

timates of pecuniary gain, than from any general exposition which can possibly be conveyed by the most careful and correct language. To enter convincingly on this calculation, it will be requisite, on the one hand, to state the amount of public money which, in the several Grants, has been voted for this service; and secondly, to reckon up, since the organization of the Central Society, and savings of every successive year in the diminution of our agricultural imports.

Up to this date five agricultural grants have been obtained, and they have passed in the following order:—

In 1819	£1500
1820	1000
1821	1250
1822	800
1823	1000—£5550

Of the grant of £800 there remains an unclaimed balance of 73

Of the grant of £1000 there is still undrawn from the Treasury, - 650

and there will fall due on the 11th April, the value of the four Stallions sold at auction, 137—£860

Leaving a balance of £4690 0 0 which has been expended in the encouragement of our agriculture.

We shall now turn to the other side of the account, and calculate only to the two greatest articles, Flour and Indian Corn. By looking into the Custom House books here, it will be found, that of the five years preceding the incorporation of the Board of Agriculture—that is from 1814 to 1819—the balance of our imports above our exports, or in other words the quantity reserved for consumption in Halifax, fluctuated in flour from sixty six to sixty thousand barrels, and in Indian corn from seventy to sixty six thousand bushels. The average then of foreign flour for these five years may be taken at sixty three thousand, and of Indian corn at sixty eight thousand: but in order to shun every thing like exaggeration in the statement, I shall set down each at the minimum, flour at 60,000 barrels, and Indian corn at 66,000 bushels, and I shall value the first only at 6 dollars per barrel, and the last at 2s. 6d. per bushel. The saving then arising from the diminution of imports below the general average needed for consump-

tion, as proved by the comparative Table, was

	FLOUR.	INDIAN CORN.
In the 1st year only	768 barrels.	15,090 bushels.
2d. 15,432 "		178 "
3d. 25,704 "		37,764 "
4th 31,879 "		42,452 "
in all 73,783		95,484
Value of the above bar-		
at 6 dollars, . . .	£110,674	10 0
" " bushels at 2. 6d.	11,935	10 0

£122,610 00 0 cy.

I am well aware, from the imperfection of the date on which we must proceed in calculations of this kind, that the above result in figures is merely an approximation to truth; and I do not mean that the same reliance should be put on it, as if it were a correct answer to an arithmetical question. For the same reason it would not be proper to push the conclusion too far, and therefore I have abstained from adding to the amount of the savings the progressive diminution on the half barrels of flour, or the bread, on the oats and barley, and on the Indian meal. Neither have I taken into account the decrease of imports in all our bays during these four years, which is a just and constituent element in the calculation.

Further there is collateral advantage which ought not to be overlooked in the stating of this argument. In order to produce the additional quantity of bread corn which has done away with the necessity of our former large importations, much land has been cleared up and brought under the plough. In the whole compass of political science, there is no position more capable of a clear demonstration, than every acre of ground, improved for the growth of grain, is in itself an accession to the national wealth; and that in proportion as the territory of any country becomes arable, it will abound, as a natural consequence, with a more numerous population, with a greater multitude of buildings, with a better fed and more valuable stock of cattle, and with all the means of a profitable and growing commerce. If the additional value, therefore, which has been given to the landed interest, be summed up along with the prodigious savings in foreign imports throughout all the harbours and bays of Nova Scotia, we shall