeting at Guelph two years ago, among the short horn herds and long-woolled flocks of Upper Canada. The letter is a private one, but our correspondent will excuse our printing a portion of it relating to the weather, for assuredly old father Christmas has not kept his icy candle under a bushel this winter:—

We have had a colder winter than has been known for fifty years. The mercury has been 14° below zero, which, I suppose to you, seems not very cold; but I have never seen such weather during the forty-five years of my life.

We have had seventy-five consecutive days good sleighing, which I never saw but once before. Winter wheat and rye have been covered so well with snow during the severe weather, I expect them to come out looking fine in the spring. This section of the State of New York was very wet last summer. The growth of grass was very great, and the grain crops

were good save Indian corn. The prices of grain have been high; and as the farmer's busy season approaches, preparation is being made for a large sowing and planting.

The short horn breeder has met with ready sales. The sheep breeder has had "a rather up hill business." Our market has been so flooded with foreign wool that there has been but few sales, and this has had its effect upon the sheep breeders sales. My stock have wintered generally well. I take the liberty of enclosing you a sample of wool ten months old, (Cotswold).

[The lock of wool enclosed is nearly a foot in length and of beautiful quality, evidently from a heavy fleece.]

POTATO DISEASE.

Club Farm, Carlton,  
Yarmouth, Jan. 16, 1868

SIR,—By to-day's mail I have sent you a pamphlet, giving my views of the probable cause of the potato disease, and published in Edinburgh in 1848. If you think it suitable for the *Journal of Agriculture*, you are at liberty to use it. From long experience in cultivating the potato, I am still more convinced that the disease is caused by electricity. I should like to see the effect produced on the growing plant by a charge of electricity on the tops first, and also on the tubers. The first symptoms of the disease on the leaves has the appearance, to me, of a sheet of paper through which a charge of electricity has been passed. By this I mean that the small minute spots which first appear on the leaves, have the burnt and scorched look of the marks produced on a piece of paper by a charge of electricity being passed through it.

Since leaving the neighbourhood of Edinburgh I have not been able to follow up my studies of natural philosophy, and consequently have not had access to any electrical apparatus, I feel fully convinced that electricity has, in some form, more to do with the potato disease than we are generally aware of, or willing to admit.

Professor Low seemed fully alive to the probability of the electrical theory, gave me all the assistance in his power and urged me to prosecute the subject; but at that time circumstances occurred which put a stop to my connection with the University of Edinburgh, and subsequently with my natural philosophy studies.

This pamphlet is the communication which I promised to send you for the *Journal* months ago.

Yours, &c.

W. BUSTIN.

Reports of Agri. Societies.

YARMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In behalf of the Yarmouth County Agricultural Society, I am desired to express our thanks to the Central Board for their recognition of the Society, in allowing us to participate in the grant for 1867.

At the quarterly meeting it was proposed to give Fifty dollars, from the funds of the Society, towards the Provincial Exhibition, but in consideration of the members present, a vote on the subject was postponed to the next quarterly meeting, when, I hope, it will be carried unanimously. A statement of the Treasurer's account showed:

Subscription List for 1867..	\$179.50
Grant for 1867 .....	155.00
Subscription List for 1868.....	104.50
	\$439.00

Less some small bills not rendered, for advertising, etc.

It was voted that the Board of Management procure from Halifax 10 bushels Spring (Fife) Wheat, advertized in *Journal*. Can we have that quantity, and to whom shall I send the money with instructions for shipping? It may be some weeks before there is any opportunity of shipment, but there will be packets running before the season for sowing. It was also voted to procure 20 bushels barley, most approved variety; 10 bbls. early Goodrich potatoes; one full blood Alderney bull; one full blood Devon bull.

Our County is sadly deficient in improved stock. We have had at long intervals bulls of several breeds, but never pairs, so that there is not now, in my knowledge, a single full blood animal of any breed in the County. We esteem the Alderney very highly for dairy purposes; grades of their breed—heifers of two years and three years—sell at \$40 to \$60. At any future sale of stock in Halifax, we shall not fail to send a representative; the low prices at which the stock was sold in November, indicate a small appreciation of improved stock elsewhere in the province. At the exhibition in the fall, there will probably be stock for sale of all kinds; we shall look forward to this as a convenient source of supply.

I remain, yours, &c.,

C. E. BROWN.

GLENELG AGRICULTURAL SOC'Y.

In presenting this their annual report at the close of their term of office, the officers and directors of your Society have to regret the want of interest in agriculture in our district, as is evinced in the difficulty experienced in obtaining the required number of subscribers to entitle us

to a proportion of the government grant this year. That number not yet being made up, no return has been made, and it is not known if a return is now made whether or not any portion of that grant can be drawn, as the Board of Agriculture directed that Societies wishing to participate in the grant should send in their returns not later than the 1st September.— This, to your directors, is a matter of not a little surprise, when they consider that the inhabitants of this place are principally engaged in agricultural pursuit, and when it might be reasonably expected that a deeper interest in its improvement would be manifested.

Agreeably to resolution of last annual meeting, an exhibition was held on the premises of Mr. Isaac Archibald, in Oct. last, which was largely attended, and in which a considerable interest was shown. Your committee could not recognize any improvement on the exhibition of last year held in the same place, either in live stock, grain, or domestic manufacture, although there were some samples of very superior cloth.

The bull and rams were disposed of agreeably to resolution, and realized the sum of \$24.50. The purchasers, your directors are pleased to inform you, have made good their contract, the animals still remaining with them, the public having the use of them, we believe, without cost.

The crops, generally speaking, were abundant last year with the exception of potatoes, which were not half a crop, owing, we believe, to continued wet weather in the growing season, which is unfavorable to the growth of that crop, and hastens the ravages of the blight.— Wheat was very limitedly sown; farmers finding it to be more profitable to raise other crops, have almost entirely abandoned the raising of wheat. Where it was sown last year, we believe it has been, in most instances, a failure.

On behalf of Committee,

JOHN A. KIRK, Sec'y.

Below is a statement of the Treasurer's accounts with Glenelg Agricultural Soc'y, for 1867:—

		Cr.
	By amount in hand at annual meeting, Dec. 1866.....	\$92.50
1867.	Jan. Proceeds of sale of bull and rams..	24.50
	Provincial allowance for 1866.....	80.00
Oct.	Amount of subscription for 1867...	35.00
		\$232.00
	\$5 rec'd since annual meeting....	5.00
		\$237.00
		Dr.
1867.	Oct. To amt. paid for premiums.....	\$94.60
	do. Agri. Journals.....	4.50
	Salary of Secretary and Treasurer	10.00
	Keeping bull and rams after annual meeting of 1866.....	10.25
		\$119.35
	In Treasurer's hand.....	117.65

ANTIGONISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In coming before you with our fourth annual report, we have to regret that our Society is not seemingly in a more prosperous state; in numbers we are a little below the two years last past. Some have, doubtless, fallen off from the fact of their receiving no direct benefit from their connection with this Society.

The policy of this Society is not direct benefits from money invested, but rather an indirect benefit to us through the advantages gained by the County at large in improving the native stock of cattle and sheep. Ours being particularly a hay-growing and grazing County, and the chief circulation of money being the returns for beef cattle sent to market, it is to our general as well as individual benefit that every means be used for the introduction and sustaining of stock that will most benefit the beef-producing as well as butter-making qualities of our cattle, or, in other words, to give us that stock which will arrive earliest at maturity, and at the same time not materially affect our dairy, which is, at least, a secondary consideration. The short-horned Durham having, for a number of years, sustained this reputation, your Society has, since its formation, expended a large share of its funds in the purchase and maintaining of such stock, the beneficial results of which must appear in all time to come. Some attention has been given in time past, as well as this season, to the introduction of an improved breed of sheep, which will end in like beneficial results. Ten ram and five ewe lambs have been imported from P. E. Island this season, some of which sold at remunerative rates.

And while we regret the partial failure of the oat and potato crop, and the almost entire failure of the wheat crop, yet we have pleasure in stating that our hay crop has been the most abundant in the last twenty years, which will entirely alleviate the necessity of feeding grain in the spring on account of the scarcity of hay, which is a too common practice, especially in out districts. And while we anticipate a hard year, resulting from the partial failure of crops and universal depression of trade, we have no apparent cause to fear that actual want will be experienced in our midst as in the case in other districts, arising from the failure of the fisheries, and on which, as a County, we do not at all depend.

At our annual meeting the following office-bearers were appointed for the ensuing year:—*President*, R. Trotter, Esq.; *Vice President*, Colin Chisholm, Esq.; *Secretary*, C. B. Whidden; *Directors*, John Randall, David McNair, John McLean, Angus McAdam, Archibald Fraser.

C. B. WHIDDEN, Sec'y.

MAHONE BAY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The office-bearers of the Mahone Bay Agricultural Society beg leave to hand in the following annual report:—

They regret very much that they cannot congratulate the members on the progress made by the Society during the past year. There is too much apathy on the part of its members, and indifference, to expect the march of progress in accordance with the march of improvement throughout the world; but trust that the indifference of the members heretofore will be stimulated by the Provincial Exhibition which is to take place in the fall of 1868, offering many inducements to the agriculturist, as well as the mechanic and artist.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the last general meeting of the Society to purchase an imported bull, the directors met and decided that the president should attend the sale of the imported stock, and if the price suited, to purchase one; but the price being rather high he therefore made a purchase of a thoroughbred bull, at Windsor, which we hope will give satisfaction to the Society.

The officers are sorry they cannot report favorably of the grain and potato crops this season,—neither being more than half a crop. The hay, they are pleased to say, never was better.

At a meeting held on 3rd December, 1867, the following officers were chosen: *Pres.*, B. Zwicker; *Vice-Pres.*, W. Kidey; *Treas.*, Joseph Zwicker; *Sec'y*, George Duncan.

The following are the accounts:—

Money on hand.....	\$74.54
Grant.....	61.00
Members' Subscription.....	54.00
Seed sold.....	27.00
	\$216.54
Expenses keeping bull during winter.....	\$25.00
Do. in summer.....	30.00
Seed and expense.....	92.00
Paid for bull at Windsor, and expenses....	41.00
	\$188.00
Balance on hand.....	28.54

Yours, &c.,

GEORGE DUNCAN.

PICTOU AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Your committee, at the close of their term of office, beg leave to submit the following report:—

Your Society has now completed the thirty-first year of its existence, and the third year under the control of the Board of Agriculture.

The receipts of your Society during the past year from all sources, as shown by the Treasurer's accounts, have amounted to the sum of \$234, while the expenditure for the same time has been \$209.27, showing a balance in favor of the Society amounting to \$24.73.

Your committee have to report that during the past year the operations of your Society have been restricted by the want of funds, caused by the large outlay in purchasing and maintaining stock in former years,—that from that and other causes your committee have not thought it advisable to hold an exhibition this season.

Your committee have to report the purchase of two pigs at the sale of stock imported from Canada by the Board of Agriculture, and sold at Halifax on the first of November. These pigs, one Yorkshire sow and one white Chester boar, your committee have caused to be sold under suitable restrictions. These pigs, with the Durham bull, four rams and one ewe, are all the stock now owned by your Society.

The committee regret to have to report the death of the yearling ram, owned by this Society. This is now the fourth sheep that has died within the last three years; and in view of the oft-repeated losses sustained in this way, your committee would recommend that all the stock owned by the Society be sold to members under suitable restrictions,—that while believing it to be the duty of this Society to import improved breeds, we doubt the wisdom of having so much of your funds invested in this way.

We have much pleasure in reporting that a Provincial Exhibition will be held in the city of Halifax next October, and as an appeal has been made to the several Agricultural Societies throughout the province for funds in aid of this object, the sum of forty dollars has been voted as a contribution from this Society.

Your committee would therefore urge that effective measures be adopted for having not only your Society, but the county at large, well represented at the approaching exhibition; and for this purpose would recommend that this Society hold an exhibition next autumn, or, if practicable, that the co-operation of all the Agricultural Societies in the county be secured in holding a county exhibition, when articles of superior merit could be selected and forwarded to the Provincial Exhibition.

As regards the crops, your committee are glad to be able to report very favourably. Hay a superior crop, although damaged considerably by rains in making. Oats a fair crop; wheat fair; barley excellent; potatoes considerably damaged with the blight; turnips and all other roots an excellent crop.

In reviewing the operations of the past year, your committee feel that we have cause for united thankfulness to the Giver of all Good. Your Society is in a satisfactory condition, and the labours of the husbandman have been rewarded with a bountiful harvest.

JOHN MCKENZIE, *Sec'y.*

CLARE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

DEAR SIR,—This Society has nominated Dr. Hamilton to be a member of the Central Board of Agriculture. They have appointed Philip Comeau as President, in place of A. F. Comeau, deceased.

They also request that the funds of the Society be expended in the purchase of farming implements, seeds, and improved stock; they are of opinion that it will be more to their advantage than to have exhibitions. I remain, &c.,

A. M. COMEAU, *Sec'y.*

DIGBY CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In presenting their report for the past year, your officers and directors have to inform you that it was found necessary to extend the limits of the Society, and they were therefore obliged to obtain two bulls, which were purchased in Annapolis County; both of these bulls are good animals, and are at present the property of the Society, to be disposed of as may be thought best.

We also obtained seven bushels of white bald wheat from New Brunswick, which was sold in small lots to members of the Society; as this wheat was raised at the North Shore of that Province, it was expected to yield well with us, but we are sorry to say it proved a failure. We also purchased a few small seeds, which were distributed among the members of the Society.

This Society at present numbers fifty-four members, fifty-three of whom paid their subscriptions before our returns were forwarded to the Central Board.

Your directors were under the impression that if the Society were to hold an exhibition or show, it would be an advantage to the Society, and create a greater interest in agriculture among its members. Arrangements were, therefore, made, and an exhibition was held on the 17th October, and prizes awarded.

This exhibition being the first ever held in the County, we did not expect that as much interest would be taken as could be desired, but it fully realized our expectations. The articles exhibited were allowed to be good samples, especially the *stock* and *vegetables*.—and we have good reason to think that it will prove a benefit to the Society, and agriculture generally throughout the community.

In June last a circular was received from the Central Board, informing us that arrangements were being made for holding a Provincial Agricultural Exhibition in or near the city of Halifax this year, and asking us, as directors, to contribute from the funds of the Society towards the amount that was being raised

for prizes, &c. After some consideration, we agreed that one-fourth part of our Society's annual grant this year might be retained for that purpose.

We have also to inform you of the financial affairs of the Society, which is as follows:—

Cash paid for Wheat and Seeds.....	\$28.20½
"    Freight on Wheat.....	0.50
"    Purchasing Bulls and expenses..	60.00
"    Prizes and expenses at exhibition	85.37
Secretary's salary, printing, postage, &c...	10.00
	<hr/>
Cash on hand at the annual meeting, 1866.....	\$184.07½
Received as Prov. Grant for 1866..	\$18.17½
Subscription from Members.....	68.00
From sale of Wheat.....	54.00
	<hr/>
	158.80

Leaving a balance against Society.....	\$25.27½
To meet which, we have outstanding debts.	\$8.50
Provincial Grant yet undrawn.....	65.00
	<hr/>
	\$75.50

The past season has not been a very favourable one for our farmers, as there has been so much wet weather. The hay crop was very good. Wheat was nearly a failure. Oats were about an average. Barley rather below an average. Buckwheat below an average. Turnips about an average. Potatoes were light, very much injured by blight. Fruit below an average. Vegetables, &c., good.

The officers for the ensuing year are: *President*, Robert Reed; *Vice President*, James W. Toole; *Treasurer*, William Aymar; *Secretary*, James M. Aymar; *Directors*, John Dakin, John Abbott, Ephraim Bacon, Charles T. Potter, John Welsh.

ROBERT REED, *Pres.*  
JAMES M. AYMAR, *Sec'y.*

LOWER STEWIAKKE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Our Society having been in operation so short a time, it cannot be expected that we can report a very great amount of progress. We have, however, been trying to do something in the improvement of our stock. We purchased a fine bull last winter, in Annapolis county, of the Durham and Ayrshire breed, which was left in the hands of the directors to manage for the season; but the arrangement made by them was not properly carried out by the parties having him in charge, consequently there has been some dissatisfaction, but we hope to learn from the past to do better in the future. We have also purchased of the imported stock, a fine ram and a white Chester boar, from which we hope to improve our sheep and hogs.

The crops, in most instances in this locality, have been rather a failure. The hay crop was good, but the season was rather bad for getting it up; the oats, barley, and early buckwheat were seriously damaged by the heavy storm of wind



and rain last summer; potatoes were a light crop in general, the blight having struck them very early; wheat was but very little sown, in some few cases it was pretty good, but in general the crop was a light one.

Our accounts for 1867 are as follows:

1867.	Dr.		
Jan'y 4.	To 1 bull.....	\$50.00	
	Ex in getting from Windsor	2.85	
June 15.	E. C. Banks, wintering bull	30.00	
Nov. 1.	1 white Chester boar.....	31.00	
	1 ram .....	25.00	
	Expenses per train, &c.....	0.28	
	E. C. Banks, attending sale.	2.76	
	D. Withrow, G. Ambrose, H. Sibley, and C. Ryan, for charge of bull during season, 51 each .....	4.00	
	J. B. Banks, 8 weeks keep of bull .....	7.00	
	W. Holesworth, 1 week keep of ram and boar.....	1.00	
	R. J. Pollock & E. C. Banks for 3 weeks do .....	2.00	
	Book, Stationery, &c.....	1.00	
			\$156.89½
1867.	Cr.		
Jan'y 1.	By cash per subscribers.....	\$61.00	
	W. Ryan, service of 1 cow..	0.25	
	C. Ryan, do., not a member	1.00	
	D. Withrow, 3 cows.....	0.75	
	Prov. Grant .....	45.00	
			\$108.00
			156.89½
	Amount due.....		\$48.89½

Although in debt this year we have no idea of giving it up so. We have raised our \$40 for the ensuing year, and we hope to have the sum considerably increased soon.

R. J. POLLOCK, *Pres.*  
E. C. BANKS, *Sec'y.*

**Miscellaneous.**

**WEIGHTS OF PRIZE GRAIN SHOWN AT THE BRIDGETOWN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.**

		Lbs.
Indian Corn,	1 .....	66
"	2 .....	65½
Wheat,	1 .....	62½
"	2 .....	62½
Barley,	1 .....	53
"	2 .....	53
Rye,	1 .....	56
"	2 .....	56
Buckwheat,	1 .....	54
"	2 .....	54½
Oats,	1 .....	36½
"	2 .....	36
Beans,	1 .....	67½
"	2 .....	67
Timothy Seed,	1 .....	33
"	2 .....	32

**PRESERVED MILK.**

A new method of preserving milk has been introduced by the Anglo-Swiss Company, whose factory is situated on the lake of Zug. The process adopted is simply the abstraction of the watery par-

ticles from the milk and the addition of beetroot sugar. Milk thus prepared remains good for months after the tins in which it is packed have been opened, becoming neither sour, mouldy, nor rancid. It bears the ordinary changes of temperature without injury. It is sold in tins, each containing the equivalent of rather more than half-a-gallon of good milk, of about the quality of the best country milk. The price of the tin is, 3d. The cost of the tin being a penny, and the duty being a penny, the price of the condensed milk when diluted for use with five parts of water is 6d. a quart. About one-third of a pound of beetroot sugar is introduced into each tin; the use of this preserved milk is increasing in England.

Fattening swine need a dry bed, entirely sheltered from cold winds. Their apartment should be well ventilated, sweet and clean, and if their food is slightly soured they will fatten faster upon it, and their flesh be whiter and more delicate.

**ADVERTISEMENTS!**

**ALFRED SAUNDERS,**  
(Late Secretary Royal Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Formerly of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, London),  
**SEEDSMAN,**  
168 Argyle St., opposite J. Northup & Sons,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**Churning made Easy & Butter Good.**

**TOMLINSON & CO.'S BUTTER POWDER.**

BY the use of this inexpensive Powder the churning of hours is reduced to minutes, and is applicable to the making of Butter at all seasons of the year; a small quantity added to the Milk or Cream at the time of churning will produce Butter in much less time, in larger quantity, and of a superior quality, flavour, and consistency, so much so that it increases its value from 1d. to 2d. per lb. In winter it removes the unpleasant flavour caused by the cows feeding on turnips, cake, mangolds, weeds, &c.; and in summer the rancidity peculiar to some Butter, also makes it firmer and sweeter even in the hottest weather. Butter made with this Powder invariably takes the prizes at the Agricultural Shows throughout the Kingdom.

Sold by the principal Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the Colonies, in boxes at 3d. 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. each; and wholesale of the Manufacturers,

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD,  
*Chemists, Lincoln, England.*  
AVERY, BROWN & CO.,  
*Halifax, N. S.*

**SHORT HORN BULL FOR SALE.**

THE Celebrated Short Horn Bull "LONO LAD," imported last year from Canada, and purchased by the Western Halifax Agricultural Society. Will either be sold or exchanged for a first-class Ayrshire. Apply to Joseph Northup, Esq., Alex. Anderson, Esq., or the Secretary.

**GREAT Provincial Agricultural & Industrial EXHIBITION OF 1868.**

**LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS**

*By County & District Agricultural Societies, towards the Provincial Exhibition of 1868.*

Western Halifax Agricultural Soc'y, half of grants for two years.....	\$100 00
Antigonish Agricultural Society.....	100 00
Windsor Agricultural Society.....	100 00
Egerton Agricultural Soc'y, E. R., Pictou, the Society's annual grant for '68, about	60 00
Dartmouth Agricultural Society.....	50 00
North Sydney Agricultural Society.....	40 00
Pictou Agricultural Society.....	40 00
Parrsborough Agricultural Society.....	40 00
Union Society of East Cornwallis.....	40 00
Sydney Agricultural Society.....	40 00
Newport Agricultural Society.....	40 00
Lower Musquodoboit Agricultural Society	30 00
Upper Musquodoboit Agricultural Society	30 00
Baddeck Agricultural Society.....	30 00
Middle River of Victoria Agri. Society....	30 00
Boularderie Agricultural Society.....	30 00
Mabou and Port Hood Agri. Society.....	30 00
Shubenacadie Agricultural Society.....	30 00
West Cornwallis Agricultural Society....	24 00
St. Ann's Agricultural Society, South Gut	20 00
Minudie Agricultural Society.....	20 00
Broad Cove Agricultural Society.....	20 00
Fenwick Agricultural Society of Noel and Maitland.....	20 00
Bridgewater Agricultural Society.....	20 00
Bridgetown Agricultural Society.....	20 00
Mahone Bay Agricultural Society.....	20 00
Weymouth Agricultural Society.....	20 00
Paradise Agricultural Society.....	20 00
Upper Stewiacke Agricultural Society....	20 00
Merigomish Agricultural Society.....	20 00
Hardwoodland Agricultural Society, Niac Mile River.....	20 00
Chester Agricultural Society.....	20 00
Maxwelton Agri. Soc'y, Co. of Pictou....	20 00
King's County Agricultural Soc'y, Horton	16 00
Digby Agricultural Society.....	15 00
Red Islands Agricultural Society.....	12 00
North East Margaree Agricultural Society	8 00
North Shore St. Ann's Agricultural Soc'y	6 00
South West Margaree Agricultural Soc'y	4 00
Stirling Agricultural Society.....	
Upper Londonderry Agricultural Society..	
Onslow Agricultural Society.....	
Amherst Agricultural Society.....	
Wallace Agricultural Society.....	
Clare Agricultural Society.....	
Eastern Annapolis Agricultural Society...	
Lower Stewiacke Agricultural Society....	
River Philip Agricultural Society.....	
Glencol Agricultural Society, Guysboro'	
Milford Haven Agricultural Society, Co. Guysborough .....	
Aylesford Agricultural Society.....	
Lunenburg Agricultural Society.....	
River John Agricultural Society.....	
Caledonia and Kempt Agricultural Soc'y, Co. Queens.....	
Barrington Agri. Society, Co. Shelburne..	
Yarmouth Township Agri. Society.....	
Yarmouth County Agri. Society.....	
Pubnico Agri. Society, Co. Yarmouth.....	

\$1225.00

Intimations of additional Subscriptions by Societies should be sent to PROF. LAWSON, the Secretary, without delay.

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