

al Society, to whom the grants of money to local Societies should be entrusted.

11th. To open up some of the new roads through or into the ungranted lands of superior quality which are coloured red in Maps II. III. attached to this Report.

12th. A removal of the difficulties which at present stand in the way of the selection, survey and purchase of land. These difficulties are a great hindrance to the emigrant, and have no doubt greatly diminished the inducements to settle in the Province.

13th. To lessen if possible the causes for litigation which at present arise so often out of the unsettled boundaries of farms.

14th. By township or district surveys to make it more easy for an emigrant to settle himself, and so to define the boundaries of farms as to leave no cause for such litigation among future settlers.

15th. By small special grants of money to aid in the formation of Agricultural Libraries.

16th. The employment of a peripatetic practical Agriculturist to visit the different settlements at the application and under the direction of the local Societies, to instruct the settlers in the husbandry of manure, turnips, and other practical branches.

17th. To obtain an economical and practical Survey of the Coal Field of New Brunswick, with the view of setting at rest the question as to the supply of fossil fuel in the Province.

18th. As less urgent than this, a continuation of the Geological Survey.

19th. An analysis of the various limestones found in the Province, in reference to their fitness for agricultural and other purposes.

20th. An analysis of the iron ores of the Province, and an economical Survey and Report as to their extent, would also be an important work for the Colony.

II. Points to which *Agricultural Societies* are recommended to direct their attention:---

1st. Encouragement of thorough drainage by premiums, and by the introducing of machines for the home manufacture of draining-tiles at a cheap rate.

2d. Of deeper and sub-soil ploughing by premiums, and by the purchase of sub-soil ploughs for the use of the locality.

3d. Of the establishment of Agricultural factorships at each of the principal market towns, and local or district fairs or markets.

4th. Of the improvement of native breeds of Stock by judicious selection, or by the importation from adjoining districts, or from abroad, of better or purer breeds.

5th. The opening up of roads through ungranted lands of good quality.

6th. Providing local registers of wild lands to sell—their quality, locality, price, &c.:—of partly improved farms which an emigrant may buy; their localities, extent, qualities and prices; and of farmers who are in want of servants; the wages they offer, &c., &c.

7th. To discourage the system of selling off

hay from the farm, and of otherwise robbing it, without laying something upon it which shall be equivalent to what it has lost.

8th. A trial of the use of lime, judiciously applied to land in rich vegetable matter, naturally poor in lime, or on which crops grow too rank.

9th. The formation of Agricultural Libraries in each limited district, within which the books will be readily accessible, and the circulation of Agricultural Periodicals.

10th. To encourage trials in growing flax generally, hemp, where the soil is specially adapted to it; broom-corn, in warm and early situations; hops for home use and exportation; the sun-flower and poppy, for the manufacture of oil.

11th. The establishment of one or more Agricultural Implement manufactories, and to encourage the use of home made tools.

12th. The more general preparation and use of composts of all kinds, and of green manures as a means of restoring worn out land.

13th. The erection of warmer, well ventilated cow houses for the cattle in winter.

14th. The adoption of a more generous and careful mode of rearing young stock.

15th. A better feeding of the whole cattle during winter.

16th. The use of linseed or linseed-cake, and of prepared food in the feeding of cattle.

17th. The growth and use of turnips and cabbage as additions to the usual winter's food of the cattle; and as a means of raising food for a larger number of stock from the same extent of land.

18th. A more generous feeding of milch cows in winter and spring, with the use of oil-cake, linseed-jelly, and the whey of their own milk, as additions to their ordinary food.

19th. The introduction of chaff cutters, linseed and bean crushers, cob cleaners, horse rakes, &c.

20th. Attention to the curing of beef, pork and butter.

21st. Collection of waste bones, the erection of bone mills, and the use of crushed bones as a manure.

22d. Experiments with gypsum, wood ashes, sulphate of ammonia, &c., as manures.

23d. More extended fall ploughing.

24th. Encourage the growth and consumption of oats as an article of ordinary diet among the people.

25th. The importation of changes of seed, and the sale of it in the district at reasonable prices.

26th. The encouragement of the home growth of grass, turnip, clover and other small seeds, of a pure and unmixed quality.

27th. The covering of manure heaps, so as to protect them from the great heats of summer, and from washing of the rains and melting snows of spring.

28th. Attention to the growth of wool, either as an article of export or as a means of employment for the members of the farmers' family in winter.