

COLCHESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

INDUSTRY.

At a quarterly meeting of the Colchester Agricultural Society held at the Colchester Hotel, in Truro, 6th of April, 1842, it was resolved that premiums be awarded to Members of the Society for the following purposes, viz.:

- Resolved*—That the sum of 30s. shall be awarded to the owner of the best Bull, not exceeding three years old.
- That the sum of 20s. be given to the owner of the second best.
- That the sum of 20s. be given to the owner of the best Mare and Colt, adapted for farming purposes.
- That the sum of 20s. be given to the owner of the second best.
- That the sum of 15s. be given to the owner of the best Dairy Cow and Calf.
- That the sum of 10s. be given to the owner of the second best.
- That the sum of 15s. be given to the owner of the best pair of three year old Steers.
- That the sum of 10s. be given to the owner of the second best.
- That the sum of 15s. be given to the owner of the best Ram, not exceeding four years old.
- That the sum of 10s. be given to the owner of the second best.
- That the sum of 15s. be given to the owner of the best Ewe and Lamb.
- That the sum of 10s. be given to the owner of the second best.
- That the sum of 20s. be given to the owner of the best Boar, not exceeding 18 months old.
- That the sum of 15s. be given to the owner of the second best, of the same age.
- That the sum of 15s. be given to the owner of the best barrow Hog, of the same age.
- That the sum of 10s. be given to the owner of the second best, of the same age.
- That the sum of 15s. be given to the owner of the best breeding Sow, of the same age.
- That the sum of 10s. be given to the owner of the second best, of the same age.
- That the sum of 20s. be given to the grower of the best 4 bushels of Wheat, weighing not less than 60 lb \mathcal{P} bushel.
- That the sum of 15s. be given for the second best.
- That the sum of 20s. be given to the grower of the best 4 bushels of Oats, weighing not less than 40 lb \mathcal{P} bushel.
- That the sum of 15s. be given for the second best.
- That the sum of 20s. be given to the grower of the best 4 bushels of Barley, weighing not less than 48 lb \mathcal{P} bushel.
- That the sum of 20s. be given to the grower of the best 4 bushels of Timothy Seed.
- That the sum of 15s. be given for the second best.
- That the sum of 20s. be given for the best ten yards of home made Cloth, men's wear, silled and pressed.
- That the sum of 15s. be given for the second best.
- That the sum of 20s. be given for the best ten yards of home made Cloth, women's wear, and pressed.
- That the sum of 15s. be given for the second best.
- That the sum of 12s. 6d. be given for the best quality of home made Flannel, not less than ten yards.
- That the sum of 7s. 6d. be given for the second best, same quality.
- That the sum of 20s. be given to the maker of the best Plough.
- That the sum of 20s. be given to the maker of the best Harrow.
- That the sum of 20s. be given to the maker of the best Cart.
- That the sum of 5s. be given to the maker of the best Dung-Fork.
- That the sum of 2s. 6d. be given to the maker of the best Hay Fork.
- Resolved*—That the sum of 30s. be appropriated for Ploughing Matches for Truro, and that the sum of 30s. for Onslow, each sum to be divided into three prizes for each Township, viz. 15s. for the first, 10s. for the second, and 5s. for the third prize. The Ploughing Matches to be held in each Township at the discretion of the Committee of Management in each place.
- Resolved*—That a Fair and Cattle Show shall be held on the Parade in Truro, on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the prizes shall be awarded and paid out of the Provincial Grant to this Society for the present year.
- Resolved*—That no person shall be eligible to compete for any prizes, who shall not be a member of this Society at least one month previous to such prizes being awarded.
- Resolved*—That the sum of 50s. shall be given to the person who shall have the greatest number of acres under crop, of not less than three acres of land cleared from the forest this present year.

THOS. J. BROWN, Secretary.

Nothing is more important to your usefulness and happiness in life than habits of industry. "This we commanded you," says St Paul, "that if any would not work neither should he eat." Now this would be the sober dictate of good sense, had the apostle never spoken. It is just as true now as it was two thousand years ago, that no person possessing a sound mind in a healthy body has a right to live in this world without labor. If he claims an existence on any other condition let him betake himself to some other planet.

There are many kinds of labor; some which are no less useful than others are almost exclusively mental. You may make your selection from a very wide range of employments, all perhaps, equally important to society. *But something you must do.* Even if you happen to inherit an ample fortune, your health and happiness demand all this. To live in idleness even if you have the means is not only injurious to yourself but a species of fraud upon the community. Let me prevail with you then, when I urge you to start in life fully determined to depend on your own exertions, and to be, in this respect, independent. In a country where the general rule is, that a person shall rise—if he rises at all, by his own merits, the determination is indispensable. It is idle to be looking out for support from some other quarter. Suppose you should obtain an office or place of trust through the friendship, favor or affection of others; what then? Why you hold your post at uncertainties. It may be taken from you at almost any hour. But if you depend on yourself alone, your mountain stands strong, and cannot easily be moved. He who lives upon anything except his own labor, is incessantly surrounded by rivals; his grand resource is that servility in which he is always liable to be surpassed. He is in daily danger of being outbid; his very bread depends upon price, and he lives in a state of never ceasing fear. His is not indeed the dogs life, "Hunger and idleness," but it is worse; for it is "idleness with slavery;" the latter being just the price of the former. Slaves not infrequently are well fed and decently clad; but slaves dare not speak. They dare not be suspected even to think differently from their master, hate his acts much as they may; be he tyrant, drunkard, fool, or all three at once, they must be silent, or nine times out of ten lose his approbation. Though possessing a thousand times his knowledge, they must feign a conviction of his superior understanding; though knowing it is they, in fact who do all that he is paid for doing, it is destruction to them to seem as if they thought any portion of the service belonged to themselves. You smile perhaps, and ask what all this tirade against slavery means, in a part of the country where no slavery exists. But remember there is slavery of several kinds; there is mental slavery as well as bodily.

Begin too with a determination to labour through life. There are many who suppose that when they have secured to themselves a competence, they shall sit with folded arms in an easy chair the rest of their days and enjoy it. But they may rest assured that this will never do. The very fact of a person's having spent the early and middle part of his life in active business creates a necessity to the body and mind for its continuance. Youth requires a great variety and amount of action, maturity not so much, and age still less. Yet to age so much as it does in fact require, is much more indispensable than to youth or maturity. Hence the reason why those who retire from business towards the close of life, so often become diseased bodily and mentally; and instead of enjoying themselves and making those around them happy, become a source of misery to themselves and others.

All persons without exception, ought to labour more or less every day in the open air. Of the truth of this opinion the public are beginning to be sensible; and hence we hear much said lately about manual labor schools. Those who from particular circumstances cannot labor in the open air, should substitute in its place some active mechanical employments together with suitable gymnastic exercises. It is the great misfortune of the present day that almost every one is, by his own estimate raised above his real state of life. Nearly every one you meet with is aiming at a situation in which he shall be raised above the drudgery of laboring with his hands. Now we cannot all be "lords" and "gentlemen;" there must be a large part of us after all to make and mend clothes and houses, and carry on trade and commerce, and in spite of all that we can do, the far greater part of us must actually work at something, otherwise we fall under the sentence, "He who will not work shall not eat." Yet so strong is the propensity to be thought "gentlemen," so general is this desire among the youth of this proud money-making