

resources of the province. This we learn the Professor is now doing, and we shall be looking forward with much pleasure to his report.

The annual fair and exhibition took place on the 27th of September, the unfavorable state of the weather prevented a large attendance; His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor was present. Four samples of wheat were shown, one weighed 64 lbs., and two over 60 lbs. a bushel. The oats weighed 46, 44 and 42 lbs. a bushel. The turnips, carrots, mangel-wurtzel and potatoes are described as being very superior. There is but little butter and no cheese made in the county. The Directors recommend large premiums to be offered for these important articles.

The Society had again imported from England and Scotland large quantities of turnip, carrot, beet and parsnip seed, together with wheat, barley and oats, all of which was readily sold, without loss; the results of these importations have been most satisfactory, and are stated in detail in the appendix, to some of which we may refer our readers in a future number. A machine for making draining pipes is about being imported from England, and a number of premiums have been offered for the most successful efforts at draining. Premiums were awarded for various root and grain crops, with one for the best essay on the preparation and value of manure. Branch societies had been organized, and one is already in successful operation at Loch Lomond. An oat, grist and carding mill had been established at Golden Grove, to which had been awarded £25 by the Society. The Directors had not been successful in introducing a bone-mill, which is felt would be a great desideratum. Besides the bones that are wasted, "large quantities are annually shipped off, to be returned in the shape of cabbages and flour." The utter waste of this precious manure is inconceivable. The Directors, in accordance with last year's report, petitioned the Legislature to appoint a Central Board, or Provincial Society, and to establish agricultural lectureships and schools, but nothing was done.

This arose chiefly from the opposition of the farmers in the Legislature, they being decidedly opposed to any additional expenditure for the improvement of agriculture. Three-fourths of them actually voted against the invitation to Professor Johnston! The Directors recommend that renewed efforts be made to induce Government to furnish means of education suitable to young men designed for farmers, by the formation of one or more large schools, with model farms attached, and by the science of agriculture being taught in all the common schools. Seminaries are maintained at the public expense for the education of those intended for other professions; and as farming is second to none in importance, it is neither fair to the farmers nor for the general good that this occupation should be deprived of those benefits which science and knowledge can afford.

The Directors have to report, in relation to the crops in the county for the past season, that hay, except on the marshes, was very light, probably not half an average, very little wheat was grown, but, where tried, yielded abundantly without rust

or weevil. Barley has not been successfully cultivated, probably because the land has not been put in a proper condition for it, that crop requiring a very fine tilth. Oats have been a good crop. Buckwheat has been extensively grown, and yielded abundantly. Potatoes kept quite free from the disease until fully grown and nearly ripe, and, in general, were not affected at all. In some sections, however, especially in the vicinity of this city, the disease made its appearance with all its former virulence. After blackening the tops, it struck down to the roots, and in different fields from a quarter to a half were lost. It appears, therefore, that the disease has not yet taken its departure, and that the potato ought not to be depended on as the only root crop.

Carrots and turnips have been extensively cultivated, and notwithstanding the extreme drought, are generally a good crop. Mangel wurtzel and parsnips, although better adapted for cows and pigs, and quite as easily raised as the others, have not been much tried. The English horse-bean or Heligoland bean has been grown for several years on one or two farms, and when planted early have ripened and yielded well. The white bean and field-pea have scarcely been tried, which is to be regretted, as they are a sure and profitable crop, and excellent alike for the table and as food for cattle.

The following general remarks are the results of, or suggested by, the discussions at the monthly meetings of the Society:

The state of agriculture and those depending on it in this Province, is admitted by all to be in great need of improvement. There is little or no farming capital: an exhausting mode of cultivation prevails, by which that little is becoming less. There is no surplus produce on which to feed those who would manufacture for us; nay, farmers do not raise even enough for themselves; and it is the reply to those who would wish to introduce draining, deep ploughing, a proper rotation of crops, and plentiful manuring, whereby the crops would be more than doubled; Oh, but there are no markets!—we have no capital!—we cannot afford to pay for labour!—we cannot sell at a remunerating price what we at present produce!—and why urge us on to what would be our ruin?

Were we seeking popularity, or desirous of gaining the favour of those to whom we address ourselves, we should probably, like the other quacks of the day, say to them that their present state is caused by an unpropitious climate, or a sterile soil, by errors of omission or commission on the part of Government, by a want of capital or a want of markets, and would urge them to seek for protection or free trade, toristry or responsible government, reciprocity, independence or annexation, as a cure for all their evils.

But we have other ends in view, we wish to raise the agriculturists of our country to the condition which belongs to them, to that of intelligent, prosperous, high-principled men, who know their rights and their duties, and will fearlessly assert the one and faithfully perform the other, and must therefore say, that from all that we have seen or can judge, we are sincerely of opinion,