

of Nova Scotia proper was 82,000, shewing an increase of 52,000 in 27 years, from natural growth and immigration. In 1827 it was 124,000, an increase of 41,000 in ten years.— Its present population is about 250,000. A calculation founded upon this rate of increase, will, after the short period of sixty years, give a population of more than 2,000,000 souls.— Rapid as this increase of population may appear, the expenditure of a moderate amount of capital on public works, directed by an enlightened policy, would no doubt augment the ratio of increase of population far beyond its present limit. The position which Nova Scotia occupies in the high way of emigration from the Old World to the West is a circumstance which conduces to so rapid an increase of population, and which must continue to pour in its thousands to any extent the country may require. In its noble harbours, which surround the whole coast, all the navies and merchant ships, which are borne on the bosom of the mighty deep, may ride safely at anchor. These circumstances render Nova Scotia of vast importance, situated as she is between Europe, the United States of America, and the Canadas: and should the time ever come, as it undoubtedly will, when our countrymen shall awake to their true interests, it is not extravagant to suppose that she may eventually be almost unrivalled in her commercial operations; a principal Emporium of Trade.

AGRICULTURE.

LET us enquire what are the agricultural capabilities of Nova Scotia? Our land, according to a scale of twelve parts, consists of about *two parts* incapable of cultivation; *three inferior*, yet so far capable of being tilled as to afford the means of livelihood to all who labor with the assiduity of an Irishman or Scotchman, and whose wants are as easily supplied: *four good*, which is known by the size of its timber, not always by its species, for where forests are totally consumed by fire, not unfrequently a new growth of saplings arises, entirely different from the first. The profit of this land may be learned from the fact that the expense of felling these forests, heaping, burning, fencing, sowing, and reaping, is frequently repaid by the first crop. From lands like those the industrious husbandman may accumulate more than the amount of his annual expense, which if constantly invested in the form of fixed capital would lead to comfort, if not independence. These remarks apply to the great mass of our farming population, some of whom, with the fearful and grim visage of want staring them in the face, as they imagine, not unfrequently migrate to the "*far West*" or to *Texas*, either to remain, or return somewhat more contented, though greatly diminished in purse. The *fourth* division, consisting of *three parts*, is prime land; a marine deposit, known by the name of *dyke*, more properly marsh, and is of immense value, never requiring artificial aid to produce the most luxuriant crops. These lands together with a fresh water alluvium, commonly called *intervale*, are

of the first importance to N. Scotia, as an agricultural country, rendering it capable of supporting a very numerous population. Such land as this is worthy of more enterprising owners than its present occupants. Never did a Baronial Lord of Great Britain gaze upon more fertile soil, from the parapet of his ivy-wreathed castle during the feudal, or any other age, than we possess. Even now, while the system of tillage is very inferior, the sturdy yeoman, the *bone and sinew of our country*, look with utter contempt upon the Metropolis of our thriving Province, as affording a market by far too small for its agricultural produce.— Yet to how small an extent are the agricultural resources of the country developed, from the want of scientific operation. Soil like this would, in a very short period, enrich its possessors, if properly cultivated. Let the science of chemistry be applied to purposes of agriculture, and our farmers keep pace with those of other countries, and we become at once comparatively an independent people. Probably the real capabilities of the soil have never yet, in any case, been fully tested on account of the strange distaste which has too widely prevailed to the application of science to purposes of agriculture. Query, would not the endowment of an agricultural Professorship, in connexion with an experimental farm at some of our Literary Establishments, be a wise policy on the part of our Legislature?

The Yeomanry of Nova Scotia are entitled to such education as their calling demands, and must ere long come to feel that following the plough is not the degraded occupation of a semi-barbarous people; that they, the lords of the soil, are called upon to labor scientifically if they would reap the most abundant harvests from their labors. They must learn that nature has done her part in spreading before them these ample sources of wealth, this fixed capital,—this treasurehouse, capable of sustaining an enormous population; and that their operations when directed by scientific principles must raise them to a proud independence, when they with minds well cultivated like their lands, will taste the sweets of rural life in their substantial family seats, tasteful villas, ornamented pleasure grounds, shrubberies, and lawns. The imagination alone can spread before us the richness of that scenery which our judgment informs us must be the result of even ordinary care in tilling the soil of Nova Scotia. These capabilities of the soil alone are a sufficient foundation upon which to ground our firm hope of future prosperity and permanent happiness. For the culture of the soil is the only stable and lasting employment of capital; all else is perishable, and liable to the vicissitudes of fortune. Where are the galleys which fought at Salamis? Where the merchandize of Tyre? Where the costly perfumes of Arabia? Where the riches and pride of Carthage? Worn by the corrosion of time or consumed by the hand of the destroyer. The States of Asia Minor, the Republics of Greece, the Provinces of the Roman Empire itself have left no relics of their wealth, their magnificence and unrivalled greatness, save