that done, their clearing has gone on extending year after year (the hut being replaced by a commodious frame house), until now it counts a goodly number of broad acres, whose fertility enables their owners to live in plenty, oblivious of the trials that surrounded his early life, and rejoicing in the prosperity Providence has bestowed upon him through his own exertions.

Although the soils vary, and one kind of land may be better suited for growing the valuable cereals than another, yet everywhere, except on the barrens or in the swamps, fair crops of these may be raised. But no matter where the farmer settles down, if he is careful, industrious, and persevering, he will meet with an ample return for his labour. If the district in which he resides does not produce wheat as abundantly as he may wish, it will yield a good crop of corn; or failing this; buckwheat may be the most remunerative; if neither of these, it will ptoduce potatoes or turnips, or vegetables of some kind in such quantities as will leave him no cause for complaint. In many places crops of all kinds may be raised to great advantage.

With reference to agriculture, there is one thing that, in justice to the soil of North America, or its climate, or both, should not fail to be mentioned. In no matter what part of the country a piece of land may be situated, or how poor it may be, it is capable by a little labour judiciously disposed, of being brought to a high state of agricultural perfection. As an example, the State of New Hampshire may be cited, justly termed the "Granite State," in consequence of the predominance of granite, which seems to cover its entire surface. Here, upon the solid rock, as it were, are farms that in appearance and productiveness can compare admirably with those of more favored climes. The "hanging gardens" of Eastern romance are not more marvellous than those apparently bare rocks teeming with vegetable life. This productive power, which the most barren soil in America seems to possess, may be due more to the skill of man than either the causes mentioned above. It is certain, however, if it does not really exist in the soil, it is capable of being introduced into it.

The province of Nova Scotia, which makes its first appearance in European competition this year, has spared no expense whatever in bringing its resources and products before the general public. Its court, looking at the extent and resource of the colony, contains one of the finest colonial collections in the Exhibition Building, every article being well displayed and arraged. The fish, the wood, the minerals, the horticultural produce, the animals, are all beautifully shown, and the great moose standing at the entrance is an indication of its whereabouts. Its gold fields have lately brought the colony into more prominent notice; and with regard to expense in exhibting, the provincial government have given Messrs. Baring Brothers, official agents of the colony, *carte blanche*.

Nova Scotia is peculiarly adapted for an ricultural country. The best lands are alluv or "dyked marsh," and "intervale." The fo er are formed by the deposit left be rapid ti of the Bay of Fundy, which rises in some pla to a height of sixty feet.

The fertility of the "dyked marsh" is, it is lieved, quite unparall..d. Some of it, such as Grand Pre (the scene of Longfellow's "Ev geline'), was reclaimed by the Acadian Fre about two hundred years ago; and there instances of this species of land having b cultivated a century without any manure. lands top-dressed with this alluvial deposite be cultivated for twenty years without any r nure. "Intervale" land is formed by the posit of fresh-water rivers, &c, and is exceedi ly productive.

Potatoes in Nova Scotia will yield, on average, about 230 bushels per acre, and h yielded as much as 450 bushels per acre o very superior quality. This crop is not so m affected the potato disease as in other count 3,284,864 bushels were raised here in 1 Twenty-two samples are shown by different hibiters. Wheat, under very inferior cult tion, will yield from 25 to 30 bushels per a Specimens sent weigh 62 to 64lbs. per bus The competitors in this department were few, and the specimens sent are much inferio those exhibited at the Provincial Exhibi in 1854.

The following is an extract from the offi report—

"Every person who has any real knowl of agriculture, and saw the specimens of g eatered at our exhibition, will readily a that it was almost all of first-rate quality, se rcely, if at all, inferior to any equal nu of samples either in the mother country or United States. The *Dumfries Courier* st that 60lbs. per bushel for wheat, 50.bs. bushel for barley, and 40lbs. per bushel for have generally been considered a kind of st ard or medium weight between the heavie lighter quality; and it mentions, as a spec of the present crop, that at last week's dingion market samples of new grain were s of the following extrordinary weights: W 65lbs. per bushel, barley 58½lbs per bu and oats 48 lbs per bushel.

"Now the grain at our Exhibit on com very favourably with this statement, as o fifty-four parcels of wheat of various kinds, two were below 60lbs. per bushel, and to ance this, 16 parcels were above 64lbs. bushel, while two parcels were above 66lbs bushel. In barley they exceed us in one p per bushel, our heaviest being only 47lbs 14 ounces per bushel; but we equal the white oats, as ours is 48lbs. as well as t