

the after-growth will then be loaded with seed. Some instead of mowing seed Clover draw a Box over it with short teeth closely set in front, which tear off and collect the heads. The small early clover is hardy but too early for Timothy; the large Northern Clover on new woodland sometimes stands for several years, but on rich ploughland it often produces but one full crop.

Clover seed remains a long time without vegetating in ground which is not suitable for it. We have seen a wet mossy spruce swamp drained, which after the lapse of two or three years was fenced and toppedressed with coal ashes and rubbish from the back yards in town, (it was not broke up.) During the course of the Summer a young growth of Red Clover appeared, and the next year and for several succeeding years it yielded from 1½ to 2 tons per acre of hay, of which three fourths was red clover. No seed had been sowed, nor was there any in the manure, but Cattle had been accustomed to be often in the swamp which was near their stable.

Most old leys which have been long mowed will, if toppedressed in the Spring with ashes, appear to be clover fields after the lapse of year; but if dressed with stable manure other grasses will prevail.

Very large Clover should always be mowed, if the weather permits, as soon as a few flowers are open; it will then often require four days to make it, and will lie very close and compact in the mow. Upon this hay thrifty cattle will fatten, and milk cows will do well; but if it stands till the flowers have turned brown the stems will be no better than straw and neither Horse or Cow will willingly eat them.

The feet and the back sinews of horses are sometimes injured by keeping the horse in a stable that has a very sloping floor. Any person who stands still for ten minutes on a board which raises the toes considerably higher than the heels, will be sensible of the strain which it throws upon the legs. Where a floor of earth is used, it causes considerable work, requiring to be often replaced; but it will be found a great preventive of complaints in horses feet, and the labour of bringing fresh earth will be paid for by the manure produced by that which is taken away.

The following is the list of Officers of the Cornwallis Agricultural Society for 1843:

- S. C. Hall, *President.*
- A. C. Sterritt, *1st Vice President.*
- C. Dickey, *2nd Vice President.*
- C. C. Hamilton, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
- G. E. Bromley, *Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.*

REPORT

OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE RIVER JOHN DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, FOR THE YEAR 1843.

Although the science of Agriculture must be admitted to be of paramount utility in every country, and particularly to where manufactures have not been established to any extent, it is to be regretted that the deficiency of system, added to old attachments, however erroneous, and a want of concentrated efforts, have hitherto prevented the proper development of the resources of our country. The encouragement, however, now afforded by the Legislature, and the competition excited by the establishment of local Agricultural Societies, will, it is to be hoped, be the foundation of a better system, and, short as the period has been since the formation of the River John Society, we are happy to state that the good effects of it are already apparent. Our first efforts were, naturally directed

to the improvement of the breed of cattle and sheep in our settlement, and accordingly in the month of June 1841, a Bull was purchased in Cumberland, of the pure Durham breed, at an expense of £10 3s. The progeny of this animal shows a decided superiority over the former stock of the settlement, and a judicious awarding of premiums having excited the owners of the young stock to rear and retain them, the improvement promises to be permanent. In October 1841 we also imported from P. E. Island, at a cost exceeding ten pounds, four ram shearlings, one a pure South Down, and the others of various crosses of the Leicester, Lincoln, and South Down blood. From the late period of the season at which they arrived, and their having perhaps received some detriment by a passage by water which happened to be somewhat protracted, the number of those who received any advantage from their services in the past season was but limited, but in every case, particularly as regard the South Down, where they have been used, their offspring is decidedly superior to the native breeds. We would here beg leave to observe that, as the raising of wool, suitable to domestic manufacture must be an object of great utility in Nova Scotia, the South Down breed promises to produce an article more suitable for our woollen cloths, especially if they are subjected to the operation of the fulling mill, than the longwooled Leicesters or Lincolns, which seem more fitted for worsted goods, and we would recommend a perseverance in rearing the South Downs which also possess the advantage of superior hardiness.

Our operations for the present year have been principally confined to the offering premiums upon Agricultural produce, and manufactures, as is more particularly detailed in the annexed account, and such offers have in many cases been productive of considerable care, and as regards the settlement at large, of the raising of a much greater quantity of Agricultural produce than the average of former years can show. As regards the quantity and quality of the crops we have found the potatoes generally very abundant and of excellent quality, the Wheat and Oats a fair average crop in quantity, but the latter deficient in weight and substance. Turnips have not hitherto been cultivated to any great extent, although the offering of premiums has, in some cases, caused them to be tried and judiciously attended to, and where such care has been bestowed upon the Swedish turnip it has uniformly proved successful, while the white turnips have almost totally fallen victims to the fly. The staple article of hay is, unfortunately, that in which the greatest deficiency exists, and doubtless from the greater heat and dryness of the summer, it will hardly amount to two thirds of an average crop.

As this part of the Province has hitherto depended too much upon ship-building and lumbering, our farmers have always looked to those quarters for a market for their surplus produce, the failure of the timber business has naturally been followed by great depression in the prices of Agricultural products, and consequent embarrassment, nor have any efforts been hitherto made to open a foreign market to much extent. A commencement was however made this year by exporting to Newfoundland about 40 head of cattle and 200 sheep, but the price there not being remunerating the traffic was not pursued, and the remaining stock, which, in other years, would have found a ready sale among the lumberers, has either been driven to Halifax or still remains on hand. The article of butter also is one of considerable value to this community, and the quantity exported this year to Newfoundland, St. Pierre, P. E. Island, or transported by land and water to Halifax does not fall short of fifteen tons.

Although the embarrassments above alluded to are discouraging, we have no idea of yielding to them: on the contrary, they should