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exhibiting the semblance without possessing the substance of its natural food." The soil, therefore, must contain all the substances we have named, because the plant refuses to grow without them; the plant must contain them all, because the animal could not live unless they were present in its vegetable food. How much stronger at every step becomes the likeness between the soil, the plant and the animal, how much closer the connexion, how much more indissoluble the union that binds them together!

And now, I might proceed to show you, at length, the different parts of the animal that are sustained and nourished by different plants or different parts of the same plant; and here again invite your attention to the application of chemistry to agriculture; and furthermore I might show you the laws of animal physiology, the functions of the various organs of the animal frame; and the particular food required for the animal according to the purposes for which it is destined, whether it be for the manufacture of beef, or for the dairy, or for any other object. But, I think, I have already said enough to show you how extensive is the application of the results of scientific research to the cultivation of the soil; how vastly science when rightly applied, is fitted to lessen the labour and anxiety of the practical cultivator, to enlighten his path, and to increase his profit; and how much the general welfare of the country is thereby likely to be promoted. I think too, I have said enough to show that the avocation of the husbandman is something more than a mere manual or mechanical employment, as it is sometimes imagined, that it calls forth the exercise of all our intellectual powers, that, in fact it is beginning to vindicate to itself all the dignity and glory of a science, and that as it was the first, so is it the noblest of all human pursuits.

It is then time that we endeavour to turn the preceding remarks to some practical account. I believe that all of you will readily admit from the variety and character of the articles brought together by this Exhibition, which owes its origin to the recommendation of our paternal Governor, that Nova Scotia is not that sterile, inhospitable region which many seem to imagine that it possesses agricultural capabilities that will vie with the Parent Country, that it only requires the continued application of science and skill and industry to have; instead of a few patches or acres, here and there, the whole of our territory covered with the same vegetable products as those now before you, and similar live-stock in all our folds. But means must be employed for the accomplishment of this important end. Allow me to throw out a few suggestions calculated, in my opinion, to impart stability to this movement, so auspiciously commenced.—And, first of all, let me urge the propriety of arrangements being made for the continued importation of the best and most improved breeds of Live-stock for seven or eight years to come. It might easily be shown that some breeds will thrive better and graze more freely in some districts of the Province, and others, in other districts; and how great the advantages that will accrue from having the animals suited to the particular localities and altitudes. The public money of the province could not, therefore, be more beneficially employed than in the importation for a number of years of live-stock of all descriptions from the barn-door fowl, up to that noble animal,—the horse.

2. Every encouragement ought to be given to the preservation and propagation of these breeds, when once introduced into the country. Much, very much depends on this. For this purpose there ought to be large annual exhibitions held in different districts of the Province, say once in the Westward, and once in the Eastward, and twice in the Metropolis; and at these Exhibitions there should be large premiums awarded as large if not larger than the Governor's at this. This would introduce a new epoch in the whole agricultural affairs of the Province even as it has done in the Mother Country. It would constrain the farmers to resort to the various kinds of food best fitted for the manufacture of beef and for the increase of the produce of the dairy—and there is perhaps no food better fitted for the former purpose or more within the immediate reach of our Farmers than oil-cake. Such exhibitions would lead to the increased growth of roots and especially of turnips. The larger production of enriching manure would, by an increased and better fed-stock gradually produce,