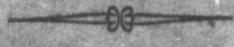


*Lewis Ridgen*  
**REPORT**

AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
**ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,**  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH,  
**1852.**



**OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR:**

His Honor JUDGE PETERS, President.

CHAS. HASZARD, Esq. }  
Hon. J. M. HOLL, } Vice Presidents.

Jeremiah Simpson, Esq.  
Hon. Geo. Coles,  
Hon. W. H. Haviland,  
Mr. Henry Longworth, }  
Hon. W. Swabey, } Governors.  
Hon. S. Rice,  
Mr. James Miller,

Alexander Laird, Esq.  
Charles Stewart, Esq.  
Mr. John Thorne,  
D. Brenan, Esq.  
D. Hodgson, Esq.  
Thomas Pethick, Esq.  
John Lyall, Esq.

**Members of Assembly elected by Government.**

*Queen's County*.—Robert Mooney, and Benj. Davies, Esquires.  
*Prince County*.—Hon. Joseph Pope, and Allan Fraser, Esquires.  
*King's County*.—Daniel Flynn, and Edward Thornton, Esquires.

GEO. BEER, Secretary and Treasurer.

**CHARLOTTETOWN;**

PRINTED BY JOHN INGS, "ISLANDER OFFICE," WATER STREET.

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# ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

FOR THE

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Agricultural Society, will be held on Friday the Third instant.

of an excellent quality.

## THE PRIZES

- Best Wheat, John
- Second best do., R. C.
- Best two-rowed Barley, John
- Second best do., Jam
- Best four-rowed Barley, John
- Second best do., John
- Best Black Oats, Phi
- Second best do., Wil
- Best sample Red Clover, John
- Second best do., R. C.

The Annual Report, and the Report of the Society, were then read.

In presenting the Report the Committee feel that it is the duty of this Society to be entering into the brief retrospect of its progress. It would be improper.

The experience of other Societies such as Agricultural Societies has been in inducing Agriculture.

# REPORT

## AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE

### ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH,  
1852.

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THE ANNUAL MEETING and GRAIN SHOW of the Royal Agricultural Society, was held in the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday the Third instant, when there was exhibited for competition—

- 24 Sacks of Wheat,
- 19 do. Barley,
- 13 do. Oats,
- 5 Bags Red Clover Seed—all of which was an excellent quality.

#### THE PRIZES WERE AWARDED AS FOLLOWS:

Best Wheat, John M'Gregor, Lot 48,	£1 10 0
Second best do., R. C. Woolner, Rustico,	1 0 0
Best two-rowed Barley, do. do.	1 10 0
Second best do., James Hennessey,	1 0 0
Best four-rowed Barley, W. Hodges, Esq.	1 10 0
Second best do., John Bell,	1 0 0
Best Black Oats, Philip Simmons,	1 10 0
Second best do., William Simmons,	1 0 0
Best sample Red Clover Seed, James Finch,	1 10 0
Second best do., R. C. Woolner,	1 0 0

The Annual Report, and an Abstract of the Accounts of the Society, were then read by the Secretary.

#### REPORT:

IN presenting their Third Annual Report, your Committee feel that an important period in the existence of this Society has arrived, and therefore before entering into the transactions of the past year, a brief retrospect of its formation and operations may not be improper.

The experience of all countries attests that associations such as Agricultural Societies, are most effective in inducing Agricultural improvement; indeed,

so important is the influence such Societies have been found to exert over Agricultural interests, on which the permanent prosperity of nations so greatly depend, that the Legislatures and Governments of almost all countries contribute largely to their support from the Public Funds: thus in some of the States of America three dollars are given by the State to Agricultural Societies, for every dollar subscribed; and in our sister Province of New Brunswick, Three Pounds are granted by the Legislature for every Pound raised by subscription. And in Canada One hundred pounds are given, for Twenty-five Pounds subscribed; but as the operations of such Societies tend to benefit the Farmers generally, their subscribed revenues are usually made up of small sums from a very large number of persons.

In 1848, from repeated failure of the Potato crops—before then, the chief dependence of the Agriculturists—great distress prevailed: the Farmers seemed discouraged, and it became apparent that some great effort was necessary to stimulate them to renewed exertion, and the adoption of a better and more prudent system of Agriculture. Deeply impressed with the conviction that an Agricultural Society, whose operations should, by Branches and Depots, extend through the Island, would be instrumental in effecting this, a few individuals stepped forward and undertook the task of establishing it.

The expectations they formed of the successful issue of their undertaking, will be best shewn by a short extract from the prospectus, or letter, addressed to the then Lieutenant Governor of the Colony, which after giving a general outline of the principles proposed for its foundation, they continue—

“ We hope we are not too sanguine when we say that with proper exertions we think Five hundred Pounds, per annum, may in this way be raised by subscription. A Legislative grant of an equal amount would give One thousand Pounds, per annum, a sum which, if properly and energetically applied, would soon place the Agriculture of this Island in such a position that short crops would

rarely be heard of, and be entirely unproductive, as the limit of our time would scarcely be sufficient for Societies to be established, not like to bind up considerable sums of money, think that when the fruitfulness of the soil is no difficulty with us, to continue the

Nor have these their fulfilment been the Legislature wise made upon it. Individuals came forward, hundred Pounds the revenue of the to the present time per annum. They had the hopes this In spite of opposition, a great attempt for bookish ways attending the long continued effort worked its way to operations, increased the number of its by a great stimulus to improvement. The successful farming, now becoming a thing to be displayed, stock of improved while an increase of the spirit of the desire now given to their art, proved to be as beneficial and successful.

Your Committee  
of the past year

rarely be heard of, and general want and distress be entirely unknown. We have named three years as the limit of the subscriptions, because a shorter time would scarcely allow the usefulness of such Societies to be fully developed; while many might not like to bind themselves to the payment of considerable sums for a longer period; and because we think that when that period has elapsed, the usefulness of the Societies would be so apparent, that no difficulty would be experienced in raising funds to continue their operations."

Nor have these expectations, so far as the time for their fulfilment has elapsed, been disappointed. The Legislature wisely and liberally responded to the call made upon it. Public spirited and patriotic individuals came forward with large contributions. Five hundred Pounds were raised by subscriptions; and the revenue of the institution from its commencement to the present time, amounted to One thousand pounds per annum. The result of its operations have justified the hopes this auspicious commencement inspired.

In spite of opposition, prejudice, the farmers' contempt for bookish knowledge, and the difficulty always attending the task of correcting prevalent and long continued errors, the Agricultural Society has worked its way each year, extending the sphere of its operations, increasing its subscribers, and adding to the number of its friends. Through its instrumentality a great stimulus has been given to Agricultural improvement. Turnip culture the great basis of successful farming, a few years since almost unknown, is now becoming general. Great attention is beginning to be displayed in collecting and saving manures: stock of improved breeds are eagerly sought after; while an increased demand for Agricultural publications, a spirit of emulation amongst the farmers, and the desire now generally evinced by them to improve their art, proves the influence of the Society to have been as beneficial, as the attempt to institute it was successful.

Your Committee would now turn to the transactions of the past year. Notwithstanding the cold and



this valuable grain; and the present failure, instead of deterring farmers from cultivating it, should only teach them the necessity of depending, not on one or two, but on various kinds of grain, so that if one fails, the success of others may prevent its loss being seriously felt.

Your Committee have held twenty-six meetings during the past year, and in the various discussions which have taken place at the Board, an earnest desire has been evinced to do every thing in their power to improve our system of Husbandry, and advance the Agricultural interests of the Island.

Your Committee caused ten thousand copies of the treatise intituled "Hints to Farmers," by Judge Peters, to be published, and they are now being distributed, gratis, to the Schools throughout the Island. From the reports of the School Visitors, to whom their distribution has been entrusted, it appears to be eagerly perused, not only by the scholars, but also by their parents. The expense of printing this work amounted to £114 9s., an expenditure which your Committee feel confident will be amply repaid, not only by the information the work is calculated to convey, but also in the desire for that kind of information to which its perusal will give rise among the farming population.

The Annual Fair and Cattle Show was held in Charlottetown in September, the weather unfortunately proved most unpropitious, until one or two o'clock the rain fell in torrents, accompanied by a hurricane of wind; the consequence was, that few Sheep could be brought; and many intending exhibitors were unable to bring their cattle forward; but notwithstanding this, the Show of Cattle was most gratifying. A large number of fine animals of Durham, Ayresshire and Galloway breeds were exhibited. Three Heifers, one owned by Mr. Lyal, one by Mr. B. Wright, and one by Mr. Coles, would have been admired at any Provincial Show in the Old country. Most of the Cattle were of a superior stamp; indeed, both in number and class of animals, the Show far surpassed any former exhibition, and reflected the

highest credit on the breeders, and bears incontestible evidence of that spirit of improvement which for the last few years has been gradually introducing itself amongst our Agriculturists.

Cattle Shows and Ploughing Matches were also held in King's and Prince Counties—one at Malpec and one at St. Peter's—in both, a marked improvement over those of last year was apparent; and your Committee can only repeat the advice given in their last report, that these exhibitions should be steadily persevered in, your Committee feeling increased confidence that they will be a means of producing very beneficial results.

Your Committee also caused an Industrial Exhibition to be held in Charlottetown, in November, for the encouragement of Home Manufactures. Exhibitors appeared from all parts of the Island: the Show was most interesting, and the impression made on the visitors and strangers who were present, was evidently highly favourable to our Island.

Your Committee are of opinion, that Exhibitions of this kind are calculated to do much good. It is not so much by the fineness and perfection of a manufacture, as by its adaptation to our industrial circumstances, that its importance to the country is to be determined; it being more or less valuable in proportion, as it furnishes employment to all, at seasons when some would otherwise be idle. A piece of Island homespun, a pair of Island socks, or an Island shawl, will not, in their fabric and finish, bear comparison with the same article produced by the expensive machinery of the Old country; and yet the hand manufacture of the cloth, sock, or shawl, is far more valuable to us than its production (even here) in a more delicate fabric by machinery, because in their homespun state, they tell us, that during the winter with its long evenings, when employment would otherwise be wanted, the spinning-wheel, the knitting needle, and the loom, are busy; and that without outlay of capital in expensive machinery, every female is profitably occupied, and each cottage con-

tributing its share to the country.

Your Committee are of opinion, that the subject intimates a full and complete economy, fully and completely to complain that at the Island Mills, a very large portion of the wool is sent to New Brunswick. This should not be done, and skill displayed in the inconvenience of sending their wool to many hundreds of miles from the Island, to be sold to ourselves.

Experience has shown that competition, and your Committee are of opinion, that at the next Annual Meeting, to the owner of the mill, should produce a competition, and your Committee are of opinion, that the mills of the Island; by thus competing with the Foreign Mills in the same article, the Government would like to see the result.

During the present year, and Durham breeders, and Sheep, of improved breeds, your Committee are of opinion, that As most of these improvements have been paid for them by the Government, to increase as it is a considerable item in the wool, nevertheless, the same direction would, nevertheless, have been expended on the same individuals, particularly those who are possessed of well improved breeds, of importing these

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tributing its share to the productive industry of the country.

Your Committee would here call attention to a subject intimately connected with this branch of rural economy, fulling and dyeing. Farmers generally complain that their cloth is badly dyed and dressed at the Island Mills, and your Committee believe that a very large portion of the cloth is in consequence sent to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to be dressed. This should not be the case. Let the same attention and skill displayed there, be exerted here, and the inconvenience experienced by the Island farmers in sending their cloth to foreign mills will cease, and many hundreds of pounds, now annually sent away from the Island, would be saved and expended amongst ourselves.

Experience has shewn the effect of Prizes in creating competition, and thereby stimulating to improvement; and your Committee would therefore recommend, that at the next Annual Exhibition, a prize should be offered to the owner of the Dyeing and Fulling Mill which should produce the best finished piece of cloth, allowing the mills of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to compete, but the cloth to be spun and wove in the Island; by thus bringing the merits of the Island and Foreign Mills into direct comparison, much improvement would likely be produced.

During the past year, 21 bull Calves of Ayrshire and Durham breeds, and 12 Pigs, and a number of Sheep, of improved breeds, have been distributed by your Committee through different parts of the Island. As most of these animals are supplied at half the price paid for them by the Society, if the demand continues to increase as it has done, it will probably form a considerable item of expenditure. Your Committee would, nevertheless, advise this plan to be steadily followed up, and that another step should be taken in the same direction. A considerable sum of money has been expended in the importation of Rams; many individuals, particularly about Charlottetown, are possessed of well-bred Leicester Ewes; the expence of importing these fine animals having been incurred,

your Committee think means should be taken to insure the country's deriving the greatest possible benefit from them; to effect this, the Society should adopt measures to procure every well-bred male lamb. Your Committee would therefore recommend that £50 or £60 (or as much thereof as might be required,) should be applied next autumn to the purchase of well-bred ram lambs, to be sent to the different Branches and Depots, and there disposed of at Public Auction. The loss on them would probably not exceed one-third the sum expended on their purchase, a trifle compared to the benefit it would produce. Every fine male animal must more or less improve the breed in the locality in which he is kept; and your Committee feel confident, that so large a number of fine animals distributed throughout the Island, will, at no distant period, effect an immense improvement in the general stock of the country.

Your Committee would again call the attention, both of the Legislature and people, to the necessity of some enactment, by which Bulls of inferior breed may be prevented from running at large. In some parts of the country the operation of such a law might be inconvenient, but there can be no danger in intrusting the different Branch Societies, or the farmers of any settlement or locality, (if they deem it expedient) with power to prevent any bull running at large in their districts, unless licensed to do so. This could produce no inconvenience, because, if the major part of the farmers of any district did not desire it, the restriction could not be enforced; while it would be the means of preventing a few obstinate or careless individuals, from retarding the efforts, and thwarting the general wishes, in the more intelligent and improving districts.

The Galloway Bull and Durham Heifer ordered by your Committee, arrived in May; although a plentiful supply of provender was provided for the voyage, they had evidently not received the care they required from those who had charge of them. The Bull was sold to Captain Rice for ten pounds, and two Galloway Cows, owned by Judge Peters, are now in calf to him

The heifer was she had a heifer animal, she has and is now in c the Durham Bu the object of th viz: the keepin be realized. T £96 7s. 10d.; t to the Society o imported four K the other for Ki by lot, the remai The price of on the purchase of with the importe sent to the Br Counties, and so realized £14 12 £24 13s. 6d.

Your Commit farmers to a fac cross from pur superior beast, an inferior one; larly recommend to procure pure animals, a cross be sure to produ son should lead pure Southdown or Southdowns, v The Society ha in operation, and to add to their r The Report of th to examine into th be found in the A The Treasurer's report, and will be will appear, th the past year,

ken to insure The heifer was purchased by Mr. John Beer, for £21, she had a heifer calf, which promises to be a fine animal, she has since been purchased by Judge Peters, and is now in calf, your Committee are informed, to recommend that the Durham Bull, imported by Mr. Marshall, so that the object of the Society in importing these animals, be required, viz: the keeping up pure bred stock, seems likely to be realized. These two animals cost the Society £96 7s. 10d.; they realized on sale £31, being a loss of at Public £65 7s. 10d. Your Committee also ably not ex- imported four Leicester Rams, one for Prince, and purchase, a the other for King's Counties, were drafted from them ve the breed by lot, the remaining two were sold in Queen's County. your Com- The price of one of those sold here being invested in mber of fine the purchase of 3 well-bred tups, raised here, which, , will, at no with the imported ram drafted for each County, was ment in the sent to the Branch Societies in King's and Prince Counties, and sold. These Rams cost £39 11s., they ention, both realized £14 12s. 6d., being a loss to the Society of sity of some £24 13s. 6d.

Your Committee would here call the attention of farmers to a fact, now well ascertained, that the first cross from pure bred animals, generally makes a superior beast, but the second cross is apt to prove an inferior one; for this reason, they would particularly recommend farmers, in selecting Bull Calves, to procure pure Durham, Ayrshire, or Galloway animals, a cross from which, with an Island cow, will be sure to produce superior stock; and the same reason should lead them to procure pure Leicester, or pure Southdown Rams, instead of half-bred Leicesters or Southdowns, when they can be got.

The Society have now four branches and five depots in operation, and it will probably be found necessary to add to their number during the present season. The Report of the Visitor, sent by your Committee, to examine into their accounts and proceedings, will be found in the Appendix.

The Treasurer's accounts are annexed to the Report, and will be submitted to the Meeting. It will appear, that the subscriptions paid up during the past year, amount to the sum of £414 0 3



the operations of the Society are gradually effecting in the husbandry of the country.

Your Committee have already remarked, on the almost total failure of the wheat crop in some localities, owing to the attacks of the midge. Indeed, between this insect and the rust, the impression seems to be gaining ground, that the cultivation of this grain will in a great measure have to be abandoned. The land does not now produce such crops as it formerly did; the cry is raised that the climate has changed; farming here won't pay; under this impression many are sacrificing their property, and their farms, and flying to California and Australia, for gold; or emigrating to Western Canada, thinking on its soil they will escape the evils that beset them here. This has caused your Committee to turn its attention to the History of Crops, and particularly the Wheat crops of other countries; and from the investigations they made on this subject, they feel confident, that in the falling off of the wheat crops, this Island only feels what all new countries have experienced.

The States of America are considered excellent wheat countries, many of them formerly averaged 25 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre, but with them, as with us, it is now changed. This will appear from the following tables, prepared by Professor Johnston, shewing the average yield, per acre, of three of the most fertile States in the Union:

	OHIO.	NEW YORK.	MICHIGAN.
Wheat,	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley,	24	16	
Oats,	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	
Buck Wheat,	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	
Indian Corn,	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	25	
Potatoes,	69	90	
Turhyps		88	

CANADA WEST IN 1848.

Wheat,	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre,
Barley,	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.
Oats,	24 do.
Rye,	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.
Indian Corn,	21 $\frac{3}{4}$ do.

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Buck Wheat, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$  do.

Potatoes, 84 do.

From these tables it appears that the Wheat Crop in Ohio now averages only 15 $\frac{1}{4}$  bushels per acre; in New York, 14 bushels; in Michigan, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  bushels; and Canada West, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$  bushels. The following extracts from Professor Johnston's Notes on America gives so close a picture of the Wheat crops, and the cause of its decline in the older settled portions of the Continent, that your Committee cannot refrain from inserting them, trusting that the interesting nature of the subject will excuse the length of the extract. To the Farmers we would merely observe, that Professor Johnston travelled through the United States and Canada: had access to the best statistical information: is a man highly qualified to form correct conclusions, and what he says deserves their most serious consideration. Speaking of the Farmers of America, as a body, he says—

“ They labour, therefore, those who till the soil, to make as much, and take as much out of the land as they can in the least possible time. The result or effect thereof of this condition of the rural and of the Agricultural population, upon the state of the soil, is to bring it by degrees into a state of more or less, complete exhaustion; whatever be the quality or natural fertility, this is the final and inevitable result. In land which is very rich, the effect is produced more slowly; so slowly, that those who hold land which for fifty or one hundred years has yielded crops of corn, without the addition of manure, will scarcely believe in the possibility of its ceasing at last to give its wonted returns; but old experience, and modern science alike demonstrate that the richest soils, by constant cropping, without the addition of manuring substances to replace what the crops carry off, must ultimately arrive at a state of comparative barrenness. It is not to be wondered at that men should be faithless on this point, when it is considered how grateful the soil is for kind treatment and how very long it is, in some cases, before

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begins to resent a contrary course of procedure. The lifetime of one man may be spent in gradually improving and enriching a field by skilful management, and the whole lives of two successors may be employed in impoverishing it again, without reducing it to the low condition from whence it had originally been raised. The first practical or economical consequence of this exhaustion of the land is, that it gradually ceases to produce a remunerative return of those crops which have been especially cultivated upon it. In North America, generally, this crop has been wheat. As the exhausting culture proceeded, therefore, the quantity of wheat raised beyond the demands of the State or Colony; that is, the surplus for exportation, gradually decreased. I need not enter into details upon this point; the grand consequence is such as I have described; and the general proof of it is that the wheat exporting regions of North America have, as I have already stated in my remarks on Western New York, been gradually shifting their locality, and retiring inland, and towards the west. The flats of the lower Saint Lawrence were the granary of America in the times of French dominion. Western New York succeeded these. Next came Canada West; and now the chief surplus exists, and the main supplies for the markets of Europe are drawn from, the newer regions beyond the Lakes. These in their turn, as the first virgin freshness passes away, will cease to be productive of abundant wheat; and Eastern America must then look for its supplies of this grain, either to a better culture of its own exhausted soil, or to regions still nearer the setting sun." This natural consequence of an exhausting system of culture has been aided and hastened by other causes, the history of which is full of instruction. I may advert to one of these. When a soil becomes unfavourable to the growth of a plant, if made to grow upon it, comes up weak, and is liable to disease, and to the attacks of insects; and parasitic plants, whether as a natural consequence

of this kind, arising naturally from exhaustion of the soil, and the weakening of the wheat plant, or as the effects of some other cause not understood it is an important fact that the attacks of the wheat midge have, in Lower Canada, been lending their aid for many years to diminish the wheat crop in quantity, and to render it less certain. A gradual revolution, therefore, has been taking place, not only in the husbandry, but in the food of the people; also in the kind, as well as the quantity of surplus produce they have been able to bring to market. The following Table, published by the Canada Board of Statistics in 1849, exhibits the amount of this Produce, in bushels, in the year

	1827	1831	1844
Wheat	2,931,149	3,404,756	942,835
Barley	363,117	394,795	1,195,456
Oats	2,341,529	3,142,274	7,238,758
Rye	217,543	234,529	333,446
Indian Corn	333,150	339,633	141,003
Buck Wheat	121,397	106,050	374,809
Peas	823,318	904,758	1,219,420
Potatoes	6,796,300	7,357,416	9,918,849

In this Table we see that from 1827 to 1831, and probably somewhat later, a similar state of things existed, and that a gradual increase took place in the amount of all crops raised, a natural consequence of increasing population, and of the large breadth of land every year subjected to the plough. The wheat crop increased by 500,000 bushels; the Oat crop by 800,000 bushels, and the Potatoe crop by 500,000 bushels.

In 1844, however, a very different state of things presents itself. During the interval of thirteen years, from 1831 to 1844, the Wheat crop, instead of increasing 2,000,000 bushels, as it ought to have done, had diminished from 3,500,000—its amount in 1831—to less than 1,000,000. The Barley crop, on the other hand, had increased by 800,000 bushels; that of Peas by 400,000 bushels; of Potatoes by 2,500,000 bushels; and of Oats, by the enormous quantity of 4,000,000 bushels."

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Whoever is acquainted with the practical operations of husbandry, will be able to conceive how many anxieties and losses, and repeated failures of crops, must have beset the unhappy farmer before his course of cropping could be so changed as almost entirely to substitute Oats for Wheat, in the fields he had set aside for grain. The case of Lower Canada illustrates, in an exaggerated degree, what I believe is the natural consequence in countries where the Agricultural practice for a series of generations is such as it has hitherto been in North America generally—the staple crops, the supposed staff and agricultural strength of the country, first fall off, and then change, and with this change the food of the masses, and the relation of the country as a whole, with foreign markets, change also. This has already been the case in the longer settled portions of the North American continent; and the same consummation is preparing for the more newly settled parts, *unless a change in the system of husbandry take place.*”

Your Committee would not convey the impression that the Midge, or Rust, is caused by the impoverished state of the land; they, like the pestilence which sweeps thousands of human beings into the grave, are visitations from an All-wise Being, from which no country is exempt; but as increased cleanliness and prudent sanitary regulations greatly mitigate the horrors of the pestilence, so does skilful culture lessen the injury of the Midge and Rust on our crops. Nor is there any reason to suppose because the Midge has appeared, it will continue a constant scourge; its history in other places leads us to think otherwise. It appeared in New Brunswick in 1841 and 1842; year after year it gradually spread itself over the Province; in many parts they for a time gave up growing Wheat. In 1848 it disappeared, and the crops are now uninjured by it. There is little doubt it will spread over this Island in the same manner, and after a time, in the same manner disappear. From what has been said, your Committee would offer the following practical suggestions:

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FIRST.—In Districts which have been affected by the Midge, we would recommend that very little Wheat should be sown in the coming spring.

SECONDLY.—Late sowing, by allowing the season at which the fly deposits its eggs to pass away before the Wheat blossoms, seems a preventative. Your Committee are informed that during its prevalence in New Brunswick, Wheat sown at the end of May escaped, and yielded a good crop; when that sown was destroyed. Every one would do well to reserve a portion of the wheat intended to be sown and try the experiment on a small scale.

THIRDLY.—Procure Wheat from Districts which have not been affected.

FOURTHLY.—Let our Farmers be warned by the Agricultural history of the older settled portions of the United States and Canada, and not subject themselves to loss and disappointment, by struggling to raise Wheat on lands, which an exhausting system has rendered unfit to produce it, at least for some years to come. Let them depend less on Wheat, more on other kinds of Grain. And, in the meantime, exert themselves to restore their exhausted lands by due care in saving and collecting manures by extensive culture of Turnips, as food for Stock. The judicious application of lime, ashes, charcoal, muscle mud, and sea manures, and the adoption of proper rotations; they will effect this and in time restore the Wheat-bearing capabilities of the soil.

The observations of your Committee, on this subject, may be considered lengthy, but, at a time when many are thinking of change, the diffusion of information is important, and we earnestly desire those who would quit the Island for more fertile regions, seriously to reflect on what has been said. They will find that Prince Edward Island has not changed its climate; that the Midge Rust, and such vexations, will occasionally meet them in other lands, as they have done here; and that where they go, constant cropping, without manuring, will gradually diminish the yield of the land. Let them be wise in time, and remain contented with the

not affected by the capabilities of the soil they possess, and give themselves up to the development of its latent resources, rather than forsake it for other parts which appear incapable of yielding larger crops than they can easily reap at home!"

Your Committee were pleased to observe that two Yorkshire and two Angushire Heifers, and an Angushire Bull were imported by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor last Autumn. Had these animals been imported by the Society, they would not have cost less than £150. Fine Stock cannot be introduced into a Country without doing much good, whether it be imported by an Agricultural Society, a private individual, the benefit to the Country is eventually the same. And your Committee feel that this importation is a most valuable acquisition to our stock, and should be viewed as a mark of the interest by His Excellency in the prosperity of the country over which he presides.

Your Committee would here direct attention to another subject, the opening a Market for our surplus produce.

The large Towns on the Sea Board of the United States will, probably, be the best customers for our surplus Grain and Potatoes; but, by the introduction of an improved system, Farmers will soon be able to produce much larger quantities of Meat than they now do. The neighboring Colonies will soon be more than supply themselves; and the Newfoundland market is too uncertain to be depended on. It is evident that we must look to Great Britain as the chief consumers of our surplus Meat. To fit it for Market it must be well fed. Your Committee would recommend that, at the Easter Shows, Prizes should be given for the best carcasses of Beef and Pork. The object being, to induce Farmers to improve their mode of feeding. None but those whose occupation is farming should be allowed to compete.

The Society's influence, however, can only operate in improving the system, and pointing out to Farmers the means of producing a merchantable article. The

Meat Merchant must spring up to purchase and payment of Bounties for the British Market, or the Farmer's labor in fee itself. The demand will be thrown away. The Legislature should, and the exertion here step in to assist the Farmer. We demand and supply the United States are packed in the Fishery states, and thereby open a valuable trade. We ask the Legislature to give the same encouragement to the Farmers, by giving a Bounty of 10s. or 12s. per barrel on Meat exported to Great Britain for sale. This would induce Capitalists to embark in the Meat trade Establishments for buying and packing Meat would soon spring up.

Your Committee observe that, during the year, nearly £1000 has been claimed for Bounties on Fish. The object of these Bounties is to induce Merchants and Capitalists to embark in the Fishery and thereby open a valuable trade. We ask the Legislature to give the same encouragement to the Farmers, by giving a Bounty of 10s. or 12s. per barrel on Meat exported to Great Britain for sale. This would induce Capitalists to embark in the Meat trade Establishments for buying and packing Meat would soon spring up.

The farmers, instead of hawking their Beef and Pork about as they now do, bartering it for goods at exorbitant prices, which they do not want, would find a ready *Cash* market. This would induce them to feed more—more manure would be made, and the farm which now feeds but one beast badly, would soon feed two beasts well. We would not undervalue the fisheries, but very mistaken ideas seem to be entertained by some in attaching greater importance to them than to agricultural interests; the last being in the opinion of your Committee, vastly paramount to the fisheries. The rocky coasts of Nova Scotia and the barren lands on other parts of the Atlantic shores, may compel their inhabitants to draw their chief support from the sea, and to them the fisheries are of primary interest; but the easily tilled land of the Island is so inviting, that no large portion of the people will embark in the fisheries until a greatly increased population renders land more difficult to be obtained. The prosperity of the Island must consequently, for many years, depend on the exertions of our agriculturists; and the advancement of their interests should therefore occupy the greatest share of our attention.

The legitimate object of Bounties should be to open a trade that will afterwards support itself. The packing business once commenced, by the encouragement

chase and payment of Bounties, would soon sustain and extend  
 labor in itself. The demand would induce exertions to meet  
 legislature show, and the exertions to keep up the supply, would en-  
 ble the country to meet a larger demand; this  
 demand and supply would react on each other. In  
 the United States and Canada, immense quantities of  
 meat are packed for the British market. Professor  
 Johnston states, that in *one* establishment in Cincin-  
 ati 30,000 hogs are annually disposed of in this way.  
 How much capital must be employed, and how much  
 money must such an establishment circulate among  
 the rural population?

It may be objected, that the Canadians and Ame-  
 ricans can afford to sell their meat for less than we  
 can. The following return from the Toronto Market,  
 on October, 1848, certainly shews the range of prices  
 at that time:

Beef per lb.,	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	to	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mutton “	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	“	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork “	3	“	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Butter fresh, per lb.,	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	“	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ fierkin, “	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	“	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cheese “	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		

When our meat comes into the British market, we  
 cannot expect to obtain more for it than they do.  
 We admit, the States and some parts of Canada,  
 Nova Scotia possess advantages we do not; they have a milder  
 climate. Cattle pasture longer, and much of their  
 labor is saved; they are not fed off in the fields, by which labor is saved;  
 but by reference to the preceding table it will be  
 evident, that in the yield per acre of meat, making  
 a portion of the advantage, is all with us. The average  
 yield of Indian Corn, the great dependence in many  
 States, is only 25 to 30 bushels per acre; of Potatoes  
 from 70 to 90 bushels; turnips not over 100  
 bushels per acre. While our farmers can easily ob-  
 tain 40 bushels of oats per acre, cultivated at much  
 less expense than Indian corn; 200 to 300 bushels of  
 potatoes; and 600 bushels of turnips per acre. These  
 advantages being fairly balanced. Your Committee feel confident, that the trade once  
 opened, our meat can be sent to the British market

with as much profit to our farmers as the American or Canadian meat is to theirs. We therefore respectfully but earnestly commend this subject to the attention of the Legislature, and the farming population, if alive to their own true interests, will back our request.

The potato disease seems to be wearing away, but farmers should be cautious not to plant too great a breadth of this crop lest they again should meet with disappointment. They are necessary to our domestic comfort, but for other purposes Turnip is a safer ally and more powerful friend, and your Committee would again recommend its more general cultivation. They were sorry to see many fields of Turnips last year, overrun with weeds, which would reduce the yield to nothing compared to what it otherwise would have been. Those who thus neglect them should not complain of small crops. They should be hoed at the proper time, and well hoed there is some art in hoeing well; a common error in using a dull hoe, many weeds are then only scratched down, their roots not cut off, nor their hold of the ground entirely taken away; the consequence is, that in a few days they regain their upright position, and the field is nearly as dirty as ever. The hoes should be ground sharp every day; and the hoers should strike with a quicker cut, and deep enough to sever the root of the weeds below the ground, nor should one weed be left in the ground after the hoe has passed over it.

In the Report of last year, the importance of introducing Agricultural Instruction into the Commag Schools was alluded to; as the system seems to be undergoing revision, your Committee would again call the attention of the Legislature to this subject. Latin and Greek may be polite accomplishments, but Mathematics is, no doubt, most useful; but to the out of ten of our farmers' sons, sound agricultural knowledge will be more useful in after life than either. We trust that in the new School Act, this important subject will not be forgotten.

Your Committee each year fell more sensibly the want of a properly qualified Agricultural Lecturer, to assist in the Society's operations. There are, your Committee believe, in Scotland many young men educated as professional Agricultural Chemists, who, in commencing life, might be content with small salaries; probably £150 a year, might induce such a person to accept an engagement in this Island. This person, with the assistance of a Clerk, to manage the sales retail business, could undertake the office of Secretary. The Clerk would cost about £50 or £60 a year, so that with the additional expenditure of £110 or £120 a year, the country would have the services of a regularly educated Agricultural Chemist. The benefit would be immense. The Professor could then lecture twice a month in the country, and twice in or about town. If agricultural instruction were introduced into the schools, prizes given by the Society from £2 to £6, to the masters whose scholars were found most proficient in that branch, would stimulate them to exertion. The Professor would be a competent person to examine the scholars, and adjudge the prizes; and the masters would find in him, a person able to assist them in qualifying themselves as instructors in the agricultural art. Analysis of the soil might be made, and one by the payment of a small fee to the Professor, could obtain a correct analysis of the soil of his lands, and directions as to the kind of manure it required. The expenditure may be considered an obstacle, but the addition of 1 or 2 per cent. to the selling price of the Society's goods would nearly, or perhaps, quite cover it.

Your Committee would urge upon farmers in general, the great necessity of enclosing and constructing steads or farm-yards, where material for the manufacture of manure can be carted and accumulated. Every farmer should have an enclosed yard, which he ought, through the summer, to cart two or three hundred loads of peat bog, sods, or head-lands or head land of fields, to absorb the portions of his manure; and also to form a bed

for his manure heap, the whole to be mixed together in spring. It is painful to observe even now, that the setting in of winter not more than one farmer has one single load of manure prepared, or in course of preparation; while at the same time, if the above recommendation was generally adopted, double the quantity of land could be enriched, and far greater crops raised, and as a natural consequence, the circumstances of our farmers be much improved. We would also recommend, as an auxiliary to manure heap, the taking up the cattle stable floor every spring, and take from underneath some feet of soil, which would prove to be the very best description, to be replaced again by earth from the sides or elsewhere.

Your Committee are aware, that some of the commendations in this Report, if adopted will lead to a considerable expenditure of the Society's funds, they hope, not greater than they will be able to bear. Although your Society's subscriptions may not be large another year; we trust the Legislature will continue the grant of £500, without making it dependent on an equal amount being subscribed. On this subject your Committee would suggest, that the Central Society should have £400, to apply in encouraging various agricultural improvements as heretofore, on condition that it raise £200 by subscription, and that the other £100 should be divided among the Central Society amongst its Branches, in proportion to the amount subscribed at each Branch. The Central Society being the importers of seed stock, &c. for the whole Island; in its working necessarily expends a large portion of its funds, of which all the Societies reap the benefit; it therefore requires a larger grant than the Branches at the commencement. It would not have been prudent to present money directly to the Branches, but your Committee think that they have now got so well under way, they may be safely entrusted with the application of a portion of the public grant, by which means they would be encouraged to raise large subscriptions in the future. We and take increased interest in supporting and

xed together ducting their operations. When the large amounts  
 now, that on given by individuals, the exertions made during the  
 ne farmer in last three years to render the Society useful, and the  
 pared, or its success so far attendant on its operations are consider-  
 e time, if the ed, and when it is recollected that the United States,  
 pted, double Canada and New Brunswick, grant to Agricultural  
 nd far great Societies three times the amount raised by subscrip-  
 equence, tion, your Committee hope the Legislature will not  
 ch improved deem a request for one-third less than is given in  
 iliary to those Countries to similar institutions, an unreason-  
 stable floorable application. By liberal encouragement, the  
 th some two most sluggish are stimulated to exertion; but the  
 manure of the spirit of the most zealous and active may be damped  
 in by common coldness and neglect. Nor can your Committee  
 conceal the fact, that on the liberality of the Legis-  
 me of the rature, in its present Session, it will much depend  
 ed will lead whether, with renewed vigor, your Society shall con-  
 y's funds, bance its operations, or whether unwisely crippled in  
 able to beats means, (after so much has been done,) the noble  
 may not be subject of completely renovating the Agricultural con-  
 gislature wition of the Country shall remain unaccomplished.  
 king it depe Before concluding, your Committee must address  
 bed. On the few observations to the great body of the Farmers  
 est, that of this Island:—  
 apply in e In a preceding part of this Report, we have shown  
 nents as herou the manner in which this Society was formed,  
 by Subscribd have sketched its operations; that they have  
 be divided roduced much good, few will now deny; that having  
 nches, in pvercome many difficulties, it will in a short time be  
 each Brannabled to effect a great deal more, no reflecting  
 orters of seind can doubt. You have seen that the Subscrip-  
 working necons, at its formation, were for three years. We  
 unds, of whave told you, that public spirited individuals came  
 therefore rward and subscribed largely. Of the extent of  
 es at the coat liberality you may judge by a perusal of the  
 prudent to gresent subscription list in the Appendix, and by the  
 our Commitet, that of the £500 subscribed, £299 is annually  
 nder way, tid by twenty-one individuals. The three years  
 applicationve now expired. We cannot expect these indivi-  
 ch means thals to continue such very large contributions for  
 subscriptie future. We would not ask them to do so. In  
 rting and quicultural Countries such Societies should be

chiefly supported by small sums from the great body of the people. As a body, three years ago, you were practically unaware of the advantages of such Societies. Great exertions and large contributions, by a few, were, therefore, necessary to commence it. You have never had an opportunity of seeing and experiencing some of the benefits a farming population may derive from such institutions. Those benefits, (if the Society be now properly supported,) in a few years will be a hundred-fold greater.

It now remains with you—the great body of the Farmers of this Island—to say, whether this Institution, so auspiciously commenced, shall continue directing its energies to the spreading information and the improvement of your cultivation, the bettering your stock, the seeking out new avenues for the disposal of your surplus produce, and to the encouragement of all those branches of rural economy, in the success of which you are so deeply interested; or whether, by withholding the trifling subscriptions solicited, you will deprive it of the means of serving you. Some will yet say, the Society has done no good. How many, who now warmly acknowledge its benefits, said the same thing when it was first commenced. Others will say, it has not done so much good as expected. Difficulties always beset new undertakings. Ask yourselves whether your own prejudices, or the trust of its wish and power to serve you, did not, the first one or two years, prevent many from listening to its advice, or availing themselves of the benefits it sought to confer? By becoming members you really save money. What Farmer is there who, the year, does not expend Twenty Shillings for seeds, implements, &c. At the Society's Store in Town and the different Branches and Depots, persons, who are not Subscribers, pay Twenty-five per cent, one-fourth more for seeds, plough mounting, &c. than members pay. For instance, suppose a person, who is not a member, goes to purchase seeds, &c. which amount to Twenty Shillings, if he had been a Subscriber, he would pay for these seeds, &c. Fifteen Shillings, instead of Twenty Shillings.

The great body of Three Shillings annually, makes a man a member: so that, in buying this Twenty Shillings worth of seed, you not only save the Three Shillings subscribed, but actually put Two Shillings clear profit in your pocket. But we would invite you to be some members for considerations more elevated than the saving of the paltry sum of a few Shillings. We ask you to join the Society, because, by doing so, you give moral weight and influence to the efforts of those who are striving, by persevering endeavors, to improve the condition of the Country. Because, by doing so, you assist in supporting institutions which diffuse useful knowledge among you, which awaken and bring to bear on the rural art, those powers of mind which God has given man, not to lie dormant, but to be used in pursuing his varied avocations. Institutions which, by their prizes, meetings, discussions and shows, excite to industry and emulation, and bring mind into contact with mind, and thus, not only making the experience of each contribute to the good of the whole, but impelling all to the pursuit of those discoveries of science and experience, which are sure to enlighten and reward all who study and follow their counsels, which seek to store the minds of your sons with knowledge to become (what would be the parents' wish) better Farmers and more enlightened men than their fathers. It is on such occasions, that we solicit you, not in tens, twenties, or hundreds, but *en masse*, to join the parent Society, or the Societies in your Districts. Let it no longer be an exception to be a Subscriber; but let it be considered a reproach to be told you are not a Member of an Agricultural Society.

To those individuals who have hitherto patronised the Society by such large subscriptions, though we do not expect the continuance of such great liberality, &c. we feel confident no appeal is necessary to induce you still to continue liberal contributions to our Society. Aware as you must be, of the extraordinary revolution produced in Scottish Husbandry by the Highland Society, and of the improvement effected

in England and other countries by Agricultural Associations, we need not point out to you the importance of such institutions; nor do we suppose, you would have assisted the Society so largely at first, if you intended to desert it now. But let all classes collect how intimately their interests and the farmer's prosperity are linked together. The Proprietor, the moneyed man, the Merchant, the Professional man, and the Mechanic are all deeply interested in Agricultural improvement; well regulated Society is not antagonistic in its principles, but is a partner's concern; the rich man and his less wealthy neighbour, each have their allotted parts, and are indispensably necessary to each other, the one by his labour and skill produces—the other with his capital, as the producer, or opens avenues for the disposal of his produce; and therefore, in agricultural countries, the tillage of the soil is the foundation on which other interests principally depend. Let prosperity attend the farmer's exertion and all other interests are enhanced; let calamity overtake him, and other interests are correspondingly depressed.

We therefore, earnestly solicit all classes to assist in supporting this Society, and while subscribing, not forget, that a Five Pound subscription is felt little by many, as Five Shillings by the poor farmer who toils at the plough; to whom, in concluding, I fear this too lengthy Report, we again say, be diligent in collecting and saving manure, raise Turkeys for your Stock, keep your cattle warm in winter, adopt proper rotations, and become a *Member of the Agricultural Society*, you will then have done your part, and may safely trust to a generous soil, and kind providence for the rest.

Moved by the Hon. James Warburton, and seconded by Thomas Desbrisay, Esq.

That the Report read, be adopted and printed.

After a somewhat lengthy discussion, in which the Hon. George Coles, John Lawson, Esq., Judge Peters, Captain Swabey, the Hon. S. Rice, took part—

His Honor JUDGE PETERS, was unanimously elected President.  
CHARLES HASZARD, ESQ., First Vice President.  
HON. JOHN M. HOLL, Second Vice do.

agricultural At the Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. S. Rice, Hon. W. Swabey,  
 you the impd Mr. James Millar, Governors—and  
 e suppose, y Daniel Hodgson, Thomas Pethick, John Lyall, and George  
 rgely at first gnall, Esqrs. were elected members of the Committee for the  
 et all classes sing year. It was then  
 and the farm Moved by the Hon. T. H. Haviland, and seconded by the Hon.  
 Coles—

Proprietor, That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the Hon. Capt.  
 ofessional mee, for the very able manner in which he has discharged the  
 rested in Ag ties of President of the Society for the past year.  
 Society is The thanks of the meeting were then presented to the Com-  
 a partners tee for their services during the past year.  
 wealthy neid The meeting then separated, with the most perfect good feeling  
 and are inc harmony, seeming determined to use their most strenuous en-  
 one by his la avours to further the great object for which the Society was  
 s capital, asso ganized.

the disposal The Prize Grain was set up and Sold by Auction, for the bene-  
 tural countr of the Exhibitors, and realized the following sums:—

Best Wheat,	3 bus.	Charles Craswell,	£1 14 6
Second best do.	do.	Joseph Dingwell, Esq.	1 10 6
Best 2 rowed Barley,	do.	Mr. Cairns,	0 18 0
Second best do.	do.	W. Morrisey,	0 13 0
Best 4 rowed do.	do.	W. S. Longworth,	0 16 6
Second best do.	do.	Hon. G. Coles,	0 13 0
Best Oats,	do.	Joseph Dingwell, Esq.	0 12 0
Second best	do.	John Bryenton,	0 11 5

GEORGE BEER, Secretary.

*Incidental Expenses for the Year ending March 1, 1852.*

Secretary's Salary,	- - -	£100 0 0
Rent of Store, one year,	- - -	25 0 0
Printers' Bills,	- - -	26 9 10½
Premium of Insurance from Fire,	- - -	9 18 0
Post Office Bill,	- - -	3 17 4
Cattle Stands, Truckage, Auctioneer, Expenses to Pictou, Sacks, Bags, Pump and Well As- sessment, Carriage of Seeds, &c. &c.	- - -	51 14 0
		<hr/>
		£216 19 2½
		<hr/>

seconded by T  
 d.  
 h the Hon. G  
 tain Swabey,  
 elected Presi  
 President.  
 o.

## Dr. The Royal Agricultural Society

Account w

1852.	£	s.
Feb. 28—To cash remitted to England for seeds, &c. since 1st March, 1851, - - -	1105	15
Cash remitted to Boston, since 1st March, 1851, - - -	192	0
Cash remitted to Halifax, do. do.	66	4
Do. do. to J. Breck & Co., - - -	20	6
Do. do. to Toronto, - - -	6	0
Premiums for Grain, Turnips, Cattle Exhibition, &c., - - -	129	8
Incidental expenses, since 1st March, 1851, viz: Secretary's Salary, Rent of Store, &c., &c., - - -	216	19
Freight and Charges on Goods, imported since 1st March, 1851. - - -	58	13
Cash remitted J. Spinks, being balance due for Durham heifer, and Galloway bull, - - -	12	7
Freight and attendance on passage out, of Durham heifer and Galloway bull, - - -	24	0
Cash paid for four Leicester Tups imported, - - -	39	11
Do. paid for Live Stock purchased on the Island, - - -	86	0
Paid for Timothy Seed, - - -	104	3
Do. for Seed Wheat, - - -	4	2
Do. for Seed Barley, - - -	0	16
Do. for Seed Oats, - - -	1	1
Do. for Flax Seed, - - -	0	7
Do. for Turnip Seed, Island growth, - - -	4	19
Do. for Red Clover Seed, purchased on the Island, - - -	37	3
Do. for Books, - - -	115	19
Balance carried down, - - -	95	1
	<u>£2320</u>	<u>18</u>

1852.

Feb. 28—By balance

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Grant

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Depots

Prince Co

King's Co

Tryon

St. Peter's

Cascump

Lot 22

Lot 67

Three Riv

Murray Ha

By amount

Costs,

By Cash fr

intended

By one moi

By empty C

By outstand

March 1, 1852, By h

Agricultural Society

## Account with George Beer, Secretary and Treasurer.

	£	s.			£	s.	d.
			1852.				
			By balance of account rendered at last				
			General Meeting,		235	1	11½
			Do. subscriptions received since 1st				
			March, 1851.		415	0	3
			Do. Treasury Warrants for Legislative				
			Grant,		450	0	0
			Do. Cash received from Sales of Seeds,				
			Implements, &c., &c.,		673	0	6½
			Do. Cash received for Live Stock, Island				
			bred,		37	2	6
			Do. Cash received for Live Stock				
			imported,		166	15	0
			Do. Cash received for Books,			9	10 0
			Do. received from Branch Societies and				
			Depots, viz:—				
			Prince County Branch,	£94	0	0	
			King's County do.	27	2	1	
			Tryon do.	14	0	0	
			St. Peter's do.	41	3	0	
			Cascumpec do.	17	5	9	
			Lot 22 do.	27	3	8	
			Lot 67 do.	12	18	6	
			Three Rivers do.	21	7	10½	
			Murray Harbour do.	1	10	0	
					256	10	10½
			By amount of Protested, Bill with				
			Costs,		64	18	0
			By Cash from Sale of sundry articles,				
			intended for the Exhibition of 1851,		8	10	7½
			By one moiety of price of Stray Bull,		0	11	0
			By empty Casks, and 1 Sack,		0	13	4
			By outstanding debts due old Society,		3	4	8½
					2320	18	9½
			March 1, 1852, By balance brought down,		95	1	5

£2320 18

£2320 18 9½

£95 1 5

ACCOUNT of Seeds, Implements, &c., the Property of  
Royal Agricultural Society, March 1, 1852.

## A List of Su

Live Stock, - - - - -	£27 0	Sir A
Red Clover Seed, - - - - -	739 0	James Arthur,
White Clover Seed, - - - - -	72 0	Hon. Alex. Anderson
Cow Grass, - - - - -	292 0	John E. W. Alleyne
Alsike Clover Seed, - - - - -	4 17	Thos. Abbot,
Carrot and Parsnip Seed, - - - - -	2 7	John Adams,
Garden Seeds, - - - - -	11 10	George Beer, jun.
Timothy Seed, - - - - -	21 18	Ralph Brecken, Esq.
Seed Wheat, - - - - -	4 10	William Bagnall,
Indian Corn, - - - - -	0 19	Richard Bagnall,
Wire Webb, - - - - -	3 0	Hon. D. Brennan,
Implements, - - - - -	36 17	John R. Bourke, Esq.
Books, - - - - -	9 0	Patrick Began,
Turnip Seed, - - - - -	191 11	John Barrow, Esq.
Plough Mounting and Iron Ploughs, - - - - -	24 1	George Beer,
Hawthorn Seed, - - - - -	0 13	Hally Brown,
Peas, - - - - -	2 11	John Biggar,
Tares, - - - - -	33 10	Christopher Bullman
Millet Seed, - - - - -	7 0	H. Byrne, Esq.
Flax, - - - - -	0 0	George Bagnall,
Amount due by Branch Societies and Depots, - - - - -	105 0	John Bryenton,
Amount of Sales of Liecester Tups, payable in May next, - - - - -	18 0	John Boyver,
Balance in Secretary's hands, - - - - -	95 0	John C. Binns, Esq.
Outstanding debts from old Society, - - - - -	66 0	John Beer,
	£1,769 1	Stephen Boyver,
		Richard Burdett,
		John S. Bremner,
		His Exc'y, Sir Don
		Campbell, Bart.

In addition to the above, 8000 copies of "Hints to  
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John Cavenagh,	0	3	0	John Hobbs,	0	3	0
James Cole,	0	5	0	Benjamin Hughes,	0	3	0
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Andrew Cullen,	0	3	0	John Johnson,	0	5	0
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Hector Campbell,	0	3	0	Edward Kickham,	0	10	0
John Campbell,	0	3	0	Henry Knight,	0	5	0
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Wm. Craswell, Esq.	0	5	0	Daniel Keough,	0	5	0
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Robert Gay,	0	3	0	Donald M'Quarrie,	0	3	0
Robert Head,	0	5	0	Donald M'Kinnon,	0	3	0
Lieut. Hancock,	0	5	0	Alex. M'Beath,	0	5	0
W. H. Hyde,	0	5	0	John M'Neill,	0	5	0
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### REPORT

The Inspe  
in Queen's C  
cultural Socie  
27th and 28th  
persons, viz.:

Judge Peter  
M'Ewen, Wm



Thorne, and, after the most careful examination, award the 1st Prize to Mr. Wm. M'Ewen, Campbeltown, New London—and the 2d to J. Simpson, Esq., Cavendish.

The Field belonging to Mr. M'Ewen, was sowed on the 15th of May, on a pasture ploughed down in the month of August, and cross-ploughed in the following Spring, without manure. Red Bald, 12 bushels sowed on 7 acres.

That of Mr. Simpson's, was sowed on the 12th of May, on a piece of Potato land, farmed on the 6 years' rotation. Red Bald, 27 bushels, sowed on the 15 acres.

JAMES MILLER,  
HENRY LONGWORTH,  
JOHN BEER.

August 30, 1851.

*The Royal Agricultural Society's Ploughing Match.*

Thursday, the 9th October, being the day advertised for the Annual Ploughing Match, a piece of ground having been selected for the purpose, on the Farm of Mr. John Thorne, Hillsborough River,—at 12 o'clock, 8 Ploughs started as follows:—

- No. 1—Dalziel Moorshead, of North River,
- 2—Robert Carson, Charlottetown,
- 3—Alexander Scott, East River,
- 4—Simon Higgins, Charlottetown,
- 5—Alexander Laird, jun., New Glasgow,
- 6—William Smallwood, Royalty,
- 7—John M'Lauchlan, St. Peter's Road,
- 8—John Kennedy, Brackley Point Road.

The work in general was excellent, doing credit to the performers. The Prizes were awarded by the Judges as follows:—

1st Prize—£3	0	0	—Robert Carson,
2d “	2	0	0—Alexander Laird, jun.
3d “	1	0	0—Alexander Scott,
4th “	0	10	0—John M'Lauchlan, a young man with only one arm.

Judges—R. A. FELLOWES, Esq.  
Mr. JOHN FERGUSON,  
Mr. JOHN THORNE.

It was expected that a far greater number of Ploughs would have been on the ground, and that more of the gentlemen—members of the Committee—would have attended, to enjoy and countenance the operations of the day; but the absence of some persons was accounted for from the circumstances of many being absent from Town, at the sales of a number of wrecked Vessels on the Northern shores of this Island.

GEORGE BEER, Secretary, &c.

Royal

Wednesday  
Royal Agricultural  
Society's  
Show  
people from  
was supposed  
favorable day,  
Committee of  
&c., exhibited  
appointed hour  
description, for  
exhibition of the  
of three of the

Owned

do.

do.

The Show of  
perhaps, be attr

At 4 o'clock  
number of other  
ner, prepared by

The following

For the best Entire  
Second best  
Best blood Filly  
Second best do.  
Best Entire Col  
1849,

Second best do.  
Best Filly,  
Second best do.  
For the best Bull  
Second best do.  
Best Heifer,  
Second best do.  
Best yearling Bull  
competition.

Best yearling Heifer  
and bred by T.  
Best Heifer Calf,

In consequence  
Sheep brought in, a

*Royal Agricultural Society.—CATTLE SHOW.*

Wednesday, the 24th September, was the day set apart by the Royal Agricultural Society, for the ANNUAL FAIR and CATTLE SHOW. The first half of the day being very wet, but few people from the country were to be seen in Town. At first it was supposed the Show of Cattle would be postponed until a more favorable day, but as the day advanced, the rain abated, and the Committee of the Society directed the inspection of Cattle, Horses, &c., exhibited for Premiums, to take place at 2 o'clock. At the appointed hour, a large number of Cattle were on the ground, of a description, for size, and beauty, and number, far surpassing any exhibition of the kind in Charlottetown before. The live weight of three of the Heifers exhibited, calved in 1849, is as follows:—

Owned by John Lyall, Esq.	weight, 1185 lbs.
do. Hon. G. Coles,	do. 1160
do. B. Wright, Esq.	do. 1140

The Show of Horses and Sheep was very indifferent—this may, perhaps, be attributed to the weather.

At 4 o'clock, the President and Officers of the Society, and a number of other gentlemen, sat down to a good substantial Dinner, prepared by Mr. Davis, at the Victoria Hotel.

The following Premiums were awarded:—

For the best Entire Blood Colt, foaled in 1849.	No competition.
Second best do.	do. No competition.
Best blood Filly,	do. Hon. G. Coles, £2 0 0
Second best do.	do. Dr. Bbswell, 1 0 0
Best Entire Colt, for Agricultural purposes, foaled in 1849,	Mr. Allan M'Isaac, 2 0 0
Second best do.	do. Mr. Henry M'Rae, 1 0 0
Best Filly,	do. Mr. D. M'Eachren, 2 0 0
Second best do.	do. Mr. D. M'Ewen, 1 0 0
For the best Bull, calved in 1849,	Mr. John Thorne, 2 0 0
Second best do.	do. Mr. John Beer, 1 0 0
Best Heifer,	do. John Lyall, Esq., 2 0 0
Second best do.	do. Benj. Wright, Esq., 1 0 0
Best yearling Bull, from the imported Ayrshire Bulls.	No competition.
Best yearling Heifer, from do. owned by Judge Peters, and bred by T. Heath Haviland, Esq.	1 0 0
Best Heifer Calf, from do.—T. Heath Haviland, Esq.	1 0 0
Judges of Horses—Hon. STEPHEN RICE, Mr. H. LONGWORTH, Mr. JOHN THORNE.	
Judges of Cattle—W. W. IRVING, Esq. Mr. JOHN KENNEDY.	

In consequence of the wetness of the day, there were but few Sheep brought in, and no competitors.

GEORGE BEER, Secretary.

## INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The above Exhibition was held at the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 5th November, 1851. The Prizes were awarded as follows:—

Best 10 yards	Homespun, Miss Euphemia M'Neil, Cavendish,	£1 0 0
Best 10 do.	Shepherd's Plaid, Mrs. Joseph Lord, Tryon,	1 0 0
Best 10 do.	Shepherd's Plaid, dyed and dressed, Mr. Mungo M'Farlane, St. P's. Road,	1 0 0
Best 10 do.	Twilled Flannel, Miss Douglas, Stanhope,	0 10 0
Best 10 do.	Plain Flannel, do.	0 10 0
Best 10 do.	Drugget, Mrs. Crocket, Covehd. Road,	0 10 0
Best 20 do.	Carpeting, Mrs. Flora Martin, Brackley Point Road,	2 0 0
Best pair	Horse Rugs, Mrs. Balderson, Little York,	1 0 0
Best woollen	Plaid Shawl, Miss Abbott, Union Road,	0 10 0
Best do.	Scarf, colored, Mrs. Craswell, Saint Eleanor's,	0 10 0
Best do.	White Shawl, Miss Heal, St. Eleanor's,	0 10 0
Best 3 pair	woollen Socks, Miss Douglas, Stanhope,	0 5 0
Best 3 do.	Gloves, do. do.	0 5 0
Best 3 do.	Mittens, do. do.	0 3 0
Best Linen	Table Cloth, Miss Hyde, West River,	0 10 0
Best half-dozen	Linen Towels, Mrs. Joseph Lord, Tryon,	0 10 0
Best 3 four-bushel	Sacks, Mr. Mungo M'Farlane, St. Peter's Road,	1 0 0
Best Bonnet,	made of Grass Plait, Miss Green, St. Eleanor's,	0 10 0
Best Hat,	made of Grass Plait, Mrs. Pidgeon, New London,	0 5 0
Best 3 Sheep-skin	Mats, dyed and dressed, Mr. John Rendle, Charlottetown,	0 15 0

(Recommended by the Judges.)

2d best Shawl,	colored, Mrs. Joseph Lord, Tryon,	0 7 6
2d best White Shawl,	Miss M'Nutt, Darnley,	0 7 6
2d best Bonnet of	Grass Plait, Mrs. Pidgeon, New London,	0 7 6

PETER MACGOWAN, Esq. }  
Mr. K. M'KENZIE, } Judges.  
Mr. WILLIAM HEARD, }

Premiums paid for sundry articles exhibited at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show on the 5th November, for which Premiums had not been offered in the Advertisement, namely:—

To Miss Pippy, Lot 48, for a Knit Jacket,	£0 5 0
Miss Abbot, for a Hearth Rug,	0 10 0
Miss Hyde, for do.	0 10 0

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The follow

24 Wood  
28 Piec  
8 Piec  
3 Grass  
2 Hors  
4 Linen  
6 Linen  
2 Heart  
1 Knit  
Sheep-s

Best tub of But  
Best Cheese,  
Best half-dozen

Best Carrots, fo  
Best Roots Bloo  
Best Roots Man  
Best Parsnips,  
Best Cabbages,  
Best Pumpkins,  
Best Ears Indian  
Best Onions, Mr.  
Best Apples, Mr.

Best Chopping Ax  
Best Hay Fork, M  
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Miss Seaman, for Counterpane, 0 5 0  
Miss Hyde, for do. 0 5 0

The following is a list of the different articles exhibited:—

- |                       |                               |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 24 Woollen Shawls,    | 11 Fancy Knit Shawls,         |
| 28 Pieces Cloth,      | 18 Pieces Drugget,            |
| 8 Pieces Flannel,     | 4 Grass Plait Bonnets,        |
| 3 Grass Plait Hats,   | 3 Pieces Carpeting,           |
| 2 Horse Rugs,         | 2 Bed Quilts or Counterpanes, |
| 4 Linen Table Cloths, | 6 Linen Towels,               |
| 6 Linen Sacks,        | 15 Pairs of Woollen Gloves,   |
| 2 Hearth Rugs,        | Mitts and Socks,              |
| 1 Knit Jacket,        | 1 Down Muff, Cuffs and Boa,   |
| Sheep-skin Mats, &c.  |                               |

*Agricultural Products.*

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| Best tub of Butter, Mrs. W. Hyde, West River,                    | £0 10 0 |
| Best Cheese, do. do.   | 0 10 0  |
| Best half-dozen Turnips, weighing 62½ lbs., Mr. Geo. Beer, jun., | 0 3 0   |
| Best Carrots, for table, Mr. Mitchell, [Asylum,]                 | 0 3 0   |
| Best Roots Blood Beet, Mr. George Lewis,                         | 0 3 0   |
| Best Roots Mangel Wurtzel, L. W. Gall, Esq.                      | 0 3 0   |
| Best Parsnips, do.   | 0 3 0   |
| Best Cabbages, R. A. Fellowes, Esq.                              | 0 3 0   |
| Best Pumpkins, Mr. George Beer, jun.                             | 0 3 0   |
| Best Ears Indian Corn, Mr. John Calledan, Lot 48,                | 0 3 0   |
| Best Onions, Mr. James Scantlebury, Charlottetown,               | 0 3 0   |
| Best Apples, Mr. Thomas Dark, Princetown Road,                   | 0 3 0   |

*Implements.*

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| Best Chopping Axe, Mr. Elisha Weatherbe, Lot 49, | £0 5 0 |
| Best Hay Fork, Mr. Hennessy,                     | 0 5 0  |
| Best Manure Fork, do.                            | 0 5 0  |

Hon. S. RICE,  
C. STEWART, Esq. } Judges  
J. SIMPSON, Esq.

The crop this year...  
The following is a list of the different articles exhibited:—

**REPORT of the Inspectors of Turnips for Queen's County.**  
 The Inspectors of Turnips for Queen's County, report, that they examined the Fields of the several Competitors during the last week in October, and the result is as follows:—

**SWEDES:**

When Sown.	No. and weight of Roots in $\frac{1}{2}$ Chain, in 1 Chain.	No. of Drills in 1 Chain.	Names.	Weight Roots 1 acre. Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	Bushels, each 56 lbs.
June 7	28 88 $\frac{3}{4}$	35	Jeremiah Simpson,	27 14 0 18	1108
May 7	29 102 $\frac{3}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	Judge Peters,	27 0 1 5	1050
June 18	35 100	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	George Coles,	26 16 3 4	1053
	31 100	28	James Peake,	25 0 0 0	1000
June 24	35 83	32	Andrew Duncan,	23 14 1 4	948
June 24	36 87 $\frac{3}{4}$	30	Daniel Hodgson,	23 9 2 16	939
June 16	30 81 $\frac{3}{4}$	32	J. D. Haszard,	23 6 2 12	935
June 15	29 90	29	Thomas Haslam,	23 6 0 8	932
June 20	36 89	29	T. H. Haviland,	23 0 3 16	921
June 15	31 77	30	George Beer, jun.	20 12 2 0	835
June 6	20 67 $\frac{3}{4}$	32	Benjamin Wright,	19 6 2 18	773
June 8	27 73 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	James Robertson,	18 19 2 9	757
June 20	34 62	31	H. D. Morpeth,	17 3 0 24	686

The crop this year, generally speaking, seems to be somewhat lighter than that of last, principally on account of the damage done by the fly, which, in the opinion of the undersigned, would be remedied in a great measure, if there were more seed sown;

and, also, if the seven inches where the fly is distance.

The largest crop imported by the size than Skirvin.

The Fields b Esqrs., were the

There was no signed, during th to J. D. Haszard, quite half an acre and would have y lbs. per acre.

Also, a Field b crop, which was a broad-cast.

The Field owne Mr. George Beer,

The mode for a was the same as th

**Saint Peter's Br**

The first Annual M ly and respectably at of St. Peter's Bay, gentlemen were elec

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Committee — Mess

John B. Cox, Esq.; M

David Anderson, John

The following gent

of Committee — Mess

Hayden, Donald Gillis

John B. Cox, Esq.,

the Central Board.

The names of the fol

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Treasurer for the Branc

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Queen's County.  
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and, also, if they were thinned out, at first hoeing, to about six or seven inches; at the second, by taking them out alternately where the fly had not injured them, would leave them the proper distance.

The largest crops this year were of the improved Purple Top, imported by the Society, which appears to be of a more regular size than Skirving's.

The Fields belonging to T. H. Haviland, and James Peake, Esqrs., were the most even crops.

There was no competition for Yellow Turnips. The undersigned, during their inspection, noticed a small Field belonging to J. D. Haszard, Esq.; a very excellent crop, but there not being quite half an acre, could not compete. They were measured, and would have yielded at the rate of 28 tons, 15 cwt., 2 qrs., 24 lbs. per acre.

Also, a Field belonging to Mr. George Beer, jun., a very good crop, which was also prevented from competing, by being sown broad-cast.

The Field owned by Daniel Hodgson, Esq., was inspected by Mr. George Beer, jun., and William Forgan, Esq.

The mode for ascertaining the quantity of Turnips per acre, was the same as that adopted last year.

HENRY LONGWORTH,  
 JOHN THORNE,  
 WM. PETHICK, } Judges.

### KING'S COUNTY.

*Saint Peter's Branch of the Royal Agricultural Society.*

The first Annual Meeting of this Branch, which was numerous-ly and respectably attended, was held at Mr. Sutherland's, Head of St. Peter's Bay, on the 26th August, when the following gentlemen were elected Office-Bearers for the ensuing year:—

Richard Hayes, Esq.—President,  
 Mr. John Leslie—Vice-President.

Committee—Messrs. John Sutherland, Valentine Needham; John B. Cox, Esq.; Messrs. Charles Sanderson, David M'Ewen, David Anderson, John Ryan.

The following gentlemen were appointed honorary members of Committee—Messrs. Thomas Noonan, Michael Scully, John Hayden, Donald Gillis, Donald M'Millan, John M'Intyre.

John B. Cox, Esq., was appointed to represent the Branch at the Central Board.

The names of the following gentlemen were directed to be forwarded to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, in order that His Excellency may select one to act as Secretary and Treasurer for the Branch, viz:—

Murdoch Murray, Esq.  
 Peter M'Calium, Esq.  
 Mr. John M'Lean.

Messrs. David Anderson, David M'Ewen, and Valentine Needham, were requested to act as Judges at the Cattle Show, to be held on the 26th September.

Ordered, That the proceedings of the Meeting be forwarded to the Newspapers for insertion.

By order of the Committee,

MURDOCH MURRAY, Secretary.

*Georgetown Branch Royal Agricultural Society.*

Two Ploughing Matches came off on the 14th October, under the directions of this Branch—one at Mr. Donald M'Donald's, Georgetown Road—the other at Cardigan. The competitors at Georgetown Road Match were as follows:—

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1—James M'Donald, | 6—James M'Donald,  |
| 2—Donald Stewart, | 7—W. M'Laren, jun. |
| 3—Daniel Gordon,  | 8—W. M'Laren, sen. |
| 4—Donald Dewar,   | 9—James Dewar,     |
| 5—Patrick Casey,  | 10—John Hamilton.  |

The Judges appointed to inspect the work performed at this Match, and award the Premiums, were Messrs. Alexander Robertson, William Alley, and Thomas M'Avoy, who have awarded as follows:—

Patrick Casey, 1st prize,	£1 5 0
William M'Laren, sen. 2d do.	0 15 0
James M'Donald, 3d do.	0 10 0

They have also annexed to the award their high estimation of the work performed at this Match, by the different competitors, generally.

*Cardigan River Match.*

We, the Judges of the Ploughing Match held at Cardigan River, on the 14th October, do award the Prizes as follows, viz:—

- |  |
|--|
| 1st Prize, Daniel M'Lellan, De Gros Marsh, |
| 2d do. Donald Morrison, Grand River,       |
| 3d do. Roderick M'Askill, De Gros Marsh.   |

Signed, J. GOFF, } Judges.  
DONALD M'KINNON, }

Eight Ploughs were in the Field at this Match, and the work performed well.

M. BYRNE, Sec'y.

The Annual Meeting of this Branch took place at the Court House on Wednesday the 15th October. The President having taken the Chair, a desire was generally expressed at the Meeting that the President, Hugh M'Donald, Esq., would continue in office during the ensuing year; to which that gentleman replied that having other onerous duties to perform, he feared he could

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Committee  
William M'  
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Georgetown,

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*Cattle*  
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Second best do.  
Bulls, two years old,  
Best yearling Bull,  
Best Heifer, two years  
second best do. do.  
Best yearling Heifer,  
Best Heifer Calf,  
Best Ram, under three  
second best do. do.  
Best Pen of Ewe Tegs,

not give to the Society the time and attention which its importance demanded; but, in the meantime, he wished the Society success, and, as a Member, would endeavor to support and encourage it.

The following gentlemen were then chosen Office-Bearers for the ensuing year:—

John Goff, Esq.—President,  
 Mr. Thomas Owen, jun.—Vice President,  
 Committee—Messrs. Donald M'Donald, Donald M'Kinnon, William M'Donald, Michael Morrison, James M'Laren, Alex. Robertson, and Frederick P. Norton, Esq.  
 Honorary Members—Messrs. Peter Ferguson, and J. N. Cogswell; David Kaye, Esq., *ex-officio* member of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, Charlottetown.

The thanks of the Meeting were then awarded to the retiring Officers, for their zealous and efficient support during the past year.

MARTIN BYRNE, Secretary & Treasurer.  
 Georgetown, 16th October, 1851.

*St. Peter's.—Turnip Crop.*

Donald M'Millan,	766	bushels per acre.
Donald O'Hanley,	591	do. do.
Charles Sanderson,	495	do. do.
John Leslie,	485	do. do.
Alexander M'Kenzie,	377	do. do.
David Anderson,	350	do. do.

Inspectors—JOHN LESLIE,  
 DOUGALD M'ISAAC.

PRINCE COUNTY.

*Cattle Show, 30th September, 1851.*  
 Best Entire Colt, for Agricultural purposes—there being only two competitors, the Judges awarded to

John Smith,	£1 0 0
Anthony M'Caull,	0 15 0
Edward Magher,	2 0 0
Neil Taylor,	1 0 0
Best Filly, for Agricult. purposes, no competition.	
George Ellison, jun.	0 10 0
Norman Ramsay,	2 0 0
Robert M'Nutt,	1 0 0
Thomas Cairns,	1 0 0
Thomas Cairns,	1 0 0
Benj. Thompson,	2 0 0
George Bearisto,	1 0 0
Dr. Bell,	0 15 0
JOHN SHARP, BENJ. BEARISTO, ROBERT CRAIG,	} Judges.

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*Ploughing Match.*

We, the Judges of the Ploughing Match which took place at St. Eleanor's, on the 30th September, under the superintendence of the Royal Agricultural Society, submit that Six Ploughs started in the following order, viz.:—James Sharp, John Henry, Joseph Rayner, James Macnutt, George Bearisto, jun. and John Walker when, after the competition of the work, about five o'clock, the Prizes were awarded as follows:—

1st Prize, John Walker,	£3 0 0
2d do. Joseph Rayner,	2 0 0
3d do. George Bearisto,	1 0 0
4th do. James Sharp,	0 10 0

Judges—W. E. Clark, Thomas Cairns, sen., H. C. Green, George Price, George Sinclair.

*Indian Corn.*

The Inspectors of Indian Corn do award the

1st Prize to Mr. Netus Darby,	£3 0 0
2d do. Mr. George Darby,	2 0 0

The produce of Mr. N. Darby's Field was 10 bushels from one-eighth of an acre, and that of Mr. G. Darby's was 8½ bushels from one-eighth of an acre.

All the crops of Indian Corn in this part of the Island have been much injured by early frost.

Judges—John Craig, Harry C. Green, John Haszard.

JOHN HASZARD, Secretary.

St. Eleanor's, Nov. 12, 1851.

*Tryon Branch.—Prizes awarded for Grain.*

1st Prize for Wheat, to Mr. John Muttart
2d do. do. do. to Mr. John Lea
1st do. for Barley, to Mr. John Clark
2d do. do. do. to Mr. L. Muttart.

Inspectors—JOSEPH BLACK,

W. D. FAX,

THOS. HOCKIN.

*REPORT of Turnip Crop.**Swedens.*

Charles Howatt, 1st Prize.

James Howatt, Crapaud, 788 bushels.

Allan M'Innis, 7 Mlie Bay, 638 do.

John Muttart, Cape Traverse, 677 do.

Lewis Wright, Searle Town, 690 do.

*Late Turnips, or Yellow Bullock.*

Lewis Muttart, Cape Traverse, 462 bushels.

John Lea, Tryon, 535 do.

Alexander Crawford, do. 360 do.

John M. Clark, 581 do.

THOMAS HOCKIN, Secretary.