

doubly the mutton and double the wool that others did. It was found that some of the long woolled sheep in Vermont coming from English stock were more valuable than the celebrated merino breed, the rearing of this sort of stock might also be carried on in this Province with advantage, as the wool raised in the United States was only sufficient to supply one half of the consumption. He believed that the *Journal* would be found productive of great benefit in directing the minds of the farmers to the improvement of their condition, and concurred in the remarks made concerning the valuable services of the indefatigable Secretary of the Board.

Mr. TOBIN said that, in this discussion, there had been a great deal of cry and little wool. There had been speeches all around on the subject of the eight horses and mares, the six bulls, the one heifer, and the fifty sheep, and the debate had cost the province in the shape of legislative expenses about £200. The member for Guysboro' had complained that the sheep had not been sent to his county, but what was the use of sending sheep where there was no grass? The member for Colechester, Mr. Parker, had harnessed himself to the plough only to show his inability to draw it,—and so gentlemen became eloquent on agricultural matters, while those who represented the fishing interests were sitting like dumb idols.—He knew an old gentleman at St. Margaret's Bay, who had 125 children and grandchildren, and yet nothing in the shape of a premium had been given to the people of that locality. He thought it time for gentlemen representing fishing constituencies to take their turn in claiming attention, for if it were not possible to improve the breed of fish, something might be done in the way of remitting duties upon the articles used by the fisherman.

Mr. LOCKE agreed that agricultural affairs always obtained undue prominence but it should be remembered that large expense would probably be soon incurred in the protection of our fisheries. He thought, however, that measures might be taken to prevent the mackerel leaving our shores.

Hon. Mr. SHANNON said that efforts were made in some countries to bring back the fish that were leaving. He doubted not that the time would soon come when the last of our salmon would have disappeared, and any measures that would tend to preserve our fish would be exceedingly beneficial.

Mr. KAULBACK urged very strongly that the Government should take measures to ensure the protection of our fisheries from encroachments, and to place the arrangements respecting the Labrador fishery on a satisfactory basis.

Hon. ATTY. GENERAL said he had listened attentively to the hon. member

for Halifax (Mr. Tobin), expecting to hear some practical suggestions, but that gentleman had not brought forward any measure relative to the fishing interests; if he had done so, he (Att. Gen.) would have given it his cordial support. A proposition to establish a board in connection with that branch of industry he thought would be well received. Many of the counties were half farming and half fishing counties—Lunenburg for example—and the fishermen of that county, he thought, were deserving of every encouragement and of much credit for their enterprise. In that respect they occupied the first position.

Mr. ARCHIBALD agreed in the remark that no practical proposition had been made in regard to the fisheries. He felt the importance of Hon. Mr. Shannon's remark concerning the salmon fisheries. In connection with this subject, he had some years ago made a suggestion which, if adopted, he thought would have been found exceedingly productive of benefit—namely, to establish a nursery for fish in the Bras d'Or Lake. If the members for Cape Breton would take the money now being expended in digging a hole in the near end of that lake, and stop the other end up, they would be doing something practically useful.

Mr. TOBIN said he was not in a position to bring forward measures in connection with the fisheries,—that was rather the duty of the Government and the Fishery Committee. He was glad to hear that something would soon emanate from those quarters. He trusted that the most effectual steps would be taken for the protection of the fisheries, and that a steamer of such speed and power as was required would be equipped.

The Report of the Board of Agriculture was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Communications.

Mr. EDITOR:—The Representatives of the People now assembled have to deliberate and decide on questions of momentous magnitude greatly affecting, not only our present, but for all time to come, our social and political position and well being.

The interests of the farmer, his stock and products of soil, always receive a very fair share of attention, and the very important suggestions contained in the Report of the Central Board of Agriculture, just presented to the House, particularly those relating to improved breeds of stock and a Stock Farm are worthy of the attention and favorable consideration of the people's representatives. Yet in order to raise the Agriculturist to his right position there are many questions of equal, if not of more importance, which, at the present crisis in our trade relations

with the United States, must be considered. The development of our mines and manufactures, and last but not least our great fisheries, on all and each of these mainly depend the wealth and prosperity of our farmers,—more than that, on the prosperity of any one of these branches of industry largely depends the prosperity of each and all of the others. How happy and pleasing is the thought that each and every individual in pursuing and pressing on in his own particular calling, can look with an eye of deep interest and even concern to the prosperity and advancement of his fellow-men in all the varied pursuits of life. Yet without the firmer the world cannot exist. Therefore, as we all, in every other calling, depend upon the products of the husbandman, it is but natural that he should occupy our first thoughts.

I shall not trespass upon the principles of your *Journal*, to reason upon the right policy of our country, whether *free trade*, *protection*, or *reciprocity*, as the legislature and political press are the legitimate places for such discussions. But I cannot understand that kind of *free trade* which would leave us *free to buy, but not to sell*. We must have an independent industrial policy for our British North American provinces. This is of vital importance, our *all* depends on it. It would render us independent of the trade with the United States, giving us the Canadas as a substitute. Canada wants the products of our mines and fisheries, and the advantages of our sea-ports. This union of trades would hasten a *greater union* and security to Britain.

H. A. N. K.

March 20th, 1866.

COST OF FEEDING PIGS.

On the 8th of last December I commenced feeding two pure bred Berkshires, then four weeks old, and worth for feeding purposes \$2.50 each. Their joint live weight amounted to 36 lbs. During four months they consumed 4 barrels Ludian Corn, and 80 galls. sour milk. To make sure of the value of the milk, I purchased it at a cost of 2½ cts. per gall.; it had been kept over from the summer by putting in a cask as fast as made, with the addition of a little salt. The food was given three times daily, made warm by mixing the meal with boiling water, and then adding the milk.

Joint weight, Dec. 8	-	-	36 lbs.
Do. March 8	-	-	211
Gross increase	-	-	175
20 per cent. per offal	-	-	35
Nett increase	-	-	140
at 10 cts. per lb.,	-	-	\$14.