

NO FUEL SHORTAGE

Rains, as is well known, are characteristic of the Coast District. After harvesting is over some weeks of intermittent wet weather are expected. Intervals of brightness occur, when the farmer usually betakes himself to the wood lot for the winter's supply of fuel. The temperature frequently falls to freezing, but seldom goes lower until the New Year, when a "cold snap" is likely to be experienced. During this spell the thermometer has been known to register "zero," although many winters pass without this sharp experience.

NO LONG FEEDING TIME IN WINTER

While milking cattle are all carefully housed, because of the increased production following such care, young stock range at large through a good deal of the winter. On Dec. 31, 1918, the prairie was still supporting young and dry stock that had not been under shelter or hay fed that fall.

In normal winters grass will commence to grow again in February; by the end of March the stock are again picking their sustenance from the open benches and bush lands.

SNOW AND WINTER SOON OVER

The average snowfall is about sixteen inches, much of which melts immediately. Heavy rains in February and early March remove all traces of winter, and spring work commences early. The growing season is remarkably long, so long in fact that it is becoming a recognized feature of orchardists to do all pruning in the summer months to check growth.

TWO CROPS FROM MEADOWS

First cuttings of clover and grass are made in the latter half of June, during September and October the second crop is cut. A good aftermath for grazing will come on after this. The wild evergreen blackberry can be gathered plentifully in October; and in the gardens. Everbearing strawberries will ripen well into November. Out in the woods the ferns, mosses and foxglove leaves remain green through the mild frosts, and by the end of January the maple buds are opening, and new shoots of grass and herbage are showing green tips.

IDEAL DAIRY FARMING CONDITIONS

This equable, moist climate makes an ideal dairying country. There is no drought in summer, no long incarceration of stock in winter.

The bottom lands raise such crops of beet, mangel, turnip and pumpkin as are not excelled anywhere. On the benches and logged-off lands grain and clover yields are greater than in any other province of the Dominion, according to the statistics of the government.

As a natural sequence of these conditions the chief articles of produce in the district are milk and cream.

There are large dairies where herds up to a hundred head are kept, with the assistance of hired help. Milk is shipped directly into