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*Omnium rerum, ex quibus aliquid acquiritur, nihil est agriculturæ melius, nihil uberius, nihil homine libero dignius.—Cicero: de Officiis, lib. I, cap. 42.*

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This number of the JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE contains the views of several of the leading minds of the Province on the subject of Agricultural Improvement, as these were expressed in carefully prepared Addresses at the recent Annual Provincial and Local Exhibitions. The Addresses, as brought together here, form a valuable and instructive Agricultural Study, and we bespeak for them a more careful and thoughtful reading than could be given during the busy time of the Exhibitions.

In opening the Provincial Exhibition at Kentville, His Honor the Lieut-Governor depicted the much favoured Acadian Valley with its fertile farms and happy homes shining in the rosy tints of Autumn and sheltered by the green pasture hills on either side; he showed how the historic "flaw," entailed the duty of developing this rich heritage so as to justify the title to its occupancy, and he presented several cogent reasons why Agricultural Exhibitions should be held in the country,—at the same time pointing out the important advantages flowing from those held in the city, which had been the fountain whence the various streams of improvement took their rise. His Honor referred to our 350 head of thorough bred cattle and stated that their increase by geometrical progression, like the horse shoe nail of our school days, must ere long render fine cattle the rule as they are now the exception. Excellence in one department begets it in another, good cattle will

bring good culture, and the farmers themselves, if they feel that they are now elevated by their calling into a "territorial democracy," are indebted for this to the enlightenment resulting from Exhibitions.

Colonel Laugie struck a bold blow at the root of our present system of upland farming, which is wearing out the land and impoverishing the people, and resembles that which prevailed in England at the close of the Seventeenth Century, before rotations were understood, of which Macaulay gives such a melancholy picture. Roots and grain must be grown,—a proper rotation followed. He suggested that the salted beef used in the Royal Navy might more advantageously be prepared at the Halifax Yard than at Deptford. He noticed the hopeful circumstance that young men of education and the sons of merchants and professional men were now going into farming. The gallant Colonel advised city girls to note this change in the fashions.

The Hon. Sir William Young made a vigorous and eloquent appeal to the youth of the Province, pointing out, by illustrations in the soil's products, how the intellect of a country is alone capable of drawing forth its capabilities. He set forth the dignity of the farmer's labour, alluded to the overcrowding of what are called the learned professions, and advised young men to avoid law and medicine and prepare themselves for the profession of Agriculture, in which there was, and always would be, plenty of room. In the sunshine of domestic peace and a pure

affection, our young Nova Scotian farmer need envy no other on the face of the earth.

At the closing of the Provincial Exhibition Dr. Hamilton explained the negotiations that had resulted in its being held at Kentville. He gave a sketch of the history of Exhibitions in the Province from the original suggestion of the late John Young, and appealed to dissatisfied competitors to remember the difficulties under which committees labored in carrying out an Exhibition and discharging the multifarious duties that fall upon them.

The Hon. P. C. Hill, Provincial Secretary, in the closing Address, alluded to the chequered and romantic history of the classic hills and plains around the Basin of Minas, and the poetic light which Longfellow had shed upon them. He held that Agriculture was the basis of all civilization, and a measure of its progress. England whilst supplying half the globe with manufactures, still, notwithstanding her limited area, stands foremost in the value of her agricultural products, the annual value of which is three hundred millions sterling, double that of her textile fabrics, treble that of her forges and foundries, and four or five times that of the products of her mines. He urged high farming, so far as regards root and grain growing, as essential to our progress, recalling a statement of the late Dr. Forrester's that Scotland owed her wonderful agricultural progress to the turnip.

At the Liverpool, (Queen's County,) Exhibition, Jason M. Mack, Esq., (after