

memory serves me, the only original thing that I have seen is a joint cradle and churn in which the mother could rock the baby and make the butter at the same time. Our ploughs in our best agricultural districts are made from Scotch patterns; our threshing machines and other implements copied from American imported ones; therefore I think that the ingenuity of our people is not developed, and I think that the proposal made by one gentleman in his Essay that a School of Science should be established in the Province, with classes on the same subject in connection with the various High Schools, is an idea that should be worked out.

There is great talk about the formation of a Central University for the Province. I go in strongly with the advocates of this. Let the University that is most anxious for this honour take the matter up and rally its friends; with their help, and with the assistance that the Provincial Government could not refuse to give to such a purely Provincial purpose, a School of Physical Science, as applied to Agriculture, to Manufactures, to Engineering and Mining, could surely be organized in connection with the College. We should then have fitted our young men to enter into and manage undertakings which, for want of due supervision, are not now attempted; and I believe that the same spirit of enterprize that now leads them to the States would then stir them up to develop the resources of our highly favoured Province. None will benefit so much as the farmer by the application of science to farming; none will benefit so much as the farmer by any step that will increase the wealth and population of the Province. This is therefore a farmer's question, and this must be my apology for writing of it at such length in your journal.

I am, &c., J.W.L.

TRURO, June 21, 1871.

To the Editor of the Journal of Agriculture:

SIR,—A few days ago business took me to the nether end of Clifton, historically known as Old Barns, in my estimation the handsomest and most thriving farming district in the township of Truro. The crops generally, though not far advanced, were looking remarkably well for the season, and may be taken as the index of what they are in this and other parts of the county. They have benefitted largely from late rains, and everything is now growing apace, and everyone interested in agriculture anticipates an abundant harvest. The fine appearance presented by the crops of Clifton did not surprise me, after witnessing many signs of progress since my last visit, such as new fences, brush cut down, land cleared, new land broken up, and last, but not least, new barns. With all respect to the

good folk of that place, it appears to me that New Barns would have been a name more in accord with the thrift and enterprize of the people than Clifton, and it would have the advantage of retaining, in some measure, a name that has been considered a land-mark in the history of the Province. When the first English settlers arrived in that part of the Township, of all the former French erections they found but two old barns in existence, on which account they named the place Barn Village, or Old Barns, which name it retained till about three years ago, when the inhabitants having grown wiser than their forefathers, changed it to Clifton. The Settlement is pleasantly situated on the Bay of Fundy, opposite Fort Belcher, and is approached by a very attractive shore drive of six or seven miles from Truro. All city folks coming hither to rusticate should not fail to visit the place, where a large quantity of the best produce that annually supplies their market grows.

In this connection, permit me to say a word about thorough-bred sheep. You are aware the Onslow Society imported some lambs of the Leicester, and a cross of that and the South Down breed, last Fall. I was fortunate in buying from the Society a ewe lamb of the cross breed, and received at the same time four Leicester ewe lambs from the same breeder in P. E. Island of whom the Society purchased. So far as I have heard these sheep have given the best satisfaction to their owners. Mine were tagged, and put in pasture early in the Spring. On being shown, unwashed, the first of June, the cross turned off a fleece of 6½ lbs., and the Leicesters 6½, 6½, 6½ and 7½ lbs. respectively.

Yours respectfully,

J. L.

Miscellaneous.

ST. USTATIA GUANO.

We have now and again grievous complaints from our farmers of the difficulty of obtaining manure. Inland farmers say they have no mussel-mud, they have no kelp within reach, and many of them have no swamp muck. They feed hay and potatoes to their cattle, and yet they cannot make manure enough to sustain the fertility of their farms. In order to meet this great difficulty, the Board of Agriculture induced Mr. Stanford, some years ago, to establish a Bone Mill. But our farmers did not take to Bones, and there is so little demand for Ground Bones that Mr. Stanford has no encouragement to go on. He has the Mill in good order, and he has plenty of raw bones, and he is willing enough to grind them up; but the orders received are so very few, and so very small, and so very far between, that

he cannot afford to keep a stock on hand that may or may not be called for. Mr. J. A. Hughes proposes to give our farmers another chance of redeeming their worn-out farms. He intends to bring a ship-load of Guano to Halifax, early next spring, provided a desire for it is shown. The article we have seen, and think highly of. In the meantime we publish an analysis of it, and will recur to the subject again:—

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| Organic matter and ammonia..... | 18.59 |
| Oxide alumina and iron..... | 14.68 |
| Carbonate of Lime, soluble..... | 1.20 |
| Magnesia | 3.28 |
| Alkalies..... | 1.17 |
| Phosphates | 9.00 |
| Sulphates, Soda, &c..... | 4.20 |
| Moisture..... | 6.00 |
| Silica and Lime..... | 33.88 |
| | 100.00 |

Compared with Peruvian Guano it is not as strong or forcing a manure, but more supporting to the plants through all the stages of growth. At the price named \$40, it should be a cheaper material to the planter or farmer than the Peruvian, and in some seasons it will answer better as it will sustain instead of burning up the young plants.

HOW TO MAKE PRODUCTION POPULAR.

It is an undoubted fact that farm life is unattractive, and is like a tread-mill. One must rise at light and toil into the night, and cannot have a dazzling prize to lure him on—and he must feel that a roaring world is busy all about him, and he is hid from the sight of it. He feels separated from the beating pulse of the world; and in our age when a railroad runs within easy range of every man, it goes hard to feel that the world is alive with new ideas and new schemes, and inventions, and discoveries, in which we can have no part.

This difficulty must be reached and obviated by bringing the world home to the fireside—I mean that production will become popular just when you make it as enlivening, thoughtful, and poetic as the work of the professions and city arts. Heretofore it has been supposed that a meagre knowledge of reading, writing, and the rudiments of Geography were sufficient for a farmer. When you lay it down that our farms must have their high school and the farmer his college training, you will make agriculture the most bewitching employment under the sun; you will make it what it was to Virgil and Horace, and what it is now to Greeley and Beecher, and what Buerbach in his Villa on the Rhine makes it to Sonnenkamp. Now the farmer walks ignorantly over thousands of beauties, of discoveries, of laws, of thoughts, of sources of wealth, and he