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March 2

THE COLONIAL FARMER,

DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF NOVA-SCOTIA, NEW-BRUNSWICK,
AND PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

VOL. 1.

HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL, 1842.

N.O. 10.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE KINGS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, FOR 1841.

The Committee, to whom was entrusted the duty of preparing the report of the proceedings of this Society, during the past year, have great pleasure in congratulating it upon the altered circumstances of Agriculture since our last Annual Meeting. For several years our Society, alive to the benefits which must ever result from extensive associations of individuals to promote any particular object, omitted not to present their Annual Petition to the Legislature, for the establishment of a Provincial Society or Central Board, through whose instrumentality the whole Province might make an united and powerful effort to raise this art to its deserved eminence. This most desirable object has at length been happily accomplished, and the Members of the Central Board seem to have entered upon their gratuitous and honorable labours with the greatest spirit, and with a determination to spare no exertions, on their part, to give to the farming body the full benefits contemplated by the Legislature.

With respect to our proceedings for the past year, we have to report that during the winter months our Society had several extra meetings, for the discussion of various Agricultural subjects, and such useful information was thus elicited. This mode of spending few winter evenings is becoming very general in all Counties where Agriculture is advancing, and possesses such obvious advantages that the Committee earnestly hope that it will be resumed and continued during the approaching winter. The free interchange of opinions, by experienced Farmers, cannot but throw much light on all matters which may come under consideration, and will, doubtless, lead to interesting and useful inquiry.

In order to supply our Members with a knowledge of the state of Agriculture, and the doings of Farmers in other Countries, and to send us, our Society takes a few Agricultural Newspapers,—among which, are the Colonial Farmer and the Pictou Mechanic and Farmer, the only two published in this Province. Of the first of these we have subscribed for six copies, for the purpose of contributing to its support, having understood that it was at one time on the point of being abandoned, for want of sufficient encouragement. Your Committee cannot but express a warm interest in the enterprising Publishers of these Papers, and an anxious wish for their success; being almost exclusively devoted to Agriculture they would, it might naturally be expected, receive the spontaneous patronage of the farming community; but it is to be deeply regretted that the fact is otherwise, and that the Farmers themselves are apparently the least disposed to support them; they will readily pay Fifteen or Twenty Shillings for a Newspaper, not containing any line upon the business by which they earn their living, and at the same time refuse to give Five Shillings for the Colonial Farmer, with the experienced and practical Mr. Smith as its Editor,—or Fifteen Shillings for the Mechanic and Farmer, which, under its present management bids fair to be a highly useful and excellent periodical; while the Members of other professions—the Divine, the Lawyer, the Physician, the Merchant, and even the Mechanic—regularly apply to the valuable source of information now periodically within their reach, and thus acquire knowledge incalculably useful to them in their respective pursuits; it will not, we may

hope, long remain a subject of reproach to the friends of Agriculture, that they are indifferent to that which will contribute so essentially to their own prosperity.

Your Committee advert with much satisfaction to the resolution of the three Societies established in Cornwallis and Horton, to hold a General Meeting at Kentville on the first Tuesday of July next, to consider of all matters which may affect the Agricultural interests of the County. This will be another means of extending the benefits of these Societies, and of creating a more united feeling among our Farmers; and we cannot forbear from expressing a hope that the Aylesford Society (which was not then in existence) will also join with the other Societies on that occasion. This Meeting will secure to the County all the advantages to be derived from a Central Society, and will tend to excite a spirit of emulation, and give a force and weight to our united proceedings, which must be productive of good. The principal Farmers of the County will be thus brought acquainted with each other,—prejudices and prejudices, if any exist, will be removed, and all will be led to honor the profession which they follow, and feel pride in its advancement. The proposal thus to meet was warmly responded to by the three Societies, and we may now look forward to the early establishment of a Fair, for the exhibition of Animals, Implements of Husbandry, Domestic Manufactures, &c.—an exhibition which, by showing our Farmers of what the County is capable, will rouse them to exertion, and give increased influence to these Societies.

Your Committee perceived to notice another circumstance which will serve to shew the benefit of these Associations. During the last summer, the Hon. William Crane, of Sackville, N. B., presented our Society with a yearling Bull, which had been imported by him from England. The animal is small, but his points uncommonly good, and will undoubtedly contribute largely to the improvement of our Stock. The thanks of the Society were immediately sent to W. Crane, whose handsome present will long remain in testimony of the interest which he feels in the prosperity of his native Township. Warmly, however, as individuals generally regard the place of their nativity, it is only through the convenience afforded by Societies or Associated Bodies, that their munificence is likely to be called into action; and, therefore, but for the existence of our Society it is not at all probable that the Township would now possess this fine animal.

The thanks of our Society were also due, and have been given, to Mr. John Simpson, for a present of a Bushel of superior Scotch Potatoes.

The Bull, "Invincible," purchased in England by one of our own Members, Mr. William Taylor, from Mr. John Collins, * * * cost the Society £68 6 6, and is a noble animal; he was selected with great care and judgment, and is of the celebrated Stock of Mr. Richard Stockburn, and descended, on the Dam's side, from Mr. Coates' "Old Patriot," which was sold for £500 Sterling. The Animals and the Ram now belonging to the Society are in good hands, and will receive every requisite attention.

The Ploughing Match took place on the Grand Prairie, on the 12th November last, when seven competitors entered the lists. Three Prizes, of Forty Shillings, Thirty Shillings, and Twenty Shillings, were respectively borne off by Messrs. William Borden, Robert Harvey, and George Cumming. As good ploughing is,

next to draining, one of the most important operations of Husbandry, and there is still great room for improvement in it, your Committee would express a hope that these competitions may annually take place, until more excellence be acquired by the generality of our Ploughmen. And, in order that as many individuals as possible may be induced to come forward hereafter, your Committee would recommend the Society to consider whether a small reward should not be given to every unsuccessful competitor. In this way it appears to us that a much larger number of young men and others would be seen on the ground, and a more general interest be awakened. Simple as the holding of a Plough may seem to be, there is hardly any part of Farm-work which requires more practice and care, and about which Farmers so much differ. Your Committee would also recommend that one or more Premiums should be offered for the best constructed Plough. This course was followed this year in Cornwallis, and three competitors produced each a very handsome and superior Plough, upon which no expense had been spared. By such judicious outlays as this, we may expect to have improved Implements introduced into the Country, and your Committee trust that some general system of Premiums will be arranged by the different Societies previous to the Kentville Meeting, in July next, to induce Mechanics and others to manufacture some superior Implements for exhibition at that time.

The Premiums granted for wheat and potatoes have brought forward several competitors.

For the greatest quantity of wheat on an acre—

Mr. John Johnston claimed for 35½ bushels, raised on the Wickwire Dyke.

Mr. Perry Borden for 34½ bushels, raised on the Grand Prairie.

For the best Bushel of Wheat, to belong to the Society—

Mr. John Johnston produced one bushel, very beautiful, weighing 64½ lbs.; the grain was of a bright colour, plump, and with a thin skin; the straw was cut very green, and when the grain was in the state called "raw."

Three other competitors produced single bushels; two weighing 33½ lbs. each, and the other 33 lbs.

For the best Acre of Potatoes—

Mr. Perry Borden gave in 477 bushels, and Mr. George Hamilton 450 bushels.

The Premiums for Timothy and Clover Seed have not yet been claimed, in consequence of the period for so doing not having yet arrived.

With reference to these Premiums, your Committee express their fair and unhesitating belief, that the quantities and weight have, in every case, been most accurately ascertained, and that perfect reliance may be placed upon the precautions adopted by the Society for that purpose.

In compliance with the Seventh Rule of our Society, whereby the Executive Committee are to provide for the reading or delivery of a Report, or Essay, or Address, upon some Agricultural subject, at each Quarterly Meeting, a Report upon the Culture of Wheat was read by Charles W. H. Harris, at the Quarterly Meeting in September last, and an Address was delivered by Judge Marshall,* at the last Meeting in this month; and both these papers were directed by the Society to be forwarded to the Colonial Farmer, for publication. Your Committee are convinced of the benefits which must result to the Society, from the above rule being strictly enforced; and they hope that the Executive Committee

* Both of these excellent papers were furnished for and published in the Colonial Farmer.—Ed.

will be enabled to find individuals willing thus to labour for the general good.

To afford, however, the utmost facilities for this purpose, a collection of Books, Periodicals, &c., is indispensable; and the Committee hesitate not to recommend to the Society to commence the formation of a Library, upon a small scale, so that our Members may have access to those means of instruction which are improving the condition of Farmers in other Countries.

Your Committee would also recommend that a Petition to the Legislature should be prepared, praying for the establishment of an Agricultural School, one of the most efficient means, in those days, for promoting the cause of Agriculture.

With respect to the Funds of the Society, the Committee beg to refer to the accompanying statement of the Secretary, duly attested as the Law directs. This shews a considerable balance in hand, which may be profitably expended in the importation of Seeds Stock, &c., early in the ensuing season.

Before closing this Report, your Committee would notice a subject which fills them with much concern, and this is—the small number of Members which constitute our Society. The object of our Association is of such general importance that it might be expected that every farmer would eagerly hasten to join us, but this is far from being the case, and few, comparatively speaking, do yet belong to us. This is a state of things which requires attention, and some means should be adopted to increase our numbers, and thus make our Meetings more extensively beneficial. Whether this would be best effected by a reduction of the amount of our annual subscription, or by what other mode, may well form a subject of deliberation for the Society. It is painful, indeed, to think of the great numbers of our brother Farmers who sympathize not with us, nor aid our labours, but whose co-operation would be productive of much advantage. In the powerful language of Agriculture—"The absence of Agricultural Societies is a decisive proof of the low and degraded state which the profession occupies. The first grand step must be the establishment of such Societies in every County, and in most of the Townships," and these, to be useful, must be generally supported.

In conclusion, your Committee would remind the Society, and all others who take an interest in its prosperity, that this is decidedly the time for exertion. The Legislature has resolved to try the effect of direct encouragement to the Farmers, and the Central Board is indefatigable in its endeavours to serve us. Under these circumstances, our Farmers will act neither a grateful nor manly part if they do not cordially unite to second the efforts now being made for the benefit of our common Country. Agriculture is the basis of its prosperity, and he is no true Patriot who is not willing to make some small sacrifice of time and money in its service. And, should he do so, he will discover that while, by such sacrifices, he is endeavouring to serve the interests of his Country, he is taking the most effectual method to promote his own.

JAMES HARRIS.

CHARLES W. H. HARRIS.

THOS. A. S. DEWOLF.

Horton, 27th December, 1841.

Names of the Officers of the Kings County Agricultural Society for 1842.

The Hon. T. A. S. DeWolf, *President.*

Elisha Woodworth, Esq., *Vice President.*

J. N. Crane, Esq., *2d Vice President.*

James Harris, Esq., *Secretary.*

Charles W. H. Harris, *Assistant Secretary.*

Executive Committee—Joseph C. Caldwell, Stephen Gould, Emuel P. Borden, Edward Hamilton, Charles W. H. Harris.

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM McKEEN, Esq.

President of the Inverness Agricultural Society, at their first annual meeting held at Port Hood, on the 1st day of March, 1842.

GENTLEMEN—Agriculture is the oldest, the most productive and most dignified art, of which we have any account;—it was the occupation chosen by the Great Creator for the first man, Adam, who was put into the garden of Eden to till it:—it is the bond of union to keep nations and communities together,—it is an art conducive to health, to religion, and to moral virtue, and all nations both ancient and modern have advanced in Agriculture, just in proportion as they advanced in civilization. Is it not important then, that it should be well understood? Inquiries into the art and principles of Agriculture have been compared to the key of knowledge that will open unto us an extensive field for research.

The County of Inverness which we have to cultivate, and improve, is in length from the Strait of Canso to Cape North upwards of one hundred miles, in breadth from fifteen to twenty-five, and its area exceeds two thousand square miles, mostly fit when cleared for cultivation. A lofty ridge of high lands runs through the middle of the County from south to north; the water from these falls on the west side into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the east side into the Bras d'or Lake. The first settlers of this Country were a few Acadian French families, who emigrated from Prince Edward's Island in 1784, to Chécamp, where the house of Messrs. Robin & Co. of Jersey erected a fishing establishment about that time. The next settler was a Captain Smith, who emigrated from the New England States, and erected the first cabin at Port Hood, the site of which is in full view from those windows, and whose numerous progeny are all industrious farmers amongst us. In 1806 emigrants from North Britain began to flock into this County and have regularly continued to do so ever since, until the population by the census of 1841 exceeds 14,000—but this is below the actual amount and cannot be correct, being about seven to the square mile. The County is capable of maintaining ten times that number and its population is essentially and almost exclusively engaged in agricultural pursuits for which it is well adapted. It has a deep rich clay soil, is well watered, has abundance of lime stone, gypsum, coal, salt springs, and a well timbered forest, a salubrious air, and is free from fogs, to which the Atlantic coasts are so much exposed. There is also a good fishery along our whole coasts, and salmon and trout abound in most of our rivers. Our exports for the present year are in whole numbers upwards of £10,000 in value.

We have two Grammar and forty common Schools, with an endowment for an Academy at Port Hood, which has not gone into operation yet. This is so far connected with the purpose of our meeting here to-day, in as much as Agriculture always flourishes best where the people are best educated. Large tracts of Land are yet in the gift of Government, and purchases can easily be made of granted lands at 10s. per acre in convenient situations for cultivation, and at 20s. for those that are partially cleared. We are still to deplore the want of good Roads; but are rapidly advancing towards a fair and impartial division of the public funds allotted for this service. A scientific and experienced Engineer has been employed for three years exploring and laying them out in their proper site, and although it may not yet be seen, a foundation is being laid, that will give us ultimately the advantage over many other Counties. Permit me now to congratulate you on the formation of an Agricultural Society, which, through the liberality of the Legislature and instrumentality of the Central Board, has the means of doing much and lasting good to the County if con-

ducted with energy, and on sound principles—yet however desirable legislative aid may be, it will fall short of producing those beneficial effects expected from it unless we can induce Farmers to read and think. With these views, I would wish to turn the attention of the Society to the more extended circulation of agricultural periodicals, as the great preliminary steps to improvements. To teach the farmer to reflect and thus disabuse his mind of the prejudices which still linger with so many, and convince him of the utility of science, knowledge, and general learning, in connection with Agriculture, it may be easily shown that there is no occupation or business in life where extensive knowledge is more necessary than it is to a full understanding and proper practice of Agriculture. There are many valuable periodical works devoted to Agriculture, and within the reach of members—the Colonial Farmer, six copies of which can be obtained for five dollars,—the Mechanic & Farmer printed at Pictou, at all times valuable to the farmer, but particularly so just now by the republication of Agricola's Letters, the most scientific and compendious agricultural work ever published in this province,—and the Cultivator published at Albany, at five shillings per annum, and containing a vast amount of information useful and necessary for agriculturists. Jackson's Treatise upon Farming and Dairy Husbandry, is also worth our notice; by a resolution of the Central Board they engage to supply to any Society who may purchase from them copies of this work, an equal number at the expense of the Central Board, so that in reality we can have them at half price. Could we devote a small portion of the Society's funds to a better use than to order as many copies of this work as would by that arrangement put one in the hands of every Member? This County is still in a rude and unsubdued state, and its husbandry partakes of its general character, nor is it hard to account for this when we consider, that it has been settled by emigrants of all grades and classes of society. The man who is obliged to turn Farmer for a subsistence, without capital, without scientific or practical knowledge, is ready to follow the examples of those who have commenced before him equally ignorant of the first principals of husbandry, he is soon able to raise as much as will supply his actual wants, and he never rises in his mind above it—but it is the province of those who hold more exalted situations in life, to rouse the indolent farmer from his lethargy, and by precept and example merit the gratitude and just praise of their country.

On the details of Agriculture I must be brief as your time would not permit me to enter at large, but I shall venture to recommend a few subjects to your consideration: first, that of draining—perhaps no country requires that branch of industry more than this; with a strong and adhesive soil, it retains a superabundance of water, it settles the soil into a compact mass which hardened again by the sun becomes unfavourable to the growth of plants; a most profitable investment of capital could be made in draining our lands.—the land should also be right clean from weeds, and rich by manures, on this last subject I must refer you to the writings of Agricola, who enters fully and scientifically into the subject:—for a regular rotation of crops, which has done so much to improve Agriculture in Britain I would recommend this simple plan; you will plough up and sow into oats as much land this year as you will be able to manure properly next year for potatoes and turnips, the year following you will sow it into wheat, with clover and timothy, giving two bushels of good wheat to the acre, and ten pounds of clover and a half bushel of timothy seed; this quantity of seed may startle some of you who have not been in the practice of sowing more than 1½ bushels of wheat, and a few quarts of grass seed to the acre, but I only ask you to make the experiment, and note it

if you are not more than doubly paid for the extra quantity of seed committed to the ground. Your land thus sown down may be left under hay for two or three years according to circumstances, but before ploughing up again for oats it should lay one year to pasture;—by this mode your land will be always improving; thus you will observe if you leave your lands three years under hay and one year to pasture, you will require to cultivate seven times the quantity that you can manure for green crops, and if you leave it but two years under hay then you require six times the quantity. Should a farmer require more oats than he can raise by this mode, he may plough up a portion of his pasture land and sow it in oats and grass seed, and if he takes but one crop off he will improve his pasture, but the practice which now prevails of taking two crops in succession is against all the rules of good husbandry, and will eventually impoverish his land. I feel convinced that our great error has been farming too much land, and by adopting a regular course of rotation the farmer is confined within a circle that will prevent him from continuing in that error—and will have the effect of making him more careful and industrious to save and procure more manures; for that purpose, his stable dung should be under cover during the winter, it will add more than fifty per cent to its value—he should have pits dug to receive the water from the stables also under cover, into which he will convey every absorbent substance he can procure, by which means he can obtain a compost heap for raising turnips, and enable him to enlarge his whole plot of rotation tillage—besides the benefit of the turnips to improve the condition of his stock and on which he can winter his hogs, as well as on potatoes. The farmer who makes the experiment will find the Turnips a most serviceable and profitable crop. Permit me also to recommend every farmer to inclose a piece of ground to yard the cattle through the summer the size of which must be proportioned to the stock he owns, say 15 head to the acre, which will give an excellent crop of potatoes, and thus enlarge the field of his labours, let what is done be well done and the small farm will yield more with less labour than under the present system. If the culture of wheat was properly understood amongst us it should form our staple and most productive article, our soil is well adapted for the growth of that most valuable grain, as it thrives best in clay or heavy loam, and as lime exists both in the straw and berry it proves the necessity of its presence in the soil, so small a quantity as five bushels to the acre has been found serviceable, and perhaps thirty bushels in most cases would be sufficient. The land should be prepared in the fall by deep ploughing, at least eight inches, and the wheat should be sown so early in the spring that the frost would either be in the ground or strong frost would come after sowing so as to heave the ground which prevents it from settling into too compact a mass. I have made the experiment two years and raised nearly double the quantity on the same ground that I have in other years by waiting for the common time of sowing. I have also made the experiment of cutting in what is called the raw state, that is when the straw first begins to turn yellow and before it is properly perceptible, and have found a great saving both in quantity and quality of wheat and straw. Our cattle, sheep and swine want improving, and I trust this will be accomplished through the influence of this Society, but I am of opinion we must adopt some more economical plan of doing so than by importing from Britain; the high prices and the great expense of importing with our limited funds would require a long time before an improved breed could be spread over the extensive limits of our society. I would suggest the idea of applying to the Central Society of Prince Edward's Island, who have imported the different breeds and the offspring of which could probably be obtained at a comparatively cheap rate,

although not the first rate animals they will do much to improve our stock and could be widely disseminated.

These are a few of the outlines of that great field of science and improvement which Agriculture has traced out for our survey, and they are offered to your consideration with diffidence, and not without a proper sense of my inability to grapple with so important a subject, but to learn is the business of life, and I rejoice to see an eventful epoch approaching when we shall be able to look back on our past errors and forward to a new age of promise and improvement.

ADDRESS OF JOHN E. FAIRBANKS, Esq.

President of the Dartmouth Agricultural Society, at their first Annual Meeting, March 1, 1842.

GENTLEMEN,—As the Committee of the Dartmouth Agricultural Society have chosen this day for its first Annual Meeting, I have now the pleasing duty to perform of congratulating its Members on meeting so large and respectable an assemblage of the friends of Agriculture on this occasion; it affords substantial evidence of your friendly interest towards the great object we have in view, and the confidence with which we may rely on your encouragement and support.

Although this Society has been in existence but a few months and is limited in its pecuniary means, the names of 80 Members are already enrolled on its lists; and the funds raised by their subscription of 5s. each, aided by the grant of the Central Board, now amount to £32 10, this sum the Committee have appropriated to the purchase of seed wheat, together with premiums for certain crops, which I trust will excite your active competition during the coming season.

The Institution having been thus organized, and a desire expressed that a paper on rural affairs should be prepared and read at its first meeting, I have, with some hesitation, undertaken the task, not, I assure you, from any absence of zeal, on my part, in assisting to promote the objects of the Society, but rather from a want of confidence in my own ability to meet the wishes either of the Society or myself in a satisfactory manner; there are, also, among our numbers, many older Farmers than myself, and I thought one might readily be found, whose practical knowledge and experience might be brought to bear more effectually on a subject so deeply interesting,—who could adduce more powerful arguments in its support, and clothe them in all those attractions of language of which a theme of this nature is so eminently deserving. As, however, no one else seems inclined to volunteer his services on this occasion, I have now resolved to tender mine. Throwing myself therefore, on your indulgence, allow me to claim your attention for a short period, while I endeavour to discharge the trust I have assumed; promising, however, that I challenge the freest discussion from every quarter, should the conclusion at which I have arrived be deemed at variance with the results of your own experience.

I shall be at no pains to wander abroad in search of arguments to prove the prior claims of Agriculture over every pursuit in which human beings can engage. The Great Author of Nature, in the infancy of our race, placed it under the controul of man, and taught him its first lessons,—he alone could tell what was best suited to his wants, and most conducive to his earthly comfort and happiness. Of all science it, deservedly, holds the highest rank; while of all pursuits it is the most honorable, and of all labour the most pleasant and cheerful;—from it flow the rich blessings of health,—content and peace of mind attend its footsteps, while the agreeable diversity of its operations, promotes, and animates, and sustains our perseverance. This last, when properly directed, labours

almost universally to a state of independence when the worn and feeble frame, bending with the weight of years, is forced to lean on the sympathies of those around it. Many of you, perhaps, can recall to mind those who have forsaken the peaceful labours of the plough, to plunge into the busy cares, the toils, and perplexities of commercial life, who, too late, have had cause to regret the change. Many, led astray by the deceitful allurements of wealth, have forsaken the quiet pursuits of their forefathers, and cast on their labors unmerited odium; but the gay bubble, in bursting, has manifested the instability of commercial affairs, and countless are its victims who now float, in utter helplessness, upon the uncertain stream of public sympathy.

To causes such as these may be justly attributed the present active movements in the field of Agriculture. its true interests are more generally admitted, and its strong claims to support, more universally acknowledged; while it begins to assume, as it so justly merits, the highest station among the industrial pursuits of the Country. I would therefore venture to advise him who is content with a reasonable competence, to pursue its quiet walks, and yield to him who measures his happiness by his wealth, the broad but deceitful paths of speculation.

In the further pursuance of my present object, the course I have traced out is briefly this: In the outset I shall endeavor to prove that in point of natural beauty, the field over which this Society is destined ere long, I trust, to exercise a beneficial influence, may favorably compare with more celebrated districts. In the next place, I shall offer some remarks on its soil, and productions; its climate, and local advantages;—thirdly, consider its present state, the causes that have operated to its prejudice, the remedies to which we may resort, and the brighter prospects now before us, and my remarks will close with the anticipation of some of those important and useful results which naturally flow from an improved system of culture, commenced with judgement, sustained with energy, and continued with unflinching perseverance.

First, then, I am to consider the natural features of our district; and I will endeavor to prove that it is neither deficient in the beauties of attractive scenery, nor in the pleasing associations of by-gone years, which give to those beauties a still higher and warmer interest. In order, then, more clearly to establish this point, let me in imagination lead you to one of our neighboring heights. It shall be, if you please, the green hill which springs from the lower ferry, and forms part of the estate of the Hon. Attorney General. Here I will venture to assert that no one who has a soul capable of appreciating the beauties of nature, will fail to experience emotions of pleasure and delight, as his eye roams over the broad, and living landscape spread out in glowing colours before him. In the foreground, he perceives the land gently broken into hill and dale; the shrubby pasture and cultivated field—the rippling water-fall leaping from rock to rock in the dark ravine, till it disappears in the quiet cove below. Next the eye turns on the calm and placid bosom of the neighboring lake, where the graceful skater pursues with rapid motion his healthy exercise, or in summer the rich and varied hues of the neighboring forest, with its broad patches of light and shade beautifully reflected on its mirrored surface. Then the low hut or the neat cottage, the mill with its long race, and busy wheel; the bridges that cross the canal, with the massive walls of the locks, now alas mouldering in decay, the sad proofs of public apathy and neglect, but where I trust many of us may yet listen to the voice of the engineer, commanding them to rise to their ultimate completion, and destined utility. Still further in advance, we see the neat spires of our rising village, its fields and gardens,

and projected improvements daily extending along the shores of one of the noblest harbours in the known world. On that splendid sheet of water within its sheltered haven, majestically float the proud bulwarks of the parent Isle, and the varied classes of shipping required by a commercial people, with their gay banners of every hue fluttering in the breeze.

Again in the distance, the broad City on its gentle declivity, gradually rising to its termination in the strong battlements which crown its summit, whence springs the tall flag staff and the signal that denotes the approaching stranger, standing out in bold relief against the dark blue Western sky. George's Island and the long line of Western coast dotted with towers, stretching far into the Atlantic on the left hand, and the broad basin with its narrow portals, on the right, where alone a navy might ride secure from every gale. These compose a rich and varied scene—a picture of beauty to which the feeble powers of my pen are quite inadequate to do justice; but to show to you that this part of the subject is yet capable of further demonstration. I must request your company in a hasty tour round the district, that I may enable you to decide for yourselves on some other points well deserving a passing notice. Descending the hill I have just described, we reach the Southeast passage, by a pleasant road, cheerfully bordered with the evergreen forest, catching occasional glimpses of the Harbour and shipping, and passing several new farms, we attain an elevated station above the Eastern Battery, called McNab's Hill. From hence a most interesting scene suddenly meets our view. A long and narrow straight whose smooth surface is thickly sprinkled with fleets of coasters from the eastern shore. These, of various burthen and shape, are performing their several evolutions. Now at anchor, now under sail, arriving, or departing, in constant succession. The round tower of Fort Clarence with its green embankments—the forest clad hills of McNab's and Lawlor's Islands, with their occasional green spots of cultivation—the continued succession of fields on this side, bounded by sharp jutting points or deep coves. The rugged shores of the Devil's Island dividing the entrance of the strait, and associated with tales of shipwreck and disaster, and lastly, the boundless ocean in the distance, all combine to produce a living panorama, replete with interest and beauty.

We next, passing the village school, and traversing the eastern road, reach a broad and turbulent stream where many a keen sportsman has spent the long summer's day, "*fishing its troubled waters*" forsaking the toil and dust of the City, to inhale the pure breeze which fans its shores, or enjoy his meditations in the silent solitudes of the dark forest, through which it winds its devious course.

This stream discharges at Cow Bay, near the extensive grounds of Mr. Major, which none can pass without regretting that so great an extent of good land remains derelict, or where the hand of industry might be so advantageously employed. The smooth sand beach here forms an agreeable drive for miles, on which the sea deposits inexhaustible stores of manure. He who can enjoy the Ocean under its most terrific aspect, may do so here to perfection by taking his stand on one of the projecting headlands; but he must choose the moment when the loud roar of the winter's gale, the crested breaker and the thundering surf, beat with their accumulated force upon the strand and produce a scene of terrific grandeur.

But we must hasten on to Coal Harbour, where you meet some well cultivated farms and frequent evidences of a desire to improve them. I will not detain you here further than to refer to many pleasing spots, familiar, no doubt, to many of you. This harbour consists in a great extent of flats, shoals, and marshes, and should

it prove practicable to shut out the sea as has been proposed, and effectually drain them, it will afford a vast extent of rich pasturage, giving sustenance to countless flocks, and herds, and augmenting the wealth and resources of the its inhabitants.

We next reach Lawrence Town, long noted for its rich marshes which have been deposited or gradually reclaimed from the Sea; this section of the Country possesses many interesting features, peculiar to itself. Capital judiciously applied would make it still more so. When its broad marshes are spread with the lively groups of its rural population engaged in the active employments of harvest, and heaping on the surface numberless stacks of hay to supply the demands of winter, the scene which is presented is one of pleasing activity and animation. Crossing a lengthy beach, forming the natural barrier which secures those marshes from the ocean, and against which, at times, the latter breaks with tremendous force, we reach Lake Porter. To the natural beauties of this position, I deem myself qualified to bear testimony, having frequently made it my residence, and perhaps it possesses with me an additional interest, because it was here I first learnt to hold the plough, and to subdue the forest. This beautiful sheet of water penetrates from the sea about 15 miles interior, and varies from a few rods to upwards of two miles in breadth. Its inland navigation affords employment to some 20 sail of vessels, that bear its productions to the city, or return laden with the sea wrack from its shores, to fertilize the neighboring soil.

When my mind reverts to the scenes of early days and recalls the recollection of the happy hours I have spent at this lovely lake, enjoying its sports in all the freshness of youthful energy, either fishing or fowling, skimming over its bright surface, in the light birch canoe of the Indian, or enjoying the invigorating bath in its pure and limpid waters, I cannot forbear associating the recollection of many friends and companions, who either shared with me those recreations, or joined in admiring the wild scenes by which we were surrounded. Those friends have long since passed away, but neither the one nor the other have yet faded from memory. From the centre of the Bridge crossing the Lake, and leading to the pretty village of Chezencook, if we glance the eye either up or down, we cannot fail to admire the numerous Islands that dot the surface of the water, and the many cultivated spots that border its shores. We now take our departure homeward, and pass a few miles of a barren and rocky district, broken, irregular, and incapable of cultivation, excepting a few spots of meadow in its hollows. I have often reflected on the uses to which this tract might be applied, without arriving at any satisfactory conclusions, but as experience teaches, that the Almighty has created nothing in vain its value may hereafter be discovered, it may be rich in mineral resources, or materials useful to man in future times; but on those points we will not at present speculate. We now reach the upper Salmon River, near Mr. Taylors. This powerful stream discharges by a chain of lakes, at Laurence town, part of its course leads through a sheltered valley and lands owned by S. Putnam, Esq. this valley is so protected by the surrounding hills that it has always appeared an eligible spot for Horticultural as well as Agricultural operations, it is quite an interesting point when viewed from the hills above it, with the river and lakes, forming a lengthened chain to the South. We now proceed through Preston, crossing the Lower Salmon River Bridge and continue through what is called New Town in the Eastern Section of this township, passing some cultivated farms, but many others now abandoned and derelict which formerly sustained a numerous population, and would still do so were the proper exertions made.

We have now nearly reached our starting point, but before we proceed to other considerations let us take a parting glance over the last mentioned districts before we end our walk, and see if there are not some particulars connected with them which deserve a few remarks. There are three elevated stations on the road we have just passed—I mean the Governor's Farm, Maroon Hill, and Mount Edward, from which we may enjoy most extensive and charming views. The scenery here comprizes lake and woodland hill and dale, the wild forest and the cultivated field, the various abrupt indenture of the sea coast and the interminable ocean with the passing sail far away in the distance or on the extreme verge of the horizon form the various combinations these objects afford: on a clear day always presents us with scenes of wide extent and interesting beauty. Nor are some of those mouldering edifices deficient in the interest created by ancient associations; the time has been, when beauty, and fashion, listened to the sounds of music and revelry within their halls, and wealth and fortune distributed their favours with a lavish hand around. Well would it have been for our country if those to whom they afforded a temporary residence had understood the nature and encouraged the practice of that science we are this day associated to extend. Instead of the dilapidated and desolate appearances those structures exhibit, at the ruin'd fields around them, they might still have been the habitations of wealth and influence, forming agreeable centres of attraction amidst smiling and fertile districts; dismissing, however, those painful recollections let me lead you past the well cultivated farm of Messrs. Ferguson's, shining like a green gem in the rough wilderness around, the fertile fields of Mr. Clifford exhibiting the productive capabilities of the soil, are seen on the south of the road and near them the residence of the late Governor Dansville, who lavished on his grounds a variety of cultivation and ornament peculiarly characteristic of French taste.

There is still another spot which we must not pass unnoticed, allude to that sweet glen, where groves of evergreen sweeping around the hills, lend their warm shelter to the white cottages beneath—where the eye may rest on a rich and verdant meadow watered by a clear and silvery stream crossing the valley at the foot of Mount Edward and where perchance the listening traveller at times may hear, mingling with the low murmur of the rippling brook, the soft strains of the *Bard of Ellenvale* as he tunes his harp amidst the silent groves that surround his habitation.

As we are all aware of the value of first impressions, I have dwelt more at length on this part of the subject than I at first intended; but I trust I have adduced sufficient proofs of the claims of this district to be considered interesting, at least in point of natural features and scenery; although it may be deficient in those scenes of terrific grandeur which some countries exhibit it is far removed from the sameness and monotony of a dead level, which is so tiresome to the eye and uninteresting to the fancy, between two it possesses that happy medium where every one not over-timid in his taste may be gratified.—The nature of our soil, productions, climate and local advantage, next claims our attention but on those points I must touch more briefly.

With respect to the first, few countries possess a greater diversity we have the heavy clay, the strong loam, and the rich marsh, whose fertility is vastly increased by the constant accumulation of marine deposits, and calcareous substances, with which they are mingled then we have the deep meadows, which have received the accumulated deposits of decayed vegetation and the finer particles of it washed from the hills for a long series of years, only requiring skilful drainage to call into existence their exuberant fertility. Again we have the loose sand, the slaty gravel, and the upper

peat, all requiring, it is true, their peculiar treatment, but susceptible of great improvement. I am also persuaded that few countries produce better Wheat, or Oats, or Barley, Hay, Potatoes, or other green crops that I have seen without our own limits, nor in greater abundance on a given quantity of land, when the right means are judiciously applied. And as to the inducements to exertion and the prospects of eventual success, many of you no doubt can call to mind, individuals, who with no other implement than the axe, and no capital but the strong arms that wielded it, have entered the unbroken forest alone, substituted the smiling field for its impervious shades, and reared and supported and led on their families to independence. What country affords a more certain reward to industry? and where can the poor man with few friends and less capital so speedily acquire to comforts, and may I not add, many of the luxuries of life. Then as to climate, in what country under heaven do the natives exhibit more rugged health than in our own native land, or where in greater perfection do the pure hues of red and white so gracefully mantle the cheek. We have at times been reproached for the dense fog that now and then obscures the prospect with its dark shadows, but let the pale-faced inhabitant of tropical climes remember when he taunts us with this, that it is the offspring of the sea and comes charged to us with those saline particles which conduce to health, and bears no resemblance to the pestilential exhalations from the stagnant waters and putrid vegetation of his own country, which taints every breeze that visits them, with the malignant seeds of disease and death. Lastly with regard to our local advantages—they are so evident, so various, and so perfectly available, that it is perhaps the very cause we do not more highly appreciate them; but it would be manifestly ungrateful to deny their existence. We have no game laws here to monopolize that description of food, which is often found in abundance on the tables of our poorest settlers, forming no inconsiderable item of their consumption. Again, does not the bountiful ocean pour into every harbour, and creek, and cove, an inexhaustible supply of fish, for which at all times and seasons we may exchange the surplus productions of our Agriculture and thus secure an agreeable variety in our food—as well does each river and stream and lake offer its contributions of the same nature. Again, how many of our rivers and streams and falls afford numerous and valuable mill seats and water powers ready for our use when we need them, drive machinery, and to prepare and manufacture the produce of our labour, nor will it be denied that we have a ready and constant market in the city, easily accessible both by land and water, and liable to the heavy costs of transport to which other parts of the country are subject; let us value then my friends the high privileges we possess, privileges of which if we neglect to avail ourselves shall ere long be compelled to yield them to those who can more justly appreciate them and will not fail to reap the full benefit they are destined to confer.

We may be enabled to form a more just estimate of the advantages of the Country in which our lot is cast if we for a moment compare them with the position of the starving operatives of the old Country, there thousands upon thousands are relying on the contributions of the charitable for their daily bread, and the papers abound with cases of aggravated misery and distress, I mean not of the idle and vicious, but of those who willing and anxious for employment seek it in vain—how gladly would they exchange situation and rejoice to reach a land where their industry could have scope, the State imposes no burthens, and the bread of the diligent is seldom or never wanting.

The question may now be naturally asked, how is it, with all the advantages we possess, that our immediate neighbourhood is not

more distinguished for its improvement, or that we ourselves do not rank higher in the scale of Agricultural distinction. The solution of those questions involves a variety of considerations to which our time will not permit me now to refer, and I therefore advert to one or two only of the more prominent causes. The system which prevailed in the early settlement of the country, and still exerts a most pernicious influence, I mean that of conveying large tracts of land to individuals who held them for long periods with a sole view to their rise in value, neither cultivating themselves nor permitting others to do so, has had its baleful effects on us, and it would not be difficult to prove that lands now lying derelict would have reached a far higher value had the original proprietors even given away one half of them when they first obtained their grants—another injurious practice daily in operation is the attempt to place too much land under the plough and to extend our operations over a wider field than we have labour to cultivate or manure to fertilize—it is one of the most obvious defects of our system, prevailing in a great degree over the whole country and should speedily be abandoned. I will exemplify the advantages of an opposite practice by my own experience—at Woodside I have but 19 acres yielding produce. Nine of those are what is usually termed alder swamp, and but partially cultivated, the whole however has yielded during the past season about 30 tons of hay and oats, besides green crops, and from one acre at two cuttings I received five tons of the best of timothy and clover hay; these results I attribute entirely to the application of labour to a small surface, draining the land well and giving it a liberal supply of manure. In pursuance of this system I confidently expect each acre to yield me at least 3 tons of good hay. Again the townships of Dartmouth and Preston were injudiciously selected for the settlement of repeated colonies of colored people, natives of a tropical climate upon whom the blessed sun of freedom had never shed its cheering rays, these were unfitted by habit or inclination to contend with our unbroken forests or the rigors of a northern climate—soon as the scanty provision afforded by Government was exhausted, they became a helpless burthen on their neighbours, and thus contributed to reduce the means of many to the same level, the claims of charity when urged by the victims of poverty and starvation in the language of truth are not to be withheld, and thus those settlements became reduced; and we are left to regret that a more enlightened policy had not distributed them at first among the older and more cultivated districts of the interior.

But there was still another cause, throwing all I have yet advanced far into the shade, more especially contributing to the ruin of those districts with which we have to do. I allude to the wide spread evils of intemperance—which, like a heavy curse, hung over the land blighting our fairest prospects, and converting our fertile fields to the silent desert and the barren waste. It would be no extravagant estimate which should prove that sufficient health and time and money has been wasted during the last 20 years in this pernicious and deadly pursuit, to have redeemed all our wild lands from the forest, and filled them with a thriving and happy population enjoying all the blessings of independence. But, thank God, this dark cloud is passing away, and is fast dissipating before the general rays of the sun of Temperance. We have a comparatively sober people to appeal to and our labour will be more grateful as the operations of this great principle becomes enlarged and extended.

I cannot suppress at this time a grateful allusion, in which I am sure you must all cordially join, to the great Apostle of Temperance, who, in the Mother Country, has the lead in that glorious moral revolution, whose powerful influence is rapidly extending over the whole human family, his name will be transmitted to the latest posterity and the gratitude of mankind will prove the im-

perishable monument of his fame descending through the present to future generations.

The remaining points for our consideration and with which I intend to close my remarks, relate to the prospects now before us—the best application of the means at the disposal of the Society, and the valuable results we may fairly anticipate from the constant and steady pursuit of the legitimate objects of our infant association.

Within the last year a wonderful change has taken place throughout every section of the Province. The great interests of Agriculture as well as Education, the cultivation both of the soil and the mind, has excited the attention of all classes of the population, activity and excitement pervade all ranks, and the Press teems with contributions in support of the general feeling—to this may be mainly attributed the continued appropriations of the Legislature in aid of Education, and the recent liberal grant which has called into existence the Central Board, the fruitful parent of 18 Societies, over which its control extends, while it distributes among them the most valued stores of Agricultural knowledge their disposable means enable them to accumulate. With this Board we are entitled to correspond, to share in its funds and partake in its general advantages. Implements of Husbandry and Improved Stock too expensive for us to import will be introduced into the Country by its means, so that we may select only that which is most suitable to our wants, and reject such as are inapplicable—thus our Society commences its labours, with much more favorable prospects than have been presented for many years, and it will be our own fault if we do not avail ourselves of them.

With our own contributions and one-third of the sum to which the County is entitled from the Central Board, I trust we shall have at our disposal during the present year the sum of £50, a limited amount it is true but capable of producing valuable results if judiciously applied, with it we may introduce a great variety of Seeds and Plants of which we are now destitute, and some of those improved implements which lessen our labour, besides what is most essential, some of those valuable Treatises and Agricultural Works, without which no farmer can expect to become a proficient in his art, and I trust we shall still have something to expend in Premiums, which have always proved a powerful stimulus to emulation. It would afford me great delight to be able to draw a brighter picture of our Agricultural prosperity than is in my power now to do, but I fear it must be deeply shaded in order to correspond with truth. Our Stock is so defected that many of them are scarce worth the food they consume, and in some cases three cows are kept where one good one might yield more profit. Our hills are bare of Sheep, and the few that are kept are neither of the best breeds nor well attended to, we can never thrive if we continue to clothe ourselves from the Merchant's Store and neglect the most profitable kind of Stock, which supplies food and clothing as well as labour in the winter season—each farmer should keep a few and those near his house carefully folded at night, rather than expose them in the forest to beasts of prey.

The planting of hedges, the better cultivation of our fields, the draining of our swamps, with more attention to the neatness of our Houses, Barns and Enclosures, are all points to which our attention may be turned with manifest advantage and would add immensely to the natural beauties I have already alluded to, as well as the intrinsic value of our Estates—each would feel more proud of his own home, and no little satisfaction in complements paid to his neatness and taste. I now hasten to a close fearing that I have already trespassed too long on your time and patience—my remarks have extended to a greater length than I originally designed, they

have been applied to a wild and, as yet, but partially cultivated field; but where a bountiful providence has planned sufficient inducement to stimulate our industry and a sure reward for our perseverance I have taken on this occasion a more enlarged and general view of the position in which we are placed, the prospects before us, and the duties we have to perform than may meet your approval, referring the details of operations applicable to particular branches to those who may come after me—but I trust I have already advanced sufficient to encourage the hope that the united efforts of an indefatigable and zealous society, may in the end substitute the fertile field for the barren wilderness, and cause the wild forest to disappear before the hand of cultivation. And now I cannot but be persuaded that our friends will cheerfully lend their aid, more especially when they see our efforts directed, not to partial, or private benefits, but to one great object, in which every member of the community may freely participate. Allow me to thank you for the kindness and attention with which you have listened to me and to close with the hope that our next meeting may prove infinitely more interesting—that we may then have the gratification of listening to one, far better qualified by practical experience to explain and illustrate a subject of such vital importance to every Nova Scotian, to guide his inquiries to the best sources of information and teach him the most approved modes of operation—such knowledge once broadly disseminated over the land applied and combined with energy, skill, and temperance will under the blessing of providence lead our beloved country to that high and important station among the neighbouring Colonies to which, from her admirable position she seems destined, and eventually realize the most sanguine hopes of those whose best feelings are inseparably connected with her welfare and prosperity.

TRANQUILLITY.—Tranquillity is the wish of all—the good, who pursuing the track of virtue—the great, while following the star of glory—and the little, while creeping in the styes of dissipation, sigh for tranquillity, and make it the great object which they ultimately hope to attain. How anxiously does the sailor, on “the high and giddy mast,” when on tempestuous seas, cast his eyes on the foaming billows, and anticipate the calm security he hopes to enjoy when he reaches the long wished for shore! Even King grow weary of their splendid slavery, and nobles sicken under increasing dignities. All, in fact, feel less delight in the actual enjoyment of worldly pursuits, however great and honorable they may be, than in the idea of their being able to relinquish them and retire to

—“Some calm, sequestered spot,
The world forgetting, by the world forgot.”

RAISE EVERY THING.—Every farmer should make it a rule to purchase nothing that he can raise or make on his farm. There can be no higher evidence of an unprofitable farmer, than to see him purchasing his pork, his beef, his horses, his corn, or his flour. He should be ashamed to have it said that he is a purchaser of any of those articles.—If he thinks it cheaper to purchase than to raise it is only additional evidence of his folly. If we look through the district for our best farmers, we shall find them selling instead of purchasing these articles.—*Am. Far.*

PULVERISED ALUM possesses the property of purifying water. A large spoonful stirred into a hoghead of water will so purify that in a few hours the dirt will all sink to the bottom, and it will be as fresh and as clear as spring water. Four gallons may be purified by a teaspoonful.

BRITANNIA WARE should be first rubbed gently with a woollen cloth and sweet oil, then washed in warm suds and rubbed with soft leather and whiting. Thus treated it will retain its beauty to the last.

CURE OF THE HEAVES.—Take 1 pound of Antimony, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound Rosin, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound Sulphur, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound Nitre, powdered fine and mixed give a horse half a table spoonful twice a week, and a cure is certain.

SPASMODIC COLIC IN HORSES.

The attack of this Colic is very sudden. There is often not the slightest warning. A horse begins to shift his pasture, look round at his flanks, paw violently, strike his belly with his feet, lie down, roll, and that frequently on his back. In a few minutes the pain seems to cease, the horse shakes himself and begins to feed, but on a sudden the spasm returns more violently, every indication of pain is increased, he heaves at his flanks, breaks out into a profuse perspiration, and throws himself more violently about. In the space of an hour or two, either the spasms begin to relax and the remissions are of longer duration, or the torture is augmented at every paroxysm, the intervals of ease are fewer and less marked, and inflammation and death supervene.

Of the symptoms by which it may best be distinguished from inflammation of the bowels, we shall speak when we treat of that disease. Among the causes of colic are, the drinking of cold water when the horse is heated. There is not a surer cause of violent spasms than this. Colic will sometimes follow the exposure of a horse to the cold air, or a cold wind after violent exercise. Green food, although, generally speaking most beneficial to the horse, yet given in too large a quantity or when the horse is hot, will frequently produce gripes. In some horses there seems to be a constitutional predisposition to colic. They cannot be hardly worked, or exposed to unusual cold, without a fit of it. In many cases when these horses have died, stones have been found in some part of the alimentary canal.

Fortunately we are acquainted with several medicines that allay these spasms, and the disease often ceases almost as suddenly as it appeared. Three ounces of oil of turpentine, with an ounce of laudanum, given in a pint of warm ale, will frequently have an almost instantaneous effect. The account which we have just given of the cœcum will not be forgotten. Even a small quantity of fluid will seldom be detained in the stomach, but will pass through the ileum to the cœcum or water stomach, and in this passage will come in immediate contact with the spasmed part.

If relief be not obtained in half an hour it will be prudent to bleed, because the continuance of the spasm will produce inflammation. Some practitioners bleed at first and it is far from a bad practice; for although the majority of cases will yield to turpentine, opium, and aloes, an early bleeding may occasionally prevent the occurrence of inflammation, or serve to mitigate it. If it be clearly a case of colic half of the first dose may be repeated, with a full ounce of Barbadoes aloes dissolved in warm water. The stimulus produced on the inner surface of the bowels by the purgative may counteract the irritation which caused the spasm. The belly should be well rubbed with a brush or warm cloth, but not bruised and injured by the broom-handle rubbed over it by two great fellows with all their strength. The horse should be walked about, or trotted moderately. The motion thus produced in the bowels, and the friction of one intestine over the other, may relax the spasm, but the hasty gallop may speedily cause inflammation succeeded to colic. Clysters of warm water, or containing a solution of aloes, should be injected.

When relief has been obtained, the clothing of the horse should be removed and fresh dry clothing substituted. He should be well littered down in a warm stable or box, and have fresh mashies for the two or three next days, and lukewarm water.

Some persons give gin, and even gin and pepper, in cases of gripes. This, however, is a practice to which we strongly object; it may be useful, and even sufficient, in ordinary cases of colic, but there be any inflammation or tendency to inflammation it cannot fail to be highly injurious.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

There are two varieties of this malady. The first is inflammation of the external coats of the intestines, accompanied by considerable fever and costiveness. The second is that of the internal mucous coat, usually the consequence of an overdose of physic, and accompanied by violent purging. We will here speak of the first of these affections. Inflammation of the external coats of the stomach is a very frequent and fatal disease, and it is of great consequence that its early symptoms should be known. If the horse has been carefully observed, restlessness and fever will have been noticed to precede the attack; in many cases a direct shivering fit will be observed; the mouth will be hot, and the nose red. The horse will soon express the most dreadful pain by pawing, striking at his belly, looking wildly at his flanks, groaning and rolling. The pulse will be quickened and small; the ears and legs cold, the

belly tender and sometimes hot—the breathing quickened, the bowels costive, and the horse becoming rapidly and fearfully weak.

It may be useful to give a short table of the distinguishing symptoms of colic, and inflammation of the bowels, because the treatment recommended for the former would often be fatal in the latter.

Colic—Sudden in its attack—pulse not much quickened, but fuller—legs and ears of the natural temperature—relief obtained from rubbing the belly—relief obtained from motion—intervals of rest—strength scarcely affected.

Inflammation of the Bowels—Gradual in its approach, with indications of fever—pulse much quickened, small, or scarcely perceptible—legs and ears cold—belly exceedingly tender and painful to the touch—motion evidently increasing the pain—constant pain—rapid and great weakness.

The causes of this disease are, first of all, and most frequently, sudden exposure to cold. If a horse that has been highly fed, carefully groomed, and kept in a warm stable, be heated with exercise, and have been for some hours without food; and in this state of exhaustion be suffered to drink freely of cold water, or be drenched with rain, or have his legs and belly washed with cold water, an attack of inflammation of his bowels will often follow. An over-fed horse subjected to severe and long continued exertion, if his lungs were previously weak, will probably be attacked by inflammation of them; but if his lungs were sound, the bowels will on the following day be the seat of disease. Stones in the intestines are an occasional cause of inflammation, and colic neglected, or wrongly treated will terminate in it. The treatment of inflammation of the bowels like that of the lungs should be prompt and energetic. The first and most powerful means of cure will be bleeding. From six to eight or ten quarts of blood should be taken as soon as possible, and the bleeding repeated to the extent of four or five quarts more if the pain be not relieved, and the pulse have not become rounder and taller. The speedy weakness that accompanies this disease should not deter from bleeding largely. It is the weakness that is the consequence of violent inflammation of these parts, and if that inflammation be subdued by the loss of blood, the weakness will disappear. The bleeding should be effected on the first appearance of the disease, for there is no malady that so quickly runs its course. Next to bleeding will follow clysters. Although the bowels are usually confined, we can not administer a strong purgative; the intestines are already in far too irritable a state. The clyster may consist of warm water, or very thin gruel, in which half a pound of Epsom salts or half an ounce of aloes has been dissolved, and too much fluid can scarcely be thrown up. If the common oil of turpentine be used it should be frequently replenished; but with Red's patent pump already referred to, sufficient may be injected to penetrate beyond the rectum and reach to the colon and cœcum, and dispose them to evacuate their contents. The horse may likewise be encouraged to drink plentifully of warm water or thin gruel; and draughts, each containing a couple of drachms of dissolved aloes, may be given every six hours, until the bowels are freely opened.

Next it will be prudent to endeavour to excite considerable external inflammation as near as possible to the seat of internal disease, and therefore the whole of the belly should be blistered. In a well marked case of this inflammation, no time should be lost in applying fomentations, but the blister be at once resorted to. The tincture of Spanish flies, whether made with spirit of wine or turpentine should be well rubbed in. The legs should be well bandaged, to restore circulation to them, and thus lessen the flow of blood to the inflamed part, and for the same reason the horse should be well clothed, but the air of the stable should be cool.

No corn or hay should be given during the disease, but bran mashies, and green food if it can be procured. The latter will be the best and may be given without the slightest apprehension of danger. When the horse begins to recover, he may get a handful of corn two or three times in the day, and if the weather be warm, may be turned into a pasture for a few hours in the middle of the day. Clysters of gruel should be continued for three or four days after the inflammation is beginning to subside, and good hand rubbing to the legs.

The second variety of inflammation of the bowels affects the internal or mucous coat, and is generally the consequence of physic given in too great a quantity or of an improper kind. The purging is more violent, and continues longer than was intended; the animal shews that he is suffering great pain; he frequently looks round

at his flanks; his breathing is laborious, and the pulse is quick and small; not so small however as in the inflammation of the external coat of the bowels, and contrary to some of the most frequent and characteristic symptoms of that disease, the mouth is hot and the legs and ears warm. Unless the purging is excessive, and the pain and distress great, we should hesitate at administering any astringent medicine at first. We should plentifully administer starch, made thin, gruel, or arrow root, by the mouth and by clyster, removing all hay and grain, and particularly green food. We should endeavour thus to sheath the irritated surface of the bowels, while we permitted any remnant of the medicine to be carried off. If, however, twelve hours should pass and the purging and the pain remain undiminished, we should continue the gruel, but add to it chalk, catechu, and opium, in doses of an ounce of the first, a quarter of an ounce of the second, and two scruples of the last, repeated every six hours. As soon as the purging begins to subside, the astringent medicine should be lessened in quantity and gradually discontinued. Bleeding will rarely be necessary unless the inflammation be very great and attended by symptoms of general fever. The horse should be warmly clothed, and be placed in a warm stable, and his legs should be hand rubbed and bandaged.

Violent purging, attended with much inflammation and fever will sometimes occur from other causes. Green food will sometimes purge. A horse worked hard upon green food will scour. The remedy is change of diet or less labour. Young horses will scour sometimes without any apparent cause. Astringents should be used with much caution here. It is probably an effort of nature to get rid of something that offends. A few doses of gruel will assist in effecting this purpose, and the purging will cease without astringent medicine.

Some horses that are not *well-ribbed home*, (having too great space between the last rib and the hip bone,) are subject to purging if more than usual exertion is required from them. They are recognised by the term of washy horses. They are often free and fleet, but destitute of continuance. They should have rather more than the usual allowance of corn, with beans, when at work; and a cordial ball, with one drachm of catechu, and ten grains of opium will often be serviceable either before or after a journey.—*Youatt*.

Extract from the Report of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

SCOTCH AND IRISH COWS.

The Duke of Richmond laid before the Council a communication transmitted to him by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, containing the results of a trial suggested by the Society to be made in the course of the *Experimental Improvements* now in progress on the Crown Estate at King William's Town, in the Counties of Cork and Kerry, in Ireland, on the comparative value of Scotch and Irish Cows, in respect to their relative produce in milk and butter. The Commissioners, in pursuance of that suggestion, directed the purchase of six Scotch heifers of the Galloway breed, in order to such an experiment being instituted at King William's Town, in regard to their produce as compared with a like number of Ayrshire and Kerry cows then on the estate; and having placed the trial under the superintendence of Mr Griffith, that gentleman had reported the details of the comparison, which the Commissioners then transmitted to the Society.

The milk of each of the cows having been measured separately, and noted for two months, it appeared from the returns, that

1. The *Galloway* cattle gave, on an average, $6\frac{1}{2}$ imperial quarts of milk per day, and that $9\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of milk produced one pound of butter when salted for market.
2. The *Kerry* cows gave, on an average, $7\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of milk per day, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of milk produced 1 lb. of butter when salted.
3. The *Ayrshire* cows gave, on an average, 9 quarts of milk per day, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of milk produced one pound of salted butter.

Mr. Griffith observed, however that the Ayrshire cows could not be fairly placed in competition with the Galloway and Kerry breeds, inasmuch as the latter were heifers having each produced the first calf, while the Ayrshire were old cows, each having had four calves; the milk of the same Ayrshire cows, two years previously, having measured only $7\frac{1}{2}$ quarts per day. It appeared from the inspection of the principal butter-merchants of Cork, that the quality of butter produced by the different breeds of cattle, was the same as to taste, though the colour of each was different; that produced by the Galloway cattle was of a deep yellow colour, that by the Ayrshire a bright yellow, and that by the Kerry a still lighter shade of yellow.

The cattle of each breed were in equal condition, in the same pasture; but in the previous winter and spring, it resulted from some experiments made on the comparative cost of keep, that

1. One *Galloway* cow consumed 21 2-3 lbs. hay
2. One *Kerry* 16 8-9
3. One *Ayrshire* 24 8-9

Mr. Griffith draws the following general conclusion from the whole experiment: "That the Irish breed is best suited to the mountain lands, and to the cold and wet climate of King William's Town; that they are less expensive to feed, and when under the same circumstances, in respect of age, &c., they produce more butter per week than either of the breeds imported from Scotland, but that the Scotch cattle are superior for stall feeding."

From the Eastern (Portland) Farmer.

WORKING COWS.

I noticed yesterday in the streets of this village a *team of cows*, the first time indeed that I have ever seen these useful and amiable animals under the surveillance of the yoke and goad. They were owned in Raymond, and were apparently as "ready for a pull," and as competent to perform the duties imposed upon them, as the most docile and well disciplined oxen.

The subject of working cows, has often been agitated in the newspapers of late, and has elicited no small share of interest with the farming public generally; but this is the first time it has ever been my lot to witness the doctrine of its feasibility, practically carried out.

It is said that these cows (which may be regarded as thoroughly broken to the yoke) are as capable of enduring fatigue as a team of oxen, and that the performance of daily labor on the farm, or road, is of no apparent injury as regards their milk.

If it should be demonstrated that cows can work without any serious disadvantages accruing, the profit of keeping them will thereby be greatly enhanced. Almost every farmer manages to keep one or two cows, and if they can perform half as much labor as oxen, the expense of keeping the latter, which is by no means inconsiderable, and a sad drawback to most farmers, of humble standing, will be uncalled for.

X. Y. Z. D.

W—— in, Me., Jan. 22, 1842.

We presume our correspondent may allude to the same team as noticed in our first number.

On the subject of working cows, it may be remarked that in Spain, cows are worked with no less steadiness and severity than oxen, even during the period of gestation. "I have been informed," says a published letter of S. W. Pomroy to Hon. Josiah Quincy, some years since? "that they bear the heat of the climate much better than oxen, and on the farm or road, are as active as a horse team."

We are not sure that Mr. Pomroy was not confining his remarks to *spayed* heifers, of which Mr. Marshall, in his *Rural Economy of Yorkshire*, (England,) says—"It is a fact well established, is the common practice of that district, that spayed heifers work better, and have more wind than oxen."

SEEDING NEW LAND TO GRASS.

Perhaps as little agricultural skill is needed in getting crops from new lands, as in any part of farming; yet the beginner needs some agricultural knowledge even to do that. Hard wood growth, may be felled in June, burned over in the fall, and cleared off, and sowed with wheat in the spring and grass seed sown with the wheat. Or it may be sowed very early, say the last week in September or first in October with winter rye, and in March following sowed with grass seed; but our mode of clearing land is a wasteful one. The burn destroys, in a few hours, all the vegetable manure that has been collecting for ages. If the burn was light, and nothing but the small brush and a few of the leaves were burned, the remaining vegetable manure, if ploughed in would produce ten crops before it became exhausted. If sowed to wheat late, the land dry and the season dry, I have lost the seed in many instances, but never, when in March, on rye or early with wheat. If clover is sowed on new land, it generally grows large and lodges down, and is bad to mow. I have lately sowed chiefly with herds grass, with no more clover than the herds grass would keep from lodging, and that will improve with the herds grass seed, which I consider best for mowing.

but if intended for pasture, clover will produce the most and best feed, six pounds of clover and two quarts of herds grass to the acre. If the land is what is called black land, that is, a growth of hemlock and spruce, with even a mixture of hard wood, and a thick scurf on the land, if felled in June, it ought to lay longer before we attempt to get a crop, another year at least, and then if it is a good soil it may be proceeded with much in the same way as hard wood. As to the quantity of seed to an acre, I have always advised to sow as much as could well be afforded. The feed in the fall will pay for the extra seed if well applied. The hay will be finer and better. Six quarts of herds grass and two pounds of clover will answer very well to the acre, but more would be better. If we were prepared with the seed and ready to sow, the month of September would be as good or the best time to sow the seed on all land, as any in the year, especially on dry land, whether it be old or new land. Even on bog meadows, I have the best luck when sowed at that time of the year, but we are not always prepared with seed, and other times will answer. Lands that were nearly all hard wood, have been felled in June, burned the next spring, the small stuff piled and burned off, and Indian corn platted, and many good crops of corn have been raised in that way, and in the fall or the next spring, the timber cleared off and burned and the land sowed to wheat, and then seeded to grass. I am of the opinion that it is the most profitable to clear the land all off and let the first crop be wheat and grass. If the above is of use to Enquirer, or any one else, I am well satisfied for my trouble.

A. B.

• We have not so much experience as the writer above. But we once succeeded better by putting ten pounds of clover and a peck of herds grass to the acre, than we ever did by any other proportions. Both the clover and the herds grass were just right.—*Editor of the Maine Farmer and Mechanic's Advocate.*

PLASTER AND MANURE.

The following extract is from "Observations on Farming," a paper by G. Cook, Esq., of Tivoli, N. Y.

"I have been for some time past a close observer of the effects of plaster on our lands, and make bold to declare my opinion, that I think it a deleterious stimulant in the hands of the ignorant or grub-worm farmer. That plaster is not a direct manure it is presumed none will deny; but that by its inherent properties it excites and stimulates the plant to which it is applied to an increased appropriation of the fertilizing properties of the soil, producing temporarily, (unless in the mean time manure is applied,) an increased production. Accordingly we find that it produces the greatest effect upon new lands, or rather lands upon which it has not been before used. I have conversed with many farmers who have been in the practice of using it for some time past; and all seem agreed that without any other manure, it soon loses its magical effects upon their fields, and that they have found it necessary to resort to other means of keeping their lands in a proper state of fertility.

If such be the case, and from my own observation I judge it to be a correct conclusion, I would advise my brother farmers to expend the money heretofore applied to the purchase of plaster, in additional labor to prepare their barn-yards to retain more perfectly the real enricher of their soils.

But how often do we see those who would be very much offended to be called slovenly farmers, allowing their cattle, sheep and swine, to be upon the road, wasting their manure, making the road their barn-yard, or if they have one, suffering it to drain, where all the drainage is lost to all beneficial farm purposes, and following that wasteful practice of feeding their stock upon the ground, while at the same time advocating both in theory and in practice, the greater strength of well rotted manure.

Who, that is a real friend to agriculture, does not hope to see a better system succeed one so wasteful and ruinous; and when the misinformed or prejudiced farmer shall better appreciate the great saving made by housing his manure, and applying it to his land before its strength is gone by evaporation or washing. Then indeed he will find no necessity for applying plaster to his plants, like ardent spirits to the body to give but temporary strength; but will be able to add yearly to his lands the only true and legitimate manure."

REMARKS.—We must be permitted to enter our protest against any speculations or inferences that shall go to diminish the use of plaster by our farmers. The "grub worm" or the "skin flint farmer, the one who takes from his land all he can get, and returns

nothing to it, will doubtless find his land exhausted, and the sooner the better, if that shall open his eyes to the folly of such a course of farming. But the skillful husbandman, the one who farms his fields in rotation, who enriches all his fields and exhausts none, finds in plaster one of the most efficient and money-saving aids in his course. Besides it will not be so readily conceded, that plaster is nothing more than a stimulant, that it is no manure, even in the restricted sense of the term. The fact that plaster is found to a considerable amount in those plants on the growth of which it exercises the greatest influence, clover for example, would militate against such a supposition. That it is mainly active in contributing one of the most important elements of plants, nitrogen, has been proved by Liebig; and as much the largest portion of the carbon of plants is derived from the atmosphere, any substance that enables the plant to appropriate this the most readily, must be of service. But experience in such matters is entitled to great weight. We have long lived in the centre of the New-York plaster country. We should not err perhaps in saying that there is more plaster used in the counties of Onondaga and Cayuga, than in any other two counties in the state. Many of us have used it annually for more than thirty years; and never have we heard a farmer who deserves the name of one, assert that his soil was impoverished by its use. On the contrary there are thousands who have grown rich by the rotation of crops which the use of plaster and clover enabled them to pursue, and whose farms at the present moment are in better condition, and as productive as they were when the use of plaster commenced some thirty years since. There are exhausting farmers in all countries; men who will ruin their farms, whether they have plaster or not. We advise no one to rely on plaster alone. Depend upon it the barn-yard and barn-yard manures cannot be too carefully looked to, and here the opinions of our correspondent have our hearty approval. But we say, combine the two; use both plaster and manures; feed your fields well and they will feed you.

FORMATION OF DRAINS.

Drains should be formed with as much truth and exactness as possible, and unless labourers are dexterous in using their tools, and in the habit of making drains, they will not make them well.

Open drains are the most suitable for Canada in general. The large quantity of water that has to be disposed of at the melting of the snow in spring, could not be got rid of by means of covered drains, however well made; they would continue frozen, and the soil over them frozen long after the melted snow water should be run off the land. In heavy rains in summer, covered drains would be inadequate to carry off the water in time to prevent injury to the crops. There is considerable risk in covered drains becoming choked, or filled up, if surface water can get into them, thence it will be very unsafe for the farmer to construct covered drains for any other purpose but that of draining springs, and even in that case, unless they are properly made and abundantly filled with small stones, the frost will very probably injure them. Covered drains require double as much fall as open drains to cause them to run; and from the level surface of this country, this circumstance is of great consequence. The very same circumstance prevents in a great measure the necessity of covered drains, because in a level country, natural springs do not abound.

When a farmer, on due consideration, has determined on constructing covered drains, if there is sufficient fall, the drain should be at least from three to four feet deep, in the most shallow part, in order to be as much as possible out of the influence of the frost. The drain should be from two to three feet wide at the bottom, and from three to four feet wide at the top. The turf should be cut off, laying it upside down on one side of the drain, and the earth cast out on the other. The drain should be well built with dry stone, all laid on the proper bed, (and not set up edgewise,) from nine to twelve inches thick, by six or eight inches high, forming an aperture of six, by six or eight inches, the covering stones of which must be sufficiently strong to sustain the pressure of the incumbent weight of stone and earth, and should project at least three inches over the inside of each side-wall; two feet of stone, or more, should be well packed above the cover of the aperture. The first foot of stone above the cover may be put into the drains of from three to four pounds weight, but the upper part should be broken as small as common road metal, and should be made quite smooth or level, so that every part of the drains may have an equal depth or thickness of stone. The turf sod first taken off should

then be pnt on the stones, the grass side downwards, and if there is no turf, a thin covering of straw should be laid on the top of the stones, to prevent the loose earth from falling through the aperture of the drains. The drains may then be filled with earth, nine inches above the natural level of the surface of the ground, to allow for sinking. I have constructed a drain on the above plan, but of larger dimensions, and it has continued to act perfectly well for three years past. If the farmer is anxious that the labour and expense of such drains shall not be ineffectually expended, he will personally attend to the building of the walls, covering of the aperture, and packing with small stones. In case the bottom of the drain is soft, it would be necessary to lay a thin flag on the bottom, to extend on each side an inch or two under the side walls. A drain of this description will be expensive; but if not properly constructed, it will be worse than useless; and those who will not incur the expense of making covered drains well, should be content with open drains.

Draining with tiles is much practised in England, but I would not recommend it here. The most effectual method of constructing covered drains, will be with abundance of small stone, filled in over the aperture in the bottom of the drain, whatever size it may be.

Open drains should be carefully made, with sloping sides. In this climate they can scarcely be too much sloped. A drain two feet deep should be at least four feet wide at the top, and the width of the shovel at the bottom. A drain three feet deep, should be six feet, and in some soils seven feet wide at the top, and only one foot wide at the bottom; and the same proportion may be observed in drains of larger dimensions. When drains are necessary in the middle of fields, (indeed in most situations,) they might be hollowed out, and the earth carted off to low spots, or spread on the surface of the field; the plough might then cross such drains without difficulty, and they would be more effectual in carrying off water from the furrows of the ploughed land, than when formed in any other way; they would look well, and grass might grow upon them on each side to the bottom, and there would be no danger of their filling up from the sides falling in. The drains on most farms require improvement. The earth taken out of them is suffered to accumulate on the banks of the drain, and hence the edge of the drain being higher, when it ought to be lower, than any part of the field, prevents the water falling into the drain, and is the main cause of the sides of the drain falling in. The earth that has accumulated in this way, would repay the farmer amply for carting it out on his farm, filling up hollows, or mixing it with compost. On most farms in Canada, this improvement is necessary, and the earth so cut away, as well as all high head ridges, if mixed with a little lime, and turned over with a spade once or twice, would make a rich compost for top-dressing the adjoining lands. The sloping of the sides of main drains, and open ditches has, with few exceptions, been greatly neglected in Canada, as well as removing high head ridges in almost every field, occasioned by the repeated use of the plough. These sources would afford the means of enriching the adjoining land at a very inconsiderable expense, and would be a great improvement to the drains, and the fields for future culture.

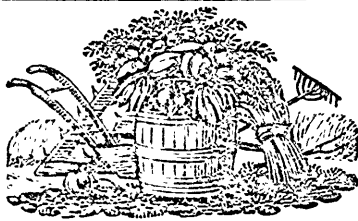
The late Mr. Nimmo, in an excellent paper on draining, gives the following data on the subject of the relative inclination of streams to insure the discharge of their waters:

“Large and deep rivers run sufficiently swift with a fall of about one foot per mile, or.....1 in 5000
Smaller rivers and brooks run sufficiently swift with a fall of about two feet per mile, or.....1 in 2500
Small brooks hardly keep an open course under four feet per mile, or.....1 in 1200
Ditches or covered drains, require at least eight feet per mile, or.....1 in 600
Furrows of ridges, and filled drains require much more.”

I believe this estimate will be found correct in practice.—*Edms.*

HORN DISTEMPER.—A “Practical Farmer,” in the Boston Cultivator, while he admits that the application of spirits of turpentine is good, asserts the use of hot brim stone is still better, for the cure of the horn ail. He turns one spoonful of boiling hot into the cavity just between the horns.

SCOURS IN ANIMALS.—A writer in the Maine Farmer, recommends for this disease, fine pulverized bone. We have never seen it tried, but from the nature of the substances that constitute bone, such as lime to correct too great acidity, and gelatine to smooth the irritated surfaces, it is probable its employment would be useful.



THE COLONIAL FARMER.

HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL, 1842.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

The following Societies will please send to the Secretary of the Central Board for Seeds imported to their order:—Brookfield, Pictou, Chester, Wallace, Stirling, and Musquodoboit.

BERKSHIRE AND MCKAY PIGS.—Mr. Archibald McCulloch, of the Peninsula, has a lot of fine young Pigs of this breed—4 weeks old—which he will dispose of to those Farmers wishing to improve their Stock, at the following rate—30s. $\frac{1}{2}$ pair—or 15s. singly.

MAPLE SUGAR.

In some parts of the American States great quantities of this article are manufactured. Young trees are either planted, or permitted to grow upon land where the old growth has failed, and in many places sugar orchards are planted with as much care as apple orchards. These trees, planted at such a distance as to allow the grass to grow among them, have short stems and large branchy heads, and are not liable to be blown down by storms, like those which, having grown under the shelter of the forest, have reached such an elevation, that they cannot withstand the winds after the trees which sheltered them are cut away. The Sugar Maple is a tree of rapid growth, thriving on the upper part of the sides of stoney hills where small brooks are frequent. It was frequent upon intervals, and would if planted upon those that now appear exhausted, undoubtedly again render them fertile. The tree strikes its roots to a great depth in the soil, but deposits its leaves on the surface, where they serve to form mould from materials brought up from beneath. Having assisted to make some tons of Maple Sugar, I am able to judge of the produce upon a soil by no means the best in the Province. The quantity varied from a pound to a pound and a half from each tree in a season. The difference was chiefly occasioned by the greater or lesser quantity of rain, as the sap that runs in the time of heavy rain is lost. Three gallons of sap in March or four in April will give a pound of Sugar, free trees in the woods. Those which grow in open land yield less sap but sweeter. On the richest soils upon the Ohio a tree gives three or four times the quantity of sugar above stated, but more boiling is required as the sap is not so sweet as ours. The season for making Maple Sugar is after the sledging fails and before ploughing commences. The farmer can therefore generally spare time to attend to it. When the leaves of trees turn dry in autumn, they appear to return their juices to the stem; the remaining dead leaves being simply a tasteless woody substance. These juices serve to form the first growth in the spring. They are in Maples, Ash and Hickory, in the state of sugar, and when, after the winter is broken by a sharp freezing night is followed by a very warm day, the trees having its vessels in part emptied by the shrinking of the air the contents, readily imbibes water in the night, and the succeeding

heat by greatly increasing the bulk of the confined air, pushes on the sap with great force. The quantity of sap in the tree appears to increase till the weather becomes warm enough to make the buds swell. Then the sap disappears, and a tasteless mucilage is found between the bark and the wood. A Russian Chymist discovered a process by which mucilage is changed to sugar, but the maple reverses this process, and in twenty-four hours changes all its sugar to mucilage, which after a few days shews fibres, and gradually becomes wood. As we generally have some short spells of heat before it ceases freezing at night, the last sap in April makes inferior sugar, and is often best boiled to molasses because it will not readily grain or crystallize being mixed with a considerable quantity of mucilage.

TURNIP FLY.

Turnips, Cabbage and many other plants are attacked at their first appearance by an insect often, not with much propriety, called the Turnip Fly. It is without wings, nearly globular, and hops by the aid of its forked tail, from which circumstance it has derived its name, (Podura). Swedish turnips are frequently injured by this insect if the weather is dry at the time that they come up. It does less injury to Turnips on ridges than to those sowed on level ground. As it will not sit upon damp ground, it is a good practice to roll or trample the top of the ridge, and then sow a little salt upon it, or which is better, sprinkle it with pickle made by putting a peck of fishery salt into water, and after stirring it for about two minutes draining off and preserving the pickle, which will have in the greater part of the muriate of lime that was contained in the peck of salt, and will consequently attract considerable moisture from the air, while the salt thus washed will be better for preserving pork or butter than that which has not been washed. The common turnips being sowed when the numbers of these insects are diminished, (between the 25th of July and the 10th of August,) are less frequently injured by them; but should there be a drought it would be useful to sow a little salt with them also.

GRAPES.

Mr. Hoare, who has published a treatise upon the raising of Grapes upon open walls, asserts that a pound of Grapes may generally be ripened upon every square foot of wall in the southern part of England, provided it has a southern aspect and is not greatly exposed to wind. He thinks that the Grapes which might be raised on the walls of many Cottages would pay a great proportion of the rent; and that the reason few have succeeded in their cultivation may be found in the ignorance of the proper mode of pruning them, it being generally necessary to cut away every fall nine-tenths of the wood which has grown the preceding summer, together with that which has produced fruit, as that will never bear again.

We have at present in the Country but few walled Gardens, but it is highly probable that the early varieties of Grapes would generally ripen if trained upon the sunny sides of houses and other buildings. They should not be permitted to rise many feet from the ground, as the lowest part of a wall is the warmest.

In Alsace and Wurtemberg, where the climate is so cold that wine cannot bear all the exposure that it will farther southward, considerable quantities of wine are made. A vineyard is prepared by digging and manuring very deep, after which the cuttings are planted at suitable distances. Swedish Turnips or Beets are then trained between the vines for two years.—In autumn, when the leaves fall from the vines, they are cut off within an inch of the stem, which is then covered with straw. When the stump of

the vine has reached the size of an inch diameter, one shoot is allowed to grow from each stump, and is tied to a stake which supports it, all the other shoots being taken off as fast as they are formed. In the fall the shoots are loosened from the stakes, shortened to from three to five buds according to their strength—laid on the ground, and covered with a thick coat of straw. The next season these shoots bear, and another is allowed to grow from the stump to bear the following year. The shoots that have produced fruit being always cut down to the stump in the fall. If the shoots are remarkably strong a stump is allowed to support two which bear fruit, and two which are to bear the following season.

The soil in which the Vine grows should not exceed fifteen inches in depth, and should rest upon open gravel or sand, or else upon broken stones, it should be dry, light and very rich: mixed with a considerable quantity of bones, to which may be added old shoes, broken bricks and crockery, and oyster shells or broken limestone. Dead animals may be buried near a vine, no kind of manure being too rank for it. The Vines in the Royal Garden having one year produced above a ton of Grapes, a quantity far exceeding the usual crop, the Gardeners endeavoured to ascertain the cause, and found that the roots had reached the vault of the privy. The superintendent of the French Gallies in the Mediterranean used to derive a very considerable perquisite from the sale of the nightsoil of the Gallies which was purchased to manure the vines on the neighbouring rocky and gravelly hills.

The cultivation of vines in any considerable quantity can never be profitable in this country, but to nurse a single vine, trained in summer against the sunny side of the house, and in autumn laid upon the ground and covered with fir boughs or straw, would be as amusing to the Farmers daughters as cultivating flowers, and there is no doubt that there are many situations where it would succeed, for European grapes have ripened in a warm season near Halifax, without the aid of a wall.

MORTAR FOR THE TOPS OF CHIMNEYS TO WITHSTAND THE WEATHER.

To three pecks of sand put three quarters of the iron scales which fall from the Blacksmith's Anvil: mix them thoroughly—spread the sand and lay upon it a peck of fresh burnt lime—slack it with boiling water, and mix it into mortar immediately.

If sand cannot be procured which is free from fine earth, it should be washed by putting it into a tub of water, stirring it and pouring off the water as often as is necessary to separate the soft earth. The lime should if possible be used the same day it is taken from the kiln. If it is of the best kind it will be completely slacked as soon as the mortar is made, and should in that case be applied immediately—but the greater part of the lime in this Province is not of the best kind, and for this reason it is often necessary to leave the mortar to rest for a few days, that every grain of lime stone may be slacked.

There is really but one kind of pure lime, but limestones always have together with the lime a greater or lesser proportion of other earths—clay, flint, or magnesia. The best limestone is that which contains the smallest proportion of these earths. When lime is used for manure it should be drawn as soon after it is burnt as possible, for a ton of fresh burnt lime exposed to the air will gain, at first, a hundred pounds in twenty-four hours, and will finally before it begins to slack in the air, weigh above 2,600 lb although apparently perfectly dry. This increase of weight is chiefly water which it attracts from the air, and renders solid.

HORSES.

When Horses that have run abroad till the month of December or later, are taken in and kept in a very warm close stable, they sometimes become surfeited, that is to say, many patches of dry scabs appear upon the skin, and the whole coat of hair appears very rough and shabby. Others become hide-bound; and some are affected with the Grease or Scratches. In this case the first thing to be done is to admit more air into the stable, which should be kept clean and well littered. Give the Horse one morning a heaped tea spoonful of antimony—the next morning a large spoonful of flour of sulphur, and on the third morning a large spoonful of salt, which should be three quarters common salt and one quarter saltpetre rubbed fine, and well mixed; then begin again with the antimony, &c. These medicines may be mixed with a little wetted bran or Indian meal, which may then be mingled with his feed of oats—when this alterative course has been continued for a fortnight, rub all the scabby places every other day with fish oil, to which sulphur should be added if the horse rubs himself where the scabs appear. He should have a peck of carrots daily, or, if they cannot be procured, of Swedish turnips, or Mangel Wurtzel.

BRGOKFIELD (Q. C.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held on the 5th February last. The following persons were elected Officers for the ensuing year:—

Mr. James B. McLeod, *President*.
Mr. Thomas Waterman, *Vice-President*.
Mr. Lewis Smith, *Secretary*.
Mr. Richard Bryden, *Treasurer*.

Committee:—Messrs. Robert Randall, Thomas Christopher, Elisha Christopher, and Lot Hardy.

Ten new Members were added, and the prospects of the Society are encouraging.

The Annual Meeting of the Halifax Agricultural Society took place on Monday, the 4th inst., at which the President, Edward Allison, Esq. presided. The Acting Committee for the past year having presented their Report and the Accounts of the Society up to that day, which were read by the Acting Secretary, and afterwards received by the Meeting and duly passed.

Some routine business regarding the interests of the Institution being gone through, and several new Members admitted, the Society then proceeded to the election of Officers and a Committee of Management for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were duly chosen to conduct the business during that period:

Edward Pryor, Esq. junr. *President*.
John King, Esq. *1st Vice President*.
Hon. Hugh Bell, *2d Vice President*.
John Longard, Esq. *Treasurer*.
A. Sinclair, Esq. *Secretary*.

Committee of Management:—Adam Reid, Esq.; Henry Pryor, Esq.; Messrs. Archibald McCulloch, John Winters, William Mitchell, John Kline, junr., Samuel McCulloch.

It was then moved by Henry Pryor, Esq. and seconded, That a Vote of Thanks be given to the Officers and Committee for their efficient services for the past year; which passed unanimously.

The Committee would respectfully invite the attention of Members to the following Resolution, which was adopted at the meeting:

Resolved, That this Society take twenty-five copies of the *Colonial Farmer*, to be distributed to Members at 2s. 6d. each, the balance to be paid out of the Funds of the Society, and that each Member pay for the same upon receiving the first number.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HALIFAX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1841.

Since the formation of the Halifax Agricultural Society, the Committee of Management for the year 1841 believe that the objects of the Institution have been followed up with equal energy any preceding year—and the means placed at their disposal applied to their trust, with due regard to the improvement of Agriculture in the Peninsula of Halifax. Immediately upon coming into office your Committee, being duly formed, proceeded to consider the best means of discharging the important duty which devolved upon them—and commenced, after due consideration, by offering Premiums for the best Grain, for a Drilling Match, for Green Crops, and for a Ploughing Match, in the Fall, and learning that a sum would be obtained from the Central Board, they felt it their duty to offer larger Prizes than formerly, and have great satisfaction in bearing testimony to the zeal with which they were met by practical Farmers in coming forward to compete for the Prizes offered. The Drilling Match which took place on the 25th November was well attended and the work performed in excellent style, showing evident improvement in that department. The Premiums for Green Crops next engaged the attention of the Committee, and prizes were then offered for the best and second best *acre* of *half-acre* of *early* Potatoes—the Judges to whom the Committee assigned the duty of awarding the prizes, proceeded to a careful inspection of the fields of the competitors, on Wednesday the 4th August last under the following instructions from the Committee—"the Judges will observe that the object of awarding Prizes for Green Crops is not only for the best crop of Potatoes but also the cleanest and most approved system of Agricultural Management pursued by the competitors." The Judges expressed themselves much pleased with the superior management on most of the fields they visited, and were led to expect, from the luxuriant appearance of the crops a full return to the successful competitors for the care and care displayed in the management of the Potatoe Crop. The Committee next directed their attention to getting up a Ploughing Match in the Fall and arranged a scale of Prizes more extensive than on any former occasion, and they are free to assert a spirited competition never took place in the Province, to contend for the distinction of obtaining the first prize—twelve ploughmen having come forward on the 26th of October, the Committee being arranged for the competition to take place on that day, and the most of them have witnessed the progress which has been made in the different competitions within the last five years, it is with a minute satisfaction they assert the fact, that improvement to the extent they that day witnessed, was scarcely to be expected ever under the more favourable circumstances.

The competition for Grain took place on the 29th December when samples of Wheat and Oats were brought forward by several Members, the samples of both were good, and in the opinion of the gentleman appointed to award the prizes went far to prove that Nova Scotia will produce Grain equal to any Country if the care be observed, in procuring suitable and pure seed, and the seed prepared with the scientific skill bestowed upon it in countries where improvement has gone forward for many years, and that attained that advanced state of culture, which we every day read of and which the Nova Scotia Farmer may look forward to if energy and skill be applied to the means within his reach—the Prize for Wheat was awarded to Samuel McCulloch, who weighed 63½ lb $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel, Edward Pryor, Esq. obtained the second prize for Grain of equal weight. Mr. Archibald McCulloch's Oats weighing 46 lb $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel took the first prize, and Mr. J. Kline, senr. was given the second prize for a fine sample; 43½

Bushel. Your Committee also directed their attention to the state of the Crops on the Peninsula and Dutch Village generally, and have prepared a statement of the different productions, which they have the satisfaction of laying before the Society.

Wheat.....	58½ acres, 25 bushels per acre, 1,456 bushels, at 8s.	£582 8
Oats.....	155½ .. 40 6,220 3	933 0
Barley.....	4 .. 35 140 3 9	26 6
Potatoes ..	151½ .. 250 37,812 2	3,781 4
Turnips ..	12½ .. 250 3,062 2	306 4
Hay.....	575 .. 1½ tons per acre, 1,135 tons, 120	6,813
Straw.....	217 .. 1 217 100	1,085
		£13,527 1

N. B.—The above prices bear reference more to the amount actually obtained by the Peninsula Farmers, rather than the current prices in the market.

In bringing the accounts and business of the year to a close your Committee congratulate the Society upon the steady success which is so far attended their exertions to forward the means of obtaining increased returns for the labours of the industrious Farmer and through him promoting the most substantial interests of the Country; and would, in conclusion, impress upon their successors the necessity of active exertion in following up with spirit and unanimity the laudable intentions of the Society All which they most respectfully submit.

ADAM REID, Chairman.
A. SINCLAIR, Acting Secretary.

Halifax, April 4, 1842.

DARTMOUTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

List of Premiums offered to Members of the Society, for Agricultural Produce, at the Meetings 20th November, 1841, and 19th March, 1842.

For the best Five Bushels Wheat	£1	10	0
For the second best do.	1	0	0
For the best Five Bushels Oats	1	10	0
For the second best do.	1	0	0
For the best 10 bushels oats, @ 4s.	2	0	0
For the heaviest and fattest Hog	1	0	0
For the best Half Acre of Potatoes	2	0	0
For the second best do.	1	0	0
For the best Half Acre of Turnips	2	0	0
For the second best do.	1	0	0
For the best Bull, of 2 years old or upwards, owned by a Member,	2	10	0
For the best Ram, from 1 to 3 years old	1	5	0
For the best Heifer, raised in the district, between 1 and 2 years old,	1	0	0
For the best Boar, from 1 to three years old,	1	0	0
For the best Ewe Lamb, of this year's growth,	0	10	0
For the best Breeding Sow, from 1 to 3 years old,	1	0	0
	£28	10	0

The above articles are to be raised by Members of the Society, to be competed for by them only,—and they are to be exhibited at the next General Meeting of the Society, on the 19th November next, except the potatoes and turnips, which will be examined on the ground by the Committee.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

There will be a Ploughing Match held by the Society at _____ on the _____ at _____ o'clock, when the following prizes will be awarded:—
First prize £2 10 0 Third prize £1 10 0
Second do. 2 0 0 Fourth do. 1 0 0

Committee to conduct Ploughing Match and appoint Judges—William Foster, John McDonald, John Tempest, Esqrs., by whom any information on this subject will be afforded.

At the Meeting on the 19th inst., the following Resolutions were also passed:

Resolved, That the sum of Five Pounds be expended in the purchase of sixty copies of Jackson's Work, to be sold to Members of the Society at 10d. each.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting are due to the President, for his able Address delivered to the Meeting, and that he be requested to allow the same to be published in the Colonial Farmer.

A. JAMES, Secretary.

Dartmouth, March 25, 1842.

CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

At a meeting of the Central Board of Agriculture held in the Province Building March 1st, 1842, and adjourned to the 19th. Present, hon James McNab, hon William Young, Samuel Chipman, Richard A. Forrestall, James Holdsworth, John E. Fairbanks, Thomas Williamson, Edward Allison, Matthew Richardson and Edward Pryor, junr. Esquires.

The Board at their last meeting having agreed upon and passed their Annual report, which had been submitted to and approved of by the Assembly, the business of the first year might be considered as satisfactorily closed: and the Board had been now convened to arrange the scheme of appropriation for the present year, and to avail themselves in preparing it of the experience and local knowledge of those members of the Board, who belong to the Assembly and are not resident in town They proceeded therefore to inquire in which way the funds at their disposal could be most judiciously and usefully expended; and as the Steamer was to sail on the 3rd instant, and it was necessary to despatch their orders by her, they determined to import by the spring vessels from Scotland, First, A Clydesdale Stallion, to be about sixteen hands high, of a dark bay colour, from four to six years old, and resembling in make the picture in Lowe's Illustrations of British Domestic Animals, a work well known in Britain and frequently referred to for the description of Stock. The figure of the Clydesdale horse represents a well made light limbed animal, which in the opinion of the Board would be eminently useful in improving our breed for plough and farm work.

Second, Twenty-five rams and five ewes of the most approved breeds in Scotland, not exceeding two years old.

Third, A few of the most useful implements manufactured at Stirling and to be kept here as models.

All of these the Secretary was desired to order through Richard Kidson, Esq. the agent of the Board at Glasgow, and to remit him the necessary funds out of the grant of this year.

It was likewise thought advisable to import for the use of the Board a complete set of Lowe's Illustrations, and the Vice President was requested to procure it from London.

The Board next decided to import £50 worth of the Berkshire and Mackay pigs from Boston, and to order at the same time the seeds which had been sent for by a few of the Societies.

They set apart £50 for 250 copies of the Colonial Farmer so as to continue their subscription to the end of the year, and £21 for 50 copies of the Mechanic and Farmer published at Pictou—both papers to be distributed gratuitously by the members of the Board and with a view to extend their circulation.

The Editor of the latter paper having struck off a cheap and very useful edition of Small's Veterinary Tablet, the Board re-

requested the Secretary to send for twenty dozen at 3s. a dozen, which they will also distribute.

The Board next proceeded to consider the report of the various local Societies that have entered into correspondence with them, and after weighing their respective claims and exercising a discriminating but impartial judgment, they apportioned the grant of £75 to each county agreeably to the following scale: the amount assigned to those Societies who are indebted to the Board to be subject to the payment of the balances owing by them respectively.

County of Halifax.—Halifax, £20; Musquodoboit, £30; Dartmouth, £25.

Hants.—Windsor, £37 10; East Hants, £37 10.

Kings.—Horton, £22 10; Cornwallis, including western Society, £37 10; Aylesford, £15.

Annapolis.—Bridgetown, £50; Ditto, (if no other Society in that County comes forward before June next) £25.

Digby.—Digby, £50; Clare, (if they complete their Society,) £25.

Shelburne.—Sable River, £37 10.

Queen's.—Brookfield, £37 10.

Lunenburg.—Chester, £37 10; Mahone Bay, £37 10.

Colchester.—Truro, £30; Stirling, £25.

Pictou.—Pictou, £25; New Glasgow, £25; River John, £25.

Cumberland.—Amherst, £20; Parrsborough, £20; Wallace, £35.

Inverness.—Port Hood, £37 10; Broad Cove, £37 10.

Central County Societies.—Cape Breton, £75; Richmond, £75; Sydney, £75; Guysborough, £75.

The Board looking to the experience and results of their operations, and the valuable services rendered them by public spirited individuals last year, embraced the opportunity afforded them by a full meeting, and passed the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Board will be happy to import for the Societies, at any time during the summer, Pigs of the Berkshire and Mackay breed, at £9 a pair, landed here; being somewhat less than the cost without duty; as also, any implements, or seeds, (if in considerable quantities,) they may desire from Boston, at cost and charges.

2. *Resolved*, That the Board will be happy to import for the Societies whatever stock or implements they may desire from Great Britain, if ordered not later than the 10th of May next, so as the orders may be despatched by the middle of that month.

3. *Resolved*, That any Society ordering stock, implements, or seeds, from Great Britain, or the United States, will be required to appoint an agent, who will take charge of them on their arrival in Halifax; the Board finding, from the experience of last year, that they cannot incur the responsibility and labour of receiving and shipping them on their arrival here.

4. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board be conveyed to the Right Hon. Earl Spencer for his kind offer to become a corresponding member of the Society, the Board being sensible of the benefits the Agriculture of the Province is likely to derive from the future exertions and correspondence of a nobleman whose high public character, talents and skill, place him in the first rank as an eminent agriculturist.

5. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board be given to Henry Hudson, Esq. Secretary of the Royal E. A. Society of London, for the interest manifested by him in advancing the Agriculture of the Province, and for the very valuable contributions and services rendered to their agent; and that the Secretary be directed to state that the Board have elected him as a corresponding member.

6. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board be also conveyed to

Thomas H. Brooking, Esq. of London, for the very valuable and gratuitous services rendered by him in the distribution of the funds, and in aiding the Board to obtain useful and important information; and that he be enrolled as an honorary member.

7. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board are most justly due to George R. Young, Esq. for his unwearied pains in the execution of the orders entrusted to his care, for the skilful and judicious manner in which they were gratuitously fulfilled, and for the valuable correspondence and connections formed by him for the Board while in Britain.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to enclose a copy of the above resolution to Mr. Young.

8. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board be conveyed to Richard Kidson, Esq. of Glasgow for the services rendered by him in the purchase of Stock, and for the practical information kindly collected and furnished to the Board, relative to the purchase and shipment of cattle, &c. from Scotland.

9. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be conveyed to Edward Bullen, Esq. the Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, for the information and publications furnished by him and for his friendly offer to render any further assistance in his power to advance the Provincial Agriculture, in that the Secretary be directed to inform him that the Board have elected him as a corresponding member.

10. *Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed to convey to each of the local Societies the recommendation of the Board that a complete set of Lowe's Illustrations of British Cattle be obtained for each County in the Province, and that a set of the Farmer's Series of Agricultural Works, published under the direction of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, be procured for each Society,—the Board being satisfied that the possession of these will create a fresh desire for information on agricultural subjects, and a more active zeal to improve the breeds of stock in the Province.

11. *Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed by Circular to inform the local Societies that the Board will be prepared to render their best services to each of them, in forming correspondences with Societies abroad, in order that they may obtain directly the exchange of publications, and any information suitable to their own districts.

The Central Board further strongly recommend to each Society to subscribe for a number of copies of the Colonial Farmer, which they can if they think proper, dispose of to their members at a reduced price. This will enable the paper to be improved and embellished with cuts of Animals, implements, &c., as may be requisite. And as this paper will be the medium through which the transactions of the Board will be circulated, it is desirable that it should receive such support as to make it extensively useful to the Agricultural Interest.

The Secretary was requested to prepare letters in pursuance of these resolutions, and to inclose copies of them to the several parties residing in Great Britain.

Lastly, the few remaining implements belonging to the Board were directed to be sold at auction.

"THE COLONIAL FARMER,"

TITUS SMITH, EDITOR; R. NUGENT, PROPRIETOR,

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