REPORT

YORK COUNTY

CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

FOR

THE YEAR 1849.

Fredericton, N. B.,
PRINTED BY JAMES P. A. PHILLIPS.

1850.

Patron.-
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Secretar

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George Hil

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Mr. Isra

Thomas
and Messrs.

Mr. Mos
Jeremiah B

Mr. Isaa
Garden, H.
mittee.

L. R. D.
Wigan, Esq
mittee.

Mr. Benj
Calvin Goo

Mr. Willi
and Messrs.

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FREDERICTON.

Mr. William Watts, *Vice President.* Edward Simonds, Esquire, and Messrs. T. R. Barker and J. H. Reid, *Committee.*

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the York County Central Agricultural Society was held at Mr. Coy's office, on Thursday, January 3, 1850.

The Secretary read the proceedings of last year's meetings and the Treasurer's abstract of his accounts, whereupon it was ordered that the President, Secretary, Mr. T. R. Barker, Mr. J. H. Reid, and Professor Robb, be a Committee to Report upon the year's transactions and accounts, and have them published in pamphlet shape, to be distributed to all members of the Society and Presidents of other Societies.

Resolved, That the Prizes not demanded prior to the quarterly meeting in February be appropriated to the credit of the parties entitled to them, as part of their subscriptions for the current year.

Resolved, That every out parish, or parishes raising a subscription of not less than £5, receive an equal amount from the general funds, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £10 for any one parish or union of parishes.

That in consideration of Mr. John H. Reid having added five pounds to his subscription for 1849, and that he imports, during the current year, stock from the United Kingdom, costing not less than £40, and engages to keep such stock in the County not less than a year, a premium of £20 be awarded him.

That the Committee meet quarterly on the first Tuesday in February, May, August, and October, to transact the current business of the Society, and that general meetings be held on the first Tuesday in June, and first Thursday in January next.

That premiums be awarded for the best samples of clover and root seeds; the best sample of Maple Sugar, (20s.), and proof being given that not less than 1 cwt., was manufactured; on the best sample of Butter; that twenty bushels be the minimum quantity of Grain to entitle the grower to a prize, that the minimum weight of prize wheat be 60 lbs., and that in awarding premiums on stock the Committee do not confine themselves to Provincial bred stock, but offer distinct sets of premiums for imported stock.

Resolved, That a premium be awarded in the year 1851, for the best system, practically proved, of manufacturing and saving manure.

REPORT.

The Committee of the York Central Agricultural Society, beg to lay before the members of the Society the following Report:—

A number of valuable Agricultural Implements of the most approved patterns, have been introduced into the County by the Society during the past year; some of those Implements were distributed to members at prices rather under cost and charges; some have been left with our enterprising townsman, George Todd, as patterns, and some few are still on hand. From the patterns furnished to Mr. Todd, he has made a number of Cultivators and Sub-Soil Ploughs, which appear to be quite equal to imported ones, and we strongly recommend their use to all members of the Society, and to agriculturists in general.

In addition to the Seed imported from London for the Society in 1848, by Col. Hayne, and which arrived too late for use in that year, we procured several varieties of Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, and small seeds, in the early part of 1849, all of which were disposed of to members on the most liberal terms, and not only tended materially to increase the quantity of land put into crop during the last abundant season, but has contributed in no small degree to turn the attention of our farmers to the cultivation of green crops, and has improved the quality and increased the varieties of our agricultural products.

The invitation given by the Central Society to the residents of the country parishes to form local Societies connected with the Central one, was attended with favorable results to the cause of agriculture, and excited a spirit of emulation throughout the County; local Agricultural Shows were held in Southampton, Prince William, Douglas, and Kingsclear, which were numerously attended, and the exhibitions were highly creditable to the respective localities. In several instances the stock, grain, and vegetables, which took prizes at the local Shows, competed successfully against *all comers* at the Central Fair and Exhibition, and two of our country boys who competed successfully at the local Ploughing Match in Kingsclear, carried away the first and second prizes against several experienced competitors at the Central Ploughing Match.

The proceedings at the Central Annual Exhibition, held on the 4th of October last, cannot be better described than in the following Report, furnished at the time by the Secretary:—

Pursuant to notice the annual Fair and exhibition for the York County Agricultural Society was held in the Messrs. Taylor's fields in rear of the Presbyterian Kirk, in Fredericton, on Thursday last, the 14th instant, when prizes were awarded to the following agriculturists:—

Thomas R. Barker, for the best Boar, spring Sow, Potatoes, Beans and Buckwheat, and second best Peas, £4 10s.

John Duffy, best working Horses, ditto Oxen, best Oats, and second best Bull and Cow, £4 5s.

John Johnston, best brood Mare and Foal, and best Cow, £3.

R. D. James, best quality of wheat in one field of over 100 bushels; being 110 bushels in a field of 5½ acres, and weighing 66 lbs to the bushel, £3.

John H. Reid, best Ewe, Ewe Lamb, Mangold Wurtzel, and second best Barley, £2 10s.

George Todd, best Iron Plough, ditto Wood and Iron, and best Cultivator, £2 10s.

Joseph Dunfy, best Homespun Cloth, and second best working Oxen, and three year old Horse, £2.

John Douglas, best Wheat, £2.

W. C. Joslyn, second best Corn and best Peas, £2.

James Henry, best Socks, Straw Bonnets, Straw Hats, Timothy Seed, £2.

John Jones, best three year old Horse, £1 10.

James Johnston, best Barley, and second best Beans, £1 10s.

James A. Maclauchlan, best and second best two year old Heifers, £1 10s.

Abel Estey, best Indian Corn, £1 10s.

Benjamin Goodspeed, best cheese, made 4½ cwt. £2.

Peter McFarlane, best Manure forks, £1.

James Sutherland, best Ram, £1.

Isaac Murray, best Bull, and best horse Hay Rake, £1 7s. 6d.

Government House, best Sow and Pigs, £1.

Charles Bartlett, best Wheat, £1.

William Watts, best White Carrots and Parsnips, £1.

Thomas Jones, best Swedish Turnips, £1.

George Garden, best Winter Rye, £1.

W. S. Everett, best Bull Calf, 15s.

John Atherton, best Heifer Calf, 15s.

William Graves, best Ram Lamb, 10s.

Emery Sutherland, second best Oats, 10s.

Hon. L. A. Wilmot, best Red Field Carrots, 10s.

Calvin Goodspeed, second best Homespun Cloth, 10s.

James Petty, second best Hay Rake, 7s. 6d.

J. B. McIntosh was returned by the best judges as having made

the best Ploughing, John Murray, 2nd best, ——— Ewing, 3rd, John Jarvis 4th; the prizes to the Ploughmen amounted to £3.

The prizes for Fulled Cloth will be declared on the 22d instant.

The heaviest Wheat weighed 68 lbs, Indian Corn, 64 lbs, Rye, 62 lbs, Barley, 58 lbs, Oats, 45 lbs, Peas, 75 lbs to the bushel. The 10 heaviest roots of Mangold Wurtzel weighed 93½ lbs, the heaviest Squash, 177 lbs. Farther details, as to the vegetables, will appear in the annual January report, as yields cannot be furnished until after the digging season, and the premiums named will be subject to revisal on those details being furnished. Farther details are looked for from the successful competitors for stock and grain, and will also be laid before the society in January.

The three prizes for Wheat were awarded to natives of England, two of whom are proprietors in Stanley, the three best Ploughmen are from the Parish of Kingsclear, natives of York County, and that Parish is talking seriously of challenging any Parish in the Province for a Ploughing Match, to come off next season.

The arrangements for the show were made by Messrs. Maclauchlan, Watts, Barker, Reid and the Secretary, and were creditable to the society.—The Domestic Manufactures exhibited shewed that much remains to be done in that line. Some good Ploughs and Cultivators were on the ground. The Horse Rakes exhibited by Messrs. Murray and Petty were of an excellent description; but the specimens of Homespun Cloths, &c., were not so numerous, nor with one or two exceptions of so good a quality as had been anticipated.

The premiums on Stock were confined to Stock raised in the Province, and was, no doubt, the principal reason why the show of Stock was nothing extraordinary, as some excellent imported animals have been lately introduced into the County, and more are expected before the close of the present season. Separate prizes for imported Stock would prevent their interfering with the Provincial breed, and from the improvements which are now taking place we may anticipate having a native stock before many years quite fit to compete with what may be imported, and indeed with more zeal on the part of some of our agriculturists, a better display in that line could have been furnished than what the show exhibited. In making these remarks I intend nothing disparaging to the animals that took the prizes, which were all excellent of their kind, but there was not sufficient competition. The show of grain was excellent in quality and abundant in quantity, and that of vegetables was very superior. The day was fine, the company numerous, and apparently well pleased with the exhibition and the Ploughing Match, which took place in a field furnished by Col. Shore for the occasion, excited much interest.

The proceedings of the day were closed by an excellent agricul-

tural dinner, furnished by Mrs. Welch, at which, in the absence of the President from the Province, our talented townsman the Hon. Mr. Wilmot presided; and after the cloth was removed he delivered an address in even more than his usual happy and eloquent manner. Mr. Kerr, Mr. Bartlett, and several other amateur and practical farmers also addressed the company, and much useful and interesting conversation on agricultural subjects took place during the evening.

In addition to the premiums awarded at the Central County exhibition, forty pounds was distributed at Parish Shows, held in the Parishes of Southampton, Prince William, Douglas, and Kingsclear, previous to the Central exhibition. Articles exhibited at one Parish Show could not compete for prizes in another Parish; but all could be exhibited for prizes at the Central exhibition. A number of the articles which obtained premiums at the Central exhibition had taken local premiums, and the two best Ploughmen had competed successfully at the ploughing match in their own parish.

It was suggested at the Dinner, by the Attorney General, that in the absence of a Provincial Agricultural Association, the valley of the Saint John holds out peculiar advantages for an annual fair and exhibition, including Ploughing Matches, open to all agriculturists and manufacturers from the St. Francis to Partridge Island, such a meeting to take place immediately after the respective county exhibitions; and whilst the parish shows test the best farmers in each parish, the county shows carry the competition to the length of testing the best farmers and the best agricultural parishes in each county; and the River St. John show will test the best farmer and the best agricultural county in the valley of the St. John. The details of such an exhibition would be easily arranged by a committee appointed for the purpose, only premising that the premiums should be liberal, the competition general, and the situation selected central; and that unsuccessful competitors should be protected from actual pecuniary loss, on its being certified that the articles they exhibited were of a superior description. The facilities afforded by the numerous steamers which ply on our noble river, both above and below Fredericton, would enable farmers to exhibit their stock and productions in good condition at a moderate expence, whilst a reduction of fare at the time of the show, on the principle of the pleasure party trips, not forgetting "Editors and Reporters gratis," would ensure a full attendance at the show, and fair remuneration to the steamboat proprietors and stewards.

JOHN A. BECKWITH,

Secretary York Agricultural Society.

The specimens of Fulled Cloth entered for competition, were exhibited on the 22d day of October, and the prizes were awarded as follows:—

No. 1.	John Burpe,	£1	0	0
" 2.	Benjamin Sloot,	0	10	0

The specimens exhibited by Messrs. Emery Sutherland and Joseph Dunfy, were also much commended by the judges, and a suit of Black Fulled Homespun Cloth, shown by Mr. David S. Kerr, made up for his own wear from cloth manufactured by Mrs. Charles Long, was greatly admired.

A number of standard Agricultural papers have been taken by the Society and distributed amongst the office-bearers for the general perusal of the members. They have already produced excellent effects in pointing out to our farmers the improvements in agriculture which are going on in other parts of the world, and we cannot too strongly impress upon all concerned in the cultivation of the soil the manifold advantages to be derived from the perusal of agricultural papers. Every farmer, in justice to himself and his family, should take one, and in doing so he would be amply repaid by the intellectual pleasure he would derive from its perusal, independent of the great amount of useful information which he could not fail to acquire.

The Quarterly Meetings have been well attended during the past year, and in addition to the transaction of the current business of the Society, the occasional introduction of agricultural discussions have drawn from individual members much practical information of a highly interesting and most useful nature.

On the arrival of Professor Johnston in Fredericton, last summer, we proffered him our services in any inspections he might make throughout the County; and on a visit which he and his fellow commissioners made by the beautiful valley of the Nashwaak to the settlement and village of Stanley, he was accompanied by our President and Secretary, and two of our members, the Hon. the Attorney General, and Col. Hayne, Commissioner to the New Brunswick Land Company, and by two English gentlemen who were making an agricultural tour of the North American Provinces. Every facility for inspection, and the greatest attention and hospitality were extended to the party by Col. Hayne, and all were much gratified at noticing the excellent quality of the land at and about Stanley, and the superior farms and crops of some of the old country farmers in that vicinity, as well as the general goodness of the road from Fredericton to the village. We are convinced that the learned Professor's tour throughout the Province, and the information he has collected respecting our agricultural capabilities, will be attended with the most beneficial results, and we confidently hope that the

Executive will not only place a copy of his forth-coming Report within the reach of every farmer in the Province, but will cause it to be extensively circulated throughout the United Kingdom.

We are much gratified to find that the prejudices which have existed amongst many of our practical farmers against book farming, agricultural exhibitions, improved breeds of stock, and all other measures which have a tendency to class agriculture as a science, are gradually disappearing. For several years the farmer had experienced a succession of disasters which greatly discouraged him; his wheat was destroyed by the weevil, his potatoes by the rot, other crops had not been abundant, and general attention was turned to lumbering as the only remedy. As might be expected, the lumber market soon became overstocked, and prices ranged at ruinously low rates, and in the spring of 1849, some of the inhabitants left the Province in disgust, whilst the far greater number more judiciously resolved to farm it more largely than ever. More skill and industry were brought to the cultivation of the soil in York County—and we believe throughout the Province—in the year 1849 than in any previous year; and well were the labours of the husbandman rewarded. An all-bountiful Providence blessed us with an abundant harvest, a consequent reaction is taking place, and many who have for years past wasted their best energies in the pine and spruce forests, are putting their farms and farming implements in order, and preparing to plant and sow.

From experiments on the different kinds of wheat introduced into the County by the Society, we are induced to give the preference to the "Black Sea Wheat," as it ripens sooner and is less liable to be injured by rust than any of the other varieties which have come under our notice, whilst the bread made from it will bear a favorable comparison with the most approved descriptions of summer wheat.

We most earnestly desire to impress upon farmers in general the great advantages of root culture. Experience has proved that this Province is pre-eminently adapted to the growing of green crops; they are a most important auxiliary to our hay crops; they leave the land in the best condition for wheat culture, and by using the Plough and Cultivator in conjunction with, and indeed almost to the exclusion of the Hoe, Ruta Baga, Mangold Wurtzel, Field Carrots, Parsnips, and last, though not least, Potatoes, may be raised to an almost unlimited extent; and that the means may not be wanting, the Society keeps on hand a variety of seeds for distribution to members, at wholesale cost prices, thus bringing them within the reach of all.

In concluding these few remarks, permit us to entreat all the agricultural portion of our community to join our Central Society, or some of its local branches. Union is strength, and the object of the

Society is to bring about a bond of union amongst the farmers of the County, to extend amongst them a more intimate knowledge of the principles of the *science* of agriculture, of the great improvements daily taking place in that all-important art, to introduce throughout the County the best agricultural periodicals, the improved and labour-saving implements of husbandry, the best seed, and the best stock. We all expect to benefit by it, as we feel that the time has come when we must stand or fall by the agricultural prosperity or depression of the country; and although confident that the elements of agricultural prosperity surround us, we are aware that unless the farmers join us heart and hand, and bring knowledge and skill to bear upon the development of those elements, the results we aim at can at best be but imperfectly attained.

W. H. ODELL,
JAMES ROBB,
T. R. BARKER,
JOHN H. REID,
J. A. BECKWITH,
} *Committee.*

APPENDIX.

The undersigned, appointed Judges of the vegetables exhibited at the York County Agricultural Show, held on the 4th of October, 1849, have executed the duty entrusted to them to the best of their ability.

By a majority of opinions they have agreed to report as follows:

The best quality of potatoes were ticketed No. 71—12 samples.

The best Swedish Turnips were ticketed No. 243—14 samples.

The best White Carrots were ticketed No. 81—3 samples.

The best Mangold Wurtzel were ticketed No. 8—5 samples.

The best Parsnips were ticketed No. 85—2 samples.

These decisions, it is proper to mention, are founded solely on view of the articles produced; every consideration as to the quantity, was necessarily omitted, the exhibitors being unknown to the Judges, and there being obvious difficulties in any attempts so to ascertain the facts of the several cases.

One excellent sample, said to be of 800 bushels Christie Potatoes, was exhibited, but the circumstances above alluded to, and the digging season not having fairly commenced, prevent the Judges from strongly recommending the lot to the appropriate prize. They are not opposed to the prize being awarded at a later season.

The Judges are fully aware that they have not rigorously confined themselves to the specified terms of competition, but they trust all parties will be satisfied that no impropor motive has influenced their decisions.

To obviate some of the difficulties on future occasions, the Judges recommend that the prizes should be offered for the best samples of the several articles, being the produce of not less than specified acres. This will lessen the points necessary to be taken into consideration, and permit the free use of weights in conjunction with measures; and as to the quality the only proper consideration will be, which of the competing articles is the best for general purposes.

In addition to the articles for which prizes were advertized, several mammouth squashes, superior cabbages, and specimens of good apples were exhibited, as also some pear and apple trees. The largest squash girted 7 feet 6 inches, and weighed 177 lbs. It was the produce of seed personally brought into this neighbourhood from Canada by the Hon. Mr. Wilmot, so late as the 12th day of June in the present year, and grown by Mr. William Watts.

The judges beg to state that all the articles exhibited far surpassed all reasonable expectation, and were highly creditable to the skill and industry in the exhibitors. In the opinion of those who have had extensive opportunities of knowing what is accomplished by agriculturists in other parts of the world, the vegetables, of which mention is now being made, are fully equal to the productions of crack counties and countries, and are seldom surpassed at any public exhibition. It is with delight and unfeigned gratitude that the judges speak of the vegetables of the present year. They show at once the beneficence of Providence, specially as respects the present season, and more generally and permanently in the gift of a soil which has hitherto, except on what we do not doubt were well ordered occasions, yielded returns which we must acknowledge were rather over than under the proportion due to our industry and application of agricultural science. No fault can be found with the soil.

In conclusion, the Judges think it right to notice the excellence of the arrangements made for the exhibition, in general, and more particularly for the articles submitted to their judgment; and they entertain no doubt that under the present spirited management and the co-operation of the agriculturists who have of late been brought into public notice, the County of York will, at no distant date, be more celebrated for its agriculture than ever it was for any department of the lumber business, high as that renown undoubtedly, and perhaps unfortunately, was.

All which is respectfully submitted.

VALENTINE PICKARD,
SAMUEL FLEMING,
D. L. ROBINSON,
J. GREGORY,

Fredericton, 5th October, 1849.

Professor Robb, from his high standing as a Geologist and Chemist, is frequently applied to, to analyze minerals and soils; he has, on all occasions, evinced his usual courtesy in furnishing the required information, and has consented to the publication of the following answer to an application made to him by Mr. Dayton, of Douglas, to analyze some specimens of soil:—

FREDERICTON, *January* 10, 1850.

The peat earth and swamp mud sent by Mr. Dayton, and submitted to me, have the average characters of these materials as they occur elsewhere. They consist chiefly of vegetable matter, but it is

not in a soluble form—or in that form which fits it to become the food of growing crops.

If the layer of peat is of no great thickness, the land on which it occurs may be drained, its surface pared and burnt, and the ashes scattered over the soil, after which it may be ploughed and sown.

Or, after draining, common earth, scrapings of roads and ditches, yard manure, and lime or ashes may be worked into the surface, and oats, potatoes, rye, turnips or grasses sown upon it.

Peaty soils, when thus reclaimed remain long fertile, but drainage, liming, and manuring are indispensable preliminaries.

If these materials occupy wet hollows of considerable extent and depth, it is best still to make one or two wide open drains through them, so as to get rid of stagnant water, and allow the acid matters to be washed away, and the sides to become partially dry. When peat is thus partially dried it may be applied to an excellent purpose on the farm.

1st. It may be carted to the barn yard and spread all around, so as to absorb all the liquid manure, which it will do like a sponge; not only will it thus soak it up and fix liquid and gasseous matters, which would otherwise be lost, but it will thereby take on a state of fermentation itself, which will result in its becoming soluble and proper for the food of crops. When one layer is soaked and fermented, more or less, it must be renewed, or replaced by fresh stuff from the bog, which will thus become a permanent benefit to the farm.

2nd. The peaty substance may be very advantageously composted and brought to a soluble form thereby. If three loads of half-dried peat earth be mixed with one of stable manure (green) there will be formed four loads of manure equal in value to cow dung itself, for the ordinary root and grain crops. A layer of dry peat should form the base of the compost heap, then a layer of green manure, then alternate layers of peat and manure, ending with a *thick* layer of peat. If lime or ashes be added, or if the heap be occasoinally watered with urine, decomposition will be more rapid and the compost will be more fertilizing. In six weeks, more or less, according to the season, the heap may be shovelled over and then carried on to the field, where its effects are equal, if not superior, to the same quantity of common dung. It may be applied to any soil deficient in vegetable matter, and in any way, exactly as if it were so much well rotted yard manure. By ashes alone, and by quick lime alone, or combined with ashes, the peaty earth may likewise be converted into the food of plants, but I believe it is best to use them as above directed.

3rd. The peat may be burnt in the fields for their ashes, which are applied with very good effect as a top dressing to meadows, at the rate of forty or fifty bushels per acre.

From the foregoing remarks it will be evident that a supply of peat, or peat earth, or swamp muck, is of great importance to a farm, more particularly in circumstances where the supply of farm yard manure is limited. By a proper use of these materials,

1st, We may save all the liquid manure of the farm more cheaply and effectually than by most other means.

2nd, We may have a supply of vegetable matter, which when decomposed by the aid of fermenting dung, becomes as available as the dung itself, and then increases our supply of manure.

3rd, We may get a good top dressing from the ashes and charcoal of peat.

4th, The land on which the peat grew, may, when drained and nearly cleared of the black muck, become, by the use of lime and manure the most fertile portion of the whole farm.

J. ROBB.

Mr. Dayton, *Douglas.*

Fredericton, *January* 1, 1850.

Sir,—Enclosed are certificates of the quantities of the several articles entered by me for competition at our October exhibition, viz.,

Mangold Wurtzel,	⅛ acre,	143	bushels,	68 lbs. to bushel.
White Carrots,	⅛ acre,	139	"	
Red Carrots,	⅛ acre,	100	"	56 lbs. to bushel.
Parsnips,	⅛ acre,	60	"	48 lbs. to bushel.
Wheat,	½ acre,	15¾	"	65 lbs. to bushel.

In the measurement of the ground and the produce, I have, as carefully as I could, guarded against an over-rating of either, but as I could not personally see to the harvesting and measuring of every bushel, I have been compelled to govern myself in some degree by the statements of the laboring men, but I firmly believe these to be exact and true.

The Wheat exhibited was principally the Red Russian, procured by the Society from Bathurst, but being short in this description of seed, I was compelled to finish my half acre allotment with Black Sea. Had the Bathurst wheat held out I am confident I should have had 17 bushels as the produce of my half acre. I would not be understood to say that the Black Sea is not as prolific as the other wheat, but the seed of the former, obtained by the Society, was so foul, and mixed with seed that it would not vegetate; not more than two-thirds of it came up; it was impossible, therefore, to judge

of the relative value of the two kinds from this trial. I was very anxious to test the respective qualities of these wheats, and to do so sowed both in the same field on the same day, (15th May) the Red Russian had the decided advantage through the whole season in appearance, but this may be properly attributable to the difference in the seed. My experience satisfies me that the Black Sea wheat is really indisposed to rust as has been said, for though the wheat crop escaped the effects of the destroyer of last summer, yet about eight days before the crop was fit to harvest the Red Russian showed clear symptoms of rust, and these increased until the crop was cut, while the Black Sea adjoining it continued bright as gold. I have had flour made from both kinds, the Russian is rather the whiter of the two, but both are excellent, and in colour, brightness, and taste, would please the most fastidious.

In compliance with our rule, I will now briefly report my mode of root culture. I have, of late years, cultivated two kinds of soil—one a light gravel, the other a stiff clay loom. I never plough the sandy soil in the fall when I intend it for roots the following year. The stiff clay for the same crop I always plough in the fall at least one foot deep, and lay it in twelve feet ridges, with deep dead furrows between them to drain the water. As soon as the snow will permit, I haul on my manure and lay it in large heaps, at least twenty loads (half cord each) to the acre, but no alarm need be felt that thrice this quantity would injure the crop. In the spring the gravelly soil will, of course, be first in condition to work. I spread my manure evenly broad-cast as soon as the frost is out of the ground, plough as deep as the soil will permit without interfering with the coarse subsoil, let the soil dry for a couple of days, harrow well, cross plough the same depth as before, taking care that the furrow slice in this ploughing shall not be more than six inches wide, and then harrow well again.

Much depends now on getting in the seed while the ground is fresh and moist. I soak my Carrot, Mangold Wurtzel, Beet, and Parsnip, in soft water for five days before sowing. For White Carrot, Mangold Wurtzel, and Parsnip, my drills are two feet apart; for Beet and Red Carrot, twenty inches, I open the drills with the Cultivator, taking out all the teeth but the two hind ones, and setting them at the proper distances. I cover the seed with the back of a rake, one-half inch deep. A seed-sower is more expeditious.

My clay loom (ploughed in the Fall) I harrow well before spreading my manure. I then spread the manure, cross plough, harrow, then plough in the same direction as in the Fall, throwing two ridges into one, and making the furrow slice as narrow as possible. The field is now in twenty-four feet ridges, and if the dead furrows are opened deep, it will be well drained. The drills and seed are treated as in the sandy soil.

The time for putting in the root crop must be controlled by the character of the spring. I invariably sow Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, and Mangold Wurtzel as soon as the ground is dry, however early, and without waiting for new moon or old moon, east or west wind, and have found myself as successful as my neighbours.

I never, on any consideration, manure in the drill, (unless with long litter for potatoes, and then I cover the manure with mould before putting in the seed,) but always spread and harrow it in. There are so many reasons against the system of manuring in the drill, as adapted to the climate of New Brunswick, that I think it should be entirely discontinued. One great objection is, it takes one-third more time. Another, as we may safely and must generally calculate upon dry summers, we should endeavour to place our seed so as to afford it the best chance to receive and retain moisture. But if the ground is made up in ridges, a larger surface is exposed to the sun, the manure becomes baked in the drills, and when a shower does come, the water immediately runs off between the drills, and the nourishment is lost to the crop.

In conclusion, Sir, I beg to congratulate you and the Society on the satisfactory result of the labours of the past season. The bounties that Heaven has been pleased to shower upon us, will stimulate us to renewed diligence, and enable us to be proud, not only of our profession, but of our country.

Your's, &c.,

WILLIAM WATTS.

To JOHN A. BECKWITH, Esquire.

FREDERICTON, *February* 4, 1850.

SIR,—As an active practical agriculturist who takes a deep interest in the pursuit, and is anxious to contribute my mite in disseminating the results of practical experiments based upon theory, I beg to annex a few remarks to accompany your forthcoming Report.

I am your obedient servant,

J. H. REID.

To the Secretary of the YORK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Beginning of Good Farming—Dry and Minutely Divide the Soil—How I do it. 1*st, Draining.*—The year previous to breaking up a field, I run a drain at right angles to the slope, cutting off all springs above and all surface water; every ten rods down the

slope I make drains to lead the water from the head drain to the River, which is the outlet for the surplus water. These drains are four feet deep, by four feet across the top, and two and a quarter feet on the bottom. The drains stand open the first year. The next spring I clear these out and fill with stones, choosing round ones, say ten inches in diameter, to form my pipe, laying one on each side, and another over the centre, filling the head drain level with the surface with small stones. The clay taken out of the head drain I leave on the lower side to prevent any water passing over the surface. The other dsains I fill in the same way to within sixteen inches of the surface, covering with bushes or straw. The first six inches of soil I tread, filling to the top with the soil taken out, and making it rounding to allow for settling. When any springs rise between the leading drains, I dig a drain on the upper side of the moisture, beginning with three feet deep, making a fall to the leader, filling with stones, choosing the largest size—making level with small ones—to within sixteen inches of the surface, and covering and filling as before described. In soft bogs or soft bottoms, or where stones are scarce, cedar poles ten inches in diameter, and straight, laying one on each side of the drain, and another over the centre, levelling to within sixteen inches of the surface with brush, make a very substantial drain. (See how I drained my bog land.)

2d. *How I Divide the Soil.*—I begin in the spring as soon as the frost will admit the loy twenty inches—turuing the sod down and leaving the stones all on the surfaee, always digging up the hollows first to the level of the land already dug, and levelling the cradle hills into the scarf. In this way the good soil is kept within the reach of the roots, and your field is level and of an equal depth. Where large rocks are taken out, or where holes occur, three or four feet deep, I fill with small stones to within sixteen inches of the surface, then fill and level with good soil in the same manner as drains. By digging at this season of the year, one-third the labour is saved. The sod decomposes better, and the soil is minutely divided after removing all stones and rocks. I harrow the surface twice each way. I plough ten inches across the slope, which makes the next ploughing up the slope much easier for the team. If properly dug, one pair of horses will plough ten inches deep by one foot wide. How I do it. After each ploughing I always give two strokes each way with the harrow. Soils of any kind cannot be stirred too deep. I have had potato pits dug four feet deep both in clay and sand, the soil thrown out mixed to that depth, and, with the whole field equally manured, the grain on these spots of mixed soil would invariably lay down or lodge; and if seeded down, the crops of grass afterwards would show the good effects of a deep tilth. From this it would be seen that we must use the subsoil plough in all soils. The tools I use in

preparing the soil are as follow, viz. :—Loy, seventeen inches long, laid with steel, and made by Mr. Donevan of this city. The superiority of this over the common spade, is, it is lighter, easier put into the ground, and the tread is on one side, made of wood; your foot is not liable to glance off as with the common spade. In short, it is a wooden-handled crowbar, shod, as it will stand almost as much as one all iron. Steel-pointed shovel, with long handle. Pickaxe and crowbar. (Mr. S. Wood, of this city, makes a good article of the latter kinds.) Cost of a single set of tools :— Loy, handled, 7s. 6d.; pointed Shovel, handled, 2s. 6d.; Pickaxe, handled, 7s. 6d.; Crowbar, 20s.; Cod Line, for lining drains or stone walls, 2s. 6d. For £2 a farmer can have a set of tools that his work can be effectually done with. I always furnish tools to my men doing job work, because labourers have not tools suited. If furnished good handy tools, with the same amount of labour you will have your work well done. The plough I use is a Wilkie pattern, made by Messrs. J. & T. Ross, of this city. After using this plough in rough land for three years, I can recommend them to the public. Messrs. J. & T. Ross had two at the Central Show in October last, which did them much credit. Their prices vary from £5 to £7. The harrow I use is what is called in Scotland the Romboid Harrow; it is hinged, and has forty teeth, and does its work effectually. It requires to be properly adjusted to make every tooth make a distinct stroke. A scale will be required to secure this.) The cost of this harrow, in working trim, is £3.

My tools are all domestic manufacture (pointed shovels excepted). It will be perceived that we have tradesmen in our own country capable of manufacturing implements suited for all farming purposes.

The famous Jethro Tull believed that the fine particles of terrestrial matter constituted the food of plants, and manures served no other purpose than to divide the soil. In this, however, he was mistaken. He invented many tools to be worked by horse power; one very useful implement was a scarifier, to cut the sod or turf in nine inch squares each way before ploughing, which answered well; and has been improved on since by the four-coulsend plough, which cuts the sod in two-inch slices before turning. The latter does the work effectually at once, while the ground was required to be gone over three times by the former.

The Middle of Good Farming—The adding of Lime, Marl, and Gypsum—Their use, and how applied—First, Lime, how I prepare and apply it.—After having drained and minutely divided the soil as before described, I lay four casks of lime on each acre at the head of the slope, in heaps of a cask each, throwing two buckets of pickle on each heap. I then cover it over with soil at least ten inches deep, to prevent evaporation and keep it dry. Each pile,

after standing two days, will be found to measure fifteen bushels; if no rain has fallen at the end of two days, it is ready to be spread; should rain have fallen, you must wait until the soil is dry again. In this depends the good effects of your lime. To ensure a minute division of the lime, the land must be dry, so that the harrow will work free. I now presume the land is dry. Before I begin to spread, I give the land a single stroke with the harrow to level the land, and to bring the moist earth to the surface. I spread as follows:—A man with a wheelbarrow will spread one acre per day. (By spreading in this way, the earth being moist and the barrow low, little is lost by the winds, the men and team are not annoyed with lime adhering to their skin and hair; should they perspire, this could not be avoided.) The above quantity will make one acre of ground all white. I cover with the harrow as he spreads. This ensures a more minute division of the lime, and after he has done spreading, I give it a single stroke across with the harrow. The above is the way I apply lime to aluminous soils, the manure being added as I will hereafter describe. On silicious and bog soils I plough the manure under, adding lime in the same way afterwards. It is to be remembered that I have been preparing sod land for green crop. Where my wheat and barley have grown this year, the land being silicious and aluminous, planted with potatoes and turnips in 1848, and manured with animal manure, I prepared as follows:—I ploughed the land up the slope ten inches deep, in ridges sixteen feet wide, after which I gave it a single harrowing, then prepared and applied as before described, and as it was spread, gave it a single harrowing. The ground is now ready for the seed. (See culture of wheat and barley exhibited at Fair in October, 1849.

Lime should never stand exposed to the air, after being spread, as it becomes of the same nature as dry run lime, insoluble, and therefore unfit to decompose the vegetable and animal matter in the soil. Marl being more of a clayey nature, is more fit for silicious sands or bogs, than the last described mineral. I never used any, but have been informed that there is some on the Maugerville lots. (See the use of this mineral in the Norfolk Husbandry, and how applied.)

Gypsom is next. I never used any, but intend to try it. It is highly spoken of in the United States, especially in Dutch County. That County has doubled its fertility within the last thirty years by growing red clover and dressing with gypsom. I intend trying it next year on different crops and in different ways, after which I shall report.

Salt—How I apply it.—On the following soils, viz., silicious, aluminous, alluvial and bog, I used salt in the summer of 1849. The crops experimented on were wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips,

mangold wurtzel, carrots, parsnips, cabbage and turnips. The quantity used, four bushels per acre. It was sown on every second ridge of wheat and barley, before sowing the seed, and then harrowed in with the latter; for green crops—sown before drilling. The clover on the salted ridges blossomed through the grain, while the clover on the ridges not salted, was under one foot in heigth. The grain was all on the stout side, and the green crop was also benefited. Our manure, from the way it is exposed to snow, rain, and frost, loses a great quantity of its salt by our humid springs.

Animal or vegetable manure is the end of all good farming; but not being the least important, it must follow in the track of the two former, or its good effect will be wholly or partly lost. The animal manure which I use is mixed, and of two kinds. The one kind is decomposed, and the other is what is termed long manure, or only partly decomposed. Of the former I use twenty cords per acre, spread on the surface of aluminous and alluvial, after the lime, as before described, harrowing twice each way, and mixing it to the depth of five inches with the soil. The land is now ready for drilling. While the plants are young, they are nourished by the manure, and while maturing, they are fed by the dissolved vegetable matter furnished by the lime.

The long manure I apply broadcast (twenty-five cords per acre,) to silicious or bog soil before the last ploughing, turn it under at least eight inches, harrow twice, and add lime as before described, giving the land two harrowings afterwards. The land is now ready for drilling. As this soil is first ready in spring, I put my early potatoes into it, the lime then gives them an early start, and the manure continues to furnish food the rest of the season. (I drill on the flat on my light soils.) Let me here remark that manure should be placed deeper in light silicious or sandy soils, than on clay, as it is well known that animal and vegetable substances are great absorbers of moisture, and the nearer the surface they are placed in light soils, the quicker they disappear. Clay will absorb the gases of manure, while sand will dissolve and allow them to escape.

I have explained to you what I consider good farming, and during the past season I have raised, on land prepared in the way described, the following crops. It was said by good judges, taking the quantity and quality of the different kinds into consideration, and the time planted, that they equalled any they ever saw. It is also to be remembered that this farm, three years ago, was in a state of nature, and was considered worthless for agricultural purposes, while farms in the same district had been cultivated for the last fifty years:—

1*st*, *Wheat*, Two bushels per acre, cleanly washed in pickle, and prepared as before described. The seed, as in Mr. Watts' case, was of a poor quality, which shortened the yield, although the weight

was 66 lbs. per bushel at the Show in October. The land was harrowed twice after sowing, and the dead furrows cleaned out with the plough, sowed with grass seed, one peck, and red clover, twelve pounds per acre. The brows were then drawn back with a grub hoe, and lumps broken which covered the small seeds.

2*d*, *Barley*. Two and a half bushels per acre. Land prepared as before explained in the case of the wheat, in all respects. The yield was good, and weighed 59 lbs. to the bushel.

3*d*, *Potatoes*. (See silicious soil, and how prepared for green crop.) Drilled two feet ten inches wide, and three inches deep; planted with Early Blues—whole seed. This crop was dug out in August and September, and the return was over £21 from three-fourths of an acre. Culture while growing—dressed once with a horse-cultivator, and once with the plough.

4*th*, *Potatoes*. (See aluminous soil, and how prepared for green crop.) Drilled five inches deep, and two feet ten inches wide; planted with Blue Christies, with seed end cut off, and the rest planted whole; covered with the plough, and harrowed fifteen days after planting; only once dressed with cultivator, and once with the plough. Planted 23d and 30th June; yield 301 bushels, per acre.

5*th*, *Swedish Turnips*. Land prepared as for potatoes, and drilled twenty-two inches wide, by six inches deep. The seed should always be sown immediately after the land is ready, and while fresh and moist, to ensure a crop. Two pounds of seed per acre, sown on top of drill, and prepared in the same manner as I do that of Cabbage or Mangold Wurtzel, by placing them in a sieve, then pour boiling water on, (twice the bulk of water you have of seed,) adding gypsom or ashes, and sow immediately. In this way your plants will be visible in four days. I clean between the rows with horse-cultivator, pare the side of drill close up to the plants with a sharp hand-hoe, thin when three inches high to the distance of five inches, afterwards pull out every second one for feed, and then remove the soil from those I leave. In this way your turnips will be clean, with only one root.

6*th*, *Mangold Wurtzel*. The same as for turnips, only I do not remove the soil from the plant I leave to grow.

7*th*, *Carrots and Parsnips*. The land prepared as before described. I do not soak the seed. Drill sixteen inches wide, clean with a hand-hoe, and leave the plants four inches apart.

8*th*, *Millet*. I have grown some this year, and find it a very prolific crop. I cannot state what I would have raised, as the birds are very fond of it, and I should think that out of one and a half rods of ground they destroyed half.

I think one hundred bushels per acre can be grown, by giving such land as I have described for wheat.

It must be seen by the experiments already narrated, that a farmer must be able, first, to procure the necessary implements to perform the work, and team and stock to labour and furnish manure, otherwise he will labour at a disadvantage. Secondly, He must be industrious, and have a fancy for the business. Thirdly, He must understand the different soils, and know the implements required to minutely divide and dry them, and the manures or earths required to temper and make them yield large crops, and how to apply them with economy.

My Experience.—My means are limited, having no money to spend foolishly, as is the case with many farmers. But opposite to this, I exert myself, make good use of what I possess, and have a fancy for the business, as much so, perhaps, as nine-tenths of farmers. To know how, I read all popular works, both on theory and practice, or both; in this way I have learned much, and am every day adding to my knowledge. I have a library equal to any farmer on this side of England, and I always add whenever an opportunity presents. Let me here recommend the whole volumes of the Albany Cultivator, from 1834 up to this date; the American Agriculturist, published in New York; and a work on Agriculture, by Professor Low, of Edinburgh. I am agent for the two former works, the first of which I took one year, and after being satisfied with it, sent for all the back volumes. This work has a fair circulation in this county, but every farmer should have a copy for his sons and daughters to read. By taking these works and making good use of them, a farmer will know what is going on in the world, and have for farthings what cost more experienced farmers pounds. The next point is to ascertain the sort of soils you intend to cultivate. Soils take their name from the primitive earth of which they are composed.

Sir Humphrey Davy laid down a simple form which every intelligent farmer can follow, and analyze any field which he intends to cultivate. Take soil from the four corners of the field, about four inches under the surface, mix all together, and dry them by exposure to the sun or before a fire till it is completely dry. From the heap take exactly four ounces and pass it through a fine sieve, which will allow all the particles of sand and gravel to escape, but which will hold back stones, small fibrous roots, and decayed wood. Weigh the two separately, and take a note of each. The stones and other bulky materials will be examined first, and the roots and wood next. The stones, if they are hard and rough to the touch, and scratch glass easily, are silicious or flinty; if they are, without much difficulty, broken to pieces by the fingers, and can be scraped by a knife to powder, they are aluminous or clayey; or if, when put into a tumbler, and common vinegar poured upon them, small air bubbles ascend to the top of the liquid, they are calcareous. The finely divided

matter, which ran through the sieve, must next undergo the test of experiment. After being weighed, agitate the whole in water till the earth be taken up from the bottom and mechanically suspended, adding water till this effect be produced. Allow the mass then to settle two or three minutes, and in that time the sandy particles will all have sunk to the bottom. Pour off the water which will then contain the clay in suspension and the insoluble earth arising from animal and vegetable decomposition. The sand should first be attended to, and if, from inspection, it be thought either silicious or calcareous in its nature, the requisites may be instantly applied. If silicious, it will scratch glass; if calcareous, by being dried and vinegar applied, bubbles will rise to the top. By this time the mixture will have deposited, at the bottom of the vessel, the clay and other earths, with the insoluble animal and vegetable matter. After pouring off the water, dry the sediment, and place it in a pot ignited to redness, and the animal and vegetable matter will burn and fly off in aeriform products. The remainder, lying in the bottom, will be found to consist of clay, magnesia, or lime. To obtain accuracy, take four ounces more from the same heap, and go over the same a third, or even a fourth time, so that the operation will rectify any blunder which may have been previously committed, or which may satisfactorily prove the result of the experiment. Persons experimenting should have a small set of weights, divided into ounces and drachms. M. Jillet, in some experiments made at Paris, found that a soil composed of three-eights clay, two-eights sand, and three-eighths finely divided limestone, was the best suited for wheat.

Mr. Heney, of East Lothian, Scotland, examined a fertile corn (oats) soil, in that district, and divided it into a hundred parts, as follows:—He found, upon analysis, clay 45, sand 25, calcareous earth 11, vegetable manure 9, the water in absorption 4, and the remaining 6 were taken up in chemical compounds, chiefly the sulphrate of lime. He also tested soil celebrated for growing large crops of wheat and beans in Somersetshire, and found it as follows:—Eight-ninths calcareous marl, and one-ninth a compound of clay and lime. Sir H. Davy found a soil eleven-twelfths sand and one-twelfth clay, to grow a fair crop of turnips, and a soil eight-ninths clay and one-ninth sand, to grow fair crops of grain.

Where silicia prevails, as is the case in many sands, we call the soil silicious; where clay prevails, we may call the soil aluminous; and when lime exists in any quantity, as in the case of chalk or marl, we may call the soil calcareous. I am not aware of there being any of the latter in this county. The silicious, aluminous, alluvial and bog soils I will now bring under your notice. The two former I have already described. The two latter are known to the most inexperienced farmers, the one being of an ashy colour, and from its

locality, being over-flooded by the rising of the waters of the Saint John, is a made loam, being added to more or less every year by a thin coat of the primitive earths washed from the high lands, whence they are carried from the small brooks leading into the streams emptying themselves into the River Saint John. These intervales are formed of only the minute particles of the primitive earths, the coarse material settling in the shape of sand bars. This being the richest and most lasting of all soils, my intervale only requires animal manure to make it grow any crop that I ever sowed or planted. I have tried lime on a small piece by way of experiment, and it baked the soil to the injury of the growing crops. I have been informed that it does so in all cases. Salt adds to its fertility, as in all other soils.

Bog is known from its black colour, being composed of vegetable matter. I begin grubbing out all the alder bushes and cleaning the surface the season before I intend to crop, and then cut off the water at the foot of the slope, by digging a large drain at least eighteen inches into the subsoil, filling and covering as before described. I cut five drains, two rods apart, at right angles to the main drain. From the softness of the land I cannot hawl or barrow stones to fill them. I select straight cedar rails, ten inches in diameter, laying one on each side of the drain, and the other as a cover, filling in with brush to a level with the top rail, and cover with soil as before described. I dig the whole piece over two feet deep, and in most cases I get six inches of alluvial blue clay to mix ; when it is out of reach, I add a mixture of sand and clay. The bushes and coarse vegetable matter and roots I leave on the surface to dry, and afterwards pile and burn them, and then spread out the ashes. It stands in this state all winter. As soon as dry in spring, I harrow to level, and mix the soil, clay, and ashes, and plough in same direction as drains, one foot deep, and in ridges sixteen feet wide. As soon as dry, I harrow again, and apply twenty-five cords of long manure, and plough it under eight or ten inches deep ; again harrow and add lime and salt as before described. The last ploughing is across the drains. I clean the dead furrows out withthe plough, draw back the brows, and break the lumps with a grub-hoe. It is now ready for the seed. I drill on the flat bushways of the ridge, sixteen inches wide for carrots and parsnips, and would recommend two feet ten inches for turnips, mangold wurtzel, and potatoes, as mine suffered much from being too close on this soil last year.

LIST OF MEMBERS

Of the York County Agricultural Society, shewing the Subscriptions paid since the Society was re-organized in 1847.

	shillings		shillings
Sir E. W. Head, Bart.,	200	Duffy, John	16
Atherton, Israel	5	Dunn, Richard	5
Atherton, John	5	Estey, George	5
Akerley, Obadiah	5	Everitt, W. S.	5
Ashfield, James	10	Elliott, James, Sr.	5
Botsford, George Esq.	25	Elliott, Bernard	5
Barker, W. F.	5	Estey, Abel	5
Babbitt, S. W.	20	Elwell, Rev. Joseph	5
Burpe, John	10	Fisher, Hon. Charles	20
Beckwith, T. A.	15	Fleming, Samuel	5
Brown, Thomas	5	Fulton, Robert, Esq.	15
Bartlett, Charles	15	Fraser, Thomas, Jr.	5
Beek, Joseph	5	Fox, Stephen	5
Beckwith, John A.	60	Garden, George, Esq.	15
Baillie, Hon. Thomas	5	Gilmour, James	10
Bedell, W. J., Esq.	5	Graves, William, Sr.	10
Barker, T. R.	60	Goodspeed, Benj.	15
Barker, Spafford, Esq.	25	Goodspeed, Calvin	10
Brown, David	5	Gilman, Matthew	5
Brannen, Matthew	5	Gray, Robert	5
Beek, James S.	5	Grant, D. L.	5
Carter, Judge	20	Grant, J. C.	5
Christie, Jeremiah	10	Gregory, John, Esq.	15
Camber, John	5	Gaynor, Joseph, Esq.	10
Coy, W. T.	5	Gill, Thomas, Esq.	10
Coburn, A. T., Esq.	20	Grigor, William	15
Coy, A. H.	15	Hatheway, F. W., Esq.	15
Cowperthwaite, James	5	Hayne, Col. Richard	15
Carman, Samuel	5	Hea, John	5
Christie, Peter	10	Hoyt, Moses	5
Carlisle, Stephen	5	Henry, James	10
Cheyne, George, Esq.	5	Hogg, James	35
Donald, George	5	Hilman, George	5
Donald, Alexander	10	Hansard, H. J., Esq.,	5
Dibblee, George J., Esq.	5	Jacob, Rev. Dr.	10
Dayton, William	15	Jouett, B. R., Esq.	10
Dunfy, Charles	5	Inches, A. L., Esq.	5
Dunfy, Joseph	5	Johnston, James	10
Donavan, Jeremiah	5	Jamieson, Hugh	5
Douglas, John, Sr.	15	Johnston, John	5
Dunfy, Thomas	5	Joslin, W. C.	5

	shillings
Jones, John	10
James, Robt. D., Esq.	15
Jarvis, John	10
Jouett, Henry	5
Jones, Thomas	15
Kerr, David S., Esq.	25
Kirlin, Patrick	5
Lee, Hon. Thomas	20
Lee, Charles, Esq.	20
Lee, George, (late) Esq.	10
Levi, William	5
Longmuir, R. W.	5
Leik, George	5
Lenentine, John	5
Long, Charles	5
Miles, Elijah (late)	5
Marshall, John	15
Murray, Isaac	95
Murray, Thomas	5
Murray, Joseph,	10
Miller, Joel	5
Maxen, George H.	5
Moffatt, William	10
Moody, Alexander	5
Madagan, William	5
M'Lean, Allen, Esq.	5
M'Laughlan, James A., Esq.	10
M'Pherson, Charles, Esq.	15
M'Bean, John	5
M'Farlane, Peter	10
M'Addam, William	10
M'Keen, Jacob	5
M'Auley, Patrick	5
M'Addam, George	5
M'Cafferty, John	5
Nevers, George	5
Nealis, Patrick	5
Odell, W. H., Esq., President,	80
Partelow, Hon. J. R.	20
Peters, J. Forbes	5
Patterson, Alfred	5
Parent, Israel	5
Price, Moses J.	5
Peters, W. T., Esq.	5
Phillips, J. P. A.	35
Pickard, Moses	15
Pickard, Thomas, Jr.	10
Pickard, William	5
Petty, James	5
Peters, Joseph	15
Patterson, J. F.	5
Pickard, Valentine	10
Parker, Hon. Neville	15
Phair, Andrew S., Esq.	10
Robb, Professor, K. C.	5
Rainsford, L. B., Esq.	5
Robinson, Hon. F. P.	15
Robinson, Hon. W. H. (late)	5
Robinson, John, Esq.	5
Robinson, Beverly	10
Ritchie, Geo., Esq.	20
Ross, James	5
Rice, Charles	5
Rogers, Henry	5
Reid, J. H.	185
Shore, Hon. George	10
Saunders, Hon. J. S.	15
Simonds, E., Esq.	15
Smith, Nathaniel	5
Smith, O., (late) 1st President,	25
Simpson, John, Esq.	45
Shelton, David B., Esq.	5
Sloot, Benj.	5
Segee, Thomas	10
Street, John A., Esq.	5
Scott, John	10
Stewart, Rev. A.	5
Sutherland, Geo. Emery	10
Sutherland, George	5
Seward, ——	5
Sutherland, James	15
Saunders, Rev. Thos. W.	15
Scott, Nathaniel	10
Stewart & Neil,	10
Stratton, F. A. H., Esq.	5
Taylor, James, Esq.	10
Thompson, Alexander	5
Todd, George	5
Wilmot, Hon. L. A.	65
Wolhaupter, Benj., Esq.	10

	shillings		shillings
Wigan, Lewis, Esq.	15	Watts, W., Esq.	15
Wetmore, C. P., Esq.	20	Watts, Charles	5
Wilmot, E. H., Esq.	10	Subscribers paid up to the local office-bearers, and accounted for to the Treasurer, but their names not furnished,	70
Wolford, I. E., Esq.	10		
Williams, Winyat A.	5		
Wheeler, George	5		
Waugh, Robert	5		
Wilmot, S. L., Esq.	5		
Watts, W., Sr.	15	Total, £123 11 0	

York County Agricultural Society in Account with J. A. Beckwith.

1849. Dr.

In hand January 1, - - - -	£19	3	3
Collections in 1849, - - - -	67	0	0
Drawn from the Treasury, - - -	175	0	0
Received on Account of Seeds, &c., sold,	9	0	0
	£270	3	3

Cr.

Premiums paid for Central Show,	£59	5	0	
Local Shows, - - -	42	2	6	
Agricultural Papers, - -	7	7	6	
Ditto Implements, -	33	10	6	
Ditto Seeds, - -	35	16	10	
Ditto Show, - -	14	11	6	
Ditto Printing, - -	4	9	0	
Ditto Duties, - -	3	19	4	
Contingent Expences, - -	1	17	3	
Secretary and Treasurer, -	15	0	0	—217 19 5
Balance in favor of the Society,				£52 3 10

Members who have not paid up their Subscriptions, will confer a favor by leaving them with the Treasurer. The current years subscriptions are required to be paid in by the 30th of June.

JOHN A. BECKWITH, *Treasurer.*