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VOL. II.

HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL, 1874.

No. 100.

HALIFAX, 27TH MARCH, 1874.

The Prize List of the Great Provincial Agricultural Exhibition of 1874 has now been in the hands of the agricultural public for more than a month, and it is gratifying to find that it has met with the approval of the Farmers of the Province. In letters received we have comments, criticisms, objections and suggestions, but the extent of these is small compared with the work which the Prize List Committee had to perform, and not a single Farmer in the Province who supplied the Committee with suggestions has complained that any suggestion offered has not been fairly considered. Every objection that has been made, (and their number is very small) has arisen from a misconception, or from want of sufficiently full explanation. We take the earliest opportunity to afford such explanations as seem to be needful.

It is thought by some that the amount of the prize, \$50, offered for a Herd of Thorough-bred Cattle (Class 2, Section 46) is too small. Those who have urged this objection do not seem to have kept in view that all the animals of a Herd are eligible for other prizes, and that the usual result at Exhibitions is that most of the animals of a Herd take individual prizes in other sections at the same Exhibition. In this view, the Herd Prize is simply an extra premium to an unusually successful Exhibitor. Again, it is said that the number of the Herd (6) is greater than it ought to be to insure a general competition. We can only reply that a Herd Prize is intended for Breeders of Thorough-bred Stock, and that no Breeder is entitled to the name if he cannot produce six good animals. These need not all be mature animals. The Herd is to consist of one Bull, three Cows and two Heifers. Although not

specially expressed, it is the custom to exhibit a Heifer Calf as one of the Heifers. Any Breeder who has three Cows is almost sure to have one Heifer and one Calf. We therefore see no hardship in requiring the 6 animals.

A more serious objection is made that whilst four prizes are offered for Grade Devons, four for Grade Ayrshires, and four for Grade Alderneys, no prizes whatever, are offered for Grade Short Horn Durhams, the very best of all cattle. But every intelligent Farmer will see the reason and propriety of this on a moment's reflection, if he will only look carefully at the Prize List. Fifty-one prizes are offered for Grade Cattle without restriction of any kind. Now everybody who knows anything about cattle, knows that a Durham Grade is always larger and of finer form, and in every respect a better show animal, than a grade of any other breed. It is probable therefore that nearly all, if not quite all, of these fifty-one prizes offered for grades will be gained by Durham Grades. To have made no restriction in favor of Devon, Ayrshire and Alderney Grades would have been to shut them entirely out, and confine the Exhibition exclusively to Short Horn Durham Grades, which would not have been fair to Dairy Farmers.

In regard to the Fruit Prizes we have received no comments, except the malicious accusation that the Fruit Growers' Association are "to appoint the Judges from among themselves," and that outsiders are to be "debarred" by their having the "entire control." This extraordinary statement is made in a country paper which we might expect would work in the agricultural interest and not against it, and is, we are sorry to say, associated with a farrago

of other distortions and disingenuous innuendoes. It is true that a hundred dollars has been accepted from each of the Fruit Growers' Associations, in order to swell the list of prizes, but the Board of Agriculture have strictly retained complete control of the Fruit, as of every other, Department of the Exhibition; they will appoint the Judge, take charge of the placing of the Fruit, make every arrangement that requires to be made, and be responsible for the blame or credit of whatever may be done in carrying out the Exhibition to a final issue.

A slight change has become necessary in regard to one of the Prizes. In Class 2, Section 49, Mr. Fraser offers \$25 for the best and fattest Milch Cow. In accordance with a suggestion from a member of the Board that it might be impracticable for the Judges to decide on any animal as at once the fattest and best Milch Cow, Mr. F. has decided to halve the prize, giving \$12.50 for the *fattest*, and \$12.50 for the *best*, the latter to be judged strictly as a Milch Cow. These prizes will be in addition to any other prizes which the animals may have gained at the Exhibition. In competing for all of Mr. Fraser's prizes, a certificate will be required that the animals have been fed for three months with the North British Company's Nutritious Condiment.

THE Dominion Government having entered into arrangements by which a limited number of married Agricultural Laborers can obtain a passage from England to Halifax at £2 5s. sterling per adult, the Local Government have requested the Board of Agriculture to give notice of their liberal arrangement, and, in order to enable farmers desirous of the above class

of farm laborers to obtain such men as they require with the least possible expense and trouble, have arranged that the Local Government Immigration Agent, M. B. DesBrissay, Esq., will receive applications accompanied by a remittance of \$22 for the passage of each married couple.

Mr. DesBrissay will forward such remittances to the Dominion Agent in England, with whom the necessary arrangements have been made, and in probably six weeks from the time of the receipt by the Local Agent of the applications and remittances, the laborers will arrive in this country ready for work.

The conditions under which this arrangement will be made are as follows:—The farmer agrees

1. To give the man constant employ, at regular wages during the term of one year from date of arrival.

2. To provide decent accommodation for man, wife and family.

3. To bear the expense of passage (at a reduced rate) of any children of said married couple (out of Provincial allowance as below).

At the end of three months after arrival, on proof that the man is still steadily employed and settled, the Local Agent will pay over to the employer who has advanced the passage money, the sum of \$10 per head for each of the family 15 years old and upwards, and \$5 for all below that age, (deductions being made from this allowance for advances made on account of passages of children).

The rate of wages offered can be stated in the application, and an agreement can be made to work for a named time, and for the re-payment by the laborer out of his wages of the actual outlay by employer for passage.

N. B.—It is understood that some 80,000 English farm laborers of good character have their names registered for emigration, and it is from these that the Dominion Agent will select for despatch to Nova Scotia, unless any named family be sent for, in which case, names, age, and full address must be stated in the application, with satisfactory proof that they belong to the class of farm laborers.

In the New Brunswick Legislature, the Provincial Secretary, in his speech on the Budget, announces a grant of \$4000 for Importation of Live Stock. This is to be made up by Board funds and otherwise to \$10,000. The establishment of a school for instruction in Agriculture is also talked about.

The letter of I. L. calls attention to a matter of very great importance in this country, the protection of manure. The experiments of Lord Kinnaird therein quoted are very remarkable, especially

when we consider them as the careful and conscientious work of an experienced and highly educated nobleman who has sought his chief pleasure during the last thirty or forty years in farming his own land. If results such as these are attained on the "braes of Gowrie," it is obvious that similar experiments of the effects of protection from the deluging rains of Nova Scotia would be still more striking.

The amount of subscription voted to the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition by the new Brookfield, Colechester, Society is \$10, not \$5, as stated in the list of Returns in last number of the *Journal*.

It will be useful at present to remind the public that at last Exhibition (1868), much waste of time was caused to exhibitors by their coming upon the grounds without *Prize Lists*. A very large impression had been printed off and distributed over the city and whole Province, but when the time came for their actual use, comparatively few people had them to refer to.

The Prize Lists for the present year's Exhibition are rapidly passing into the hands of those to whom they will be of use in October next. It is hoped that all who receive them will preserve them for permanent use, or else hand them to careful neighbors.

THE formation of a NEW SOCIETY in Cumberland County is announced in the following letter:

FOX HARBOUR, Jan'y. 30th, 1874.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 18th and numbers of "Journal" came to hand, and I now forward to you, the Rules and Bye-Laws of our Society, also the declaration, names of subscribers, and amount of yearly subscription. I may explain that our members each paid \$2. We do not expect to pay that yearly, the second dollar being like a loan to the Society, to enable us to purchase stock, &c.

We organized the Society Dec. 5th, 1873, but did not know anything about the new Act at the time. The officers for the year are as follows:—William McDonald, *President*; George Tuttle, *Vice-President*; C. J. McFarlane, *Secretary*; John Robertson, *Treasurer*; Wm. Peers, Peter Reid, George Nicholson, Murdoch Nicholson, and Alex. McFarlane, *Directors*. We did not appoint a Representative, but I suppose it is immaterial. I infer from your letter that you have an idea that we are interfering with the "Wallace Society," but you do not understand the locality. The settlements forming our Society are separated from Wallace by a mile of Harbour, which has to be crossed by a very indifferent ferry in summer, and bad ice in winter, and often for a month, spring and fall, that it is

about impossible to get either way.—Formerly some few from our side did belong to Wallace Society, but the inconvenience of the situation was too much for our zeal. The settlements of Fox Harbour, Gulf Shore and North Side, Wallace Bay (which our Society represents) comprise about 25 miles of as good farming country as Nova Scotia can produce.

Now, sir, I hope my explanation is plain enough to show you, that although some few have done evil by leaving Wallace Society, there is every appearance of a great amount of good coming out of it, for all the above named country would have been without the benefits of a Society had they not done so.

Should there be anything more needful from us, please let me know, and we will try to comply with all the law demands.

Would you be kind enough to send me the February No. of the "Journal." We meet the first of March, when I expect we will order some copies.

C. J. MCFARLANE,  
*Secretary Scotia Agri. Society.*

RULES AND BYE-LAWS OF THE SCOTIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, CUMBERLAND CO.

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

2nd. Every person subscribing and paying to the Treasurer the sum of one dollar may become a member of this Society.

3rd. The annual meeting of the Society shall take place at the time appointed by the new Law for the Encouragement of Agriculture, May 1st, 1873, and all appointments of officers shall take place only at such meeting, except in the cases contemplated in Rule 5th.

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

5th. The officers, President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, together with the five Directors, duly elected, shall be the Committee of Management for the whole year for which they shall be elected, seven of these shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, and in case of a vacancy by death, resignation, or removal, the remaining officers shall call on the Society to fill up such vacancy at the quarterly meeting which occurs next after such vacancy happened.

6th. The Committee of Management shall be empowered to set forth the promotion of the objects of the Society, and shall have entire control of all property belonging to the Society.

7th. There shall be no appropriation of the funds of the Society by the Managing Committee, for a greater sum than ten dollars for any purpose, unless notice has been given for such appropriation at a regular quarterly or special meeting, at

which such appropriation shall have been discussed and passed by a majority present at such meeting.

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

9th. All stock, all farming utensils, all models, and all seeds, shall be under the control of the Committee of Management, and any member having creatures or articles of the Society under his charge, shall be subject to the order of such Committee.

10th. At the annual meeting all business of the Society for the preceding year shall be settled, and all arrangements made according to section 22 of the new Law for the Encouragement of Agriculture.

11th. At all meetings of the Society, or of the Committee of Management, no member shall speak more than once on any subject, unless by special permission from the Chairman.

12th. No person except members shall receive any benefits of live stock or farming implements, belonging to the Society, directly or indirectly.

TRURO, MARCH 8TH, 1874.

To the Farmers of Hants, Colchester and Cumberland, District No. 4, under Chapter 37, Revised Statutes, (Fourth Series,) "Encouragement of Agriculture."

GENTLEMEN,—

Having been honored with the appointment to the Board of Agriculture as the Representative nominated by the Agricultural Societies for your District, I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of the "Great Provincial Agricultural Exhibition of 1874," a matter of so much public importance that, it appears to me, no apology need be made for calling your attention to it. In the course of my observations, should a reference to the former Exhibition show its results to have been more satisfactory, in some respects, to certain counties, than to the rest of the Province, do not consider it made to promote a feeling of sectional rivalry at the approaching Exhibition. The spirit of agriculture now-a-days is too enlightened and diffusive for such an idea to be entertained, I hope; and besides, the Board have very wisely decided to tolerate nothing that will mar the success of the Exhibition, or detract from its Provincial character. They will have no District or County Courts; nothing but one Supreme Court, in which the contributions of the farmers of Nova Scotia are to be promiscuously arranged to the best advantage for the Province. You will therefore

readily understand that my object in making such an allusion is to stimulate you to guard against the failures of the past, as well as to urge you to do more now where you did much then; not to prove that you are no unequal competitors with your co-labourers in other Districts, and that in a fair field and no favor you can hold your own against all other parts of the Province; but to make the Exhibition a greater success than it certainly would be should you fail to exhibit the best specimens from your herds, your flocks, of the products of your agriculture and your industry.

By the official "Report of Proceedings of the Exhibition of 1868," it appears that all the money premiums awarded for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Grain and Field Seeds, Roots and Vegetables, and Dairy Produce, went to nine Counties, viz. :—

Halifax	taking	132	prizes	worth	\$876.00
Kings	"	88	"	"	824.50
Hants	"	99	"	"	777.00
Colchester	"	35	"	"	302.50
Pictou	"	38	"	"	279.00
Antigonish	"	14	"	"	143.00
Annapolis	"	16	"	"	103.50
Queens	"	2	"	"	7.50
Lunenburg	"	1	"	"	3.00

Where were the farmers of half the Province on that interesting public occasion? The Report echoes, Where? I am charitable enough to believe they thought they were doing their duty, either in being well employed at home, or by attending the Exhibition as spectators; but had they come manfully forward as exhibitors, and entered the lists with the leading agriculturists of Halifax, Kings, Hants, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish and Annapolis, does it not occur to them how much more successful the Exhibition, as a Provincial Show, might have been, than it was and, that instead of a few counties getting all the prizes, they might have taken a fair share of them? It would be a parody on the agriculture of the unreported counties to think otherwise; wherefore it is to be hoped, as no reason can be assigned why such should be the case, that no blanks of this kind will turn up in the Exhibition of 1874; and see to it, Farmers of No. 4, that every part of your District is well represented at the time when Nova Scotia expects every son of her soil to do his duty.

The Prize List has been published, and no doubt you have read it, to see in what departments you can compete with a prospect of success. I hope, not so much for the credit of this District, as for the good of the Exhibition, that numbers of you, in all directions, have already decided to strive to succeed in every Department; but there is one in particular, in which you cannot take too great pains to excel. It is "Class 9, Roots and Vegetables,"—

an exceedingly interesting, as well as useful, department, but one that has been too much neglected by our farmers in former Exhibitions. By the specimens of your exhibits in this Class the state of your agricultural prosperity will be judged to a large extent; for, in general, excellent roots mean good rich soil and proper cultivation; a good root crop signifies a good stock of cattle; and a good stock of cattle implies a heavy belt round the waist of the owner; and it is a significant fact, that outside of the city of Halifax, the lion's share of root prizes at the last Exhibition went to King's, the great cattle County of the Province. It may interest you to know how these prizes were distributed:

Halifax	took	41	worth	\$76.00
Kings	"	28	"	52.50
Hants	"	18	"	28.00
Colchester	"	5	"	10.50
Pictou	"	4	"	8.00
Annapolis	"	3	"	6.50
Queens	"	1	"	2.20

The figures suggest room for decided improvement in some of the Counties, and particularly so in case of those not on the list. While, from the location of intended Exhibition, it is reasonable to suppose that Halifax will again head this list, it ought not to be taken for granted that she will maintain the same relative position to the other Counties. Should she do so, I am afraid it will go abroad that our farmers do not yet thoroughly understand the cultivation of roots and vegetables, to the growth of which our climate is wonderfully adapted, and which lie at the very foundation of our agricultural greatness. It is therefore very desirable, whatever else farmers do for the Exhibition, that in the matter of roots and vegetables they will endeavour to do the country ample justice. In your preparations to contest with the city gardeners—foemen worthy of your steel—I hope you will find with James Vick, 'almost as much pleasure in growing choice vegetables well, in bringing them to their highest possible state of perfection, as there is in producing beautiful flowers; and should your labours lead you to agree with Dr. Johnson, 'that cauliflowers are the handsomest flowers that grow,' I will not differ with you, so long as you have them at the Exhibition.

If further comments are necessary to urge you as farmers to do all in your power to complete, and make as perfect as possible, those departments of the Exhibition which more especially belong to you, I feel I cannot do better than refer to the spirited conduct of the Florists and citizens of Halifax, whose generous subscriptions added "Class 12, Ornamental Plants and Flowers" to the Prize List. I may also mention the handsome course pursued by the "Fruit Growers' Associa-

tion of Nova Scotia," as well as by the "Eastern Counties Fruit Growers Association," in giving liberal donations to the prize fund, rendering valuable assistance in the compilation of "Class 11, Fruits," (like the Florists in their Class,) and in the case of the former, consenting to merge their annual Fruit Show in the Exhibition, and thereby imparting to it a prospective success which otherwise could not have been hoped for. Considering the well earned reputation, and generally acknowledged zeal, of the Florists of Halifax and Horticulturists of Nova Scotia in their respective callings, it may be put down as a fore-gone conclusion, that in two Departments at least, the Exhibition will reflect the greatest credit upon Exhibitors, and the highest honor upon the Province; and so well satisfied are we of this, that we already accept the actions of these men towards the Exhibition, just as we accept the green apples and hard buds of spring, as the earnest of the golden fruit and glowing flowers of a later season.

It therefore becomes you to do even more than might be expected under other circumstances, to place the departments in your line in a good state of perfection; so as to make sure that the Exhibition shall be what every true Nova Scotian wishes it may be: symmetrical in all its parts, and unique and beautiful throughout.

Should an additional reason be required to induce you to leave no stone unturned that will add to the success of the Exhibition, you have it in the fact that the Government in its inception, and in the adjustment with the Board of the financial and other details necessary to its successful consummation, entertained the project in the most statesman-like manner, and gave it their warmest support, and, on behalf of the Legislature, have done everything to ensure success that the most ardent friend of agriculture could reasonably expect. Wherefore, in a matter of such great Provincial importance, one above all party or political considerations, and which in every intelligent country is ranked among the greatest boons government can confer upon the people, where your rulers have done well for you, you should not hesitate to coöperate to the fullest extent of your power to bring to a successful issue that which has been started under such favorable auspices—a great desideratum in which the prosperity of the country is bound up.

But I must consider that I am not appealing to the *Heathen Chinoes*, whose costumes have been so well represented in our skating rinks of late, but am addressing the yeomanry of Hants, Colchester, and Cumberland, where several of our more prominent Agricultural Societies are in active operation, whose handsome contributions to the Prize Fund, through these Societies, indicate the deep interest

already evinced in this District towards the Exhibition. To add, therefore, another reason why you should be up and doing for the great undertaking, and taking time by the forelock to make it successful, would, on my part, be manifesting a 'zeal not according to knowledge.' I therefore desist, else the apology I thought unnecessary at the outset, may become a fitting termination to make to my remarks on a subject, to the great importance of which I believe you are fully alive.

To your wives and daughters I have said nothing, as I feel confident the good example they will set in preparing to compete in Classes 5, 7, and 8 in particular, will not be lost upon the Exhibition, for which reason I have deemed it inexpedient to perform works of supererogation, hatch ideas, churn thoughts—or weave arguments, for their benefit.

Whoever lives to take part in the Exhibition, and may you all be privileged to do so, will not fail to recognize the fact, so painfully impressed upon our minds by the death of our late President, taken from us in the height of his manhood, and in the midst of his usefulness, that we are living in a world where friend after friend passes away. On receipt of intelligence of Mr. Northup's death our energies were prostrated, and we felt unable to proceed in the prosecution of the work for which he had done so much, in which he took so hearty an interest, and and to which we all expected his untiring exertions would be given to the end. We shall all miss him. The agriculture of the Province will miss him. The loss of such a friend to this branch of Provincial progress at any time could not other than be deplored, but at this juncture may be regarded as a public calamity. Others also will be missed. Among the thousands of people present, we shall look in vain for the happy countenance of him whose eloquent and appropriate inaugural address added so much to the success of the last Exhibition; nor shall we be permitted to discern the kindly features of his great political rival, the late Judge in Equity, in their lives and in their history, two of the most remarkable men the age has produced. Others of less note will be thought of as in another sphere of action, and it will be noticed that the agricultural ranks have not remained unbroken. This District will feel the loss it has sustained in the death of Arthur J. Rickards of Windsor, and William Murdoch of New Annan, men whose sympathies were in full accord with the work and life of the farmer, and who were prominent and successful exhibitors at the former Exhibition.

In conclusion permit me to ask whether the labours of these men are lost to us? and whether all the zeal and enthusiasm

they manifested in taking part in every exhibition within their reach, so far as we are concerned, shall count for nought? Rather let it appear, when that which affords so much pleasure in anticipation shall be an accomplished fact, that in the agriculture of the District our departed friends still live.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
ISAIAH LONGWORTH.

To the Editor of the Journal of Agriculture:

SIR,—Mr. Thomas expresses an opinion in his letter published in the March number of the "Journal" that his views and mine as expressed in a letter to you in November last are altogether at variance. I should be sorry to think so, and cannot see that we differ much except on one point. I believe just as earnestly as he does, and it is indeed notorious to all who have looked at the matter, that the great want of our agriculture is "capital" invested in farming operations; without it high and skilful farming cannot be carried on, artificial manures and thorough-bred stock must be left alone, and our most urgent want, the most improved farm machinery, cannot be obtained, but recourse must be had to the far more expensive and less satisfactory manual labour. But I must still maintain my point that the fact of the farmer owning his land is a great advantage; I see no reason why the farmer who owns his farm should, to use Mr. Thomas's pointed and forcible phrase, "skin it;" on the contrary I think a tenant is far more likely than a proprietor to "skin" the land; his main object being to get all he can out of it in return for the rent he pays, with an utter disregard of the future; for such men, no doubt restrictions in leases were suitable, but to the high farming tenant of the present day these restrictions are intolerable, and the freedom from these is an additional reason for desiring to own.

The capital that a large proportion of our farmers have to invest in their land is their daily labour, and I take it that they will work more zealously at improvements when they know that every acre they clear up or otherwise improve is so much additional wealth to them, and not money or work (which is the same thing) invested in some one else's property. No doubt it would be a splendid thing for the working or any other farmer if some one else would come forward and clear up the land, put up and keep up the buildings, and pay insurance, &c., and allow the farmer to devote all his capital to the stock and working of the farm; but unfortunately people here who have capital are in general like the farmer in this particular, they want all they have, and more, for their own business, and the few who do own and have leased farmers to tenants are not

much encouraged by the treatment their property receives or by the interest they get for their capital invested. Land is held in the old country not because it is a good investment for money, but as a matter of pride, and on account of the social position ownership of an estate confers; in return for these advantages the landlord is content with a return of about 2 per cent. for his money; here all is different, land is plentiful, and the possession of large landed property does not add to a man's importance, and there are so many better investments for money that people will not put capital into farms to be let to tenants.

As private enterprise cannot meet the want, it would be well if some scheme for Government advances at a low rate of interest for the improvement of landed property could be devised; but it is difficult to carry out any plan which will ensure the capital being laid out advantageously, and im provident outlay of these advances would end in ruin to the proprietor, and force the Government to foreclose and sell off the property, or to abandon its claims in occasional instances under strong political pressure.

But the point of my last letter and quotation was, and in this I am happy to see Mr. Thomas agrees with me, that a country could be a good farming country without being essentially a wheat-growing country; to this end I quoted from Mr. Jeffries, himself a farmer. "Corn could be imported, meat could not (at least not in appreciable quantities or quality) and the immediate result, as soon as this was felt, was a rise in the prosperity and importance of the farmer. . . . Gradually in fact England is becoming a meat producing country as opposed to cereal crops, and the land is turned into vast fattening stalls for the city market." And yet no one will deny that England still is a splendid farming country, and if the above view is correct in England, it is also correct in Nova Scotia with many differences in favour of the Nova Scotian as compared with the English farmer; for in spite of all that can be said about the desirability of renting rather than owning land, I hold that if the fee simple of land here can be obtained at the cost of a year's rent there there will not be much more absorption of capital, but there will be much more inducement to improve, and high farming and investment of capital will follow in due course.

Obediently yours,

J. WINBURN LAURIE.

Oakfield, March 21st, 1874.

To the Editor of the Journal of Agriculture:

TRURO, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1874.

SIR,—The subject of Manure should ever be one of deep interest to the Nova Scotian farmer, and its great importance

cannot be over-estimated by him. It has been referred to by the celebrated Lord Erskine in language the most sublime, alike creditable to the genius of the Cicero of the English bar, and worthy of the subject of which he spoke. And who cannot appreciate the eloquence of the great orator, even on a topic considered homely by many, but which, when thoroughly understood, will make our homes more attractive?

"If we consider the subject of manure we shall perceive one of the most striking beauties and benefits of divine ordination, and of that wisdom with which we are blessed a thousand ways without knowing it. This very substance, had it been useless, must have accumulated in heaps, intolerably noisome and perpetually pestilential; but, by the blessing of Providence, it is every man's interest to remove these otherwise increasing mountains of filth, and by decomposition, in various ways, in a great measure concealed from us, it gives increase to our fields, and adds to our means of industry, and the reward of the husbandman."

But while a general treatment of the subject may occupy too much space in the "Journal," and, perhaps, had better be left to farmers to discuss in their Clubs, I would, before dropping it, like to say a word in favour of keeping manure under cover, and believe that I cannot do so in language more likely to convince the incredulous, than by citing an extract from a letter of Lord Kinnaird to *The Scotsman*, which gives some statistics that appear to my mind strikingly irresistible, and if not so regarded by the readers of the "Journal," I am afraid figures have lost their value:

"I was rather surprised, in reading in the *North British Agriculturist* the report of the meeting of the Haddington Farmer's Club, that there was a discussion on covered courts, and that doubts were expressed on the subject, by some of those present, with regard to the general advantages of such a system. I have no hesitation in recommending, as the result of a large practical experience, the adoption of covered courts in every point of view, whether for feeding in winter or soiling cattle in summer. They are by far the cheapest form of construction of farm buildings. I can speak from an experience of twenty years, as to the health of the animals, economy of feeding, and, above all, the value of the manure. I give the particulars of a very careful experiment on a field of twenty acres equally divided, a rich loam lying on the trap. Two acres out of each ten, having been carefully measured, gave the following results:

*Potatoes grown with uncovered dung.*

First measurement of 1 acre produced 7 tons, 6 cwt., 18 lbs.  
Second measurement of 1 acre produced 7 tons, 18 cwt., 99 lbs.

*Potatoes grown with covered dung.*

First measurement of 1 acre produced 11 tons, 17 cwt., 56 lbs.  
Second measurement of 1 acre produced 12 tons, 12 cwt., 26 lbs.

"The next year the weather was wet, ground soft, and not in very good order; but the following was the amount of produce:

*Wheat grown with uncovered dung.*

	Produce in Grain.	Weight per Bush.	Produce in Straw.
First acre, 41 bush., 10 lbs. stones of 22 lbs.	10 lbs.	61½ lbs.	152
Second acre, 42 bush., 38 lbs. stones of 22 lbs.	38 lbs.	61½ lbs.	160

*Wheat grown with covered dung.*

	Produce in Grain.	Weight per Bush.	Produce in Straw.
First acre, 55 bush., 5 lbs. stones of 22 lbs.	5 lbs.	61 lbs.	220
Second acre 53 bush., 47 lbs. stones of 22 lbs.	47 lbs.	61 lbs.	210

"With these results, and the appearance of the manure when carted to the field, I have never doubted the great value of covered courts, so far as manure is concerned, and long experience has proved them of great advantage to the health of the animal, whether in being fed for the butcher or reared for the grazer, coupled with great economy of food and labor."

Yours, &c.,

I. L.

### CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

PROVINCE BUILDING, Halifax,  
18th March, 1874, 10 a.m.

Present: Hon. R. A. McHessey; G. S. Brown, Esq., Yarmouth; I. Longworth, Esq., Truro; John Ross, Esq., M. P. P.; John Dakin, Esq., Digby; Colonel Laurie; Professor Lawson.

Professor Lawson read a letter from the Hon. W. B. Vail, Provincial Secretary, requesting that the Board should be called together on 18th March, in accordance with Minute of Council to that effect.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Dakin, and resolved unanimously, that the Hon. R. A. McHessey, be elected President of the Board.

The Hon. Mr. McHessey, President of the Board, took the chair.

Moved by Mr. Dakin, seconded by Mr. Brown, and resolved unanimously, that Colonel Laurie be elected Vice-President.

Moved by Mr. Longworth, seconded by Mr. Ross, and passed unanimously, that Professor Lawson be elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Board. On motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Colonel Laurie, the salary of the Secretary and Treasurer was fixed at \$600, with \$25 for stationery.

Minutes of the last half-yearly meeting were read, and on motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Dakin, were confirmed,

The following resolution, moved by Mr. Longworth, and seconded by Mr. Ross, M. P. P., was spoken to in very feeling terms by the Hon. Mr. McHessey.

*Resolved.* In assembling to constitute the Board on this occasion, the members feel that their first duty is to express, with deep sorrow, their sense of the public loss sustained by the Province at large, and by the Board of Agriculture in particular, in the death of their late colleague, Joseph J. Northup, Esq. Mr. Northup had been a member of the Board from its formation in 1864 up to the time of his decease; and during the last two years he occupied the prominent position of President, and discharged the duties of that office with much acceptance. His zeal and unceasing activity in promoting Agricultural improvement were well known to the members of the Board, and they are aware that the gratifying success that attended their stock importations of late years was due, in no small measure, to his unwearied exertions. But whilst they deplore the loss of a valued fellow-member, they will also cherish the memory of a genial and warm-hearted friend, who was most highly appreciated by those who knew him best.

The Board desire to communicate to Mrs. Northup, and other sorrowing relatives, an expression of deep sympathy in their bereavement. The Secretary was directed to send a copy of the Resolution to the Hon. Senator Northup.

A report was read from J. J. O'Brien, Esq., who had been deputed to examine into the affairs of the Nine Mile River Agricultural Society. On motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Ross, the report was approved of and adopted. [At a later stage of the proceedings, Mr. James Graham appeared before the Board; but, as the Society had not qualified for grant during 1873, it was not thought necessary that the Board should open up the question again.]

On application of the Nine Mile River Society, it was resolved, on motion of Mr. Longworth, seconded by Mr. Ross, to allow subscriptions paid during 1873 for that year to be transferred to 1874, so that if the Society shall be re-organized, and conform to the Statute, the money already paid may be rated with the subscriptions of 1874, and per centage of grant allowed thereon.

Mr. Dakin made a statement on behalf of the St. Mary's Bay (Digby) Agricultural Society, and laid on the table a letter from Joseph S. McNeil, Esq., the Secretary, requesting a special grant. The Board adopted a resolution similar to that passed in reference to the Nine Mile River Society.

On a representation from the Halifax County Agricultural Society, the Board resolved to establish an Alderney or Jersey Stock Register, under the same rules as those in force respecting Registers of other thorough-bred stock, and the Secretary was instructed accordingly.

The Secretary laid before the meeting a correspondence with Mr. McMahon,

Secretary of the Aylesford Agricultural Society, which had been deprived of its annual grant for 1873, in consequence of an omission to attest the return, and the return, when sent back for attestation, having been lost in the Post Office. Mr. McMahon was called before the meeting, and gave full explanation. Mr. Dakin gave notice of a motion at next meeting of the Board, that, on affidavit of the facts, the proportion of grant to which the Aylesford Society would have been entitled had the accident not happened, shall be made a first charge upon the proportion of grant to King's County for 1874.

The Treasurer having laid before the Board his accounts for the year, it was moved by Mr. Dakin, seconded by Mr. Ross, and resolved, that Messrs. Longworth and Brown be a committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts.

In reporting the statement of grants, the Secretary stated that the New Gairloch Society's grant had been retained, in consequence of a protest against its payment. The consideration of this matter was deferred until the member for Pictou county should be present.

Mr. Longworth reported on behalf of the Committee appointed to prepare the Prize List of the Provincial Exhibition, and gave a full explanation of their whole course of action.

Mr. Brown thought the Committee deserved credit for the pains shown to distribute the available funds so judiciously over the different classes, and moved that the Committee's Report be approved of, and the Prize List accepted. The motion was seconded by Mr. Dakin and passed.

Mr. Longworth moved that application should be made to the Dominion Government to authorize the Railways to carry live stock to the Exhibition, to and fro, gratis, and other articles at one fare; also, that passenger tariff should be reduced to one fare for returns during the whole of the Exhibition week, and one or two days before and after. Even a more liberal arrangement than this had been granted during the Exhibition of 1868, and what it was now proposed to ask he hoped would be cheerfully given. In order to show the way in which Agricultural Exhibitions were appreciated by the Railway proprietors in other countries, he read the following statement from an English paper:

"For several years past all the railway companies have agreed to convey live stock free, and implements at half their usual charges, to and from the shows of the Royal Agricultural Society, the railway companies at the towns where they are held generally providing accommodation for the mechanical department. This at Chelmsford cost the Eastern Counties' Railway upwards of £300. Low railway fares could alone bring the

number of shillings-paying strangers who contribute to the enormous expense of these exhibitions. The population of the city of Salisbury, including men, women and children only amounts to 10,000, but the visitors to the show-yard in 1867 were over 35,000. This is of itself a striking proof of the wide and eager practical interest which is felt in agriculture, for there is little to gratify the eye of mere holiday gazers; and when in addition we consider the mountains of coal, iron, timber, artificial manure, lime and chalk conveyed in the one direction, and the quantity of live stock and corn in the other, we cannot help coming to the conclusion, that George Stephenson's locomotive has been the great cultivator of the farmer's mind and the farmer's hand, the great agent for the extraordinary advance which British agriculture has achieved in the last quarter of a century. Very significant were the figures given by the Chairman of the Eastern Counties Railway at the Chelmsford dinner, when he told his farmer friends that, in the course of the preceding twelve months, the lines over which he presided had conveyed 24,000 tons of guano and other portable manures, 700,000 quarters of grain, 550 sacks of flour, 71,000 beasts, 380,000 sheep, 13,000 tons of meat and poultry, and 43,000,000 quarts of milk. Who can calculate the value of the money rewards held out to breeding, feeding, and corn-growing, in the shape of four thousand miles of railway? and how little are men who live in the midst of these changes conscious of their magnitude until the results are collected and put upon paper."

Mr. Longworth's motion was seconded by Mr. Dakin, and passed. The Secretary was directed to make similar applications to the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Co.; to Mr. Fishwick, proprietor of the "M. A. Starr;" to the Cape Breton Steamship Co., and to the proprietors of the P. E. I. steamboats.

The Board then adjourned, to meet again at 3 o'clock.

3 o'clock, p. m.

Same members present.

The Board proceeded to consideration of matters of detail in connection with Provincial Exhibition.

The Secretary read a note from Mr. Adams, Private Secretary at Government House, also a letter from C. B. Whitman, Esq., and from Dr. C. C. Hamilton, and a post card from H. Lovett, Esq., Kentville, offering \$20 to Prize Fund.

Moved by Mr. Longworth, seconded by Mr. Ross:

"Whereas, It appears that several Agricultural societies have made no response to the circular of the late Board for a subscription to the exhibition; and whereas it appears the prize list was made on the supposition that every society in the Province would contribute to the funds of the exhibition; and whereas several societies have subscribed, and it is reasonable to believe that those not heard from intend to subscribe, but, through oversight, have not reported the amount of their subscription;

*Resolved,* That the Secretary forward to the non-subscribing societies the circular

issued by the late Board, with a request for their replies at an early day, with a recommendation of this Board that they will take the same interest in the exhibition evinced by the societies that have reported, it being understood by the Board and the Legislature that the subscriptions of societies, to be deducted from their next year's grant, will, to some extent, modify the great expenditure the Province has to provide for to carry out the arrangements of the exhibition."

Secretary of Board was requested to communicate with Chairman of Agricultural Committee of House of Assembly, inviting them to meet the Board on Thursday evening, or at any more convenient time.

On motion of Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Longworth, it was resolved to continue the *Journal of Agriculture* as heretofore. In seconding the resolution, Mr. Longworth suggested that Secretaries in the country might take more interest in promoting the circulation of the *Journal* among the members of their Societies.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Colonel Laurie, that application be made to the Government for the use of a room in the public buildings, suitable as Secretary's office, for the transaction of Exhibition business, during the summer and autumn.

The Board then adjourned, to meet tomorrow (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock at the Governor's Field.

GOVERNOR'S FIELD, HALIFAX, }  
Thursday morning, 10 a.m., }

Present: Hon. R. A. McHefsey, President; Colonel Laurie, V. P.; G. S. Brown, Esq.; David Matheson, Esq.; John Dakin, Esq.; I. Longworth, Esq.; John Ross, Esq.; Professor Lawson, Secretary.

The Board proceeded to inspect the General's Field, the Governor's Field, and the Drill Shed, with the view of ascertaining what alterations and constructions would be required for the Provincial Exhibition, to be held in October next.

After settling various matters of detail the Board proceeded to the meeting place in the Province Building.

Mr. Longworth, on behalf of himself and Mr. Brown, the auditors, presented a report upon the Treasurer's Accounts, made up to the 13th March, in which they stated that the account had been found correct and properly vouched; that at that date certain societies had not drawn grants to the amount of \$3391.49; that after providing for this amount of grants, a balance of \$2074.57 remained in the Treasurer's hands to credit of Board. The stock farm grant and interest to 17th March inst. amounts to \$8267.37, and is invested in Merchants' Bank, to credit of Board under two deposit receipts.

Mr. Matheson gave a detailed state-

ment of operations of the New Gairloch Society, in consequence of which he had requested the Secretary to withhold the grant to the Society for the past year. The final consideration of this matter was deferred meantime.

The Board adjourned, to meet again at 7 o'clock evening.

THURSDAY EVENING, 7 o'clock.

The Board met in the Legislative Library. Present: Hon. Mr. McHefsey, President, in the chair. Col. Laurie, D. Matheson, Esq., John Dakin, Esq., G. S. Brown, Esq., I. Longworth, Esq., John Ross, Esq.

Moved by Colonel Laurie, seconded by Mr. Dakin, and

*Resolved*, That the Board fully endorse the action of the Representative of District No. 5 in the matter of the New Gairloch Society; that the Secretary be directed to write to the Secretary of the Society requesting that the books, accounts and bye-laws of the Society, from the commencement of its operations, be transmitted to the Secretary for investigation by the Board; that in the meantime the proportion of grant be withheld, until the matter shall be finally disposed of by the Board.

At this stage of proceedings the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Assembly attended the Meeting, by invitation of the Board. There were present: Messrs. Archibald, Chairman; Rettie, Gayton, Ross and Landers.

The President, Mr. Brown, Colonel Laurie, Mr. Longworth and Mr. Ross explained the position of the affairs of the Board.

Mr. Rettie suggested that in the present favorable position of the finances of the Province, it would be a good time to make an effort to establish a Stock Farm. The Chairman stated that the Board were directing their attention mainly to the Exhibition this year, and did not contemplate any action at present in reference to a Farm. Mr. Brown stated that the \$8000 would be sufficient only for the purchase of a Farm. The purchase of live stock would require twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars more.

Arrangements were made for the formation of Executive Committees for carrying out detailed work connected with the Exhibition.

The Secretary read the following letter

BELLEVUE HOUSE, 19th March, 1874.

SIR,—I am desired by Lieut. General O'Grady Haly to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th inst., soliciting the use of the "General's Field" for the purposes of the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition.

In reply, I have the pleasure to inform you that His Excellency accedes willingly to the request of the Central Board of Agriculture, and I am desired to add that it will afford the General very great pleasure to contribute in

any way to the success of the Exhibition, in which he takes great interest.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
R. H. O'GRADY HALY,  
Captain and A. D. C.

Professor Lawson, Dalhousie College, Halifax.

On motion of Mr. Dakin, seconded by Mr. Matheson, the Board adjourned to meet again tomorrow (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock, when the chief business will consist of arrangements respecting the Exhibition buildings for cattle and horses.

PROVINCE BUILDING, Friday, }  
20th March, 1874. }

The Board met this morning. Present: Hon. R. A. McHefsey, President; D. Matheson, Esq.; John Dakin, Esq.; Israel Longworth, Esq.; G. S. Brown, Esq.; John Ross, Esq., M.P.P.; afterwards Col. Laurie, Vice President; also the Secretary.

The morning was chiefly occupied in detail business, passing accounts, &c.

At eleven o'clock, Mr. McInnis, of the firm of McIntosh & McInnis, builders, attended by invitation of the Board, and gave full explanations as to the best mode of constructing cattle sheds and other buildings, probable expense, etc. It was finally arranged to construct two series of double stalled cattle sheds, in suitably sized sections, in the central area of the Governor's Field, with continuous driving space around the whole field for exhibiting draft, carriage and riding horses in action. The horse sheds will be constructed along the South side of the Governor's garden fence; the sheep pens along the South fence of the Governor's field. A shed specially constructed for showing off the fat cattle (which are expected to form a prominent feature of the Exhibition) will be run through the centre of the General's field. These are the general arrangements contemplated at present; but will be modified to suit the number of entries and other circumstances not yet ascertained.

The Drill Shed Building will be fitted up with suitable tables and stands for Fruit, Plants, Flowers, Grain, Roots, Home Manufactures, Implements, Dairy Produce, &c. A gallery overhead will be erected for the Band. The Poultry will be shown in an open shed to be constructed across the Drill yard, each exhibitor bringing his own pens in which to exhibit, as on last occasion.

The Hon. Mr. Troop, Speaker of the House of Assembly, appeared before the Board, and represented the views of some of the leading agriculturists of Annapolis in reference to the forthcoming Exhibition. He suggested the propriety of circulars being sent by the Board for distribution by Secretaries of Societies urging the necessity of farmers in every district raising cereals and roots, and feeding stock, so as



to represent fully the products of every district in the Province.

Moved by Mr. Brown, and seconded by Mr. Longworth:

*Resolved*, That in the allotment of space for cattle, sheep and pigs, separate sections of the sheds be devoted to the different breeds, and that where one exhibitor has a number of animals of the same breed, sufficient room be allowed for them to be kept together, for the convenience of attendance, feeding, &c.

Moved by Mr. Longworth, seconded by Colonel Laurie, and

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed to convey to His Excellency Lieutenant General O'Grady Haly, C. B., and to His Honor Lieut. Governor Archibald, the best thanks of the Board for the prompt manner in which they have so generously placed the requisite grounds at the disposal of the Board, and for the interest manifested in the Exhibition."

Moved by Mr. Longworth, seconded by Mr. Matheson, and

*Resolved*, That in accordance with the suggestion of His Honor the Speaker, the Secretary of the Board transmit circulars to societies, requesting timely meetings to be called for the special purpose of urging upon the members the necessity of cultivating roots and grains, stock feeding, etc., with a view to the proper representation of their districts at the Provincial Exhibition.

Moved by Col. Laurie, seconded by Mr. Matheson, and

*Resolved*, That exhibitors may label their animals with the owner's name, etc., on cards to be furnished by the Secretary, in addition to the entry card of the animal.

On motion of Mr. Matheson, seconded by Mr. Brown, the Board adjourned, to meet again at Halifax, on Thursday, 25th June, at 10 o'clock, a. m., unless previously called together by the President.

#### BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

*Fredericton, N. B., Tuesday,*  
*24th Feby., 1874.*

The annual session of the Provincial Board of Agriculture commenced this morning. After some routine business, the election of officers took place, when James E. Fairweather, Esq., was elected Chairman; Robert Swim, Esq., 1st Vice Chairman; Frederick W. Brown, Esq., 2nd Vice Chairman; Charles S. Lugin, Secretary, and George A. Stirling, Esq., Treasurer.

The Chairman, Secretary, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Swim, and Mr. Stirling, were appointed a committee to meet the Agricultural committee of the House of Assembly.

Messrs. Barberie, Brown, and McLauchlan were appointed a committee to report on new Societies.

The Secretary moved an address to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, which was unanimously agreed to; and a draft

of the same was prepared and passed the Board.

The Chairman and Mr. Dixon were appointed a committee to enquire at what hour His Honor would receive the Board with the address.

On motion of Mr. Inches the Treasurer was directed to furnish a return of all moneys paid to members of the Board during the past year, specifying the amounts received by each.

Some general conversation took place in relation to the law, and to the duties of the committee appointed to wait upon the Agricultural Committee of the Assembly; after which the Board adjourned until Wednesday.

*Wednesday Afternoon, 25th Feb.*

Board met at 2 o'clock p. m., pursuant to adjournment.

Read letter from D. J. Hanington, Esq., Chairman House of Assembly Agricultural Committee, postponing the time of meeting Committee of this Board until ten o'clock Thursday morning.

The Chairman from Committee to wait upon His Honor the Lieut. Governor, to know when he could receive the Board with their address—reported, that His Honor had appointed the hour of  $\frac{1}{4}$  past ten o'clock on Friday afternoon.

Ordered that the address be presented by the whole Board.

Mr. Stirling, laid before the Board, statement of all moneys paid to members of the Board during the year 1873.

The Chairman presented Petition from Hugh McMonagle, Esq., praying to be allowed to exchange one of the French Horses imported by the Board, and purchased by him, for a horse named "Roland," now owned by the Government of Prince Edward Island.

Ordered, that the Petition be received and its prayer complied with, upon condition that Mr. McMonagle give a Bond to keep the horse "Roland" in the Province for the balance of time unexpired in the French Horse referred to.

Mr. Small, from Woodstock, by request, made some remarks connected with the Carleton Co. Agricultural Society, and said that they held regular meetings and that subjects of interest were discussed.

Mr. Peters called attention to a resolution passed last session, requesting members to prepare Essays during the recess to be read the present session. After some discussion the matter dropped.

Mr. Peters moved the following:—

*Resolved*, that this Board do hold a public meeting during the present session, at some place in this city, for the purpose of having discussion on some subject to be named by the Board, and that a public invitation be extended to the farmers of the surrounding country to attend and take part in the discussion.

Ordered, that the Resolution be agreed to, and the meeting held in the County Court House. Subject for discussion—Stock and Stock raising.

Messrs. Peters, Dixon, and Inches were appointed to open the discussion, and Mr. O. Flewelling, Mr. William Swim, Mr. Small, and Mr. T. O. Miles, requested to attend and take part in the meeting.

Adjourned.

*Fredericton, 26th Feb. 1874.*

Board met at ten o'clock a. m.

Mr. McLauchlan submitted a Report from Committee on new Societies.

Ordered, that the Report be received and adopted.

Mr. Dixon, from the Committee appointed to wait upon the House of Assembly Agricultural Committee submits the following Report:—

"The Committee appointed to wait upon the House of Assembly Agricultural Committee, report, that having attended to that duty, they beg to inform the Board, that the said Agricultural Committee request that this Board suggest such amendments of the law in writing as it may think desirable; that the detailed accounts of Receipts and Expenditure be submitted, and a statement of the different kinds of stock it is thought necessary to import into the Province during the year, and where from; said information to be laid before the Committee to-morrow morning.

(Signed.) JAMES D. DIXON,  
Chairman.

Ordered, that the Report be received and adopted.

The said Report being before the Board, the amendments to the Law were first considered.

A motion was made to make thirty persons a sufficient number to constitute a society for incorporation, instead of forty as provided for in the second section of the act.

An amendment was moved and carried that the section pass without change.

The third, fourth, sixth and seventh sections passed without alternations. The eighth section was amended by adding the words "for said year," after the word "society" in the third line. The ninth, tenth, and eleventh sections passed without change. The twelfth section was amended by adding the words "and Treasurer" after the word "Secretary" in the thirteenth line, making that officer one of those authorized to elect a Delegate.

The thirteenth section was amended by adding the words "For a member of some one of the Societies" after the words "members of the Legislature." The fourteenth section was so constructed as to take in all such interests as were contained in former acts in regard to Exhibi-

tions, and increasing the sum to be annually paid the Board on account of said Exhibitions from \$1000 to \$1250.

In the fifteenth section the quorum for the transaction of business was changed from five to seven, and the amount required to defray the annual expenses of the Board changed from \$1000 to \$1250. The sixteenth and seventeenth sections, as well as Schedules A and B passed without any alteration, and, in the form of certified account, a distinction was made between Seed, Stock and Implements imported and those purchased in the Province.

Ordered, that the law as amended pass, or motion, Ordered, that the Treasurer be instructed to place the detailed accounts of Board for the past year in the hands of the Assembly Agricultural Committee for their inspection.

Mr. Dixon, moved the following in regard to importation of Stock, which was agreed to :

"The Board would recommend Blood and Percheron Horses, Short Horn and Ayrshire Stock principally, a few Devons, and perhaps one or two Dutch or Holstein Bulls, a number of the best description of Long Wool Sheep, and some Swine of best breeds. As the Board would rely upon Local Societies as purchasers and would have to borrow from their funds to enable us to make the importation, we would adopt steps to get the most thorough information of the kinds of stock they specially require.

Mr. Inches moved the following, which was also agreed to :—

That everything imported, with the exception of horses, be purchased in the Dominion of Canada, and that horses may be purchased either in Canada or in the United States of America.

Adjourned.

Evening Session.

Board met at 7 o'clock, p.m. Reading of minutes dispensed with.

On motion, the Board decided to continue their Sessions in the County Court House.

Mr. Swim moved for a reconsideration of the above decision, which was lost on division.

The discussion on Stock and Stock raising was then proceeded with, in which Mr. Peters, Mr. Pickard, Mr. Dixon, Mr. E. O. Flewelling, and Mr. T. O. Miles, took part.

At its close a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Miles, Mr. Pickard, and Mr. Flewelling for the active part taken by them in the discussion.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—The *Amerst Gazette* says:—We are in the receipt of the prize list of the provincial exhibition to be held in Halifax, Oct. 6-10, next. The total value of prizes is

\$6943.25, classified under the following general heads: Horses; Cattle; Sheep; Swine; Poultry; Grain and Field Seeds, Grain Manufactures, &c.; Dairy Produce; Woollen Manufactures, Flax and Straw Goods; Roots and Vegetables; Agricultural Implements and Machines; Fruits; Ornamental Plants and Flowers.

The competition is open to the whole Province, and as there are facilities for the transportation of exhibits from this county such as we never enjoyed during a previous exhibition, as well as abundance of time to prepare, we really hope our farmers, house-wives and artisans will make every effort to win for themselves and our good county that credit which if they only will they can achieve.

Prize lists may be obtained from Secretaries of Agricultural Societies, and exhibitors would do well to carefully preserve them. We will gladly furnish any information in our power to intending competitors.

[From the Colonial Farmer.]

STOCK AND STOCK RAISING.

REPORTED BY R. A. PAYNE.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., March 9, 1874.

A public discussion on the above subject was held under the auspices of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, in the County Court House, in this City, on Thursday evening, Feb'y. 26th. A number of agriculturists were present.

The discussion was opened by Mr. S. L. Peters, who regretted the absence of several gentlemen who had been invited to attend the meeting.

The first question that the subject suggested was what kind of stock would pay best? Every farmer knows, be his farm large or small, he cannot expect to succeed without stock, and it is of vital importance that the experience of the past should be freely given to the raising generation of agriculturists.

For his part, he would, if beginning, stock his farm with horned cattle of the best quality. His experience led him to pronounce strongly in favor of Short Horns, and this was the almost universal decision of Queen's County. The strong points of the Short Horns were their early maturity, coming in calf at 2 years, their excellence as milkers, and the ease with which they can be fattened for market. Mr. P. mentioned a case that came under his own notice where a pair of grade steers, coming two years when killed and sent to market, sold for a large sum, and maintained that there was not the growth in the common stock of the country to make such a handsome return.

At one time Devons were highly esteemed in this Province, but their popularity seemed now on the wane.

That the general stock of the Province has increased largely within twenty years, is shown by the following figures, taken from the 3rd report of the Board of Agriculture :

Milch cows in 1851,	-	-	50,955
Do 1861,	-	-	69,439
In the same ratio it is fair to estimate the number in 1874,	-	-	71,311
Neat Cattle in 1851,	-	-	55,308
Do 1861,	-	-	92,025
Do 1874, probably	-	-	143,426
Sheep in 1851, at	-	-	168,038
Do 1861,	-	-	214,092
Do 1874, probably	-	-	270,000

Add these figures together and we have a large stock, but how much more valuable would this be were the animals all of improved breeds.

The price of even common stock has largely increased within a few years. When three or four years ago ordinary calves, four weeks old, sold at \$3 to \$4, they now bring \$6 to \$8. From this one increase alone, at \$1 a head the nice sum of \$71,311 is put into the pockets of the farmers.

These are gratifying statistics, but if the stock were improved the value of and profit thereon would be largely in excess of what it now is.

Here, then, the question arises, "How can we improve the stock?"

The answer was through the local Societies, by Government aid, so that pure bred sires and dams might be imported and their services placed at the convenience of the farmers in every section of the country. In this way much new blood has been infused into the Stock of the Province, and it was a strong defence against the attacks of those who are, through ignorance, opposed to Agricultural Societies. Many, however, assert that these large animals, the Short Horns, will not pay. This was incorrect; they eat the same quantity of food as do the common cattle.

But it would be worse than useless to expect any stock to thrive in the hands of those farmers who have not pride enough to properly feed and look after their stock, who keep them in barns no warmer than the air outdoors, who turn them into the barn-yard in winter from nine to four o'clock, and feed them on straw.

He would urge on farmers the advisability of keeping a cash account, which he was sorry to say very few did. In his section of the country, where pork is 16¢ for market, few could tell what it would cost to feed, and hence could not estimate the profit or loss. This thing he could tell them, there is more profit on beef than pork. The price of beef has been raising for three years, the United States consume our surplus stock, while the market price of pork is regulated by that of Chicago.

Mr. Peters closed by referring to the prosperity of the farmers as a class, advising them to have faith in the respectability of their business, which was on a par with any in the world, and to send to the Legislature as their representatives, more of their own number. Until this was done, their interests would not receive that attention by the Legislature their importance demand. (Applause.) Let us take a higher standing, make ourselves better farmers, learn of the doings of the world day by day, work and learn, and while not neglecting our agricultural pursuits let us cultivate our minds as well as our farms. (Loud applause.)

John Pickard, M. P., being called upon responded briefly. He agreed with Mr. Peters' estimate of the rank of the farmer, to whom we look for all the comforts of life. The farmer should be an educated man, and he had always advocated free schools for the children of men who had hewn out for themselves homes in the wilderness.

The question of stock was an important one, and it would be well to enquire what kind fattens best on the smallest amount of food. This was a subject that should be discussed by all the local Societies.

J. D. Dixon said in his County they were satisfied with the Short Horns, but from personal experience he would say for those farmers not prepared to give them extra feed and attention, they are poor stock. There are other breeds equally good and preferable in some localities where facilities for procuring food are not great. But no matter what breed a farmer has, no matter how high he feeds them, without good, tight, warm barns it will be impossible for him to turn out his stock in the spring in as good a condition as it went in in the fall.

But in improving our stock there is no reason to apprehend any difficulty in finding a ready market, as it appears by the returns of trade we do not produce sufficient beef, cheese, pork, butter, eggs, &c., for home consumption.

#### RETURNS OF TRADE.

In the year ending June 30th, 1872, there were imported from P. E. Island, eggs to the value of \$34,257, while the total exports only amounted to \$24,000, leaving a balance of \$10,000 consumed in this Province.

We imported butter to the value of \$10,117—exported \$5,436. We imported cheese to the value of \$1,296—exported \$150.

These returns are ample evidence that there is no fear of our over-doing the business by raising pure stock, &c.

Mr. D., here instanced a case, illustrating the rapidity with which Short Horns gain flesh on extra feed. He kept a young bull of that breed in the barn during the summer, commencing on green

fodder and meal, weighing the animal regularly once a week. The first week he gained 5 lbs. a day, the second week the same; then I increased the food by adding a peck of potatoes every day. The first week on this he gained 6 lbs. a day, and in six weeks had increased in weight nearly 300 lbs., being then in no better condition than any animal ought to be.

He felt that farmers do not come up to the discharge of their duties in the most intelligent and profitable manner possible. The reason may be that so many, from indifference or lack of education, do not seek after the information to be derived from the experience of older countries, and, from the experiments now being carried on in England and the United States. A large portion of the wealth of New Brunswick is invested in farming, and as the largest industry, it is the farmer's own fault that it is not proportionately represented in the Assembly.

O. E. Flewelling, of Salisbury, was the next speaker. He said this subject is so large and important, that the discussion ought to be carried on during the evenings the Board of Agriculture is in session, to the end that speakers would have time to discuss it in all its bearings.

The history of the improvement of stock raising in America is an interesting one, although it does not run over a period of more than sixty years. Mr. F. here briefly alluded to several important importations.

But the main question before us tonight is what is, the best breed of stock?

Short Horns want heavy feed, but on hilly and rocky lands they cannot compete with the Ayrshires and Devons. As far as he knew, these breeds give more milk and produce more butter in proportion to the feed than any other, although some say a cross of Devon and Ayrshire is the best of all.

The Jersey and Alderney have their fanciers who rank them without an equal for the dairy, but they are not beef cattle. In England the Devons are considered the best beef, which rules the market at one penny a pound over all others. Even in this Province the superiority of this breed is acknowledged, especially at the Sackville Exhibition, where Devon grades were particularly noticed. In horned cattle quality should not be overlooked for bulk, as in the market the best beef brings the highest prices, and herein lies the great success of pure blood and good feed. The Short Horns thrive best on the plains, but outside of the large intervals the Devons and Ayrshires are the most remunerative.

Above all things keep good cows, and you cannot have too good blood. They cost more, but a cow that will annually return the interest on \$200 is more desirable property than one whose original cost was \$20. Nor should the calf be

forgotten—let it never stop growing till it comes to maturity. Keep it in a warm barn during the winter, and increase the feed as it increases in size.

One calf brought up in this way is better than two cared for in the old style. Farmers do not fully realize the benefit accruing from extra feeding. It has been fully established by experiment that two cows yielding 5 lbs. of butter per week on common food, when fed shorts in addition produced 8 lbs., and with cooked food 10 lbs. per week.

The cooking of feed he highly approved of, while vegetables, especially carrots, were favorites with him, adding to the yield of milk. He also fed carrots to his horses, and could give Swedish Turnips to his cows without tainting the butter.

Mr. F., closed by advising farmers to educate their children; to keep better stock, not overlooking their dairy qualities for beef and beauty, as too many in the United States have done: to exchange experiences as local clubs and by public discussions; and to keep a cash account. Do this and their standing as a class would be elevated, while the young men who now flock to the towns and cities would cease to leave the old folks on the farm.

Col. T. O. Miles, the next speaker, could remember the time when the stock in Manguerville was better than it is today. This degeneracy he attributes to the use of undeveloped parents, the heifers being poorly fed and breeding too young, the bulls small, rough-haired, big headed, peaked, totally unfit for sires. Another reason was the admixture of all kinds of breeds, resulting in mongrel crosses of the poorest quality. The evil of this course was well understood in the days of Moses who commanded the Israelites, "Thou shalt not let thy cattle gender with a diverse kind."

To improve and regenerate, the stock requires two things, money and confidence. Dean Swift once preached a Charity Sermon from the text, "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord." His sermon was comprised in these words "if you have confidence in the security, down with the dust." So he would say to those contemplating stock raising, if you have confidence in the enterprise, down with your money.

Our present system of agriculture is faulty and there is little money in it. We know less about stock breeding than did Jacob when he worked for Laban's daughter, who by rods, twigs, streaked and speckled put in the water troughs, made the cattle to bring forth variety of kinds. If the farmer does not occupy the position in society to which his pursuits entitle him, it is his own fault. Mr. M., concluded by suggesting the advisability of looking more to the development of the animal called man, which, like the

horned cattle, was in many instances but a degenerate physical stock.

On motion of Mr. A. D. Stirling, seconded by Mr. S. L. Peters, the chairman, Mr. J. E. Fairweather, presented the thanks of the meeting to the several speakers.

The discussion was listened to attentively by all present.

[From the Amherst Gazette.]

## OUR GREAT ALLUVIAL LANDS.

It will be difficult to find a finer tract of country than that which skirts the head of the Bay of Fundy. Here lives a larger proportion of independent, well-off people, by far, than is generally found. The dress, furniture, carriages, houses, and farms of the inhabitants all denote that they are the favored participators in a beneficence which few rural districts can boast of or enjoy. We are proud to say that the intellectual status of the population keeps pace with the material.

The stranger noting all the evident signs of thrift and prosperity around us, inquiringly asks the reason for it all. Proudly pointing to our broad marshes, give the pertinent and sufficient reply.

This strange alluvial deposit, which borders the Bay of wondrous tides, which we call marsh, is the cause of all the advantages the farmer here possesses, and the great source of his prosperity. Without it he might sustain life, and eke out existence in a contracted, primitive manner, but it would be only existence with hard, slavish toil, and not independence.

This marsh land is of great fertility—equal to, if it does not surpass, the richest in the world. Egypt's boasted land depends entirely on the extent of the overflow of the Nile, for its crop; the far-famed bottom lands of the Mississippi become exhausted; and Western prairies, after a few magnificent harvests, forget to give back returns for the farmer's toil; but our best marshes have not ceased to yield good crops of hay for more than two hundred years, without demanding renewal by either animal or mineral fertilizers.

Although this land of wondrous fertility does not demand the application of manures to keep up its vigor, still, care and labor are demanded, or the product soon becomes greatly lessened. It requires drainage. English marsh can be renewed by plowing, but this practice tends to wear out the soil, when the only way that the land can be restored to its original richness is to allow it to be again submerged with the tide.—Made by the tide, the tide is its natural food, and when exhausted it can only be renovated by the tide. It is not too much to say that the marsh actually under cultivation is not half ditched.—Then marsh owners are

entirely too much afraid of the tide. Under a sound, practical tidal system, large tracts of land, now almost or quite worthless, could be made up into the very best of soils, poor soils greatly improved, and the much dreaded tide, under proper control, would be a wealthy benefactor, ever ready to assist man in his efforts of production.

The great Saxby flood dispelled illusions and taught lessons of experience which will be of great benefit in future years. The farmers saw with utter dismay the marsh swept clean of the hay only just harvested, their cattle drowned, dykes destroyed and desolation all around. What then appeared complete ruin, in a year, or two at most, was realized to have been a blessing in disguise. Great as was the destruction at that time, if a balance were struck now, a heavy amount would have to be placed to the credit of the flood. Mud was deposited, moss destroyed, the grass roots fertilized, the crop increased, the quality of the hay greatly improved; for now a large proportion of the marsh grass thickens up with white clover,—in fact the marsh which laid in a situation to receive the benefit of that great overflow, has been increased in value from five to twenty dollars per acre on the lower marshes.—just in proportion to the time it was under the tide and the amount of alluvium deposited. That strange tidal freak, overleaping man's puny barriers and threatening utter destruction, taught foolish man, in a costly lesson, the necessity of bringing in the tide to his assistance if he would have the fertility of his wonderful marsh sustained. That tide even now has been of great benefit, and few are only now beginning to realize it, what will it be when we have reaped the full virtue of it through many years to come?

The difficulties, necessity and advantages of having the tide carried to the upper marshes will be discussed in a following article.

## Reports of Agri. Societies.

### THE ANNUAL REPORT OF KING'S COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1873.

The officers of Kings Co. Society, for promoting Agriculture, respectfully report, in obedience to the requisition of the Legislature—that the records of the Directors for the past year indicate that their exertions in the cause of Agriculture continue concentrated on the objects stated in former reports of preceding years.—That, of introducing and distributing—so far as their limited means permit—improved stock that which have been and are most esteemed after the test of many years, by the best breeders in England, and the Dominion of Canada.

The importation of improved Breeds of Cattle by the Directors and individual mem-

bers of the Association, have contributed largely to supply a desideratum much felt—and the results particularly in the class of Short-Horns, are very satisfactory.

The increasing demand for wool, and the enhanced price of meat, have in a great measure been instrumental in creating a more lively interest in sheep. The farmers in this vicinity in the selection of their breeds—having an eye to profit—appear to do so with some judgment; as they cannot afford to keep sheep just for their wool, the hardier and larger breeds are generally preferred, on account of their furnishing more and better mutton. In this class the Directors would appear to lead.

The effect that sheep have in improving pastures being a matter of some interest to farmers generally, and on which there exists a diversity of opinion, the Directors have made enquiries relative to the subject of the principle sheep raisers of their acquaintance. The result of their investigation has not led to definite conclusions except that all pastures are not improved, neither is it considered good economy to keep sheep upon them, to the exclusion of other stock. Rough, hilly ground where bushes and coarse herbage abound, are much improved by being stocked in part or wholly with sheep. With respect to this latter, the Directors are of the opinion that it is bad economy to substitute sheep for bush-hooks.

Every farmer is aware that sheep are the most profitable stock he can raise. Lamb in the months of June and July, at 14 cents a pound is an object well worthy of consideration. We cannot omit to urge upon farmers the necessity of giving greater attention to their flocks, both in feeding and breeding, selecting the best gimmers, and constantly crossing with some of the most approved breeds. Farmers go a head, you have the heart-felt felicitations of the consumer.

This Association has always recognised the value of both sheep and swine, and the important position they assume in the economy of the farm. The knowledge which our farmers have gained by practical experience and close observation cannot be overlooked, and it is satisfactory to remark, that individual enterprise, both within and beyond the limits of this Society has always, to a great extent 'bossed' these latter departments.

Pigs invariably have been objects of especial interest, as they supply an article of food indispensable in a farmer's household. Various breeds, from time to time, have been introduced, but in the absence of reliable data it would be difficult to determine the relative merits of either. Some farmers advocate large breeds, others give a preference to the smaller, amateurs usually recommend the latter. Notwithstanding the expense and trouble incurred periodically in procuring and distributing the various improved breeds, there are not a few farmers that look upon pedigree-pigs with supreme contempt. To them a hog is a hog—a pachyderm, whose omnivorous stomach and untrusting jaws are good for an extra bin of potatoes—with rooting qualities sufficiently developed, and underpinning of the most substantial nature, is, in their estimation a model of perfection. The Directors having given some attention to this subject, we are enabled to submit the following as the result of their investigation: From observation and enquiry it would appear that very favorable results are obtained from

a cross with a Prince Albert, Suffolk and a Chester Co., white Sow. The progeny of of this cross come early to maturity. With an abundant supply of good food given at stated periods, they will at the age of thirteen months turn the scale at 400 pounds. They are well adapted for hams and bacon, and for the pork barrel all that can be desired. The phrase that 'the breed goes in at the mouth' contains more truth than poetry, but it should be borne in mind that the mouths of some pigs are more extravagant than others, requiring a greater amount of food to produce like results. There is one important point worthy of notice—these grades as breeders are not to be trusted. Their fertility may not be impaired, but the results are not always satisfactory, sooner or later they are sure to revert—hence the remark so frequent with farmers—'bad luck with the pigs.' This is further confirmed by the anxiety of purchasers to have the 'first pick,' and also, in the fact, that in a re-crossed litter it is rare to find two pigs alike.

The funds of this Association having been appropriated, for many years, to the purchase of improved breeds of cattle, the subject, naturally, is in connection with this report, a few remarks relative thereto may be not inappropriate. Stock raising is a prominent feature in our agriculture, but the system pursued by farmers generally, if it can be called a system, is very undefined. A man who gets the credit of being a stock-raiser does so from the circumstance of his being possessed of a greater number of poorly fed animals than his neighbor, and, in whose stock are to be found as many varieties of shapes and shades, as there were in the flocks of Jacob when he left the service of his father-in-law.

The advantage derived from crossing is not questioned, but if satisfactory results are expected, it is essential that animals of the same breed, not closely allied, should be chosen. The Directors regard the character of breeding stock as the first point for consideration by farmers. It is gratifying to be able to state that more attention is given to this subject now than heretofore. That an improvement so far as stock for the stalls and for draught are requisite is perceptible, but we have failed to discover that the quantity of butter, and cheese has been augmented. Individual enterprise has contributed much towards improving the character of stock in this Province, laying a foundation upon which the intelligent farmer may build up a flock or herd, best adapted to the condition of his farm—without this collateral assistance many districts would have remained notoriously backward in agricultural progress. The officers of this Society may be not in possession of facts sufficient to warrant some portions of this disquisition to be construed in its broadest sense—but we are satisfied that, with some honorable exceptions, the breeding of farm stock as an art is not yet known among us. One remarkable feature in the Agricultural Department of Nova Scotia, is the absence of statistical information and accurate data by which practical truth may be known. The institution of Agricultural Societies was designed, among other important objects, to furnish and diffuse information on all matters, *not speculative*, in connection with Agriculture and Horticulture. Hitherto the intellectual food provided for farmers has been like the thorough-bred animals imported—it would be quite a relief to have some of our own 'get-up'—this bor-

rowed information is all very well as far as it goes, but in connection with Nova Scotia practice, our farmers need the details quite as much as the tails. We 'go for them facts.'

It is rather discouraging to intelligent farmers, and others not directly engaged in agriculture, who have been at the expence of procuring animals of high character, to find, instead of receiving the patronage of their neighbors, their Pedigree-stock viewed only as extravagant curiosities—not unfrequently accompanied with invidious comparisons and disparaging remarks, by persons who think, and guess they know, but *ought* to know better. It is plain that all this crossing and amalgamating has not effected any permanent improvement. We have no better cows now than we had 40 years ago, neither have we a larger proportion of them. If a good cow turns up occasionally, may it not be attributed to 'luck' more than good management. It is not expected that farmers who keep more or less stock of a mixed character can be breeders of first-class animals, neither would it be prudent for them to do so. As yet, it has been the privilege of a few only, to furnish animals of high character. It is a branch of husbandry that to rush thoughtlessly into, would be folly. It requires long practice and study, and a peculiar temperament for a person to become familiar with the art. The progeny of a full-blood sire with good native stock is generally better than anticipated—while that of a grade sire is in most instances inferior to the dam. Economy appears to be the governing principle with many farmers, and a 25 cent mongrel in a neighborhood is sure to be patronised to the utmost of his powers. Therefore the attempt to establish an uniformity in stock or improve the dairy-cow, so far, has been a failure. The increasing demand for the products of the dairy should induce farmers to devote more attention to that portion of their stock from whence so many of the luxuries and essentials of life are derived. The question has been asked—do we make butter and cheese sufficient to supply the local demand, the latter we do not, and the ruling high price of butter is a strong indication that the dairy is receding further every year from the point of improvement.

The officers of this Society desire to impress upon the minds of farmers the importance of giving this subject their fullest consideration. We, also, desire to enter our protest against an error generally countenanced—that is, permitting drovers and butchers to select the best of their flocks and stocks for the shambles. If this 'penny-wise' practice is allowed to continue we shall have to 'drive up' this importation hobby, conspicuously sheep—otherwise, the stock of the country must inevitably deteriorate. Societies are spending large amounts annually for this purpose, and the results are far from being commensurate with the expense. Farmers can alter these figures if they see fit to do so, and they had better see the point at once. Everyone who keeps stock can improve it by due care in selection and attention, that is, by liberal feeding and good breeding—selling the poorest, and breeding from the best.

#### CROPS.

The crops in this section of the County have been, the past season, in some cases abundant. Barley and oats have not been up to an average.

**Wheat.**—So much has been said against raising this crop that farmers, it appears, have come to the conclusion to take the word for the deed, and look upon wheat growing as a thing of the past. A few carefully conducted experiments, we are satisfied—would place this business in a more favorable light, and shunt labor into more profitable diggings. Labor, no doubt, can often be employed at a better profit in some other pursuits, and buy bread, but these other pursuits are not always to be relied upon, and persons who rely on them are not unfrequently cornered.

**Corn.**—May be reported an average crop, nothing more, the severe drabbing it received in August was a serious drawback. No extra labor or attention appears to be given to this most indispensable article of food. In its culture, soil and situation are two important considerations, as also the variety and time of planting. Indian corn like a true friend improves upon long acquaintance, therefore our farmers are not disposed to trouble themselves much with new varieties. In selecting the seed, their practice is to preserve the early and most perfect grown ears—the best kind to plant—the distance apart, and after culture are incidents with which Old Home-spun-coat is quite familiar. In social converse upon these, and the value of meal as feed for cows, he will dilate with mental exertion both orally and bodily—he will give you to understand that a peck of corn meal with cut hay is as good as a bushel of carrots any day, tapering off his peroration with a friendly admonition and significant nod to be sure that the ears you select for seed are gathered before they are fully ripe. It is a matter of regret that so much common sense, practical knowledge, which many of our farmers possess in connection with this crop, should be little more than metaphysical. That such is the case may be known from the fact that their potato fields are their pet-ions—an effete attachment which, no doubt they cherish in fond remembrance of the past, when a dollar in the pocket was not considered as an equivalent for a bushel in the bin—palmy days.

**Hay.**—This on the uplands is a fair average, and housed in excellent order. Grand Pre still languishing from the effects of Saxby, in 1869, not up to its usual quantity by one-half. Grass in this district is a staple commodity, and should be first in importance. On all clay lands which have received liberal attention, a paying crop. Difficult as the slopes and ridges are of management for all cultivated crops, they may be made to yield heavy burdens of grass for many years in succession by care and proper surface manuring, attention here cannot be too strongly urged.

**Potatoes.**—This season they speak for themselves. Hitherto they have been king, and reigned supreme. A great breadth was planted, and the result a large crop. No doubt for some wise purpose; but we would prefer to see their cultivation reduced to comprehensible bounds, and intelligent farming more generally substituted.

**Root Crops.**—Mangold Wortzel, Turnip, Carrots, and others. In these essentials of the farm we begin to perceive a gleam of sunshine. Mangold Wortzel, this root is being cultivated for stock, with some degree of interest, but we are impressed with the belief that it does not receive the attention its importance demands. By some farmers it is considered a more exhausting crop than the

turnip, experiments are wanting to decide that point. It contains more nutritive matter than the turnip, therefore, an error is not to be dreaded if an additional dressing of the essential element is applied.

The varieties grown are the long red, and globe orange. The globe orange appears to do better on light soil, and is in better condition for use in early winter than the long red, this latter keeps well, they often cut perfectly good in July, and even in August.

It is not considered advisable to feed any variety of the beet to stock until it has been some time out of the ground. When milch cows are fed chiefly upon this root, they give more and richer milk for about a fortnight, after which they increase in weight, and the milk decreases. The above is not applicable to all cows, a good deal depends upon the condition of the animal, and, also the character as to her milking qualities; a good cow for the dairy will take all the food you have to give her, and look for more.

As winter food for store-pigs, these roots are preferable to boiled potatoes, if cooked, all that is required is a slight scald, using a little water, sufficient only to keep them from burning, as the juice is readily discharged on the application of heat.

"At one time it was a question whether cattle would thrive better on food prepared or cooked for them by means of fire. It was well understood that horses and pigs both fattened and continued healthy upon prepared food, and the experience of dairymen in large towns established the fact that cows gave a much greater quantity of milk on prepared than on raw food. Still it was believed that cattle would not fatten well on boiled or steamed food, from the opinion, that food given in a comminuted state to cattle, which are ruminating animals, the cud would be prevented from being chewed." The Highland and Agricultural Society, by premium, induced several farmers to put the matter to the test of experiment. The results of the experiments undertaken in consequence of the Societies premium were, that no profit attends the feeding of cattle on prepared food.

**Turnips.**—There is more interest attached to the cultivation of this root, at present, by our farmers than formerly. So much has been written and said with respect to the value of this root, that it need only be referred to. A desire to impress its value upon the minds of farmers here would be an inducement to dwell upon its merits, had we space, not with the expectation of presenting any thing new. It is one, the cultivation of which farmers are familiar with, although they appear not to fully comprehend its value as a substitute for more expensive fodder.

By carefully conducted experiments in feeding, it has been shewn that five bushels of Swedish turnips are equivalent to 1000 pounds of best quality of hay, which in the mow is valued at twelve dollars.

The average acreage in grass does not exceed three-quarters of a ton of No. 1 hay. In other words, the value of an acre of grass is not over nine dollars.

Turnips average 600 bushels to the acre—this is as near correct, as in the absence of definite information, is possible to arrive at. One acre of turnips, involving no greater expenditure than an acre of potatoes, will supply to stock nutriment equivalent to eight acres of grass when converted into hay. The value of eight acres of hay land and the

annual expenses accruing, interest, rates, and fencing, compared with one acre of turnips, or any other root crop, is a contrast worthy of consideration.

Few farmers in the vicinity of a good market feed their stock with hay worth \$12.00 a ton, indeed they cannot do so without experiencing a loss. A country that depends solely upon hay as a fodder must necessarily accommodate an unaccountable number of inferior animals. It is evident that a considerable portion of hay and meal is unassimilated when these articles are freely used. It is the use of roots, especially turnips which may obviate this, and render the business of feeding so unprofitable here, more remunerative.

These remarks may be not applicable to those sections of the country which are so distant from a market as to make their grass and grain crops of less value; but among ourselves with markets at our gates, and where these crops command a high price, it is evident that strict economy in their use is a first principle in good farming. A remark not uncommon with strangers visiting this county is, that they 'see no farming.' They see a beautiful country, with immense fields of potatoes, and rudiments of extensive orcharding, looking as if the country had been recently aroused from a protracted sleep—but an absence of that alternative system of agriculture, which is practised in other and less favored localities. Some of the objections to this crop are the want of suitable cellar room, sufficient to make it an object to enter more extensively into their culture. The labor of storing, the labor of carrying them from the cellar to the barn, is an insuperable difficulty. Insects also, arise in their might, consume, destroy, and reverse the order of things. These objections may be admitted, and they may be opposed to the labor involved in overhauling an equal quantity of potatoes two or three times during a winter season, not taking into account those in a forward state of decomposition. Some farmers willingly spend a forenoon in assorting out small and diseased potatoes for their stock, and dispose of the afternoon in watching to prevent loss from choking.

**Carrots.**—Heretofore, the raising of root crops and vegetables has been to a very great extent modified by the want of suitable labor adapted to their culture, no doubt exists in the minds of our farmers with regard to their profit as food, and the benefits they confer on stock, of all descriptions, when fed upon them. Carrots are beginning to come in for their share of attention as one of the staple products of the farm, and also a very considerable article for market purposes, in their cultivation they require more care, and soil in quality superior to that for the turnip, although, a single dressing of 400 pounds of Peruvian guano to the acre, on ground planted the year previous to potatoes, produced 900 bushels at 60 pound to a bushel. This season they are reported, in several instances, to have exceeded that quantity. One field which claimed our especial attention gave the gratifying result of 951 bushels, being equal to 28 tons—no guano used. The expense attending an acre of carrots including interest on land, in the present state of the labor market could not be much under 100 dollars. They can be grown on the same ground several years in succession without a diminution of crop, which reduces the expense of cultivation materially. In value they are,

in proportion to corn as one to four, and to the farmers for feed for his stock, worth 25 cents a bushel. The long orange and early horn are gaining in favor, as they can be grown closer and lifted with less labor. The early horn with a dressing of 400 pounds of superphosphate to the acre in drills 14 inches asunder, gave 6 bushels to the rod. An active boy with a two wheeled cultivator run by hand, will do all the weeding required on an acre in three days. In the ordinary way of hoeing and hand-weeding it will cost 18 dollars—the thinnings fed to cows will more than pay for the labor. Any man that is handy with carpenter's tools can make the cultivator, and as the machine is not patented it should not cost over five dollars.

**Onions.**—As to this crop there has been a partial failure, to what extent we are unable to speak with certainty, at least, one-third of the quantity usually grown. The cause of this failure is attributed to the extreme warmth in the early part of the season, soon after the warm days set in this plant began to fail. This was more apparent where guano was freely used than on those dressed with compost—an application of bone dust is preferable to guano on light soil, from 6 to 8 hundred to the acre. A rich mellow ground on a dry sub-soil is the most favorable to the growth of this plant, the quantity of seed to an acre is, if sown by a good machine, about 4 pounds. One of the chief points of success in its culture is in having the seed new and true to kind, no other should be used, it is better to pay a dollar an ounce for seed that can be relied upon than to accept as a gift that about which there exists a doubt. The more certain method is, for onion growers to make a selection of bulbs in the fall and grow their own seed.

The preparation of an acre of ground for onions will cost a hundred dollars, this is one of the barriers that prevents this crop from being more generally grown. This is one of the roots that improve by being grown, in successive years, on the same plot, the average quantity to the acre is about 160 barrels, deducting the cost of cultivation and other incidental expenses, they leave a profit of about 125 dollars per acre.

**Fruit.**—The season of 1873 may be noted as being unfavorable to the production of apples in Nova Scotia. Throughout the fruit growing sections there has been a diminution of two-thirds the average quantity usually produced. Trees, especially those recently set out, suffered from the excessive drouth in July—from that through the remainder of the season the change was very perceptible, the growth of fruit in October was most marked, and a daily change was apparent, both in size and color. The climate and soil of Kings, presents the best conditions for that state of farming that will yield great crops with no painstaking, and one of the great privileges is fruit growing. Of all the fruit grown in the county, apples are of the most importance. The demand for them is, and will continue to increase, their cheapness makes them indispensable to the comforts of every family. They are the human turnip. It is true the best kinds are not always grown nor the old practice of seeding the orchard to grass, altogether abandoned, but in the care of trees a general improvement is perceptible. Apple trees will grow and thrive on any soil except a wet one if one condition be complied with, that is, if the land receive annual cultivation. To obtain large crops of extra

fine fruit, extra cultivation and attention is necessary, no one should be deterred from planting apple trees because his land is poor, with good culture he will succeed—what is to be understood by good culture, is not only the art of knowing, and when and for what purpose to prune, but growing some kind of crops between the rows such as turnips, carrots, mangolds, or sugar beets. The manuring and culture that these crops require keep the soil in good condition, and will go far in defraying the expense of the orchard. On dry soils fruit trees are much improved by a dressing composed of peat mud, ashes, and manure from the barn cellar, a barrow load of this compost placed about the root of each tree in the fall is very effective. The scabby aphid or bark louse that infest the bark of apples, can be removed by a wash composed of one and a half pounds of crude potash in a pail of water, applied in the month of June, this is as strong as young trees will bear without injury. The quantity of fruit trees set out annually in this county is rather surprising; there passed through the Custom House at Horton last Spring, six thousand seven hundred and some odd trees, these with the quantities distributed from the nurseries of Berwick and Gasperaux, will exceed 10,000; this broad-east scattering of trees has been going on for some years, and every prospect of an increase in the quantity.

**Plums.**—In this district the plum is extensively grown, some orchards contain collections embracing many first-class varieties, as also those best adapted for the market. The soil and climate of King's County appears to be favorable to the cultivation of this fruit, and when a selection has been made of a variety suited to the circumstances of soil and situation, a marked improvement may be noticed in the character of the fruit. Like other descriptions of fruit the annual product fluctuates, from climatic changes and insect depredations. This year plums have been in excess, as likewise the curculio—every season the quantity of fruit is greatly reduced by the depredations of this insect, and the past season they have been most persistent; seventy-five per cent. of the plums were more or less injured, and perfect specimens of the choicer kinds were rare, possibly this extra attack on the plum may be attributed to the scarcity of apples, for a curculio is no respecter of fruit of any kind. Various remedies have been recommended and ingenuity taxed to the utmost in deriving means to check their destructive propensity, as yet little or nothing has been effected. Picking up the fallen fruit every day, and jarring them down on a sheet shade for the purpose if persevered in, will reduce their number, but it is to a great extent lost labor, unless your neighbor who has plums and other fruits subject to their attacks picks up and jars likewise, besides, this jarring and picking up business is no small job in an orchard containing some hundreds of trees.

The Legislature has issued an injunction to compel every one to take care of their own caterpillars—a similar process with regard to curculios, if made effective, would be a means of checking to some extent their onward progress, and enable orchardists to perfect some of their best varieties of fruit. Plums have got into the disagreeable and unsightly practice of rotting on the trees before their period of ripening, which of late years has become a certainty. From enquiry and inspection we are induced to attribute the cause of this disease to curculios, both old and young. In

August and September, young ones were very plentiful, and few plums of the better kind escaped their crooked snouts. Out of twenty-one specimens gathered promiscuously, nineteen were punctured—some had the crescent mark of an old one, others had specks of gum adhering to them, and four, by the aid of a lens, indicated that the egg had hatched and the grub had failed to come to maturity—of course this plum rot is attributed to mutability of season. The autumn of 1872 was too wet for plums, which caused them to rot, last season it was too dry, and they decayed fearfully. It is very convenient to ascribe certain effects to the weather, it saves us the trouble of ferreting out the true cause, and helps to raise our self esteem.

The officers of King's, before closing the Society for the past year, cannot omit to express their gratification at the improved tone, and renewed interest evinced by members in the various branches of Agriculture and Horticulture. In order to ensure success in any one branch of farming, *skill and knowledge* are the first principles. With a full knowledge of your ability to do—we feel safe in urging you to adopt a more liberal system in feeding your land, and, also your young stock, it is good maxim, look well to the young ones that they may not disgrace you when they grow older—justice to the land—it is only necessary to point to your capacious barn-cellar as proof sufficient of your ability to deal with it in a spirit of generosity commensurate with the requirements of the crop; with ready access to a market that is annually increasing its demand, with every variety of soil, and with the records of a Society, numbering four-score years, as a reference, these privileges confer an opportunity of putting your skill and knowledge to the test. After the experience of the past, and a prospect of a bright future, it seems hardly necessary to remind you that the innumerable branches of husbandry which are adapted to our climate invite your attention. There is money in them from the least to the greatest—from a black Hamburg grape to a cauliflower—from a fat ox to a mushroom.

**REPORT OF THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE DIGBY CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,**

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD ON TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER, 1873.

To the members of the Digby Central Agricultural Society:

In reporting to you our proceedings for the past year, we beg leave to remind you, that at the close of the last year this Society owned two Bulls, then in the keeping of John Dakin, Esq., and Jas. W. Poole, one for the sum of \$38, and the other for \$40 for the year, which time would expire on the 13th May, 1873. On the 10th of May last, a meeting was held to make an arrangement for keeping the Bulls for another year, but it was decided to let them out only until the Annual Meeting.

Edward H. Nichols agreed to keep the Durham Bull for \$30, and John Dakin, Esq., agreed to keep the Devon Bull for \$35.

As there was a dissatisfaction among the members in the Smith's Cove Section, on account of moving the bull from that place, it was decided at a meeting held on the 7th day of June last, to purchase one for that Section,

believing it would be for the best interest of the Society, and we purchased one for \$16. The President of this Society when in Halifax in March last, purchased five bushels of barley (imported by the Central Board,) for this Society, which was given to the members of the Society, and as far as heard from yielded well.

The Society for the past year numbered one hundred and eight members, the amount subscribed, \$116, being forty-one (41) members more than last year. No doubt this increase has been caused by the improved breed of stock, and the holding of an Exhibition.

In accordance with a Resolution passed at a meeting held on the 10th of May last, an Exhibition was held on the 8th day of October, but as the day was unfavorable, the attendance was not as large as it would have been if the day had been fine. The articles exhibited were very good, and prizes were awarded as follows:

**CLASS NO. 1.**

Best pair Steers, 3 yrs. old, Jeremiah Potter.	\$2 50
2nd " " " " Henry Abbott ..	2 00
Best pair Steers 2 yrs. old, Robt. J. Turnbull.	2 00
2nd " " " " William Seeley ..	1 50
Best pair Steers, 1 year old, Emery Turnbull.	1 50
2nd " " " " Robt. J. Turnbull	1 25
Best Heifer, 2 years old, David Lambertson.	1 00
2nd " " " " John Dakin ..	75
Best Heifer, 1 year old, John Warrington.	75
2nd " " " " William Aymar ..	60
Best Bull Calf, Emery Turnbull.	1 00
2nd " " " " George H. Hardy ..	75
Best pair Steer Calves, John J. Franklin ..	1 00
2nd " " " " Charles Hineman ..	75
Best Ram Lamb, John O. Turnbull ..	75
2nd " " " " John Dakin ..	60
Best Ewe Lamb, Edmund G. Woodman.	75
2nd " " " " James J. Marshall ..	60
Best Heifer Calf, Charles E. Warno.	1 00
2nd " " " " Albert Peck ..	75

The number of Entries in this Class, 68, were more than double the number at any previous Exhibition, and far the best ever exhibited in this County.

GEORGE COSSEBOOM,  
For the Committee.

**CLASS NO. 2.**

Best fresh Butter, 10 lbs., Mrs. C. E. Warno.	\$ 75
2nd " " " " Edmund G. Woodman ..	50
3rd " " " " Mrs. C. E. Warno	50
Best Butter in Rolls, Mrs. Caleb Sults ..	50
2nd " " " " Charles T. Potter.	40
3rd " " " " Charles E. Warno.	35
Best 10 yds. Cloth, all wool, men's wear, Mrs. James H. Marshall ..	1 00
2nd " " " " " " " " " "	No competition.
Best 10 yds. Cloth, cotton and wool, men's wear, No competition.	
2nd, 10 yds. Cloth, cotton and wool, men's wear, No competition.	
Best 10 yds. Cloth, all wool, woman's wear, No competition.	
2nd " " " " " " " " " "	
Best 10 yds. Cloth, cotton and wool, woman's wear, Mrs. Charles E. Warno ..	1 00
2nd, 10 yds. Cloth, cotton and wool, woman's wear, Mrs. Charles E. Warno ..	75
Best 10 yds. Twilled flannel, all wool, Miss Sophia Bacon ..	60
2nd " " " " " " " " " "	No competition.
Best 10 yds. Twilled flannel, cotton and wool, Mrs. Charles E. Warno ..	60
2nd " " " " " " " " " "	
Mrs. Charles E. Warno ..	50
Best 5 yds. Linen Cloth, Mrs. J. H. Marshall.	50
2nd " " " " " " " " " "	No competition.
Best pound Flax, Mrs. Charles T. Potter ..	25
2nd " " " " Mrs. Charles T. Potter ..	
Best Woollen Mat, Mrs. Charles E. Warno ..	1 00
2nd " " " " Charles T. Potter ..	90
3rd " " " " Edward M. Bacon ..	85
4th " " " " Edmd. G. Woodman ..	70
5th " " " " Mrs. John Nichols ..	60

Best pair Men's Socks, Mrs Chas. T. Potter.	\$ 25
2nd " " " Francis Rice.	15
Best pair Woman's Stockings, Mrs. Chas. E. Watno.	25
2nd " " " Mrs. Leslie M. Craig.	15

There were not as many Entries in this department as on former occasions, but the articles were very good, it was difficult to determine which was best. We regret that there was no Cheese, but owing to the high price of Butter, there was no Cheese exhibited.

JOHN QUINN, for Committee.

CLASS NO. 3.

Best half bushel Wheat, Edmd G. Woodman	\$ 75
2nd " " " Edmd. G. Woodman	60
Best half bushel Barley, William Aymar.	70
2nd " " " James J. Marshall.	60
3rd " " " Caleb Sulis.	50
Best half bushel Oats, William M. Jones.	40
2nd " " " Stephen Young.	30
3rd " " " Charles E. Warne.	25
Best half Bushel smooth Buckheat, J. Nichols	50
2nd " " " B. Hardy	40
3rd " " " Wm. M. Jones	35
Best half bush rough Buckheat, Benj. Hardy	50
2nd " " " W. M. Jones	40
3rd " " " No competition	
Best half bushel Timothy Seed, Benj. Hardy.	60
2nd " " " Benj. Hardy.	50
3rd " " " C. E. Warne.	40
Best 5 lbs. Clover Seed, No competition.	
2nd " " " No competition.	
Best peck Beans, Charles E. Warne.	30
2nd " " " James J. Marshall.	25
3rd " " " William M. Jones	20
Best peck Peas, Benjamin Hardy.	30
2nd " " " Charles E. Warne.	25
3rd " " " James J. Marshall.	20
Best peck Onions, Solomon Marshall.	30
2nd " " " William M. Jones.	25
3rd " " " No competition.	
Best dozen ears Indian Corn, Benj. Hardy.	30
2nd " " " John Dakin.	25
3rd " " " C. E. Warne.	20
Best half bush. Yellow Carrots, Joseph Lent.	30
2nd " " " No competition	
Best half bush. White Carrots, Leslie M. Craig	30
2nd " " " John Sluder.	25
Best half bushel Garden Beets, Wm. O'Dell.	30
2nd " " " C. T. Potter.	25
3rd " " " T. Woodman.	20
Best half bush. Mangel Wurtzels, G. Lynch.	30
2nd " " " W. O'Dell	25
3rd " " " J. Lent.	20
Best half bush. Swedish Turnips, Capt. G. Sulis	25
2nd " " " John Dakin.	20
3rd " " " J. J. Marshall	15
Best half bush. White Turnips, C. E. Warne.	25
2nd " " " No competition	
3rd " " " No competition	
Best half lb. Hops, William J. Warne	25
2nd " " " No competition.	
Best half bush. Potatoes, Early Rose, B. Hardy	30
2nd " " " J. Potter.	25
Best " " " Early Blues, B. Hardy	30
2nd " " " Edmd. G. Woodman	25
Best half bush. Potatoes, Carter's, Wm O'Dell	30
2nd " " " W. E. Dunn	25
Best " " " Pogies, Benj. Hardy	30
2nd " " " T. Woodman	25
Best " " " Leonards, Wm. E. Dunn	30
2nd " " " No competition.	
Best three Pumpkins, Benjamin Hardy.	25
2nd " " " Benjamin Hardy.	20
3rd " " " John Nichols.	15
Best three Squashes, Benjamin Hardy	25
2nd " " " Charles T. Potter.	20
3rd " " " Richard Hunt.	15
Best half dozen heads Cabbage, S. Marshall.	50
2nd " " " C. T. Potter.	40
3rd " " " Jas. Marshall	30
Best half doz. heads Cauliflowers, Jno. Dakin	40
2nd " " " No competition.	
Best dozen Apples, Joseph Lent.	30
2nd " " " Asa Porter, 2nd.	25
3rd " " " Asa Porter, 2nd.	20
4th " " " Joseph Lent.	15
5th " " " William O'Dell.	15
6th " " " Alfred Bell.	15

Best dozen Peas, Jesse K. Warne.	25
2nd " " " Abraham Nichols.	20
3rd " " " Jesse K. Warne.	15
Best dozen Quinces, Abraham A. Spurr	25
2nd " " " Charles Hineman	20
3rd " " " Jesse K. Warne.	15
Best peck Crab Apples, William O'Dell.	25
2nd " " " Jesse K. Warne.	20
Best peck Plums, George H. Hardy.	25
2nd " " " Jesse K. Warne.	20
Best 6 bunches Grapes, Asa Porter, 2nd.	25
2nd " " " Solomon Marshall	20
Best half dozen Cucumbers, Wm. M. Jones.	20
2nd " " " No competition.	

In this Department there were not as many Entries as at the last Exhibition held by this Society, the day being unfavourable, no doubt, was the cause, but the articles exhibited were very good indeed, it was hard to decide which was best, the Potatoes and Apples were the best we ever saw at an Exhibition.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, for Committee.

We also beg to inform you of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Society during the year ending December 2nd, 1873.

By Cash in hand from last year.	\$ 52 76
" Government Grant for 1872.	78 56
" Subscriptions from Members for 1873.	116 00
" Income from Durham Bull.	5 50
" Income from Devon Bull.	3 00
	\$255 00
Income from Bull due the Society	6 50
	\$261 32
To Cash paid for keeping Bull last winter.	\$78 00
To Cash paid for freight on Barley	1 07
" " Bull	16 00
" " keeping bulls last summer.	65 00
To Cash paid Secretary for money paid by him.	2 00
To Cash paid for sitting ground for Exhibition	23 50
To Cash paid for Prizes at Exhibition.	60 40
To Cash paid for printing Prize Lists.	4 00
To Cash paid for Secretary's fees, postage, stationery, &c.	8 00— 257 97
	\$ 33 35

In the hands of Treasurer.

Respecting the crops we beg to report:— Hay a fair average crop. Wheat good, but not much sown. Barley a fair yield, somewhat hurt by drought when heading. Oats very much hurt by the gale of wind on the 24th August last. Buckwheat a light crop, much injured by the gale of 24th August. Indian Corn good in some places, but in other places a poor crop. Potatoes, a fair crop, not much injured by blight. Turnips good in burnt land, in ploughed land a light yield. Carrots a poor crop in many places, the seed forgot to come up. Beets and other Roots were a light crop. The crop of Apples was very light, the gale of the 24th August, nearly destroyed what few was on the trees. Cherries a fair crop. Gooseberries and Currants greatly injured by worms, the crop was light.

Having discharged our duty for the past year for the best interests of the Society, as far as the means at our command would admit, it will be for our successors in office to make the necessary provision for the Society during the coming year, that the Society may increase in numbers and usefulness, and all may be done by the well understood wishes of the members.

WILLIAM AYMAR, Secretary and Treasurer.

The following are the officers for 1874:— President, John Dakin, Esq.; Vice-President, Benjamin Hardy; Secretary and Treas-

urer, William Aymar; Directors, Joseph Lent, John Nichols, Charles E. Warne, Charles Hineman, Abraham L. Gavel.

SHUBENACADIE AGRICULTURE SOCIETY.

SHUBENACADIE, Dec. 16th, 1873.

The Annual Meeting of our Society was held on the day appointed by law. I send you the report showing the state of our society at the close of the year. We passed, by resolution, that Mr. William Blair, of Onslow, County Colchester, would be recommended to represent us or be one of the Central Board of Agriculture.

We likewise voted the sum of \$30 to be taken from the Provincial Grant of next year for the purpose of assisting to pay prizes at the Exhibition to be held in Halifax next fall. You will take this year's grant, that will be coming to our Society, as part pay of our indebtedness to the Central Board; when you ascertain what it will be you will please remit to me an account, showing how our Society stands with the Central Board.

DAVID MOORE, Secretary.

SHUBENACADIE, Dec. 2nd, 1873.

The Auditing Committee beg leave to report that they have examined the accounts of the Managing Committee of the Society for the year, and the books, &c., and find them as follows:—

Balance due the Committee, close of 1872.	\$222 12
Rec'd from Treas. for 40 members.	\$40 00
From Central Board of Agriculture for Provincial Grant of 1872.	20 75
For Ram service.	5 00 75 75
Balance due Committee.	\$146 37
Further we report stock on hand:—	
2 imported Durham Bulls, value.	\$200 00
1 Ayrshire Bull, thoroughbred.	165 00
	\$365 00

Further we are sorry to have to report that we lost our Cotswold Ram, by the cars, that cost us last fall \$32.00. We respectfully submit the above.

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK, } Auditing  
WILLIAM BLAKE, } Committee.

WALLACE AGRICULTURE SOCIETY, COUNTY CUMBERLAND.

In terms of the Act for the Encouragement of Agriculture, the Annual Meeting of the Wallace Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday, the 2nd December, the President in the chair. In the absence of the Treasurer the Secretary submitted the following financial report which was received:—

Bal. in Treasurer's hands from last year.	\$ 4 82
Debts due the Society.	11 89
Subscriptions of members for 1873.	40 00
	\$56 62
Balance due Central Board.	\$12 54
Contingent Expenses.	7 50 20 04

Balance due Treasurer. \$25 58

After which the Society resolved to vote the sum of \$20 towards the prize fund of the Provincial Exhibition of 1874, to be held at Halifax, which was unanimously agreed to. The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year which are as follows:—President, James Annas; Vice President, Wm. B. Huestis; Treasurer, John W. Morris; Secretary, John Robertson;



**Directors:** John P. McIntosh, John Steele, Patrick Cotter, Nathaniel Stevens and James Scott.

After the appointment of the officers the latter proceeded in accordance with the new Act to nominate a suitable person for appointment to the Central Board of Agriculture.

The Hon. A. Macfarlane was then unanimously nominated by this Society as a suitable representative, for District No. 4, at the Central Board of Agriculture. After some minor business the Society adjourned to meet on the 2nd Tuesday of January, 1874.

This Society is six members less than last year in consequence of over one-third of the members of last year withdrawing, having formed a Society in a more convenient locality being geographically isolated from the Wallace Agricultural Society, and consequently could not participate in its benefits as would be desirable.

As the Society is now formed it is more concentrated, which will facilitate access to its benefits as well as lessen the necessity for the more extended privileges of heretofore. Parties from whom hitherto we have had but little encouragement, are now manifesting an interest in the advancement of agriculture, which we view as a favorable omen of the future prosperity of the Society.

This Society now owns but one bull, a Devon, purchased at the sale of Stock imported by the Central Board of Agriculture last year. But in consequence of an accident sustained which rendered him entirely unserviceable during the past season, together with the high price paid for him (so considered), the results were unfavourable to the advancement of the Society.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Secretary.*  
WALLACE, Dec. 29th, 1873.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ONSLOW AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The officers, in making their Report for the year 1873, congratulate the Society on the healthy state of its finances, and the increasing interest manifested during the year. The membership has increased to 196. The improvement in stock made by introducing thorough-bred Bulls must be apparent to all. The stock belonging to the Society was exhibited at the County Exhibition, and first prizes were awarded for Durham, Devon, and Grade Bulls. The Directors were unable to get two of the Bulls kept in the Sections where they were located for their services. They were kept the year on account of the Society. The Committee appointed to dispose of Stock and purchase others in their place, have disposed of the Ayrshire Bull, and purchased a thorough-bred Durham calf in Prince Edward Island, which is a very fine animal for his age. Two bushels of the barley imported by the Central Board was obtained last Spring, and sown on account of Society, and the product is now on hand to be disposed of as the Society shall order. In accordance with resolution of last annual meeting, Directors were instructed to take steps to hold a County Exhibition in 1873. They called a Public Meeting in Truro, April 15th, when it was decided to hold one under the auspices of the different Societies in the county—open to the competition of the Province, which was held in connection with the Eastern Fruit Growers' Association in Truro on the 2nd day of October. The num-

ber of entries was larger, and many of the articles superior to any ever exhibited in the County. The late County Exhibition Committee finding that the funds at their disposal would enable them to pay all bills, unanimously resolved not to draw on the Onslow Society for the \$40.00 voted to the prize fund. The Directors are under obligations to A. C. Page, M. D., for a very interesting address delivered at the quarterly meeting in June, which, at the unanimous request of the meeting, was published for the information of the public.

A ploughing match was held in connection with the Society in October—and Prizes to the amount of \$31 was offered for the best work; but owing to the limited number of entries for competition, only \$16 was awarded. The list of members for the year will be certified and sent to the Central Board in accordance with Act.

The crops for the year: Wheat not much sown; light. Barley, good. Late Oats poor. Buckwheat a failure, on account of the storm. Potatoes large yield. Roots fair. Hay average.

The Society now owns 4 Durham, 2 Devon, and 1 Grade Bull—in all 7. The Bulls are here to-day, and have been located for the next year.

The following is the financial statement for the year:

RECENTS.	
By amount of subscriptions.....	\$200 00
" Provincial Grant, 1872.....	17 13
" Prizes on Stock at Exhibition.....	23 00
" Services of Bulls.....	99 09
" Sale of Ayrshire Bull.....	20 00
	<hr/>
DISBURSEMENTS.	
To balance due last year, \$78.41; 'Journals' \$4.00.....	\$ 82 41
To keep of Bulls, \$167 50; exhibiting Bulls at Exhibition, \$10.....	177 50
To 2 bush. Barley, \$9.50; sowing and harvesting, \$22.40.....	25 90
To Durham Calf Prince Edward, \$40; expense purchasing, \$5.....	45 00
To Printing, Postage and Stationery, \$4.80.....	4 80
To salary of Secretary, \$10.....	10 00
	<hr/>
Balance in hand of Treasurer.....	\$345 61
Provincial Grant for 1873, now due, probably.....	\$108 52
Subscriptions of members now due.....	175 00
20 bush. barley on hand at \$1.00 per bushl.	20 00
	<hr/>
To credit of Society.....	\$503 52
(Signed,) WM. BLAIR, <i>President.</i> ISAAC BARNHILL, <i>Sec'y.</i>	

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:  
*President,* William Blair; *Vice-President,* Robert Putnam; *Secretary,* Isaac Barnhill; *Treasurer,* Wm. N. Dickson; *Directors,* Wm. Kent, Charles Langhead, Charles Barnhill, Wm. Sutherland, and Wm. F. Putnam.

It was resolved that \$80 be contributed to the Prize Fund of the Provincial Exhibition for 1874.

Three Iron Ploughs were ordered to be imported from Scotland, steel mould boards, and sold to members at cost and charges.

The Barley on hand was ordered to be sold at \$1 per bushel, to the first 20 members that applied for it.

ISAAC BARNHILL, *Sec'y.*

### FOR SALE.

The Subscriber has a Thorough-bred Durham Bull, 3 years old.

JOHN A. CHIPMAN,  
Church Street, Cornwallis.

## 1874. SEEDS. 1874.

### ALFRED SAUNDERS,

Practical Seedsman and Florist,

192 ARGYLE STREET, HALIFAX.

(Opposite Messrs. J. Northup & Sons.)

Has on hand the most extensive and varied assortment of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, Dutch Bulbs, Flower Roots, &c., &c., in the Province, and solicits your orders, which shall have every care and attention Ayrshire White and other Clovers, Orchard, Italian Rye, and other Grass Seeds, Seed Meat, Barley, &c., &c.

Flower Seeds free by post.

Agricultural Societies liberally dealt with. Orders from the country forwarded the same day.

Descriptive Catalogues on application.

Our desire is to sell a good article, at the lowest remunerative price.

### Great Provincial Agricultural Exhibition, 1874.

Copies of the PRIZE LIST, with Programme of Arrangements, General Regulations, and Rules for Competition, may be obtained on application to Members of the Board of Agriculture, or to the Secretaries of County and District Agricultural Societies, in all parts of the Province; and in the City, at Nova Scotia Printing Company's Office, corner of Sackville and Granville Streets.

GEORGE LAWSON,  
Halifax, 2nd March, 1874. Secretary.  
N. S. country papers, 3 ins

### FOR SALE.

Thorough-bred Ayrshire Stock, Nova Scotia Herd Book Register.

One BULL.

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