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CONTENTS:

Page.	Page.
Official Notice on Sale of Stock. 169 Muckle Cry and Little Woo'. 169 Unrefined Unelty—A remedy at last. 170 Cultivation of Flax, by J. A. Donaldson, Government Emigration Agent, Toronto. 171 The Exhibition at Toronto 172	COMMUNICATIONS,— Crops in Kempt, Co. of Queens 173 Leicester Rams at the North Shore, St. Ann's 173 The Crops, See, about Amherst 173 Remarkable Growth 173 Culture of Strawberries in Pots 173 VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN,—
On Sodium and its Manufacture	Preservation of Vegetables in Winter

Halifax, 17th October, 1866.

We beg to call the special attention of the officers of Agricultural Societies and agriculturists in general, to the extensive sale of pure stock about to take place at Halifax.

The animals have been imported by the Board of Agriculture at great labour and expense. It was proposed to keep a portion of them over winter and dispose of them in the spring; but circumstances have determined the Board to dispose of all the cattle and sheep at once. Agricultural Societies will have to make their purchases at this sale, as there will be no sale next season.

Catalogues may be had on application to Mr. Allan, Auctioneer, Bedford Row.

MUCKLE CRY AND LITTLE WOO'.

After watching with interest, from adjoining Provinces, the operations of the great Republic, we have arrived at the conclusion that no people on the face of the earth have displayed a more fortunate combination of energy, perseverance,

skill and practical wisdom, than the people of the United States of America, and that no people have been more successful in bringing about in so short a time great practical improvements in agriculture, manufactures and commerce. We admire their enterprise and their sagacity, and we feel that they have not merely attained, but have merited their success, and that their example has stirred up the rest of the world to increased activity. It is with sincere regret then that we see, now and again, a spirit of political jealousy rising up, tending to blind them to the true interests of their vocation—the develop-ment of the resources of their great country.

The per capita consumption of wool in the United States has increased within the last few years to six pounds per annum. The scarcity of cotton has driven the people of the north into an increased consumption of wool. Now a sensitive man will sometimes rather bear the cold than borrow a cloak from his neighbor. But the prospect of a bare back is not remarkably agreeable even to a thin skinned people. It is not to be very much wondered at then if some of the political economists of the United States have been using their best energies to

improve the occasion and to pull the wool over the eyes of their people, and have drawn out fine spun elastic threads of logic to prove that the exclusion of all foreign wool is the only true method by which the backs of the natives may be covered and the manufacture of wool encouraged.

The Hon. Isaac Newton, in his monthly Report for July of the Agricultural Department at Washington, (an interesting and highly valuable publication), provides several ample courses of figures, (in themselves not very palatable to an American stomach), to show that "an average supply, in time of peace, of all needed woollens can very soon be attained if wool of the United States is not displaced by low priced foreign wools."

The facts upon which this conclusion is founded are such as the following:—

In 1865 (year ending June) eight million dollars worth of wool was imported into the United States, exclusive of wool on the skin and shoddy.

There were of woollens imported into the United States during the same year twenty millions of dollars worth.

Against these imports there is not half a million of exports of wool and woollens. Manufacturers in the States have of