

of fruit, the Government having established a School of Horticulture at Wolfville, and for some few years past considerable quantities have been shipped to the English market. In 1891, the last census year, the farm products included 165,186 bushels of wheat, 227,530 of barley, 1,559,802 of oats, 5,113,612 of potatoes, 63,291 tons of hay, 1,051,592 bushels of apples, 9,004,118 pounds of butter, 589,363 pounds of cheese and 1,072,234 pounds of wool. Since that date the production of butter and cheese was largely increased under the stimulus of a Provincial bonus of \$400 for the establishment of creameries and cheese factories, under certain conditions. Nova Scotia is destined to take a high rank among the dairy countries of the world, as the natural conditions are pre-eminently favorable to the proper maintenance of the best dairy breeds of cattle. Jerseys, Guernseys and Ayreshires thrive admirably in Nova Scotia, as several fine herds and many individual specimens in the Province amply attest.

The population of Nova Scotia at the last census, 1891, was 450,396. It is now probably half a million. The population of the following principal towns was then given as follows: Halifax, the provincial Capital, 38,495; Dartmouth, lying across the harbor from Halifax, 4,576; Truro, 5,102; Yarmouth, 6,089; Springhill, 4,813; Amherst, 3,781; New Glasgow, 3,776; Pictou, 2,998; North Sydney, 2,552; Sydney, 2,000; Windsor, 2,838; Liverpool, 2,465. Probably all of these will contain 10 per cent. more at the present time, except Windsor, which was almost totally destroyed by fire last year, but is now largely rebuilt with fine buildings, and the work is still progressing.

The eastern counties of the Province proper and the island of Cape Breton were originally settled almost exclusively by Scotch, and the central and western counties by English,