

and tends to prevent drought. It lengthens the season of growth, enabling the farmer to work his land earlier in the spring and to cultivate it later in the fall. It also gets the full benefit of the manure that is spread on it, which undrained land does not. Draining then is the first important step towards successful farming."

### **PREMIER MORRIS'S OPINION.**

Hon. Sir Edward Morris, the present Premier of the Colony, who for some years maintained a private estate in the environs of St. John's, and farmed it with much success, thus describes his impressions of a trip through the interior:

"At the head and north-east of Deer Lake, and just where the Humber enters it, there is quite a little agricultural settlement. In this region there are thousands of acres of good land, and quite sufficient for thousands of farmers. Everything grows here luxuriantly, no manure being required. Magnificent hay, turnips, cabbage, potatoes, and other crops were produced this year out of virgin soil, without an ounce of manure. But it is alfalfa that in the future will be largely grown and used in feeding cattle. No manure will ever be required for the soil, as the longer the crop is in the ground the richer becomes the soil. Alfalfa is used largely in Canada and the United States for cattle raising, and is richer for feeding than anything else. It is a rich food and resembles in some respects clover. In this region the settler has nearly everything he requires for his use. Venison all the year round; trout and salmon in abundance in every river, brook and lake; rabbits are numerous, and if required could be largely killed and largely used.

### **HOW SETTLERS CAN LIVE.**

Sir Edward Morris goes on to described how the settlers can live in this vicinity:

"Partridge and other game—of fin, fur and feather, in the winter months are plentiful. For building dwellings and outhouses the settler has everything except nails and glass, nor does he require