

REPORT  
OF THE  
ROYAL  
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY  
OF  
Prince Edward Island,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
4th MARCH, 1857.

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# REPORT

OF THE

## ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

For the year ending 4th March, 1857.

The Grain Show and Annual General Meeting of the Society took place at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the 4th inst. Owing to the bad state of the roads, from the recent storm, but few persons were present. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor did the Society the honor of taking the Chair, and addressed the Meeting at considerable length, as did also His Honor Judge Peters, Hon. Mr. Coles, George Beer, Esq., and other gentlemen connected with the Society.

The usual Annual Report, and the Report of the Manager of the Society's Stock Farm, with the different Accounts, were read, approved of, and ordered to be printed.

The following prizes were awarded for Grain, viz :

Best Wheat, Charles Haszard, Esq., Bellevue, weight 60½ lbs.	£1 10 0
2d do. Charles Haszard, Esq., Bellevue,	1 0 0
Best two-rowed Barley, Robert Woolner, Rustico, weight 52½ lbs.	1 10 0
2d do. do. Henry Winsloe, Esq., Rustico, weight 52½ lbs.	1 0 0
For four-rowed Barley, no competition.	
Best Black Oats, Edward Rodd, Royalty, weight 41 lbs.	1 10 0
2d do. do. John Ferguson, East River,	1 0 0
For Red Clover, no competition.	

Judges—John Johnson, Newstead; Isaac Thompson, Sidney Mills; James Purdie.

The prize Grain was afterwards set up and sold by auction, for the benefit of the owners, according to the rules of the Society. The prize Wheat brought 25s. per bushel. The 1st prize Barley 11s. 6.; 2d prize do., 8s. 6d. The 1st prize Oats, 3s. 6d.; 2d prize do., 3s. 1d.

A sample of "Mummy Wheat" was exhibited by Mr. Watson, of Montague River. This grain was the produce of seed raised from two heads of Wheat found in a Mummy Cave, brought from Egypt by Mr. Layard. The seed of the sample was sown by Mr. Watson, on the 9th June, and reaped on the 18th of September. The yield was 22 to 1, and the crop was not affected by either fly or rust.

## REPORT, 1856.

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IN presenting the following Report—the season having again arrived when it becomes their duty to do so—the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society beg to state, that during the past year they have met, as usual, almost every fortnight. These meetings have been well attended, and many subjects of interest discussed, having for their object the advancement of the agriculture of this Island. In the early portion of their stewardship much time and attention was devoted to bringing to maturity, and putting into proper working order, the views of the Committee of 1855, relative to the “Stock Farm”.—a subject which has given them much anxiety. And they have now the pleasure, in the following Report, of giving the result of the labors of the “Committee of Management,” with an account of the general expenditure, &c., which they trust will meet with your approbation.

Before entering upon this subject, however, they desire to impress upon your minds that in all their meetings and discussions, one object has been ever prominent, viz : a wish not only to improve the agriculture of the Island, but to raise the agricultural population to the condition which belongs to them—to that of intelligent, prosperous, right principled men, who know their rights and their duties, and will fearlessly assert the one, and faithfully perform the other. And your Committee are sincerely of opinion that general prosperity can alone be obtained by a general increase of individual intelligence, energy, enterprise, industry, and public and private economy, and in no other way, and by no other means whatever; and each one who desires to bring this about must begin at home—must do the duties which lie nearest to him—must seek out and endeavor to fulfill the purposes for which God has placed him in this world, and resolve that the blame of being one of a spiritless, indolent, extravagant and poverty-stricken people, shall not be at his door. Let such a spirit be but diffused amongst the people of this Island, and, with our fertile soil and healthy climate, we are prepared to run a race with the agriculturists of any portion of British North America.



In furtherance of their views, your Committee would desire to see disseminated more generally the great advantages arising from a better knowledge of the improved systems of farming, derived from a practical knowledge of Agricultural Chemistry—a science which has enlisted under its banners the talents of such men as Sir Humphrey Davy, Hunter, Liebig, Johnson, and many others of like eminence; who have pointed out to us that vegetables, grass, corn, potatoes, and all other plants, are, like animals, *alive*; that, like them, they *drink up nourishment*; that each class of plants requires certain ingredients in its nutriment *peculiar to itself*; and that if such proper proportions of these *peculiar elements* are not furnished, the vegetable will die, or, at all events, either degenerate or decay; all tending to show that one of the greatest errors in farming consists in trying to nourish all kinds of plants with the same manure.

By such men as those quoted above, plants have been analysed, with a view to discover their composition; also soils to discover their nature, and whether or not they contained the requisite food—organic and inorganic—for the nutriment of the plants intended to be sown upon them, with the most perfect success; so much so, in fact, that a really good practical Agricultural Chemist will tell you to a nicety the exact proportion of the different kinds of manure which, if put upon an exhausted soil, will bring any of the cultivated grain or roots to maturity; nay, they will do more than this; they will tell you the nature and composition of the blood, fat, muscles, bones, &c. &c., of the different domestic animals, and the kinds of food necessary to be given to the animal at the different stages of its growth to bring it to successful maturity; what to give to the young animal to promote the growth of bone and muscle, and what kind of food to give to the grown animal to produce fat, and fit it for the butcher. The composition and value of the different kinds of manure have they also investigated, showing the necessity of protecting many of them from the influence of the atmosphere and heavy rains, to prevent the escape and partial loss by exhalation and washing away of the valuable gaseous matters and fertilizing influences forming their chief excellence.

Any one who has travelled through this Island, and has seen the mere *playing* at farming which generally prevails—the main parts of the farm lying in weeds and worn-out hay fields and starved pastures, with small patches of green crop badly cultivated; the scratching of the earth which serves as an excuse for ploughing; the starved mongrel race of cattle,



unfit either to yield milk or take on beef; the manure heaps exhaling their gases to heaven, and the precious liquid draining into the nearest brook—will be fully sensible of the necessity for the introduction and dissemination of a little scientific knowledge, based upon practice.

In 1853 the Royal Agricultural Society imported from the Messrs. Blackwood, of Edinburgh, several works on Agricultural Chemistry, by Professor Johnson—a gentleman of great practical knowledge—for distribution throughout the Island; but your Committee regret that their endeavors to introduce those works—which are of a very practical and useful nature—have not been attended with the anticipated result, and they despair of improving the condition of the young farmers of the Island in this way, unless *some uniform system of agricultural instruction be introduced into the Government schools*. A knowledge of Agricultural Chemistry is looked upon by the majority of farmers in the Colonies as perfectly useless, bordering rather upon the ludicrous; while in England such knowledge is considered absolutely necessary, to enable one farmer to keep pace with another, intellectually; and to enable him, by the application of his knowledge, to pay the exorbitant high rates at which land is now leased; and until the subject is properly taken up by Government, as stated above, and the social and money-in-the-pocket benefits to be derived, clearly pointed out, your Committee almost despair in effecting the objects in view. In concluding this portion of the Report, your Committee may be allowed to do so in the words of the late Professor Johnson—the most able and practical Agricultural Chemist and Geologist of his day—who, in endeavoring to point out to an American audience the great importance of a knowledge such as your Committee have been bringing under your notice, goes on to say, that “If science takes hold of the plough-handles, and points it deeper into the earth in order that the roots of plants may reach to a lower depth—for roots will grow deeper if you will let them, and the deeper they go the more robust the plant, and the more profit to the farmer; if it accompanies us to the field, and teaches us to put trees and plants at proper distances from each other, that they may have the benefit of fresh air, and thus bring more food within reach of their leaves, and how much of this sort of sustenance they are also to take in; if it tells you of the causes of the fertility of mud banks and sea islands, and where you are to look for soil of the richest quality, and how you should select with reference to that point; if it follows you into your

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barns, and tells you how to treat your cattle, and what is the effect of certain treatment; to what diseases certain cattle are subject, and how they are to be prevented, and cured; &c., &c.,—I put it to you to say whether, if science can do this, it is to be considered either as useless or unprofitable to the farmer?"

Your Committee regret to report that the wheat and potatoe crops have, in a great portion of the Island, again proved a failure, the returns from both being scarcely equal to the average of 1855. The deficiency has arisen from the same causes—the wheat midge in the one instance, and the blight in the other. There appear epidemics which set the skill of man at naught—no practical remedy having as yet been discovered; even that of late sowing begins to lose its efficacy, both in the Island and the neighbouring Provinces; and the farmers in P. E. Island would do well to discontinue the cultivation of one of the cereals, which for a period seems fated to disappoint the annual expectations of the husbandman. We have only to look to the history of this destructive insect—the wheat midge—in different countries and colonies—for, like the murrian among cattle, which first made its appearance some 50 years before the Christian era, and overrun Europe at different periods since that early date, spreading consternation wherever it made its appearance, and setting at defiance the knowledge of man—to satisfy us that, in wrestling with a scourge of this nature, the fight is against us, and that human efforts are futile and of no avail, when arrayed against Providence.

Your Committee have paid considerable attention to this subject, but in their enquiries they have not fallen upon any preventive or remedy; they can only, therefore, reiterate the observations contained in previous Reports, which all tend to show the folly of persisting to grow a plant, the bringing to maturity of which the soil of the Island is really not adapted. Substitutes may readily be found more suited to the soil, and which will, in the long run, put more money into the pockets of the farmer, and have a less deteriorating effect upon the soil.

The rich and easily worked loams of P. E. Island appear peculiarly adapted to the growth of flax; and had it not been that the vessel was wrecked in which specimens, merely dried in the sheaf, were sent home, your Committee would have been prepared to show that this plant, from its easy culture, and certain returns, would be one of the most profitable crops to supersede the growth of wheat. That it can be grown in the

Island of the *finest quality*, is beyond a doubt; for dressed specimens were sent, some years ago, to a mercantile firm in London, which, on being shown to a gentleman in the trade, were declared to be equal, if not superior, to any that ever passed through his hands. No doubt the growth of this plant has been restricted from the want of proper machinery to dress it, and the difficulty of doing so in the cold of winter; but your Committee trust that these difficulties will be avoided, and that their endeavors to open a market for the article dried in the sheaf like grain, will be carried out by future Committees, and ultimately prove successful. Full information may then be given relative to the best system of cultivation in Great Britain and the Continent. In the meantime your Committee beg to state that they have ordered for spring arrival, a small quantity of the best Riga seed for distribution, as a change of seed must be very necessary.

In some parts of England the growth of flax, more particularly for the seed, which is used for rearing and fattening stock of all kinds, is carried to a great extent. Mr. Warner, a farmer in Norfolk, to obviate the objection made by many persons to the cultivation of the flax crop, that it returned nothing to the land, and being desirous of increasing the quantity of fat cattle sent to market, conceived the happy idea of applying linseed to the finishing off of the live stock usually kept on the farm, and proved that *double* and *treble* the usual number may be profitably retained through the medium of linseed compound, box feeding, and summer grazing.

Although Mr. Warner's system is not new—the Hindoos 1500 years ago having fed their cattle on linseed—he claims the merit of bringing the system to a practical result. The seed is reduced to a fine meal, and stirred slowly into boiling water, with a very little barley, bean, or pea meal, or without either, and poured upon chopped straw or hay, and so given to stock with the most extraordinary results, a few of which your Committee may be allowed to point out, in order to show that their wish to introduce the growth of flax, both on account of the value of its fibre and seed, is based upon sufficient grounds to render an apology for the length of their remarks unnecessary.

In speaking of cattle, Mr. Warner states that he sold in November, 1843, three small cattle bred in the early part of the summer of 1842: one cost, on the 11th March, 1845, £4; another on the 3d April, £3 3s., the other was bred on the farm, and valued at £6 10s.—their average, when killed,

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eighteen months each. The first weighed 46 stone 7 lbs.; the second 41 stone 2 lbs.; the third 35 stone—all of 14 lbs. to the stone—making 122 stone 9 lbs., which, at 6d. per lb., the current price of beef at the time of writing, amounts to £44 18s. 6d.; and had he sold them by weight, would have afforded a balance of £31 5s. 6d., and a profit unparalleled on account of the shortness of time, the size of the animals, the smallness of the outlay, and the food being entirely the produce of the farm. "Should it be asked, what was their condition when purchased? I refer to the cost price, which, the practical inquirer will perceive, admitted only of what the chemical farmer would term a very minute development of flesh. These beasts, with twenty others, were fattened in 1843, on my farm, consisting of 76 acres only; they were all kept in boxes during the summer, as well as in the winter months; were treated in every respect alike, and made similar returns. Some were disposed of within four months, others eight months, averaging about six months each, and speaking volumes in favor of the cultivation of linseed."

It is stated that calves might, upon the compound system of feeding in boxes, be made to weigh thirty or forty stones each at a year old.

The Duke of Buccleugh at a meeting of the Dumfries Agricultural Association, animadverted upon the deteriorating effect of keeping cattle upon straw in winter, and advised the adoption of some method that would at least retain the condition acquired in the summer, and *improve the manure*. Linseed meal boiled for a few minutes, and intimately incorporated with straw, will achieve both objects. For instance, a Mr. Partridge had 420 ewes, to which a peck only was given per day, at a cost of 1s. 9d., or 1d. per score, including the expense of crushing, boiling, &c. "That so small a quantity of linseed should be divided amongst 420 sheep, must appear paradoxical, but the following explanation will remove all doubt. A peck of linseed reduced to fine meal is stirred into 20 gallons of water; in about ten minutes, the mucilage being formed, a pailful is poured by one person upon 2 bushels of cut hay thrown into a strong trough, while another mixes it with a fork, and hastens the absorption with a small rammer. The like quantity of chaff is next added with the mucilage, as before, till the copper is empty. The mess being firmly pressed down, is after a short time carried to the fold, and the sheep will devour with avidity hay in this form, which was before so ordinary that they refused to eat it." In all cases Mr. Warner recommends great regularity in feeding,

warmth, and the utmost cleanliness and quiet; for when a bullock ceases to eat, he will lie down and ruminate, seldom rising except to eat.

The two subjects of warmth and cleanliness, your Committee cannot pass over without one observation or two on the advantages to be derived by attention to them. Most farmers know that animals eat more in winter than they do in summer, or rather in cold weather than in warm; but very few have any idea of the reason, and were they told that the extra quantity of food consumed is required to generate sufficient heat in the system to enable the animal to withstand the rigor of the climate, they would see the necessity of their stock being kept warm, that the food given to them might be economized, and not wasted in this foolish manner. A small amount of money expended in rendering their byres and stables comfortable, and in getting warm homespun rugs for their horses, would be amply repaid in the saving of food, and the extra condition of the stock.

Your Committee have dwelt much longer on this subject than they otherwise would have done; but they wished to show, among other things, that the possession of a few carts of linseed, even to a small farmer, was a matter of considerable moment; because it would enable him to economize his winter food, improve the condition of his stock, and add very materially to the size and value of his dung heap; which latter circumstance, to the inland farmer at a distance from bog-mud, sea-weed, &c., is of great importance. Many farmers in the Island are possibly not aware that it is a common practice in Great Britain—where, unless high farming is followed, it is impossible for a tenant to pay his rent—to feed away immense quantities of cake in linseed, merely with a view to the extra richness and quantity of manure, not that either make him any return in the shape of beef or mutton. As another substitute for wheat in the infected districts, your Committee would recommend barley, which they are convinced would, in the majority of cases, pay the farmer much better. In the cultivation of barley too much attention cannot be paid to the minute subdivision of the soil; and as a general rule, the seed should never be sown upon a stale furrow. If sown after potatoes or turnips, the land should be ploughed across the drills in ridges of a convenient width, and the furrows well cleaned out with a double-mould plough, or otherwise, to allow the free escape of the surface water. When perfectly dry in the Spring, it should be ploughed again im-

mediately before sowing, and should the land be at all cloddy, the roller may be passed over it between the harrowings.

Barley in Scotland is usually sown after turnips which have been eaten off by sheep, or upon oat stubble, manured in the Autumn, and cross-ploughed in the Spring.

In order to test the efficacy of different fertilizing manures, with a view to acreable profit in the expenditure of capital, many experiments have been tried, in all of which the application of *common salt*, the "muriate of soda" of chemists, has proved the most beneficial. The result of a few experiments may be satisfactory to the doubtful; and as the soil of this Island, which is, strictly speaking, a sandy loam, is similar to that in which the sett of experiments were tried, your Committee do not see why the results should not be similar. The land operated upon had been in pasture for 10 years; in the following Spring it was trenched 12 inches deep—having been drained some years previously; after the trenching, it was dressed over, except where the experiments were made, with 2 chaldrons of lime per acre, slacked in water, in which common salt had been dissolved: and before sowing the barley, with the exception of the experiment ground, it was top-dressed over with  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. of Turnbull's artificial guano per acre, harrowed in, as was also the natural guano in the experiment. The barley was sown broadcast, at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre. The true practical value of the experiments will be shown by placing them in the following form:—

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Common Salt,	6 do. do.	0 4 6	0 2 9
Turnbull's artificial Guano,	2 do. do.	1 4 0	0 12 6

The cheapest application, without doubt, upon this trial, being common salt. Common salt is within the means and reach of every one; and if barley is sown after turnips or potatoes, and top-dressed with this stimulant, an additional crop of 6 bushels per acre may be produced, as shown above, at the trifling cost of 9d. per bushel.

Salt was used in this way upon the Society's farm last summer with very favorable results, but from the unequal manner in which the land had been manured for the previous turnip crop, no certain result could be arrived at; in another year this will be different.



Barley has been the most marketable crop during the Autumn, and your Committee are desirous of directing the attention of farmers more particularly to its successful cultivation. Last Spring your Committee imported a small quantity of two-rowed barley, of the variety called "Chevalier," which is said to contain more saccharine matter (sugar) than the common, and ought, consequently, to be worth more per bushel for malting purposes. This was sown upon the Society's farm, found to answer well, and the produce—which was considered a superior sample—has been sold in small quantities to farmers in different parts of the Island at 8s. per bushel; a sufficient quantity has been retained to sow 7 acres on the farm in the Spring, and the produce will in like manner be distributed throughout the Island.

Your Committee, in a previous part of their Report, alluded to the failure in the potatoe crop, the disease in which was thought to be on the decrease. But the hopes of the farmer have again been subject to disappointment; for, during the past year, the blight returned with greater virulence than ever—the crop in many fields being hardly worth the expense of raising. A new variety, called "Jenny Linds," seem to be more hardy than others, for they were only partly infected, while "Cups," and other kinds planted alongside, were a total failure. But the mere advantage of this kind of potato withstanding the disease better than others, is counterbalanced by the low estimation in which they are held in the markets to which potatoes are usually sent from this Island, so that in another year they will be nearly unsaleable. Turnips, which contain considerably more nutritive principle for feeding, and give a much greater quantity of bushels per acre, than these watery potatoes, will pay the farmer much better.

This disease in the potatoes has baffled the knowledge and science of the most practical men, some of whom consider that the blight is caused by noxious influences in the atmosphere; others, that it is a natural and gradual decay of the tuber, and that to renew the plant, it should be cultivated from the apples of healthy plants—if such can be found—for several generations continuously, "until the hereditary taint is removed, and then to distribute the healthy tubers to such as will pledge themselves to abandon entirely the culture of the present exhausted varieties." Your Committee believe that English seed was brought here some years ago and sown, and have been told that many of the small tubers took the disease in the ground, and that the remainder rotted after-

wards; but the seed may have been taken from tainted plants. A trial, however, of this nature is well worth the attention of the Society, and your Committee would recommend that next season a quantity of the apples be procured from some dry and healthy locality, and that a fair trial of the suggestion be made. It has been found that when the *setts* have been planted in very rich land, or land that has been manured at the time of planting; or upon wet or naturally heavy land, the disease attacks the plant with greater virulence than when planted upon poor land, or dry sod land without manure. This points out the propriety of having the manure perfectly decomposed, and incorporated with the soil previous to planting; and that they should be planted nowhere but upon a naturally dry and warm soil, where there will not be too great a growth of top or show. The size of the cuttings appears immaterial.

The turnip crop of 1856 was not so heavy as in former years; and although complaints have been made relative to the quality of the seed, your Committee attribute the failure to the careless manner in which the crop is generally cultivated, combined with the ungenial nature of the weather in June. The want of the usual rains in September and October, with the injury the crop sustained from a hurricane of wind and hail, accounted for the lightness of the crop in many districts. One of our most extensive farmers in this quarter sowed a field of purple-top Swede, drilled and manured in the usual way, and in finishing, he manured and ploughed the headland, which, after harrowing well, he sowed with the remainder of the seed and rolled in. In the drilled portion scarcely a seed appeared; whereas, in the headland, not a seed missed! In the one case the moisture—both in the soil and manure—was, no doubt, very much exhausted; this, however, was not the case on the headland, which was ploughed, harrowed, sown, and rolled before the drouth could have much effect upon it. In this way the majority of complaints—which have been principally confined to Prince County—may be accounted for; the seed sent to that District was of the same age, quality and kind, as sent to other depots, and the same, in every respect, as that retailed at the Society's store in Charlottetown. To test the quality of the different kinds of Swede seed, your Committee directed them to be sown in alternate drills on the Society's farm, and the manager reported that the green-topped Swede germinated more slowly than the others, but that there was not a blank in any part of the field; the seed was sown at the rate of 2 lb. per

acre. If the land is clean, and the weather showry at the time of sowing, the seed will germinate readily, even should it have been kept for years, provided it has been properly kept; but should the weather prove dry and sultry at the time of putting the seed into the ground—the soil like ashes, and the manure scorched from being left exposed too long in the drills—the best and freshest seed ever sown will fail almost entirely; that which does germinate, will do so in such an unhealthy manner as to become an easy prey to the voracious fly. Your Committee would again recommend to those who are not much acquainted with turnip cultivation, the perusal of Judge Peters' pamphlet, entitled "Hints to Farmers." In that work they would find it stated that the land for turnips should be deeply ploughed in the Fall, and cross-ploughed, rolled and harrowed in the Spring, until the soil is brought to the finest tilth; that it should be perfectly cleaned from weeds, and all the stones carted off previous to drilling, the drills being 26 or 28 inches apart. The different operations of drilling, manureing, spreading, covering in, and sowing, should follow each other as rapidly as possible, in order that the moisture—should the weather prove sultry—be prevented from escaping, either from soil or dung. When the manure is covered in, let a light roller be passed over the drills, sow at the rate of 2 lbs. of seed per acre, and finish with another rolling, and the seed in 999 cases in 1000 is sure to vegetate. The after cultivation consists in destroying the weeds as soon as they appear, by using the hoe and cultivator.

It has been fully ascertained that Swede turnips, of the largest size, contain more nutritive matter, in proportion, than small ones; but it is different with the white and yellow: a medium-sized turnip containing more of the nutritive principle than very large ones. This points out to the intelligent farmer—when thinning the Swedes—the propriety of leaving a considerable space between each plant—say 12 or 14 inches—that they may acquire a large size; and to prevent the white or yellow growing to too great a size, he may leave them thicker in the rows. It is also well known that turnips grown upon land which has been limed—even at a remote period—are nice feeding for both cattle and sheep.

On account of the dryness of the season at the time of sowing, many of the early crops were cut off by the turnip fly. Many remedies have been invented to check this evil, such as sprinkling soot and quicklime upon the young plant as soon as it appears above ground; these, slacked with urine,

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and let fall into the drill along with the seed, and many others have been tried with partial success. It has been ascertained that, in sowing alternate drills with Swedes and soft turnips, that the soft, i. e., white or yellow, were attacked *first*, the fly caring little for the Swedes while the others lasted; so that, generally, the Swede had time to get into the *rough leaf* before the others were consumed. The fly also prefers the common radish and mustard; and without going further into the matter, your Committee would recommend the trial of a mixture of a little white globe and mustard seed—both of which germinate or viand much sooner—among the Swedes; more especially when it is found desirable to sow early, or when an attack from the fly is anticipated. This insect generally disappears about the 15th or 18th of June, which is considered the best period at which to sow Swedish turnips.

Your Committee have not much of interest to report relative to Shows, Exhibitions, &c., the number of which they considered it desirable to curtail *for one season*, judging that the money usually expended in premiums would be better applied in starting the Stock Farm in connection with the Society, the funds for this desirable object being restricted. In the following year, however, your Committee hope that they will be in a position to warrant them in offering the usual prizes for competition in the different Counties; and trust that their successors in office may be induced to give the importance of an Annual Industrial Exhibition their full consideration, with a view to the more general extension of the benefits of such an exhibition, by an increase on the number or value of prizes, or otherwise, that the capabilities of the whole Island may be fully tested.

The Easter Show of fat stock was held on Wednesday, the 17th March, and it was very generally acknowledged that many of the animals exhibited were in the highest degree creditable to the breeders and feeders—not only as regards size—for this, by a little management, when the animal is young, may always be attained—but in symmetry and the level manner in which the fat was laid on.

Formerly, at the Smithfield club cattle show, prizes were given to animals which were perfectly weighty, the fat being in great hillocks, as it were, on different parts; but this has been done away with, and symmetry as well as fat is now looked to. Farmers who witness these annual exhibitions, with a view to acquire knowledge, cannot help drawing the comparison between the old race of cattle, which it was almost impossible to feed until they were seven or eight years old—

and even then it was a laborious business to get any fat under their thick hides—and many of the improved breed exhibited, which were rolling in fat at the tender age of two or three years, as witness a Durham ox. bred by R. F. Fellows, Esq., of Binstead, and fed by Mr. John Thorne, which weighed—the 4 quarters—1042 lbs.; and Mr. Georg Beer's oxen, two years and nine months old, one weighing 1005 lbs., the other 910 lbs. The Judges also could not help remarking, that the cows exhibited by Messrs. Thorne and Johnson, of Newstead, were very superior of the kind, and did great credit to the feeders, &c. That stock of any kind coming to maturity at an early age, pay to both breeder and feeder much better than a mongrel breed, which are extremely difficult to feed at any age. The great advantage of the short horn breed is, that they can be fattened at a very early age, thus enabling a farmer to turn off one half more at least, if not a greater proportion of beef from the farm or stall, than could possibly be done with any other breed.

Well bred bull calves, the produce of the imported Durham bull "Prince Edward," can now be readily obtained; and when the animal is approved of, the Society are always willing to pay a portion of the price, and farmers should apply to the Secretary, who keeps a list of the young bulls for sale.

The September Cattle Show was well attended; and it must have been very gratifying to those who have interested themselves in these matters, to observe that their labors were attended with such convincing proofs of the justness of their views in regard to the introduction of the short horn breed of cattle. Many extremely fine animals were shown; and your Committee need only instance the young Durham bull, shown by the Messrs. Haythorne, and bred by Judge Peters, which surpassed any animal of the kind ever shown in this Island. Very great merit was also attached to the heifers bred and exhibited by Mr. Brecken, senr., Mr. D. Hodgson, the Hon. Mr. Coles, Mr. DeBlois, and very many others whose names escape their recollection. It may be said that the improvement in this description of stock is confined to Charlottetown and suburbs. This may be true; but improvement must commence somewhere; and the public must recollect that the produce of these fine animals, in the majority of cases, go into the country, and in this way the remotest parts of the Island will be gradually benefitted by the care and attention bestowed by amateur farmers in and around Charlottetown. The production and general distribution of the magnificent

cattle now seen in almost every portion of Great Britain, has been brought about in this way. The Bakwells, Collingeses, Booths, &c. &c., were men possessed, possibly, of a little more intelligence, money-means and far-sightedness than their neighbors; and though they were not understood at the time, the present generation, who are reaping the benefit of their labors, and in many instances, sacrifice of fortune, would do well to raise monuments to their memory as great public benefactors. Had one of these men prophesied that before many of the young farmers of their day had run their course, a two year old bull of the breed which caused them so much care and anxiety, would have fetched the enormous sum of £1200 sterling, they would have been hooted; but this has actually taken place within the last ten months. The prize Durham bull "Favorite," at the Cattle Show of the Royal Agricultural Society, Chelmsford, bred by Colonel Townley, was sold for the above sum to go to Australia. No doubt the same, on a smaller scale, will take place in this Island. Great results have often small beginnings; and although a breeder may be disappointed in his first efforts, let him *persevere*.

The early part of the day appointed for the Cattle Show was very fine, and an immense number of people congregated from all parts of the country, many of them bringing stock for exhibition of a very superior description,—evidently showing that there is a spirit of emulation springing up among country farmers, who now begin to see the advantages of breeding improved stock, not only as a means of putting money into their pockets, but of enabling them to compete with amateur farmers.

Your Committee would wish to impress upon all unsuccessful competitors the necessity of renewed efforts, and the folly of becoming discouraged by one defeat; rather let the defeat be a stimulus to renewed exertion. Well bred animals of all kinds can now readily be obtained, and what matters it should a farmer be obliged to give three or five pounds for a bull calf, when, in all probability, the stock of that bull may be worth 50 per cent. more than the unimproved. The same with sheep. Many farmers grumble at the hardships of having to give three pounds for a Leicester ram; why, the extra weight of wool from his stock the first year will, even with a farmer who has a small flock, repay him. Your Committee are aware that even three pounds is a large sum in the eyes of a poor man, struggling to pay five pounds a year of rent; but they would say to these men who have only a few ewes each, or a few milch cows, let a number of you join together,



and buy good male animals, even should you be obliged to give twice three pounds. In breeding, one thing, however, must be remembered, for, let the stock be ever so good, unless they be *well fed and kept warm when young*, the result will be disappointment. Establish a good constitution, by putting the young animals well over the first year, and the improved stock will be as easily wintered as the common run of country cattle. In future Shows, your Committee would recommend a little more attention to be paid classification, so that the country farmer, having a moderately good animal, may have a chance of a prize, by not being compelled to compete with exhibitors of pure bred stock; and were a few medals given as prizes for certain classes of stock, in place of small sums of money, they might be more acceptable to many exhibitors. The show of colts and fillies surpassed, both in number and value, those shown in former years; and one very great, and it is to be hoped, lasting benefit, has been conferred on this Island by the exertions of the Society, in the improvement of the breed of horses. The prices asked and realized for some of the animals shown, were most encouraging. We need only instance a two year old draught colt, bred by Mr. John Thorne, which sold for the handsome sum of £50; and your Committee have since understood that \$450—£135—were offered for him shortly afterwards in St. John. No doubt feeding and good management had much to do with this; but what one man has done, another may, and as limiting the exertions of man, so there is no telling the number of good horses that might be raised if these exertions take the right direction. It is obvious to all that an ill-shaped, low-bred animal, consumes as much food as one of the finest symmetry and proportions; the cost of keeping the one is, therefore, precisely the same as of the other, though the intrinsic value is very different. An additional five pounds expended in raising a young colt, may add treble that amount to his value at two years old.

In sheep there was a very marked improvement; and among the names of the most successful competitors, your Committee observe, as usual, that of your President, Henry Longworth, Esq. B. E. Wright, Esq., and Mr. Geo. Tweedy, also carried off a number of prizes. That it pays these gentlemen to give attention to the improvement of their flock, is evident from the number of lambs sold to farmers from the neighboring Provinces, at prices varying from £2 to £3.

In order to improve the breed of sheep throughout the Isl-

land, as much as their limited means will admit of, your Committee have continued the practice of buying the best ram lambs they could meet with in the Autumn: keeping them over until the following Fall, and sending them for sale to the different Counties. This practice is attended with a considerable sacrifice of the funds of the Society; but your Committee cannot regret the loss; for by this means a large number of good animals are yearly distributed throughout the Island, and a great improvement effected in the breed of sheep. It is possible this very desirable object could not be attained in any other way. In all cases, the rams cost the Society upwards of £5 each; and many fine sheep are sold in the Counties for the small sum of 30s. or 40s., well worth £8 or £10.

A Ploughing Match took place on the Society's farm, on the 28th October. Nine ploughs commenced work about 11 o'clock. The morning looked gloomy, and the rain began to fall about half-past 2, and continued, with unabating vigor, during the remainder of the day, which prevented many of those interested in such matters, from attending. The whole of the work was done in a very creditable manner; and the Judges had some difficulty in awarding the prizes.

So much has been said in former Reports on the importance of good and deep ploughing, as a means of permanently improving the soil, that your Committee can add but little to instruct or interest the public in the present. They may be permitted, however, to mention, that deep ploughing brings new earth to the surface, forming a deeper active soil, altering both its physical and chemical composition. There are certain substances contained in the soil which have all a natural tendency to sink, such as lime, marl, &c. &c. The rains also assist in carrying on this process, so that in the course of time many valuable fertilizing substances are sunk below the reach of ordinary ploughing, rendering it necessary, from time to time, to increase the depth of the furrow a few inches, in order to bring to the surface a portion of these substances. Many deep-rooted plants possess this property to a great degree; and when lupines, buckwheat, &c., are sown to plough down, they enrich the soil, by bringing to the surface the ingredients thus lost. It is well known that plants derive a considerable portion of their food from the gases contained in the atmosphere. These gases could not reach the roots of plants, unless the soil was sufficiently open to admit of their absorption. The deeper and more open the texture of the soil, the less plants will be effected by the drouth in

summer, because they will grow deeper; and while the surface is dry, the drouth does not reach the roots; the plant is, consequently, enabled to withstand the effects of an extremely dry season in a soil cultivated in this way, better than when growing upon land which has been skimmed over in the very slovenly and unskillful manner frequently observed in the Island. The extent to which the roots of some of the cultivated plants—cereals, and others—will run in search of food, when the soil has been sufficiently opened by proper cultivation, is very wonderful. The roots of the turnip have been traced to a distance of 4 feet; the same with wheat and many other plants. Professor Johnson, in a course of lectures delivered before the New York State Agricultural Society, in speaking of the improvement of soils, states that deep ploughing, in almost all cases, is found to be important and profitable. "In all countries," he says, "where I have been, in all parts of Europe which I have visited, experience has shown that the soil, generally, is not ploughed to a great depth; three, four or five inches is almost the maximum depth of exhaustion. It is very often the case that persons exhaust land until they can raise no more crops, and are then compelled to leave. The person who succeeds them, seeing the system of tillage that has been practised, instead of adopting the former system of shallow ploughing, goes down deeper, and turns up a new soil altogether. The manure that has been put on and accumulated below is turned up, and the new-comer gets, perhaps, not only a good virgin soil, but much of the money that the old farmer has buried there. This is no hypothetical case; if it were I would not state it, for speculation and hypothesis are good for nothing. In the neighborhood of Edinburgh there are farmers of the greatest skill, and who make a great deal of money; and, as a general rule, you may judge of the skill of a farmer by the number of sovereigns that he has pocketed at the end of the year; it is a very good test. One of these farmers, after hearing one of my lectures in explanation of this simple principle, and by ploughing down, he had brought to the surface a fresh soil, and was then growing luxuriant crops, where he had thought the land nearly exhausted. Therefore, it is quite true that, in the under, or subsoil, there accumulates many substances which have drained through from the upper soil, which make it fully as rich as the upper soil once was, and that the farmer takes the cheapest steps to reclaim poor land, exhausted by severe cropping, who ploughs deep."

Your Committee have pleasure in noticing, that in the ab-



sence of the usual prizes given by the Society for the annual Cattle Show in King's County, a few spirited individuals got up a subscription list, and raised a sufficient sum to enable them to give the same number of prizes as usual, though of a less amount; and the report of the Judges, with a list of the successful competitors, will be found, along with others, in the appendix.

Your Committee, during the past season, have not lost sight of the advantages to be derived from the introduction of labor-saving implements; and they imported from Boston two mowing and reaping machines, which were found to answer remarkably well. With one of these machines—which cost £45—a man, with two horses, will cut down and spread about 12 acres of any kind of grass—no matter how heavy—in one day; and the same machine, with the reaping apparatus attached, will cut the same extent of grain. One was sold to the Hon. Mr. Coles, after the hay harvest was over, for £30; and the other was imported for Mr. William Essory, an enterprising farmer on the Union Road.

The Society also imported for the Hon. Mr. Haythorne, a patent machine for thinning turnips in the row, and horse hoeing between the drills, and they understand it answered the purpose admirably.

The Potatoe Digger, ordered last season, could not, owing to some difficulty with the patentees, be got from Ireland in time to ship last Autumn. It is lying in Liverpool, and will come out with the Spring goods. Your Committee have also ordered a one-horse plough, which took a prize at the Paris Exhibition last year, creating great admiration on account of its easy draught; this they hope also to receive in the Spring. And they regret their inability, from the want of sufficient funds, to import many implements, the possession of which would tend much to the improvement of the agriculture of the Island: such as subsoil ploughs, drill machines, for sowing grain and grass seeds; horse hoes, for cleaning drilled crops of grain, &c. By the introduction and use of these latter implements, it is probable that a stop might be put to the extension of that dreadful pest to the farmers in the vicinity of Charlottetown, the ox-eye daisy. This is a subject of so much interest, that your Committee do not feel at liberty to pass it over without remark, as the evil is becoming every year more alarming, so much so, that in a very short period—unless means are taken to put a stop to its progress—the daisy will be seen in every field on the Island. On hay and pasture lands the weed could, at any rate, be kept under by

cutting before the seed is ripe; but the soil is so full of the seed, that in breaking up sod land, it appears again in full vigor, and the plant comes again to maturity, and sheds its seed before the grain crop is ready to cut. Paring and burning would remedy the evil to a great extent, but nothing would be so effective as the horse-hoe. At an annual meeting of the Board of Agriculture in Canada, Professor Wilson, the English Commissioner to the New York Industrial Exhibition, in speaking of the value of different agricultural implements, said, "I would call your attention also to a horse-hoe, which, in England, we find a very essential accompaniment to a drill, as it enables you to keep your land clean—one of the essentials of anything approximating to good farming; because no man can thrive who grows two crops, and can only send one of them to market. It is a very simple contrivance; and if you only arrange that the width of the horse-hoe between the wheels, shall be the same as that of your drills, wherever it goes, however tortuous may be its course, you may thus clean your wheat with great facility. I have been accustomed to hoe out some 400 acres every Spring, most effectually, at an expense of about 6d. an acre, instead of having to pay 3s. or 3s. 6d. to 4s. for hand-hoeing," &c. &c.

The fields round Charlottetown, which the daisy has taken complete possession of, are sufficiently level to admit of the use of the above implements, and one of each would be sufficient to do all the sowing and hoeing on a number of farms. In the purchase of grass seed, your Committee are careful not to take any from affected districts, in order to check, as much as possible, the spread of the weed in this way; but still the evil gains ground, and will continue to do so until some method, such as the above, be taken to check it.

In regard to seeds, your Committee have to state, that during last season there was sold of red clover 12,153 lbs.; of white clover 2,469 lbs.; of turnip seed 3,283 lbs.; and of Timothy 275 bushels; and they have now on hand, and ordered for Spring arrival, similar weights of clover and turnip seed. A small quantity of the best Rig flax seed has been ordered; also, hemp seed, and a species of Indian corn, which comes to maturity in England in 40 days—hence it is called "40 days maize."

The guano imported last season was sold at cost and charges, to a number of intelligent farmers in different parts of the country, who used it for their turnip crops, and as a top-dressing for wheat. They are so satisfied of its value,

that they mean to use it again, and an extra quantity has been ordered for next season.

The thanks of the Society are due to His Honor Judge Peters, for the very handsome present of a pair of pigs—male and female—of the improved Berkshire breed. They are the produce of a very valuable sow, imported from England by the Governor of Nova Scotia, and will, no doubt, be the means of improving very much the breed of that valuable race of animals. They are at the Society's farm; and the boar pig has been doing duty for some time past.

Your Committee having now exhausted the different subjects they deemed it necessary to bring under your notice, would beg, in concluding their report, to remark that there may be many farmers in the Island—some possibly in the present company—who are "slow to believe," and adverse to any innovation being made upon the routine of farming practised by their forefathers; or who are too old to adopt "new fangled" notions. These they would address, in the language of a very skillful and practical man, who, in concluding a course of lectures, said, "I will only make one other observation, and that is, that it is of great importance that a farmer, who owns a farm now, should make himself familiar with the best method of improving the soil, in order to retain his position; for if he does not, another, who has more skill, will drive him from his position, and take his place. As the son generally thinks as the father does, there is no appeal stronger to such men as are most unwilling to adopt new methods themselves, than that to a father on behalf of his child and his future prospects. This is true, as a general rule. I know that you have a strong desire that your sons should thrive in their professions. This you can only do by giving them more knowledge, if not for yourselves, at least for those who are to follow you in the same profession. I cannot but think you will say, with the old man who, in a remote part of Scotland attended one of my lectures, and drank in, open-mouthed, all that I said; and who, after I had concluded, came to me with tears in his eyes, and told me he was too old to learn all that, but he would like his son to. I hope you will all participate in that feeling, and see to it, that your sons shall not be ignorant of what concerns so nearly their prospects in life."



## REPORT OF FARM COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed to manage the Agricultural Farm, in making their report, must, in the first instance, briefly advert to the petition laid before the Legislature last year, on this subject. By that petition a grant of £1321 was stated to be necessary to stock and set the Farm in operation; and also a further annual grant sufficient to pay the rent of the Farm for three years. The Legislature, instead of granting the sum required, only gave a balance of £203, due from the Society to the Treasury, on the sale of imported horses, and £500 unexpended of a previous appropriation for horses; thus, in fact, granting only £703, instead of £1321. With this sum, though wholly insufficient, it was determined to commence operations, in a very limited manner, under the impression that, as the undertaking had thus far received the sanction of the Legislature, a due respect and deference for its opinion compelled the Society to make a commencement, even with inadequate means, trusting that the fostering care and liberal spirit, which have ever been evinced by the Legislature, on agricultural matters, would not permit an undertaking, commenced under its auspices, and in deference to its opinions, to miscarry for want of funds.

Finding it would be necessary to dispatch a person to Great Britain to purchase the stock intended to be imported, and, as the means at the Society's command were insufficient to procure the whole, it was deemed inexpedient to incur the expense of sending a person home to purchase only a part, when his expenses would be no more if he were placed in funds to procure the whole. It was, therefore, determined to restrict the purchase of stock to such animals as could be procured here, and to confine our farming operations principally to what could be done with one pair of horses—waiting to see whether the action of the Legislature in another year would enable the Society to carry out the undertaking to the extent and in the spirit in which it was conceived.

Acting under such directions, your Committee purchased one Durham cow, imported by Mr. Marshall, and two others from her, by the imported Durham bull, "Sweet Lad." These animals are of the very best description. They also purchased two mares for working the Farm, and made such repairs to the buildings as were absolutely necessary. A large quantity of ploughing, amounting to 172 acres, has been done. This may appear out of proportion to the crops raised, but in consequence of the very exhausted state of some large fields, your Committee deemed it advisable to sow about 35 acres in buck-wheat, which was ploughed in, in August, and now lies ready for oats in the Spring. Entering on the Farm when the season was advanced, and confining our operations to what could be done with one pair of horses, only a small crop could be put in, viz:—13 acres of oats, 7 do. barley, and 4½ do. turnips. The crop was—282 bushels of oats, 179 do. barley, 1500 do. turnips, and 30 tons of hay.

The expenditure and receipts are set forth in the annexed account, to which your Committee beg to refer. From this account it appears that the sum expended beyond the receipts, is £548 2s. 10d. It will, however, be observed, that of this, £171 3s. 6d. has been expended for stock now on the Farm; £62 9s. 9d. for implements; £14 17s. 2d. for harness; and £51 5s. 10d. for repairs on the buildings, making in all £299 16s. 3d. In looking at the annual expenses of working the Farm, this amount should be deducted from the gross expenditure of £687 17s. 2d., which

would leave £388 0s. 11d. As the gross expenditure this year, in *working* the Farm, (by reference to the petition to the Legislature last year it will be seen that the estimated yearly expense of working the Farm was £413,) deducting from this £388 0s. 11d., the receipts of this year, viz: £139 14s. 4d., it will leave £248 6s. 7, as the actual expenditure of working the Farm this year beyond the receipts. In addition, however, to the items for which the Farm has credit in this account, your Committee would observe that there is on hand a heifer from one of the cows, also two Berkshire pigs, presented to the Society by Judge Peters. They would also observe that part of this £248 6s 7d., is composed of the following items, viz—

Provender purchased for stock last Spring,	-	£31	7	11
Paid for manure,	-	39	1	8
Paid for labor of teams in ploughing,	-	26	7	0
		<hr/>		
		£96	16	7

As the Farm, if continued, will another year have two teams of horses, and furnish its own provender and manure, these items of expenditure will not again have to be incurred.

Your Committee further beg to state, that in order to complete the stocking and fencing the Farm, according to the estimate contained in the petition to the House last year, the following expenditure must be incurred, viz—

2 cows to be imported, cost £50 each,	-	-	£100	0	0
5 do. purchased here, cost £25 each,	-	-	125	0	0
20 ewes to be purchased here, cost £5 each,	-	-	100	0	0
20 do. imported, cost £10 each,	-	-	200	0	0
1 ram,	-	-	25	0	0
1 Clydesdale horse, to be imported,	-	-	172	0	0
2 do. mares, do.,	-	-	225	0	0
1 blood mare,	-	-	140	0	0
			<hr/>		
			£1087	0	0

#### IMPLEMENTS WANTED.

1 Chaff cutter,	-	-	£7	10	0
1 Plough,	-	-	7	10	0
Threshing machine,	-	-	40	0	0
Moulding plough,	-	-	1	10	0
			<hr/>		
Fencing,	-	-	56	10	0
			77	0	0
			<hr/>		
			£1220	10	0

Taking the balance of the Farm account, £548 2s. 10d, from the £703 granted by the Legislature, as above stated, there remains unexpended of that grant £155. Deducting this from the £1220 required, as above stated, leaves £1065 to be provided for stocking and fencing the Farm. This, it will be observed, includes the rent due to May.

Your Committee are of opinion that unless funds to meet this expenditure can be provided, it would be inadvisable to proceed further with the Farm. It is absurd to give to such an undertaking by instalments. If its objects are to be attained, the expense of procuring breeding stock must at some time be incurred; and as the expense of rent, fencing and working the Farm must be the same, whether the whole or only half the breeding stock intended to be kept on it, is there or not—restricting the grant at the

commencement below what is necessary for that purpose, is a most mistaken economy. Hence every year it is short stocked—the supply to the agriculturists of the country is short of what it might be, though all the expense of breeding a much larger number of animals is incurred

JAMES H. PETERS,  
HENRY LONGWORTH,  
THOMAS PETHICK.

Dated 3d March, 1857.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

*The Petition of the Royal Agricultural Society of P. E. Island.*

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That at the last Session of the Legislature they jointly prayed that a special grant of £1321 should be made (in addition to the usual grant to the Society,) for the purpose of establishing a Breeding Farm ; and also a sum sufficient to pay the rent for three years That instead of granting the sum required, your Honorable House only gave the sum of £703, as stated in the Report of the Farm Committee, hereto annexed, and to which your Petitioners beg leave to refer for the particulars of said grant, as well as for the reasons which induced the Society to commence the said Farm, with inadequate funds. Your Memorialists also beg leave to refer your Honorable House to the said Report for the expenditure made in respect to the said Farm, from which it will appear that the sum of £1065 is now required to be expended in stocking and fencing the said Farm.

As the benefits to be derived by the agriculturists of the Island from the said Farm are fully set forth in the Memorial laid before your Honorable House last year, your Memorialists will not trouble your Honorable House by their recapitulation ; they may, however, amongst others, allude to one not particularly mentioned. It is well known that around Charlottetown large numbers of Calves, from well-bred Cows and imported Bulls, are every Spring sent to the butcher, because the owners require the milk, and no farmer happens just at the time to require them. The Farm would enable the Society to take all these Calves and keep them until farmers wanting them could be found ; and thus this destruction of fine stock would be stopped ; and by this operation alone a large number of fine animals would be distributed through the country.

However large the amount required may appear, your Memorialists are of opinion that it cannot be properly stocked for less. It may be said that the general funds of the Society should be drawn upon for the purposes of the Farm. In the first place your Memorialists would remark, that they think it very unreasonable to cripple other operations of the Society by directing its funds to the Farm, however important it may be. And secondly, that even with this grant the funds of the Society will require to be heavily drawn on. The expense of sending a person home to procure stock must be met from that source. They will for some years, at least, have to continue to buy up well bred male animals, to be sent to the country for sale, at a great loss. A Farm conducted for breeding stock, and therefore consuming a chief part of its produce, cannot be expected for some years to make much return. The loss, therefore, of working the Farm must fall on the general funds of the Society.

In conclusion, your Memorialists would observe, that a Farm of this kind must be looked on as one of the public institutions of the country, and should be commenced on such a scale and conducted in such a manner, as



would not only make its benefits generally felt by the country as speedily as possible, but also to reflect credit on the country in the eyes of strangers visiting the Island.

Your Memorialists hope that your Honorable House will view the matter in this light, and they, therefore pray, that in addition to the sum annually granted to the Society, the sum of £1050 be specially appropriated to stock, fence, and pay the rent of the said Farm. And your Memorialists will ever pray.

&c.,      &c.,      &c.,

(Signed)      { THOMAS PETHICK, President,  
J. H. PETERS,  
DANIEL HODGSON,  
JOHN JOHNSON,  
CHARLES HASZARD,  
HENRY LONGWORTH.

W. W. IRVING, Secretary and Treasurer.

### The Royal Agricultural Society's Farm, in Account with the Managers.

To STOCK—		Dr.
2 brood mares,	L90 0 0	
3 pure bred Durham cows,	80 0 0	
1 ox, for fattening,	7 0 0	
2 cows, for do.,	10 15 0	
2 Berkshire pigs,—freight from Halifax, &c.,	1 3 6	
presented to the Society by Judge Peters.	—	188 18 6
Implements,	—	62 9 9
Harness,	—	14 17 2
Repairs on buildings, &c., as under—		
On manager's and Farm servants' cottages,	29 17 1	
Painting and whitewashing do.,	5 0 0	
Stables,	9 15 9	
Barns,	5 2 0	
Repairing pumps, &c.,	0 18 0	
Repairing Farm-yard fences,	0 13 0	
	—	51 5 10
Seed,	—	19 7 11½
Provender for Stock,	—	31 7 6
Manure—Thorne, for straw,	10 0 0	
Do. dung,	16 0 0	
Society for guano,	3 16 8½	
Buckwheat, to plough in,	9 5 0	
	—	39 1 8½
Incidentals,	—	10 6 8
David Arbing's wages to 1st February,	—	45 0 0
W. W. Irving's salary to 1st November,	—	20 0 0
Rent,	—	100 0 0
Day labor—ploughing,	26 7 11½	
Fencing,	9 10 0	
Other labor,	69 4 2	
	—	105 2 1½
		L687 17 2½

		Cr.
By pasturage,	-	L25 4 6
Service of bull,	-	8 11 0
Stock sold to butcher,	-	29 10 0
Seed barley sold and on hand—69 bushels,		
Chevaleir, at 8s.,	27 12 0	
87 do. common, at 7s. 6d.,	32 12 10	
	<hr/>	60 4 10
Judge Peters, for mowing,	2 4 0	
Hon. Mr. Coles, do ,	4 10 0	
	<hr/>	6 14 0
Yearling bull sold to Mr. Johnson,	-	9 10 0
By balance,	-	548 2 10½
		<hr/>
		L687 17 2½

## ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EASTER SHOW OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS.

### PRIZES AWARDED.

First class fat ox of any age—

1st prize, John Thorne, for a Durham ox 3 years and 8 months old, bred by R. A. Fellows, Esq., Binstead, and fed by Mr. John Thorne, weight 1042 lbs.,	L3 0 0
2d do., Henry Holl, Esq., weight 626 lbs.,	2 0 0

Second class fat ox calved since Jan. 1st., 1853—

1st prize, George Beer, Esq., red ox, 2 years and 9 months old, by a thorough bred Durham bull, out of a half bred cow; bred and fed by owner, 1005 lbs.,	3 0 0
2d do., George Beer, Esq., spotted ox, 2 years and 10 months old, by ditto and out of ditto, 910 lbs.,	2 0 0

Third class best cow or heifer—

1st prize, Mr. John Johnson, Newstead, 800 lbs.,	2 0 0
2d do. Mr. John Thorne, red cow, bred and fed by owner, 955 lbs.,	1 0 0

Best pen of 3 fat wethers—

1st prize, John Lyall, Esq., Warren Farm,	1 10 0
2d do. do. do.,	1 0 0

Best carcass pork—

1st prize, Josiah Ayres, 2 years old, 426 lbs.,	1 0 0
2d do., Sergeant Mitchell, 9 months old, 273 lbs.,	0 10 0

The Judges would remark that the cows exhibited by Messrs. Thorne and Johnson were very superior of their kind, and do great credit to the feeders. They would also observe, that the young oxen shown by the above gentlemen were fully equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind hitherto exhibited; and showed the value of a breed of cattle which will come to such perfection at so early an age.

JUDGES—Messrs. Thos. Dodd, Samuel Collings, and George Tweedy.

## QUEEN'S COUNTY CATTLE SHOW.

HELD ON THE 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1856.

The following is a list of the different competitors, successful and unsuccessful—

## Entire blood colts foaled in 1854—

- 1st prize L2, Hon. George Coles, colt by Saladin,  
 2d do. 1, John Stockman, "  
 3d do. 0 10s., John McRae, "  
 George Smith, "  
 Donald McMillan, "  
 Henry McDonald, colt by Mountaineer,  
 Isaac Henderson.

## Of blood fillies—

- 1st prize, L1 10s., J. Robertson, St. Peter's Road, filly by Saladin,  
 2d do. 1 0s., J. W. Mitchell, Royalty, filly by Mountaineer,  
 3d do. 0 10s., John Kennedy, filly by Cairns's horse,  
 Alexander Dixon, Dog River,  
 John Gibson, St. Peter's Road, filly by Saladin,  
 Joseph Prouse, B. P. Road, " Mountaineer,  
 Duncan McPhee, North River, " Saladin,  
 Hon. E. Haythorne, East River, " do.,  
 Hugh McGinnis, Mill Cove, " Mountaineer,  
 Robert Hurry, North River, " Saladin,  
 William Hodges, Rustico, " do.,  
 Henry Longworth, " do.,  
 J. H. Gates, " do.,  
 Duncan Patterson, " do.,

## Of entire draught colts, foaled 1854—

- 1st prize 40s., S. W. Fowle, Boston, colt by King of the Valley, bred by J. Thorne,  
 2d do. 20s., George Moreside, North River, colt by Columbus,  
 3d do. 10s., R. C. Woolner, Rustico,  
 John Muttart, Cape Traverse,  
 P. Finlay, Seal River, colt by King of the Valley,  
 W. J. Mathew, New Bedeque Road,  
 Patrick Daly, Lot 16,  
 James McDonald, (Elder).

## Of draught fillies—

- 1st prize 30s., A. McKinlay, North River,  
 2d do. 20s., Robert Wright, Bedeque,  
 3d do. 10s., S. Hyde, West River,  
 James Thompson,  
 Stephen Bovyer,  
 Mathew Myres, filly by Cairns's horse,  
 George Wright,  
 Josiah Ayers.

## Of bulls dropped since 1st January, 1854—

- 1st prize 40s., George Tweedy, by Sweet Lad,  
 2d do. 30s., Edmund Rodd, Royalty,  
 3d do. 20s., W. H. Hyde, West River,  
 4th do. 10s., John Thorne,  
 Charles Stewart, Brackley Point Road,  
 James Robertson, do. do.,



Wm. Rattray, Brackley Point Road, John Stewart, Frenchfort, Abraham Gill, Little York, Allan McDonald, South Shore, George Mason, Lot 48.

Of bulls of any age—

1st prize 30s., Hon. E. Haythorne,

2d do. 20s., Wm. Prowse,

3d do. 10s., Aneas Watt, Anderson's Road,

William Silliphant, John McLean, Hector McLean, North River, John McDonald, Georgetown, Robert Orr, New Glasgow, Dr. Hillcoat, Josiah Ayres, Wm. Douse, Senr.

Of cows of any age giving milk—

1st prize 30s., Daniel Hodgson, Esq.,

2d do. 20s., Wm. Passmore,

3d do. 10s., Heath Haviland, Esq.,

Lemuel Wright, Royalty, His Honor Judge Peters, Wm. Forgan, Esq., Wm. Hyde, West River, Hon. George Coles, J. Gates.

Of heifers dropped since 1st January, 1854—

1st prize 30s., Ralph Brecken, sen., Esq.,

2d do. 20s., Daniel Hodgson, Esq.,

3d do. 10s., G. W. Deblois, Esq., Royalty,

Lemuel Wright, George Lewis, Royalty, Hector McLean, S. W. Mitchell, Royalty, Wm. Forgan, Esq., John Johnson, Hon. George Coles.

For Judge Peters's Prize—

1st prize 40s., M. B. Daly, Esq., Government House farm,

2d do. 30s., Judge Peters,

Heath Haviland, Esq., Job Bevan, Charlottetown, John Holman, George Beer, jun., Esq.

Of pen of 3 ewe teggs, (Leicester)—

1st prize 40s., B. E. Wright, Esq., Royalty,

2d do. 20s., Henry Longworth, Esq., Royalty,

3d do. 10s., George Tweedy, Gallow's Point,

Lemuel Wright, Hon. E. Haythorne, J. M. Holl, Esq.

Exhibitors of pens of ewes of any age—

1st prize 30s., Henry Longworth, Esq.,

2d do. 20s., John M. Holl, Esq.,

3d do. 10s., George Tweedy,

George Smith, Hon. E. Haythorne, Wm. Carey, Royalty, B. E. Wright, Esq.

Of pen of 3 ewe lambs—

1st prize 20s., Henry Longworth, Esq.,

2d do. 15s., B. E. Wright, Esq.,

3d do. 10s., George Tweedy,

Judge Peters, James Robertson, Esq., St. Peter's Road, Angus McKinnon, Wm. Swabey, jun., Esq., Edmund Rodd, John M. Holl, Esq.

Of rams under 3 years old—

1st prize 40s., Wm. Swabey, jun., Esq.,

2d do. 20s., Judge Peters,

3d do. 10s., George Wright, Esq.,

Richard Ackland, Hugh McGinnis, Mill Cove, Wm. Lane, Esq., Georgetown Road, John Scott McLeod, Lot 35.

Of rams of any age over 2 years old—

20s., John Mullaley, Tryon Road,

Lemuel Wright, Joseph Prouse, Angus McKinnon, Edmund Rodd.

## Exhibition of ram lambs—

1st prize 30s., James Robertson, Esq., St. Peter's Road,

2d do. 20s., Henry Longworth, Esq.,

3d do. 10s., George Tweedy,

Lemuel Wright, Richard Ackland, Judge Peters, John Thorne, Angus McKinnon, Alex. McGregor, John Lyall, Esq., George Wright Esq., Josiah Ayres, Benjamin E. Wright, J. S. McLeod.

## Of sows having raised a litter this season—

1st prize 30s., S. W. Mitchell,

2d do. 20s., B. E. Wright,

3d do. 10s., Wm. Rattray,

Hon. E. Haythorne, Daniel McKinnon, J. M. Holl. Esq., Patrick Bell.

## Of boars—

1st prize, B. E. Wright, Esq.,

2d do. 20s., Joseph Wise,

3d do. 10s., John Hudson,

Charles Howard, South Wiltshire.

Judges of Horses—Charles Haszard, Esq., Bellevue, Wm. Swabey, jun., Esq., Upton.

Judges of Cattle—Jeremiah Simpson, Esq., of Cavendish, Mr. Robert Mutch, Charlottetown.

Judges of Sheep and Pigs—Alexander Laird, Esq., M. P. P., Mr. Isaac Thompson, Lot 34, Mr. William Mutch.

## KING'S COUNTY CATTLE SHOW.

King's County Cattle Show took place at Finlay's, Georgetown Road, on Tuesday, the 30th September. On the whole it was a better show of stock than last year, though fewer in number than might be expected, which was perhaps owing to the scale of premiums, which were governed by the amount at the disposal of the Committee. The subscriptions amounted to £22, including £1 from Mr. Irving, the Secretary of the R. A. Society. It is to be hoped the Royal Society will be able to offer premiums next year for a show in the County, or to assist those who may be desirous of continuing the annual show of stock. The horses shown, particularly the colts and fillies, were much superior to former years. There were several fine Ayrshire and Durham cows and heifers. Mr. Wightman exhibited, after the show, a very fine bull calf, a purchase from the Hon. George Coles. There was a good sample of sheep of all kinds. Pigs were few in number, but those shown were very superior. The judges of stock were entertained at a dinner by Mrs. Finlay. At the table were several others interested in the proceedings of the day, among the number was Charles Haszard, Esq., the only officer of the Royal Agricultural Society who attended the show.

## PRIZES.

## Mares rising 6 years—

1st prize, Edward Poole, - - - £1 0 0

2d do. Peter McLaren, - - - 0 10 0

## Colts foaled in 1854—

1st prize, Peter Gordon, - - - 1 0 0

2d do. Angus Mathewson, - - - 0 10 0

## Fillies—

1st prize, Archibald McLaren, - - - 1 0 0

2d do. James Dewar, - - - 0 10 0

Bulls, any age—			
Thos. Owen, recommended for,	-	-	1 0 0
Dropped in 1854—Peter Ferguson,	-	-	1 0 0
Cows—			
1st prize, Thomas Owen,	-	-	1 0 0
2d do. John Dewar,	-	-	0 10 0
Heifers dropped in 1854—			
1st prize, Doctor Kaye,	-	-	1 0 0
2d do. James Dewar,	-	-	0 10 0
Judges of Cattle—B. Kearney, E. Poole and T. Henderson.			
Rams under 4 years—			
1st prize, Thomas Owen,	-	-	1 0 0
2d do. Donald McDonald,	-	-	0 10 0
Ram lambs—			
1st prize, Robert Head,	-	-	1 0 0
2d do. Frederick Praught,	-	-	0 10 0
Ewes—			
1st prize, Donald McDonald,	-	-	1 0 0
2d do. Doctor Kaye,	-	-	0 10 0
Judges of Sheep—M. Rowe, W. Duncan and James Dewar.			
Boars—			
Philip Beers, recommended for,	-	-	1 0 0
Sows—			
1st prize, Joseph Wightman,	-	-	1 0 0
2d do. Philip Beers,	-	-	0 10 0
Judges of Pigs—D. McDonald, T. Owen, and P. Samphey.			

#### PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Royal Agricultural Society's Ploughing Match took place on the Society's Farm, on Tuesday, the 28th October. The following is the Judges' award—

1st prize, William McKinnon—the ladies' purse, containing	L4 10 0
2d do. Daniel Mooreside, North River, also subscribed by the ladies,	3 10 0
3d do. Arthur Thorne,	2 10 0
4th do. Donald Scott, East River,	1 10 0
5th do. Alex. Laird, New Glasgow, given by Judge Peters,	1 0 0
6th do. Edward Woolner, Rustico,	0 15 0
7th do. John Stockman, Royalty,	0 10 0
8th do. William Millet, Union Road,	0 5 0

W. W. IRVING.



DR. THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH W. W. IRVING. CR.

March 1, 1856, to March 1, 1857.

Amt. remitted to England for Seeds, &c.,	L1610	4	10½
Do. do. on account of Bull,	14	14	9
Do. do. Boston for Implements, &c.,	50	11	3
Do. paid for Live Stock, native,	67	18	10
Do. do. Premiums,	137	17	0
Do. do. Incidental expenses.	184	14	3
Do. do. Live Stock imported,	35	7	6
Do. do. Freight and charges,	49	7	9½
Do. do. Plough mounting,	9	8	11
Do. do. Fanner mounting,	24	6	4
Do. do. Red Clover seed,	6	15	7½
Do. do. Timothy seed,	205	19	4
Do. do. Flax seed,	1	7	6
Do. do. Implements,	1	2	0
Do. Agricultural Farm at Falconwood,	251	8	0
1857—Feb. 28.—Balance in hand,	286	3	6½
	<u>L2937</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>53</u>

March 1, 1856.

By cash in hand at this date,	L301	13	2¾
Do. from Branches and Depots,	274	7	3
Do. from Subscriptions,	80	11	7
Do. sales of Seeds, Implements, &c.,	1109	7	9
Do. Treasury Warrants,	916	3	6
Do. for Live Stock sold, native,	24	3	6
Do. balance for Stud Horse,	108	19	1½
Do. Bags,	0	3	11
Do. Judge Peters' returned premium,	1	0	0
Do. for Agricultural Books,	0	1	0
Do. from Charles Stewart,	120	16	7½

L2937 7 53

Cr.

## THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Dr.

Amount due J. P. Melldige, Boston,	L1 16 1½	Cash in hands of Treasurer, Do. hands of Charles Stewart, Do. England, Cash due from Branches and Depots, Do. stock of Seeds on hand, Do. stock of Implements, &c., Do. stock of Plough Mounting, Do. stock of Books, Live Stock on hand, Fanner Mountings, Web, &c., Seed Barley, Weavers' Shuttles, Due from Agricultural Farm,	L286 3 6½ 6 0 10½ 162 6 1½ 450 5 1½ 731 1 4½ 117 2 8½ 30 4 7½ 46 11 3 175 7 11 23 0 8 54 12 6 9 11 0 197 15 4½
Net Capital of Society,	2292 6 11½		
	<u>L2294 3 0¾</u>		<u>L2294 3 0¾</u>

ERRATA.—Page 6, last line, for “£6 10s” read £4 10. Page 9, tabular statement, under head of “cost per bush.,” first item, for “3s 8d,” read 3s 6d; second item, for “3s 1d” read 2s 3d; fourth item, for “2s 9d” read 9d; last, for “12s 6d,” read 12s.

ERRATA.—Page 6, last line, for “£6 10s” read £4 10. Page 9, tabular statement, under head of “cost per bush.,” first item, for “3s 8d” read 3s 6d; second item, for “3s 1d” read 2s 3d; fourth item, for “2s 9d” read 9d; last, for “12s 6d” read 12s.

ERRATA:

FOL.	LINE.	PAR.
1	1	2 For Manager, read managers
1	3	cave, read case
1	18	be, read lie
2	1	their, read these
3	1	grain, read grains
3	9	also, read able
4	37	there, read these
5	6	that ever, read that had ever
6	4	Warner, read Warne's, (same in all cases)
6	3	their, read these
6	last	one, read an
8	2	carts, read cwt's.
8	3	in, read or
8	13	show, read shaw
11	last	nice, read more
12	last	viand, read braird
13	11	on, read of
13	13	the, read both
13	4	weighly, read unsightly
13	2	last Erase “to”
14	12	1 For Favorite, read Butterfly
15	15	1 paid classification, read paid to classification
16	9	1 as limiting, read as there is no limiting
16	27	1



Dr.	Cr.
Amount due J.	L286 3 6½
	6 0 10½
	162 6 1½
	450 5 1½
	731 1 4½
	117 2 8½
	30 4 7½
	46 11 3
	175 7 11
	23 0 8
	54 12 6
	9 11 0
	197 15 4½
Net Capital of S	L2294 3 0¾

per bush., " first  
or "12s 6d," read

Dr.

Amount due J.

Net Capital of S

ERRATA.—P/  
item, for "3s 8d  
12s.

per bush.,'' first  
or ''12s 6d'' read

ERRATA.—P.  
item, for ''3s 8d  
12s.

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