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

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HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL, 1877.

No. 2.

Halifax, 2nd April, 1877.

This spring the Halifax market has been supplied from Company amount, men 48 head of beef cattle; a second lot of 36 head; a third lot of 40 head. All these averaged 600 lbs. of beef per head. From Chicago came 82 quarters of beef averaging 200 ths. each. There are now purchased and coming next month, from Waterloo, Ontario, 208 head of live beef cattle, which will yield an average of 850 bs. each. Added together, the live and dead lots make 3881 head of cattle. We know also of 40 carcases of mutton from Waterloo, averaging 90 lbs. each. The value of the beef alone, at the lowest price, will amount to twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars. Yet these are merely the items got from one individual of transactions to which he was personally party. What may be the total value of year's importations of meat into Halifax, who can tell?

We offer no comment at present upon the above startling statement, but add a few extracts, from old fyles of the Acalian Recorder which a friend has kindly selected:—

In the olden time Halifax received its upplies of meat mainly by road skirting he Basin. The following table may be interesting as showing the number of catle and loads of hay which passed the

Nine Mile House on their way to Halifax for each month from July, 1822, to February, 1823. It was forwarded to the Academ Recorder of that time by mine host of the inn:

This was the time when Mr. Coates was publishing his first Herd Book in England, but it was not till nine years later that the first Short Horn Cow and Bull were introduced into the wilderness of what we now call the Province of "Ontario."

When the Central Board of Agriculture was first started, the desire of its founders was so to improve the agriculture of the Province as to make the inhabitants independent of foreign supplies of flour, &c. In consequence, the efforts of the Board were for several years mainly devoted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley, and potatoes. Out of a large number of competitions the following are selected at random as an exhibit of what was done in this way as far back as 1823. The competition was at West River, Pictou:—

Wheat.	Produce in bushels per acre.	Weight per bushel.	
lst prize 2nd "		62 lbs. 60 **	71 ounces.
Oats. Ist prize 2nd "	77]	37] lbs 32 "	7} ounces.
Rarloy. Ist prize 2nd "	55] 54]	46 lbs. 46 **	10 ounces. 9 k "

From the 5th April to the 5th June, 1823, there were imported into the port of Halifax from Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, and the eastern ports of Nova Scotia: -Wheat, 4810 bushels; Barley and Oats, 7505 bushels; Flour, 469 barrels.

Extracts from Reports of Ag. Societies.

Mabou, C. B., 26th Deer, 1823.—From the first settlement of this place, until the establishment of this Society, less or more flour was every year imported, until last year; when there were exported 150 bushels wheat, and 50 barrels of flour; and although the crops this year have not been a good, yet we presume to say, the exportation will be greater. There are members of this Society who have from twenty to twenty-five acres, designed to be sown in wheat, for the ensuing year.

Sydney, Jan'y, 1824.—The first premium for the greatest quantity of wheat raised in the County of Sydney in 1823 was awarded for 285 bushels weighing 63 lbs. yer bushel, total 17,955 lbs. The second for 192 bushels weighing 61 lbs. per bushel, total 11,712. For raising the greatest quantity of wheat from a neat undivided acre—1st premium for 38½ bushels weighing 62 lbs. per bushel; 2nd—for 31¾ bushels weighing 61 lbs. per bushel; 3rd—for 26⅓ bushels weighing 59 lbs. per bushel.