

All letters approved by the society and designed for publication, the secretary will, whenever requested, transcribe for the press, without discovering the writer's name, which, it is hoped, will remove every discouragement to a free and full communication of such matters as are comprized within the society's plan.

To the Farmers and other Inhabitants of Nova-Scotia.

THE Directors of the society for promoting Agriculture in the province of Nova-Scotia, held an occasional meeting this day; and being desirous to extend, as much as possible the benefits of the institution, were unanimously of opinion, that if similar and subordinate societies were formed in the different counties and populous districts of the province and to be considered as branches of the general society at Halifax, it would greatly conduce to that end—for thereby information of various kinds may be collected, which could not otherwise be obtained; and a more extensive communication might also be opened between the several parts of the country.

The Directors therefore take the liberty of suggesting the following hints to assist in organizing these smaller societies which are to co-operate with the general society for promoting agriculture: And they beg leave to recommend them to the serious consideration of every person who feels himself interested in the welfare and prosperity of a country, which by proper industry and prudence may, in the course of a few years, be brought into a state of improvement and cultivation, that will give new vigour to its fisheries and commerce, and render it a valuable appendage to the parent state, and a sure source of permanent supplies to our West-India islands.

I. That the director or directors of the general society in each county will endeavour, as soon as it may be convenient, to form a society, consisting of such persons in their neighbourhood as are qualified to answer the purposes in view: And if there be several populous districts in a county, it will be advisable to form a society in each; or in as many as shall be found practicable.

II. That a director of the general society shall act as president of each of those societies, and that a secretary shall be chosen for each, to take down minutes and correspond with the secretary of the general society at Halifax.

III. That these societies shall form their own rules, and meet at such convenient times and places as they shall judge best for the dispatch of business.

IV. That these societies will endeavour to procure authentic intelligence concerning the culture of the following articles in their vicinity, viz.—wheat—barley—oats—rye—peas—Indian corn—potatoes—turnips—carrots and horse beans; What mode of culture for each, and what kind of seed, is found to succeed best. Also, what grasses are most productive and most nutritive for cattle.

V. That whatever intelligence in these matters those societies can procure, either by their own observation and practice or by information from others, in conversation or writing, shall be transmitted to the secretary at Halifax, in order that such articles as shall appear useful, may be selected and laid before the public with other transactions and communications of the general society.

VI. With the view of prosecuting more effectually the business which the society have in hand, and to facilitate the communications of their correspondents, they beg leave to propose the following questions; to which the different societies, or others, will be pleased to return answers as soon as it may be convenient.

QUESTIONS concerning WHEAT.

1. What is the course of crops for three preceding years, and how many ploughings are used before the wheat is sown?
2. Is the wheat ploughed or harrowed in, and which answers best? And in what kind of soil?
3. What kind of wheat succeeds best? Whether bearded or bald wheat? Whether red, white, &c.?
4. Does winter wheat succeed? And in what kind of soil—whether old or new—whether light or heavy?
5. What is the best time and season for sowing winter wheat, and what for sowing spring wheat?
6. Is the wheat liable to injury by insects, and what are they? Or by smut or blast, or mildew? And which is most subject to any of these—the spring or winter wheat?

Many of the above questions will apply to barley, oats, rye, and Indian corn.

The society will be very cautious in recommending any new measures or alterations in the usual mode of husbandry. They will recommend none but such as experience has decidedly proved to be useful; and even these should be introduced gradually, and first tried on a small scale.