

the most improved machinery, nearly double that quantity of work may be done by each man employed on the machine per day.—This subject is one that deserves the greatest possible degree of attention at the hands of every proprietor of farms in the Province, and it is one also, that should be encouraged by every Agricultural Society in the Province.

**The benefits of encouraging Agricultural Improvement.**

Not many years ago the State of Maine was entirely dependant on other countries for a supply of breadstuffs. The loss from this source became so alarming to the commonwealth, that its legislature imposed a tax on every description of rateable property, for the purpose of raising funds to encourage the growth of breadstuffs. A premium, or bounty of six cents per bushel was offered by the State Government for every bushel that could be grown in the State. This liberal bounty encouraged the farmers to grow wheat, and in less than eight years, upwards of 800,000 bushels of wheat were grown in that northern region in a single season; and we understand that the law has been finally repealed, because the country can now supply itself with the staff of life, without the aid of legislative enactments. By the subjoined extract, it will be seen that very liberal encouragement is held out to the cultivators of the soil in the Island of Cuba.

If premiums be given at all, they should be liberal, especially when they are intended to encourage the importation of Improved Stock, &c. &c. Upon the strength of the Provincial Agricultural Society's premium of £10 for the best Stallion, Mr. Nathaniel Davis, of the neighborhood of this city, lately purchased the celebrated horse *Alfred*, who on three occasions was exhibited at the exhibitions of the New York State Society, and in every instance, he and his stock took the first premiums. This horse has been imported by Mr. Davis, with a view of getting the first prize at the next Provincial Exhibition, which he will stand a very good chance of doing, unless some one imports a better animal.—If £25 be awarded instead

of £10, the result would be that a great number of choice importations would be made, and from which the country would receive much benefit. The argument applies with equal force to every description of articles, and in our opinion money is wisely laid out in this way, if it only influence men of property to import choice articles from other countries:—

“One thousand dollars to the person who, during the month of December, 1845, shall soonest prepare and put into the most perfect state of tillage, one cabellaria of land, with the improved American plow, worked by mules and managed by whites. One thousand dollars to the person who shall, on the first December, 1846, show two cabellerias of land well stocked with red clover of six months' growth. Twenty thousand dollars, in annual instalments of £2,000, to the first person who, during the year 1845, 46, and 47, shall set up or establish a sugar estate or plantation, in which the cultivation of the cane shall be performed by thirty white families, consisting of a married couple each at least. One thousand dollars for the introduction of the bean used in the sugar estates of New Orleans, as an article of food. Four thousand dollars to the person who shall show, on the first of December, 1848, an artificial plantation of trees of three years' growth. Six thousand dollars to the person who shall introduce from the East Indies, 200 thriving and luxuriant stocks of sugar cane, &c. Twelve thousand dollars in annual instalments of \$2000 to the person or persons who shall set up, during the years 1815 and 1816, a permanent establishment for the improvement of the breed of horses—four stallions, viz. one of each of the following breeds to be kept for public service, at prices to be fixed by the owner; one Andalusian; one Arab; one Norman; and one English; and to be of the genuine breed, of good form, size, &c. Six thousand dollars, in annual instalments of \$1000 to the person who shall import from England one bull and six cows of the finest and most reputed breed of that country. Two thousand dollars to the person who, on the first of December, 1846, shall show a herd of the largest sized swine, introduced from the United States of America or any other country. One thousand and half dollars to the person who shall, on the first December, 1846, present or produce a breed of the largest domestic or barn-door fowls (gallinas) hatched or born on the Island, of a breed introduced from the United States of America, or any other country.”