et the demand of 1852, the Society has imported of Clover and Cow Grass Seed, In 1850 there was sold of Turnip Seed, In 1851 there was sold of Turnip Seed, 27,686 lbs 796 lbs 1345 lbs

In 1850 there was sold of Turnip Seed, 796 bs. In 1851 there was sold of Turnip Seed, 1345 bs. but which was quite insufficient to meet the demand. To meet the demand for 1852, the Society has impor-ted, of Turnip Seed, -2353 bs. Neither the clearance of new land, nor the increase in population in three years, can account for this greatly increased demand for these Seeds. What then has caused it? The reason we believe is, that Farmers are beginning to find that to procure good crops of Hay, they must sow clover seeds plentifully; and that having experienced the benefit of Turnips in feeding Stock, they are rapidly extending its cul-tivation; and your Committee feel, that the fact of the greatly increased demand for these seeds, may be looked at, as significant of that improvement, which the operations of the Society are gradually effecting in the busbandry of the country. Your Committee have already remarked, on the almost total failure of the wheat crop in some locali-ting, owing to the attacks of the midge. Indeed, be-tween this insect and the rust, the impression seems to be gaining ground, that the cultivation of this grain will in a great measure have to be abandoned. The land does not now produce such crops as it formerly did: the erry is raised that the cultivation of the granty is a significant of the the cultivation of the granty is the desting for the strate the cultivation of the grant is be granty in a great measure have to be abandoned. The land does not now produce such crops as it formerly

land does not now produce such crops as it formerly did; the cry is raised that the climate has changed; farming here won't pay; under this impression many are sacrificing their property, and their farms, and flying to California and Australia, for gold; or emi-grating to Western Canada, thinking on its soil they will escape the evils that beset them here. This has will escape the evils that beset them here. This has caused your Committee to turn its attention to the History of Crops, and particularly the Wheat crops of other countries; and from the investigations they made on this subject, they feel confident, that in the falling off of the wheat crops, this Island only feels what all new countries have experienced. The States of America are considered excellent wheat countries, many of them formerly averaged 25 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre, but with them, as with us, it is now changed. This will appear from the following tables, prepared by Professor John-

the following tables, prepared by Professor John-ston, shewing the average yield, per acre, of three of the most fertile States in the Union:

24.0	and most totene of	arcs	m me omon,		
	0	110.	NEW YORK.	MICHIGAN.	
	Wheat, 1	51	14	101	
	Barley, 2		16	-	
		34	26		
	Buck Wheat, T2	0ī	14		
		17	25		
	Potatoes, 6	9	90		
	Turhips		88		
	CANADA WEST IN 1848.				
	Wheat,	124	bushels per acre	·.	
	Barley,	171	do.		
	Oats,	24	do.		
	Rye,	114	do.		
	Judian Corn,	211	do.		
	Buck Wheat,		do.		
	Potatoes,	84	do.		
	No.				

Buck Wheat, 164 do. Potatoes, 84 do. From these tables it appears that the Wheat Crop in Ohio now averages only 154 bushels per acre; in New York, 14 bushels; in Michigan, 104 bushels; and Canada West, 124 bushels. The following ex-tracts from Professor Johnston's Notes on America, gives so close a picture of the Wheat crops, and the cause of its decline in the older settled portions of the Continent, that your Committee cannot refrain from inserting them, trusting that the interesting nature of the subject will excuse the length of the extract. To the Farmers we would merely observe, that Pro-fessor Johnston travelled through the United States and Canada: had access to the best statistical in-formation: is a man highly qualified to form correct conclusions, and what he says deserves their most serious consideration. Speaking of the Farmers of America, as a body, he says— "They labour, therefore, those who till the soil, to make as much, and take as much out of the land, as they can in the least possible time. The result or effect thereof of this condition of the rural art, and of the Agricultural population, upon the state of the soil, is by descrease into a state of

and of the Agricultural population, upon the state of the soil, is to bring it by degrees into a state of, more or less, complete exhaustion; whatever be its istion; whatever be its more or less, complete exhaustion; whatever be as quality or natural fertility, this is the final and inevitable result. In land which is very rich, the effect is produced more slowly; so slowly, that those who hold land which for fifty or one hundred at which the fly deposits its eggs to pass away before it which the fly deposits its eggs to pass away before the which the fly deposits its eggs to pass away before the which the fly deposits its eggs to pass away before years has yielded crops of corn, without the addinure, will scarcely believe in the possibility of its ceasing at last to give its wonted re-turns; but old experience, and modern science, alike demonstrate that the richest soils, by cor-stant cropping, without the addition of manuring substances to replace what the crops carry off, must shimately arrive at a state of comparative barrenness. It is not to be wondered at that men should be faithless on this point, when it is considered how grateful the soil is for kind treatment; and how very long it is, in some cases, before it begins to resent a contrary course of procedure. The lifetime of one man may be spent in gradually improving and enriching a field by skilful manage-ment, and the whole lives of two successors may <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> be employed in impoverishing it again, without re-ducing it to the low condition from whence it had

parasatic plants, whether as a natural conse of this kind, arising naturally from exhaustion of the soil, and the weakening of the wheat plant, or as the effects of some other cause not understood, it is an important fact that the attacks of the wheat it is an important fact that the attacks of the wheat midge have, in Lower Canada, been leading their aid for many years to diminish the wheat crop in quantity, and to render it less certain. A gradual revolution, therefore, has been taking place, not only in the husbandry, but in the food of the peo-ple; also in the kind, as well as the quantity of surplus produce they have been able to bring to market. The following Table, published by the Canada Board of Statistics in 1849, exhibits the amount of, this Produce. in busbels, in the years amount of this Produce, in bushels, in the year 1827 1831 1844

2,931, 149 3,404,756 Wheat 942.835 394,795 3,142,274 1,195,456 Barley 363,117 2,341,529 7,238,758 333,446 141,003 Oats Rye Indian Corn 234,529 339,633 106,050 217,543 333,150 374,809 1,219,420 Buck Wheat 121,397 823,318 904,758 6,796,300 7,357,416 Peas Potatoes 6,796,300 7,357,416 9,918,849 In this Table we see that from 1837 to 1831, and

probably somewhat later, a similar state of things existed, and that a gradual increase took place in existed, and that a gradual increase took place in the amount of all crops raised, a natural conse-quence of increasing population, and of the larger breadth of land every year subjected to the plough. The wheat crop increased by 500,000 bushels; the Oat crop by 800,000 bushels, and the Potatoe crop by 500,000 bushels.

In 1844, however, a very different state of things <sup>14</sup> In 1844, however, a very different state of things presents itself. During the interval of thirteen year, from 1831 to 1844, the Wheat crop, instead of increasing 2,000,000 bushels, as it ought to have done, had diminished from 3,500,000—its amount in 1831—to less than 1,000,000. The Barley crop, on the other hand, had increased by 800,000 bushels; that of Peas by 400,000 bushels; of Potatoes, by 2,500,000 bushels; and of Oats, by the enormous quantity of 4,000,000 bushels."
<sup>4</sup> Whoever is acquainted with the practical operations of husbandry, will be able to conceive how many anxieties and losses, and repeated failures of crops, must have beset the unhappy farmer before

many antientes and losses, and repeated latities of crops, must have beset the unhappy farmer before his course of cropping could be so changed as al-most entirely to substitute Oats for Wheat, in the fields he had set aside for grain. The case of Lower Canada illustrates, in an exaggerated de-Lover Canada illustrates, in an exaggerated de-gree, what I believe is the natural consequence in countries where the Agricultural practice for a series of generations is such as it has hitherto been in North America generally—the staple crops, the supposed staff and agricultural strength of the counter, first fall off and then chose and with supposed staff and agricultural strength of the country, first fall off, and then change, and with this change the food of the masses, and the rela-tion of the country as a whole, with foreign mar-kets, change also. This has already been the case in the longer settled portions of the North Ameri-can continent; and the same consummation is pre-paring for the more newly settled parts, unless a change in the system of Ausbandry take place." Your Committee would not convey the impression to the Midne or Rust is caused by the importer.

Your Committee would not convey the impression that the Midge, or Rust, is caused by the impover-ished state of the land; they, like the pestilence which sweeps thousands of human beings into the grave, are visitations from an All-wise Being, from which no country is exempt; but as increased clean-liness and prudent sanatory regulations greatly miti-gate the horrors of the pestilence, so does skilful cul-ture lessen the injury of the Midge and Rust on our crops. Nor is there any reason to suppose because the Midge has appeared, it will continue a constant scourge; its history in other places leads us to think otherwise. It appeared in New Brunswick in 1841 and 1842; year after year it gradually spread itself over the Province; in many parts they for a time gave up growing Wheat. In 1848 it disappeared, and the crops are now uninjured by it. There is little doubt it will spread over this Island in the same manner, and after a time, in the same manner disappear. From what has been said, your Committee would offer the following practical suggestions: FIRST.—In Districts which have been affected by the Midge. we would recommend that very little

Stock, and should be viewed as a mark of the interest felt by His Excellency in the prosperity of the Country over which he presides. Your Committee would here direct attention to another subject, the opening a Market for our sur-

plus produce The large Towns on the Sea Board of the United

The large Towns on the Sea Board of the United States will, probably, be the best customers for our surplus Grain and Potatoes; but, by the introduction of an improved system, Farmers will soon be able to bring much larger quantities of Meat to Market than they now do. The neighboring Colonies will soon more than supply themselves; and the Newfoundland Market is too uncertain to be depended on. It is evident that we must look to Great Britain as the chief consumers of our surplus Meat. To fit if or chief consumers of our surplus Meat. To fit it for that Market it must be well fed. Your Committee unat market it must be well led. Your Committee would recommend that, at the Easter Shows, Prizes should be given for the best carcasses of Beef and Pork. The object being, to induce Farmers to im-prove their mode of feeding. None but those whose sole occupation is farming should be allowed to compete. The Society's influence, however, can only operate

The Society's influence, however, can only operate in improving the system, and pointing out to Farmers the means of producing a merchantable article. The Meat Merchant must spring up to purchase and pack for the British Market, or the Farmer's labor in feed-ing will be thrown away. The Legislature should here step in to assist the Farmer. Your Committee observe that, during the past year, nearly £1000 has been claimed for Bounties on Fish. The object of these Bounties is to induce Merchants and Capitalists to embark in the Fishery, and thereby open a valuable trade. We ask the

Merchants and Capitalists to embark in the Fishery, and thereby open a valuable trade. We ask the Legislature to give the same encouragement to the Farmers, by giving a Bounty of 10s. or 12s. per bar-rel on Meat exported to Great Britain for sale. This would induce Capitalists to embark in the Meat trade. Establishments for buying and packing Meat would

Establishments for buying and packing Meat would soon spring up. The farmers, instead of hawking their Beef and Pork about as they now do, bartering it for goods at exhorbitant prices, which they do not want, would find a ready *Cash* market. This would induce them to feed more—more manure would be made, and the farm which now feeds but one beast badly, would soon feed two beasts well. We would not under-value the fisheries, but very mistaken ideas seem to be entertained by some in attaching greater importance to them than to agricultural interests; the last being, in the opinion of your Committee, vasily paramount in the opinion of your Committee, vastly paramount to the fisheries. The rocky coasts of Nova Scotia, to the fisheries. The rocky coasts of Nova Scotia, and the barren lands on other parts of the Atlantic shores, may compel their inhabitants to draw their chief support from the sea, and to them the fisheries are of primary interest; but the easily tilled land of the Island is so inviting, that no large portion of its people will embark in the fisheries until a greatly in-creased population renders land more difficult to be obtained. The prosperity of the Island must conse-quently. for many years, depend on the exertions of quently, for many years, depend on the exertions of our agriculturists; and the advancement of their in-terests should therefore occupy the greatest share of

attention. The legitimate object of Bounties should be to open The legitimate object of Bounties should be to open a trade that will afterwards support itself. The meat packing business once commenced, by the encour-agement of Bounties, would soon sustain and extend itself. The demand would induce exertions to meet it, and the exertions to keep up the supply, would en-able the country to meet a larger demand; this demand and supply would react on each other. In the United States and Canada, immense quantities of meat are packed for the British market. Professor Johston states, that in one establishment in Cincin-nati 30,000 hogs are annually disposed of in this way. How much capital must be employed, and how much money must such an establishment circulate among the rural population ? It may be objected, that the Canadians and Ame-ricans can afford to sell their meat for less than we

at that time: Beef per lb.,

21 to 31

undergoing revision, your Committee would again call the attention of the Legislature to this subject. Latin and Greek may be polite accomplishments, and Mathematics is, no doubt, most useful; but fo the out of ten of our farmers' sons, sound agricultural knowledge will be more useful in after life than either. We trust that in the new School Act, this innovatat any source will not be formation

knowledge will be more useful in after life than either. We trust that in the new School Act, this important subject will not be forgetten. Your Committee each year fell more sensibly the want of a properly qualified Agricultural Lecturer, to assist in the Society's operations. There are, your Committee belive, in Scotland many young men edu-cated as professional Agricultural Chemists, who, in commencing life, might be content with small sala-rice; probably £150 a year, might induce such a person to accept an engagement in this Island. This person, with the assistance of a Clerk, to manage the sales retail business, could undertake the office of Secretary. The Clerk would cost about £30 or £60 a year, so that with the additional expenditure of £110 or £120 a year, the country would have the services of a regularly educated Agricultural Chem-ist. The benefit would be immense. The Professor could then lecture twice a month in the country, and twice in or about town. If agricultural instruction were introduced into the schools, prizes given by the Society from £2 to £6, to the masters whose scholars were found most proficient in that branch, would stimulate them to exertion. The Professor would be a competent person to ex-amine the scholars, and adjudge the prizes; and the masters would find in him, a person able to assist them in qualifying themselves as instructors in the rural art. Analysis of the soil might be made, and any one by the payment of a small fee to the Profes-sor, could obtain a correct analysis of the soil of his fields, and directions as to the kind of manure it re-quired. The expenditure may be considered an ob-stacle, but the addition of 1 or 2 per cent, to the sel-ling price of the Society's goods would nearly, or, perhaps, quite cover it. Wour Committee would urge upon farmers in gene-ral, the great necessity of enclosing and constructing homesteads or farm-yards, where material for the

ral, the great necessity of enclosing and constructing homesteads or farm-yards, where material for the manufacture of manure can be carted and accumu-lated. Every farmer should have an enclosed yard, into which he ought, through the summer, to cart some two or three hundred loads of peat bog, sods, cradle-hills or head land of fields, to absorb the liquid portions of his manure; and also to form a bed for his manure heap, the whole to be mixed together in spring. It is minful to observe even now, that on in spring. It is painful to observe even now, that on the setting in of winter not more than one farmer in ten has one single load of manure prepared, or in course of preparation; while at the same time, if the above recommendation was generally adopted, double the quantity of land could be enriched, and far greatthe quantity of land could be enriched, and far great-er crops raised, and as a natural consequence, the circumstances of our farmess be much improved. We would also recommend, as an auxiliary to the manure heap, the taking up the cattle stable floors every spring, and take from underneath some two feet of soil, which would prove to be manure of the very best description, to be replaced again by common carth from the sides or elsewhere. Your Committee are aware, that some of the re-commendations in this Report. if adopted will lead to

Your Committee are aware, that some of the re-commendations in this Report, if adopted will lead to a considerable expenditure of the Society's funds, but they hope, not greater than they will be able to bear. Although your Society's subscriptions may not be so large another year; we trust the Legislature will continue the grant of £500, without making it depen-dent on an equal amount being subscribed. On this subject your Committee would suggest, that the Central•Society should have £400, to apply in en-couraging various aericultural improvements as here-Central's Society should have £400, to apply in en-couraging various agricultural improvements as here-tofore, on condition that it raise £200 by Subscrip-tion, and that the other £100 should be divided by the Central Society amongst its Branches, in pro-portion to the amount subscribed at each Branch. The Central Society being the importers of seed, stock, &c. for the whole Island; in its working neces-cerity covered as the second stock of the second stoc an afford to sell their meat for less than we can. The following return from the Toronto Market, in October, 1818, certainly shows the range of prices all the Societies reap the benefit; it therefore requires a larger grant than the Branches at the com-mencement. It would not have been prudent to give money directly to the Branches, but your Comm think that they have now got so well under way, that they may be safely entrusted with the application of a portion of the public grant, by which means they would be encouraged to raise large subscriptions, and take increased interest in supporting and con-ducting their operations. When the large amounts given by individuals, the exertions made during the last three years to render the Society useful, and the success so far attendant on its operations is consider-ed, and when it is recollected that the United States, Canada and New Brunswick, grant to Agricultural Societies three times the amount raised by tion.

fits, (if the Society be few years will be a hu It now remains wi Farmers of this Islan tion, so auspiciously directing its energies the improvement of your stock, the seekin posal of your surplus all those branches of of which you are so by withholding the tri will deprive it of the will yet say, the So many, who now war said the same thing Others will say, it has expected. Difficulties Ask yourselves wheth trust of its wish and p the first one or two yet the first one or two ye ing to its advice, or av it sought to confer really save money. the year, does not exp implements, &c. At implements, &c. At and the different Bran are not Subscribers, one-fourth more for s nbers pay. For i members pay. For i is not a member, get amount to Twenty S scriber, he would p Fifteen Shillings, inst payment of Three Sh members, so that in payment of Three Sh member : so that, in worth of seed, you no subscribed, but actual fit in your pocket. I come members for do the saving of the palt ask you to join the you give moral weigh those who are striving those who are striving improve the condition doing so, you assist i diffuse useful knowled and bring to bear on mind which God has mind which God has but to be used in p Institutions which, by sions and shows, exc bringing mind into or only making the expe general stock for the 1 seek for those discove which are sure to enli and follow their cou minds of your sons w should be the parents' enlightened men thar grounds, that we solid in hundreds, but en m or the Societies in yo be an exception to b considered a reproach ber of an Agricultural To those individuals the Society by such la cannot expect the cont ty, we feel confident duce you still to contin funds. Aware as you evolation produced in Highland Society, and in England and other sociations, we need n tance of such instituti would have assisted th you intended to desert recollect how intimate prosperity are linked t

as which the ny deposits its eggs to pass away before the Wheat blossoms, seems a preventative. Your Committee are informed that during its prevalence in New Brunswick, Wheat sown at the end of May escaped, and yielded a good crop; when that early sown was destroyed. Every one would do well to reserve a portion of the wheat intended to be sown, and try the structuration a small scale.

and try the experiment on a small scale. THIRDLY, — Procure Wheat from Districts which have not been affected.

FOURTHLY, -Let our Farmers be warned by the Agricultural history of the older settled portions of the United States and Canada, and not subject themthe United States and Canada, and not subject them-selves to loss and disappointment, by struggling to raise Wheat on lands, which an exhausting system has rendered unfit to produce it, at least for some years to come. Let them depend less on Wheat and more on other kinds of Grain. And, in the mean

Mutton "	31 "	31
Pork "	3 "	3 <u>1</u>
Butter fresh, per lb.,	81 "	9]
" fierkin, "	51 "	5
Cheese "	41	
When our meat comes	into the British	market, we

annot expect to obtain more for it than they do. We admit, the States and some parts of Canada, possess advantages we do not; they have a milder climate. Cattle pasture longer, and much of their corn fed off in the fields, by which labor is saved; but by reference to the preceding table it will be found, that in the yield per acre of meat, making produce the advantage, is all with us. The average yield of Indian Corn, the great dependance in many States, is only 25 to 30 bushels per acre; of Potabushels per acre. While our farmers can easily ob-tain 40 bushels of oats per acre. cultivated at much less expense than Indian corn; 200 to 300 bushels of potatoes; and 600 bushels of turnips per acre. These advantages being fairly balanced. Your Committee feel confident, that the trade once

Your Committee hope the Legislature will not deem a request for one-third less than is given in those Countries to similar institutions, an unreasonable application. By liberal encouragement, the most sluggish are stimulated to exertion ; but the able application. By neeral encouragement, use most sluggish are stimulated to exertion; but the spirit of the most zealous and active may be damped by coldness and neglect. Nor can your Committee conceal the fact, that on the liberality of the Legis-

antagonistic in its pri concern; the rich man bour, each have their ably necessary to skill produces the one t the producer, or open his produce; and there the tillage of the soil is other interests principal attend the farmers ex are enhanced; let ca other interests are cor Dr. The l

P

d man, the Mer

and the Mechanic are tural improvement ; v

1853. Feb. 28—To cash remitted since 1st M Cash remitted March, 18 Cash remitted Do, do. to J Premiums for Exhibition. Incidental exp 1851, viz: of Store, 6 Freight and Ch auco 1st M Cash remitted due for Du way bull, Frei and at of Dérhar bull, bull, Cash paid fi imported, Do. paid for l Do. paid for 1 the Island, Paid for Timo Do. for Seed Do. for Seed Do. for Seed Do. for Flax 8 Do. for Turn Do. for Red on the Isla Do. for Books Balance carrie

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In order to keep pace day, in an EXTRA, two i aral Society's Rep