

# THE EXAMINER "EXTRA."

## Colonial Legislature.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, March 24.

(Concluded from last Examiner.)

#### THE MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS OF LANDED PROPRIETORS.

(Conclusion of Hon. Col. Swabey's speech.)

Now, Sir, we here find it broadly asserted that we have assented to pass a law with an object different from that which it expressed. The petitioners say that this House, the House of Assembly, and the Lieutenant Governor, in their respective capacities, unite in passing measures, the real intention of which is cloaked. Can any thing be more disrespectful than such an imputation. I ask you, Sir, would you allow the reception of a petition to this House containing similar expressions?

There is also in this petition a passage which, in my opinion, justifies me in requesting the attention of the House. That extract says:—

"That the very fact of the improvements being to any amount greater in value than the rent in arrear, is a convincing proof that the tenant has had a beneficial use of the soil, and that there is no injustice in compelling him to dispose of those improvements at public sale, or by private contract, and first discharging the debt which honor and honesty alike require him to pay, appropriate the residue at his own will and pleasure."

Those statements purport to express the opinion that no matter how great the value of the improvements effected by the tenant may be, there is to be no account, he should not be reimbursed the value of his expenditure beyond the claim of his landlord. That, in fact, the latter may seize upon and appropriate to his own benefit the property of his tenant. This view is so absurd, that I need not occupy the time of the House in confuting it. As to the argument that the Tenants' Compensation Bill was not called for by any acts of oppression by the proprietors, I need only say, that although the reference to the number of cases of ejection for non-payment of rents, namely, only six in four years, may sound well at the Colonial Office, it is so delusive, that it should not pass without remark. Is it to be inferred that because but six cases occurred within four years wherein actions of ejection were tried in the Supreme Court, that, therefore, that was the number of all by which the tenantry suffered? How many are the instances of compromise? How many cases in which the tenant has been compelled to settle on the terms proposed by the landlord? Every agent of the proprietors knows of such instances. The reference, therefore, to the number of recorded cases is unfair and calculated to convey an impression which a knowledge of the true state of the facts would not warrant. Sir, without troubling this House with further extracts from the documents under our considerations, I may say that they convey most scandalous unjust imputations against the Legislature and Government of the Island, which are charged with entering into a hateful conspiracy to carry measures, the real objects of which are concealed by false professions; and that our only motive is the subversion of the rights of property. They who have put their names to such statements must either never have read the Bills, or wilfully misrepresented their character. We have been charged with having legislated with a view to sell the lands to the friends of Government. Sir, is there any thing in the Land Purchase Bill which makes a distinction between the friends and opponents of Government? Those and the other charges are equally absurd and offensive. I find, Sir, that I have overlooked one charge which as being made against the head of this House should not pass without notice. It is said by the petitioners with reference to property in Charlottetown, which they assert does not bear a fair proportion of the public burdens. "Why property of the above description which, in case of invasion, would be the very first to suffer from the fire and depredation of an enemy, should be wholly exempted from a tax, the implied object of which is to provide for the defence of the colony, may possibly be in a measure accounted for by its being owned in three of the cases referred to, by gentlemen who were members of the Executive Government and leading men in the Legislature, at the time the Bill was passed, as will appear by the names mentioned in the margin; the last named gentleman having only resigned his seat at the Executive board about six weeks ago, when on the eve of his departure for England, but he still holds his valuable property in Charlottetown." The names referred to, Mr. President, are your own and those of the Hon. Col. Swabey and the Hon. Mr. Lord. Now here is a gross insinuation made against the head of this House, and although the allusion certainly conveys no compliment to the gentlemen named, as individuals, it is still more offensive to us as a body, because if our legislative conduct is actuated solely by considerations of self-interest, are we to be charged with abetting them in their corrupt proceedings? Is so scandalous an imputation to be borne? Sir, the reasons for the Bill were fully stated here, when it was under discussion, and it was shown that property in the city was subjected to greater taxation than Township Lands, and now it has to bear the added burdens imposed by the Act of Incorporation. If, therefore, such property was exempted, it was so for good reasons, and an additional tax would have increased its burdens beyond the amount borne by Township Lands. That was the reason for the exemption, and it is most improper that we should be assailed as we have been. I shall trouble the House with no more observations, but in moving for a Committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the House on the remonstrances and petitions before it, I shall merely repeat that I have no design to restrict in any, the slightest degree, the right of any man or body of men to petition against any law so long as they do so in becoming language and confine themselves to the expression of proper sentiments.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE. I do not rise, Mr. President, with the intention to justify every expression in the documents before the House, but I must say that his honor Colonel Swabey, having given notice of a motion on the 17th, has had ample time to bring forward some definite resolution; and it was but half an hour since I had any idea of what this motion was to be. I have made a few notes of his honor's observations; but, really, he went over such varied ground, and took so discursive a range from one side of the documents to the other, that I find it difficult to follow him. As to his remark upon the parties who caused the disallowance of the Bills, I will suggest the old saying, "Let those laugh who win," and I think the laugh is decidedly against his honor. In the extracts from the despatch from Sir George Grey, the whole of which has not been produced, although it has been asked for in the House of Assembly, we find it stated, that "if the Legislature of Prince Edward Island should find that the Revenue of the Island is not sufficient to defray the public expenses of the colony, and if those expenses cannot be diminished by any economical revision, without detriment to the public service, a general tax, affecting alike all incomes arising in any way from land, from houses, from trade, from manufactures, from salaries, or from any other source, might be a fair and proper mode of providing the requisite funds; and if such an Act were passed, (with sufficient reason shown for it), applying equally to landowners and tenants, to proprietors and occupiers, such a measure would be free from objection." Now, Sir, the petitioners acknowledge their willingness to submit to an equal and proportionate taxation with their fellow colonists; but say that it is not a British principle nor in accordance with British practice, to tax one portion of the community for objects affecting the general

population. I trust that principle of the constitution will always be recognized. I consider, Mr. President, that the course pursued by his Honor is unfair. I do not think it right that he should in his capacity as a member of this House make the severe remarks he has upon individuals. On one he has been particularly hard. That gentleman has a right to his opinions, and I do not consider it proper to make public attacks on private persons on account of their personal sentiments. The gentleman alluded to, may have been situated very differently from others; he may have experienced difficulties in collecting his rents, and his temper may have become soured, in consequence of which he may have exceeded the legitimate bounds of remonstrance. His honor has remarked that the reference made by the petitioners to Acts passed here some time since, convey censures on the Government and Legislature. Well, his honor is an old business man, and in England must have frequently seen instances of petitions against the passage of laws on the ground of injustice. Such cases are of constant occurrence. In England the press gives every information to the public. It is considered a duty to put intelligence before the public at the earliest possible time. Such is not the case here. The public have the first intimation of a law when it has passed. His honor has made some strong remarks on the comments of the petitioners on the arbitration clause in the Tenants' Compensation Bill. I will recall to his honor's recollection what occurred at the time when the amendments made by this House were rejected by the other branch of the Legislature. He adhered to one amendment, and the Bill was sent down again with amendment. There was one clause which excluded leaseholders from acting as arbitrators, who were to be taken from among the freeholders exclusively. That clause passed this House almost unanimously, it was opposed but by myself and another. The opinion of the House at that time was that freeholders would act independently, which leaseholders would not. His honor alluded very lightly and guardedly to the extracts from the speech of the Hon. Col. Secretary, quoted by the petitioners. I, Sir, for one, consider that speech as one of the principal causes of the disallowance of the Acts. His honor will, I know, pardon me for reminding him that he was not a liberal in England, nor I believe was he a very prominent liberal for some time after his arrival in this Island; but, I presume, the air of the Island has wafted on its wings some balm, which has had the effect of changing his honor's views. As to his honor's remarks about the exclusion of the landlord from the Small Debt Courts, I may mention that the liberals in England, (I do not know whether his honor belongs to them) contemplate giving the landlord his remedy in the County Courts. The law of distraint is in force, but it is proposed to put the landowners on the same footing as other debtors. His honor has extended a vast amount of indignant eloquence on the petitioners alleging that the avowed object of the Rent Roll Tax Bill was not the true one. That allegation is, in my opinion, sufficiently proved by the extracts from the Hon. Col. Secretary's speech. The Bill purports to be for two very different objects—to provide a military force, and to extend education. The union in our Bill of two objects so dissimilar goes far to convince me that the sentiments expressed by the leader of the Government in introducing the Bill into the House of Assembly, revealed the motives which it originated. As I suppose, Sir, that his honor's motion for a Committee will be granted, I shall have a better opportunity of dealing with the subject when their report shall be before us. In conclusion, I must say, that I consider his honor has failed to show any reason for his motion, and he appears to me to be in what is styled in modern phrase, "a fix." Perhaps, although he has a good deal of time already, it would be better if he would take a little more, and not press his motion till to-morrow.

Hon. COL. SWABEY would merely remark as to the advantage of time, as suggested by his honor (Hon. Col. Swabey) was generally ready to take his part in any debate that might be going on, but had been frequently met by applications for further time, particularly from his honor Mr. Haythorne. He did not intend to follow his honor in discussing the reasons for the disallowance of the Bills—he had confined himself to the disrespectful statements made by the petitioners. He had expressly disclaimed any censure upon the parties for endeavoring to prevent the bills receiving the royal assent, but he denied their right to treat the Legislature of the Colony in a manner which in Great Britain would ensure punishment. Doubtless every public measure was in England discussed in all its bearings, but no one would be allowed to impute corrupt motives to the Legislature—that was the boundary the boldest dare not cross. With respect to the statements of his Honor on the clause excluding leaseholders from arbitration under the Tenants' Compensation Act, if the petitioners had confined themselves to stating that that class had been excluded, no blame could be attributed to them for the statement of a particular fact; but if the bill actually was so, that afforded no grounds for the wholesale slander upon the juries of the Island contained in Mr. Stewart's letter as to the proposed remedy in the County Courts in England, it may be advisable in the opinion of the Liberal party there, but distraint formed part of the law of the land, and probably would ever do so. It was always considered, and he hoped would be so here, that the Landlord should have a speedy remedy for the recovery of his rent. As to the remarks about the objects of the Rent Roll Bill, did he understand his honor to say that there was to be no Military force?

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE.—No, I believe his honor prepared for it—  
Hon. COL. SWABEY.—The Government acted on it, and rather prematurely.  
His Honor the PRESIDENT.—The troops were sent here by the British Government.

Hon. COL. SWABEY.—As to the Educational portion of the Bill, it was introduced merely to absorb any surplus which might remain after providing for the military changes.

His Honor the President saw no objection to the appointment of a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the opinion of the House on the documents on the table. When that Committee shall have made their report, the whole matter would come up and each of their honors would have an opportunity of expressing his sentiments. There was no intention on his part to deny the right of parties to petition. The only question was, had that right been exercised in a proper and constitutional manner? This opinion was that the petitioners had exceeded the legitimate bounds of remonstrance. It was due to the dignity of the House, to express its opinions firmly and unequivocally. When the matter should come up for discussion, he should give his opinion with reference to the allusions to himself, which were contained in one of the documents which had been submitted.

The Hon. Col. Swabey then moved the appointment of the committee, which was agreed to, and the Hon. Col. Swabey, Hon. Mr. Walker and Hon. Mr. Craswell, were appointed. An amendment moved by the Hon. Mr. Haythorne, that further action of the House was useless and derogatory, was not seconded.

The Hon. Attorney General, by command, laid on the table the report of the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, and copy of the Despatch relative to the delay in assenting to the Bank Bill. The Indian Bill was committed and agreed to with amendments.

The Bill for transferring to one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State the powers and estates vested in the Boards of Ordnance, was then committed and agreed to.

TUESDAY, March 25.

The Indian Bill was read a third time, and passed.  
The House of Assembly requested a conference on the License Bill. A Bill for regulating the proceedings of Justices of the Peace in summary convictions and orders, a Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company, and one to incorporate the members of St. David's Church, Georgetown, were received from the House of Assembly.

The Bill to facilitate the proceedings of Justices of the Peace in cases of parties charged with indictable offences, was read a third time and passed.

The Hon. Attorney General presented a petition from divers inhabitants of King's County on the subject of mill-streams.

The Bill regulating the proceedings of Justices of the Peace in cases of summary convictions and orders was committed. The Hon. Attorney General explained that it was principally a copy of an English Act, and contained forms which would be of great use to Justices of the Peace, for whom it would serve as a Manual. Progress was reported.

WEDNESDAY, March 26.

The Bill transferring the powers and estates of the Board of Ordnance to one of the Secretaries of State, was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Col. Swabey presented a petition from John Holland, Ferryman, Cardigan River praying reimbursement of loss sustained on contract.

The Licence Bill was re-committed,—read a third time and passed.

The Act relating to summary convictions and orders by Justices of the Peace, was re-committed, and agreed to with amendments.

THURSDAY, March 27.

The Justices Summary Convictions and Orders Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Gas Company Bill, the object of which was to increase the Capital Stock from £9000 to £12000, and prospectively to £18000, was read second time, committed and agreed to, as was the Bill for incorporating the members of St. David's Church, Georgetown.

The Hon. Attorney General introduced a Bill to improve the Law of Evidence. He explained the nature of the Bill. At present it was necessary, in cases where parties claimed by will, to produce in evidence the Will or the Probate of it. In England, the Will is locked up in Doctors Commons, and the Probate may be in the hands of the representatives of the testator or testatrix, who may have a direct interest in withholding it. The Bill makes an exemplification of the Will all that will be required to make out a *prima facie* evidence of its contents, also certificates of marriage, baptism, or burial, *prima facie* evidence of the facts respectively set forth in it. The Bill also allowed a party to give testimony in contradiction of a witness produced by himself an alteration, the necessity of which was apparent to any lawyer in practice, as it frequently happened that a witness whom a party was obliged to call was most adverse to him. The Bill also did away with the necessity of restricting the proof of documents to the evidence of the attending witness. If a witness makes any statement, the party who shall be able to prove his having at any time made a statement to a contrary purport, must give the witness full particulars as to the previous occasion shall suffice to inform the witness of the particular occasion referred to.

FRIDAY, March 28.

The Bill incorporating the members of St. David's Church, Georgetown, was read a third time and passed, as was also the Gas Company Bill.

The Hon. Attorney General submitted the Impost Accounts for Charlottetown and the Outports of the Island.

The Bill for improving the Law of Evidence was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Beaton obtained leave of absence.

## REPORT

OF THE

### ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

For the year ending 7th March, 1856.

The period having again arrived when it becomes the duty of your Committee to render an account of their stewardship for the past year, they have much pleasure in submitting the following records and accounts for your approval. They consider it their duty, however, in the first instance, to testify their gratitude to a kind Providence for his mercy and beneficence in blessing the labours of the farmers generally throughout the Island with abundant crops.

In taking a retrospective view of the general agriculture of the Island, your Committee observe a steady progress in the development of the resources of the soil, which, with steady industry on the part of the farmer, fostered by the Society, and the proper application of manures, and a sensible rotation of crops, is capable of bringing any description of grain and roots to maturity.

Reports of Agricultural Committees and Boards of Directors are usually confined to dry details of Meetings, Cattle Shows &c. but your Committee are of opinion that a few observations on farming generally may not be amiss in this and future reports.

The necessity for constant exertion on the part of the farmer is too obvious to require discussion. Nothing should be left undone on the farm till to-morrow that could possibly be done to-day, for on a farm every succeeding day will bring a sufficiency of work for itself. Days are succeeded by weeks, weeks by months and months by seasons in rapid succession. Active and unweary industry in the autumn especially, so long as the weather keeps open, is of the utmost importance, in order that every thing may be properly arranged for the winter, and as much of the ploughing completed for the following year as possible, deep ploughing, is highly essential to good farming for deep soils, possesses many advantages. They retain moisture in dry seasons much better than those of a shallow description, and allow the wet to escape readily in rainy weather. Almost every plant desires depth of soil, deep soils, under the same management, will furnish a much greater amount of food than shallow ones. The deepening of a thin soil should be affected gradually, unless the farmer has a very large supply of manure, which, in this country, is seldom the case. Attention to this subject, although necessary at all times, is possibly more so at present, when, from the high prices of produce, farmers may be induced to crop a little harder than usual. An inch or two of virgin soil will relieve the surface.

The preparation and proper application of manure is a subject which your Committee look upon as of the highest importance, and they consider it their duty to call the attention of the farming public to the matter, in consequence of the breadth of turnips now grown in the Island, and the difficulty of providing a sufficient quantity of farm-yard dung for all the purposes of the farm. In the preparation of farm-yard manure, it should be borne in mind that manure produced by cattle, fed on turnips and straw, is much superior to that from cattle fed on hay alone, and of nearly 50 per cent more value than the droppings of stock wintered on straw itself.

It would, therefore, as regards the manufacture of manure, and for many other reasons, be greatly more to the advantage of the farmer to winter a smaller number of cattle, and feed more liberally. As urine is the most valuable portion of farm-yard manure, stock of all kinds should be amply supplied with litter. The different kinds of farm-yard dung should be regularly mixed in the heap, and great attention paid to its preservation, by keeping it in a compact heap, and adopting other means to prevent the virtue being washed out of it by heavy rains. The regular mixing of the different kinds will prevent the too rapid decomposition of the heap, and the escape of the various gases, which constitute its value.

Burnt clay is a valuable manure when properly prepared and applied. It will benefit almost every description of soil, and very good crops of turnips, barley and grass, &c., have been raised with it alone.

Peat and marsh mud are also of much importance, and when well rotted by being mixed with a certain quantity of farm-yard dung, in alternate layers, as directed by Judge Peters in a valuable little work called "Hints to Farmers," (which is to be had gratis at the Society's Store, in town, and at all branches and depots in the country), form a very superior manure.

Guano, which is the produce of sea fowls of that name, on the coast of South America and Islands on the coast of Africa, is a very valuable and powerful fertilizer of easy application. Two hundred weight of Peruvian Guano, which will cost in this Island about £2, will, if properly applied, raise a crop of turnips equal to forty-five loads of farm-yard manure. The object is taken by some persons to the use of Guano is, that the whole of the manure is consumed by the first crop, and that the after crops are deficient. This can be obviated, however, by giving the crop which may succeed the turnips, a second dressing of half the quantity, mixed with burnt clay or wood ashes. The use of Guano is very much on the increase in Great Britain. In ten months, ending the 5th of

November, 1854, 170,667 tons were imported; and in the same period of 1855, 235,723 tons were imported—thus shewing the value attached to it after a trial of twenty years. It is principally applied in Great Britain in growing turnips, but it is applicable for other crops. It has been used in this Island for a number of years, and the following extracts, relative to the quantity used and mode of application, taken from an authentic source, your Committee are of opinion may be of use to those who have not already given it a trial. The first extract points out the method of applying it for turnips:—

"The land had borne two crops of oats in succession, previous to being ploughed in the fall. It was cross-ploughed twice in the spring, and the stones and weeds gathered clean off. It was then drilled with a double-moulded plough, the ridges being twenty inches separate, from centre to centre, and the furrows not so deep by some inches, as on the part of the field intended for farm-yard manure. On this being done, one of the men took a bucketful of manure, and with his hand strewed it along the bottom of the drill, at the rate of two cwt. per acre. This is a very simple operation, the only difficulty being at starting, when the men are apt to spread it too thick—two cwt. (about two bushels), being a very small quantity over an acre of ground. On the manure being spread, it was covered about five inches deep with the same plough, and the seed sown as usual with a turnip barrow or drill, a light roller having been previously passed over the drills to flatten them a little. The piece intended to be dressed with farm-yard manure, was treated in the same way, only substituting forty-five cart loads of the latter, well rotted, for the two cwt. of Guano.

"The after cultivation consisted in keeping the crop clean, by the occasional use of the hoe and cultivator. As to the result, I cannot say that the difference in favour of the Guano was great, but the crop was more regular, and the young plant grew with much greater vigour, which would tend in a great measure to counteract the fly. But even had the result been greatly in favour of the farm-yard manure, what an immense saving of labour alone would be effected—amounting, as nearly as possible, to the whole expense of the Guano, without taking into consideration the value of the farm-yard manure."

The evidence thus given as to the value of Guano, as a turnip fertilizer, appears to your Committee of considerable importance, and although they would not wish to see it used as an entire substitute for dung, yet its easy application, in a short and hurried spring, must render it a valuable auxiliary to the farm-yard.

The following experiment relative to the use of Guano, as a top-dressing for wheat, may also be of service in shewing the benefits resulting from a moderate outlay of capital:—

"I had a piece of potatoes, after oats, in front of my house, containing an acre and one-eighth manured with fifty-one horse cart loads of mixed manure from the farm-yard, which produced a very good crop. The land was ploughed and sown during the first week of May the following season, with two and a quarter bushels of red bald wheat. About a fortnight afterwards, when the plant was pretty well up, it was top-dressed, during damp weather, with Guano, at the rate of two cwt. per acre, being sown broadcast with the hand, in the same manner as grain. Very shortly after the application, the Guano grain appeared of a much darker green, and made such a strong growth, that it very soon overtopped a narrow ridge which was left in the centre of the piece undressed—a marked difference being observable during the whole summer. The grain was not at all affected by the rust, and previous to being cut, that which received the Guano was fully eighteen inches taller than the other, measuring nearly six feet in height. On being thrashed out and measured, the result, in good marketable grain, fit for seed, was at the rate of thirty-eight bushels to the acre for the Guano, and twenty-seven or nearly for that portion omitted, &c., &c." Many similar statements could be given, but these may be sufficient to induce a fair trial.

In relation to the crops in the Island for the past year, your Committee have to report, that, owing to the ravages committed by the wheat fly, the wheat crop generally has been below the usual average. Many remedies have been tried of late to counteract this growing evil, and the most popular and effective has been that of late sowing, but in some situations this has failed, and it is very possible that the insect may also change its habits to suit the lateness of the grain. Although the habits of this insect are well known, yet your Committee have to report, that no effective remedy has been discovered to counteract the ravages of this destructive little insect. Deep ploughing in the autumn has been tried, the object being to cover the grub dropped from the wheat ears in the autumn so deep, that it could not force its way to the surface in the spring; but this has its objections. Large fires lit to windward of the crop in the summer, about the time the fly appears, hovering over the fields, have also been suggested, without any very beneficial result. Your Committee would recommend the farmer to be most particular when dressing his grain, to have all the siftings and sweepings of the barn floor carefully destroyed, by burning, or boiling for the pigs; but after all, the best method of getting clear of the pest permanently would be to starve them out by ceasing to grow wheat for a season or two entirely. If this plan were adopted in the districts most affected, and barley substituted, the farmers would gain by the change.

The barley crop has been good, and prices highly remunerative. The soil of this Island generally is better adapted for barley than wheat, the latter crop requiring a stronger soil than we possess.

Oats have yielded a fair return this season, although small patches of those sown late in unfavorable situations, suffered from the early frosts. Your Committee being of opinion that a change of seed would be beneficial, purchased eleven and a half bushels Imperial of the black Tartarian variety from their Seedsmen in Liverpool last spring, which were divided into two equal portions between John Lyall, Esq., of the Warren Farm, and Mr. George Smith, of the Royalty, on the understanding that the Society were to receive back the original quantity, and take the remainder of the produce at 3s. per bushel. Mr. Lyall sowed his portion upon a field of two acres of old sod land, and the result was ninety bushels of marketable grain. Mr. Smith sowed upon an acre of land of the same description, and the result was forty-eight bushels. The grain is now in the store of the Society, and will be sold at 3s. 6d. per bushel, in quantities not exceeding twenty-five bushels to one person.

A change of seed being at all times very desirable, it is hoped that the public will avail themselves of this opportunity. It is a common practice with farmers of experience in Scotland, to change their seeds of all kinds once in three years. This system your Committee would wish to see more generally adopted in Prince Edward Island. In the change, care should be taken to procure seed from a considerable distance, and from a soil inferior to your own.

The turnip crop of 1855 was not generally so good as that of the previous year, in consequence of receiving a severe check from a few days of cold bleak weather when about half grown, from which the plant never recovered. In the neighbourhood of St. Eleanor's, the farmers must have escaped this visitation, for nothing could be more satisfactory than the crops this season, as indicated by the returns sent down. The average of ten competitors was 1,202 bushels of fifty-six lbs.—the highest being 1,417 bushels per acre. These are crops perfectly unknown in general cultivation in Great Britain; and it would be very satisfactory if some of the competitors published an account of the method adopted to obtain such a large average.

Your Committee congratulate the country on the steady and progressive increase in the growth of this most valuable root, and hope that the great demand for improved stock of all kinds, from the neighbouring Provinces, will prove a still further stimulus in extending the cultivation of the turnip,