

There are sections of the Province where exceptional advantages prevail, as in Cumberland and Colchester Counties for instance, where they have those large hay marshes reclaimed from the Bay of Fundy and enriched from time to time by its fertilizing mud sediments. Here land is worth from \$100 to \$200 per acre and often three to four tons of hay per acre is obtained.

A visit to New Brunswick reveals the fact that on the whole it is a much better Province for farming than is Nova Scotia. There are larger areas of good lands found in blocks and equally as well, if not better watered than is Nova Scotia. Where farming is carried on extensively as prevails in the counties of Westmorland, Kings, Queens and Carleton, the farmers generally are prosperous and rapid advancement is being made in the cultivation of the soil, improving stock and especially along the lines of dairying. They are beginning to realize that they should be producing more pork of the right sort. I believe that it will not be long before they have some pork packing establishments in this Province.

There are many sections of this Province, however, that are woefully behind in farming methods. This is where their attention is yet divided between lumbering or fishing, and farming. So long as this prevails but little advancement will be made. The time is soon coming, however, when lumbering will be confined to much narrower limits and then the farmers will be compelled to farm better or take a back seat.

I believe the prospect for the New Brunswick farmer is more hopeful on the whole. The progressive agricultural policy of the New Brunswick Government, directed by the Hon. Mr. Farris, himself a farmer, is doing much to attain this end.

The leading crops grown are hay, oats, potatoes and buckwheat.

Through the government's wheat policy, as it is called, in some parts of the Province they are now growing considerable quantities of wheat and having it manufactured in rolling mills which are aided by the government.

The Farmers' Institute meetings are doing much for farming and the French farmers are taking an especial interest in these meetings which is a hopeful sign of the times. The meetings now being held in the Province are well attended and everywhere they are recognized as doing good service. The department of agriculture is now proposing to import some pure bred horses to improve the class of horses in the province.

I will not in this issue discuss farming as I saw it in Quebec as I may have a more intimate acquaintance with it before returning home when I can do it better justice. I will pass over our conditions in Old Ontario and close this paper with a few notes on farming in New Ontario. Some years ago I attended a number of Institute meetings in Southern Algoma, along the Soo line, and last winter I visited some points about Fort William and Dryden.

I believe there are some fine areas of farming lands in New Ontario where clover will grow beautifully. Some parts will make good stock districts and sheep especially should do well in the more broken districts when they will be safe from their natural enemies.

The settlers on the whole seemed to be contented with their lot, as they found a ready market for all their produce in the mining or lumbering camps, and they could get employment in the woods in the winter if they wished it.

New Ontario holds out strong inducements to men with limited capital and a willingness to put up with some inconveniences for a few years.

—T. G. Raynor.

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