

vantages, and a desire for knowledge, with the means of gratifying it, will be the greatest improvement, which our Provincial Societies can achieve. We have said that the exertions of Mr. Young produced good effects. These were soon succeeded by the establishment of Temperance Societies, and we have had ample opportunities of witnessing their beneficial influences on men and places. It must be confessed that much valuable time has been destroyed in taverns, and at the other haunts of intemperance, which has prostrated its victims in the country, as well as in the city, and has desolated the cottage, the barn, the barn-yard, and the farm. We know from observation, and from decided testimony, that the abuse of ardent spirits has injured the cause of agriculture, and although a great reformation has taken place in this respect in many places, attended by conspicuous advantages, still there is an extensive field open for further improvement.

The spirit of inquiry which was excited by Mr. Young, produced a visible alteration for the better in the agriculture of Nova Scotia; and many gentlemen in Windsor, Cornwallis, Annapolis, and other parts of the Province, pursued it upon scientific principles. But notwithstanding this partial amelioration from the influence of example upon others, the agriculture of the Provinces, as has been observed in the address at the formation of the society, is characterised by "deficiencies and inferiorities, which cannot be satisfactorily referred to the indigence of the people or to the unfavourableness of the climate." It wants science, system, experiments, improved implements of husbandry, the formation of societies, and a correspondence among the members of them. It wants the active zeal of the Farmer, encouragement from the townsman, and

the fostering patronage of government. It wants excitement from enlightened, influential and experienced agriculturists, many of whom are to be found in both Provinces. The labours of the talented writer already mentioned, have cleared away many obstacles; and if the friends of rural economy would unite in their efforts to give renewed impetus to the cause it would prosper, for as Mr. Young has observed, "*There is no niggardliness of nature, if man would do his part.*" "Perfect agriculture," says Leibeg, "is the true foundation of the riches of states. But a rational system of agriculture cannot be formed without the application of scientific principles; for such a system must be based on an exact acquaintance with the means of vegetables, and with the influence of soils, and action of manures upon them. This knowledge we must seek from chemistry, which teaches the mode of investigating the composition, and of studying the characters of the different substances, from which plants derive their nourishment."

Agriculture in our Provinces, subjected as it is to the disadvantages incidental to new countries, and pursued in general by persons with very limited means, should be conducted on a small snug scale. Its character has been prejudiced by the well meant but injudicious experiments of gentlemen, who have spent fortunes in rural establishments, entirely out of measure with the means and abilities of the country; establishments, including machinery, and rural arrangements, which would have been worthy of admiration even in Great Britain, and, which with field improvements, effected at a heavy charge for labour, rendered the outlay very great, whilst the returns were disproportionably small. Loss and disappointment followed, and