

chanical science, are all connected with it, but the great practical problem which this country has to solve, is that of giving the speediest return to the cultivator, and of producing the largest amount of produce at the smallest proportionate expence. But, you will say, in what way is the Royal Agricultural Society of England to assist us in this case? Much in every way. It collects from every quarter, information from practical, and advice from scientific and theoretical men, and while there is no man so high in the walks of science that he can think himself degraded by applying his talents and mind to a subject of such general interest to the country, so there is no man so humble, on so small a scale, or in so low a situation that he may not confer a signal benefit to the country, if he will only communicate to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, fully and entirely, all the circumstances and the results of any proportion of his own practical experience in his own line."

*Extract from the Address of the Central Agricultural Society of Great Britain and Ireland.*

"The gross annual Agricultural produce of the United Kingdom may be estimated at about £200,000,000, which may be doubled; and the gross annual expence of cultivation, exclusive of rent, at about £100,000,000, which may be reduced one half. Col. Le Conte in his 'Treatise on the varieties, properties, and classification of Wheat,' is of opinion that by proper attention to the selection of farinaceous sorts, it is possible to produce an increase in the annual value of the Wheat Crop of the British Isles, to the extent of £18,900,000. Mr. Kimberly estimates that his new manure will effect an economy in that department of husbandry to the yearly value of at least £11,000,000. The application of Captain Rudkin's machine, and the consequences of its adoption, will realize a saving of some millions yearly in the collection of the spirit duties. It is calculated that the amount of the available manure conveyed by the sewerage of London yearly into the Thames is 1,405,897 tons, which will be saved and rendered valuable for Agricultural purposes. The consolidation of the Turnpike Roads, and making the conveyance of persons and parcels, as well as letters, a source of revenue to the state would effect a saving of from five to eight millions yearly. Under the very numerous and important experiments of Mr. Riggs, for analyzing soils, ascertaining the food of plants, advantages to Agriculture will arise to an incalculable amount. The substitution of mechanical for brute labour in processes of husbandry, will also effect savings, and increase manual labour to a very great extent. Since the appointment of the sub-committee on Political Economy, the Westminster Reviewers have considered it proper to suspend the dissemination of their baneful theories; and there has been a split among their leading authorities. These are some of the grounds upon which the Central Agricultural Society claim the support of the Landlords and of the Farmers of England."

[For Letter of George R. Young, Esq., of September 1, 1841, see No. 6, page 15.]

*London, September 17, 1841.*

Gentlemen,—I have now to enclose to you the rest of the Invoices of the Sheep and Pigs shipped, to complete the Orders sent; and I give on the sheet annexed the number and kinds belonging to the different Societies. I annex also a description of Pedigrees from Mr. Hobbs, and a Letter from Mr. Forbes, conveying his opinion of the different Stock; and have thus placed before you the materials to enable you to judge of the execution of the present Orders, and to guide your operations for the future. I need scarcely impress upon you, that, in this first importation of Stock, errors may have been committed—some of the Breeds may not be approved of,—the voyage may injure the points and effect the value of some of the specimens,—not possessing the requisite skill myself, I have been compelled to rely on the judgment of others; but, notwithstanding these difficulties, I trust that the information and experience acquired, will enable you to act, in future, with decision, to give precise orders and limits for the Stock required, and to avoid the errors which may now have been committed.

All the orders sent have been executed, with the exception of the Suffolk Punch, and the yearling Bull and Heifer, of the West Highland breed, for the Society at Windsor. Both of these orders came too late for execution this fall. That for the Stallion did not reach till after the Ship Prince George had sailed, and the two subsequent vessels from London were too small to convey, with safety,

an animal of this kind. Arrangements have been made to procure one in the Spring; and I annex a correspondence held with two respectable Horse Dealers on the subject. Mr. Hobbs offers what he calls a pure Colt for £80; but I would recommend your giving an order to Mr. Markwell, to allow him to go to the extent of £90 or £100. Sterling, and to obtain a superior animal. The order should be given as soon as possible, in order that he may have time to purchase such an Horse as will meet his own approval, and at the period when they are cheapest. The Highland Cattle were ordered from Messrs. Kidstone, of Glasgow, to be shipped by the Aedlan, but the order did not reach them until they had made other arrangements for a deck-load; they can be ordered for the spring.

As the order for the Guysborough Society was sent without limits as to price, I thought it best to purchase the Sheep required from the best Breeders, and to pay for choice specimens. The Leicesters and Dishley are the same. I saw Mr. Hobbs in person, who is now the first Breeder in England, of this variety, and in giving him the order for three Rams, at Ten Guineas each, and five Ewes, at Five Guineas, he engaged to send the pick of his extensive flock. Some of the Rams exhibited by him in London, far surpassed any idea I before had of the beauty and perfection to which these animals could be reared. The price paid for these Rams is about double that paid for the others;—but I have no doubt that the Society at Guysborough will not regret the expensiture of their Funds for animals of such symmetry, size, and pure blood.

I annex the Letters received from Scotland, in answer to the enquiries conducted there, to ascertain the prices of the Stock required from that quarter. I trust the Board will convey to Richard Kidston, Esq., of Glasgow, some expression of their thanks for the anxiety he has manifested to obtain the precise and accurate information he has been kind enough to furnish.

As to Stallions, I would beg to submit that, from all the information I have been able to obtain, I am led to believe that the Clydesdale Horse is the best suited for us. The Suffolk Punch is a heavier, truer, and slower Horse, admirably fitted for the massive wains and waggons used in English Agriculture, for the transport of manures, lime, vegetables, &c. &c., and for the heavy waggons and loads seen in Liverpool and London; but the Clydesdale is lighter, more docile, swifter, and therefore better fitted for our ploughs and roads. To enable the Board to judge of the comparative merits of the two Breeds, I have bought a set of Low's Pictures of Work Horses, accompanied by descriptions. This splendid Work consists of ten numbers, each containing four plates, and may be bought for £8. I have taken the liberty of bringing only two—one illustrative of the Sheep sent, and the other of Horses, but I am positive that the Board, and each of the County Local Societies, would find the purchase of this a judicious appropriation of their Funds. It gives an accurate idea of the character and points of every Breed of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, now raised in the United Kingdom; and each Society, or each Member, would be able from them to select the kind best fitted for their own localities. It is to be remarked, that there is no County in the Province which does not possess districts fitted for Breeds of the most opposite qualities. A new work, of great promise, called Johnson's Dictionary of Agriculture, is now in the course of publication, in monthly parts, at 5s. each. It is to be finished in ten numbers. I have bought the first number as a specimen, that the Board may examine it, and see if it is entitled to their recommendation.

As I anticipated in my last letter, very satisfactory replies have been received, both from the Highland Society of Scotland and the Royal A. Improvement Society of Ireland. I annex the circular letters addressed to two Secretaries of these Societies, and the replies sent. The papers transmitted by them will enable you and the province to comprehend the influences of rank, talent and money applied for the improvement of the Agriculture of the United Kingdom; and satisfy you, that the sphere of exertion opened to the Board is as honorable as it is useful; and that no application of the public funds, and no service under the care of the Legislature, if pursued with zeal and fidelity, is likely to exercise so extensive and useful influence over the resources and happiness of the province.

For this importation of seeds and implements, two agencies are opened, in whose hands any orders sent will be faithfully executed. Messrs. Flowers, Gibbs & Co., Piccadilly, London, are the seedmen of the Royal A. Agricultural Society. Their lists and prices are annexed. For seeds and implements—and of the latter those