

"home. Canada is not a good home for idlers :—Second, that if the emigrant has capital he ought to spend a little time in looking out for an eligible settlement, before he fixes on a permanent home. If he has no capital to spare, let him go to service for a season, asking moderate wages, till he learns where he can hope, with small means, most happily to place himself." This is sound advice, applicable not only to Nova Scotia, but to every part of the Dominion. The emigrant may rest assured that the return for his labour on an ordinary well selected farm will be as large of its kind, as in any part of North America, and the prices he will receive for his productions considerably larger, owing to the large and increasing demand almost at his very door.

From reports of Professor Johnston and Professor Dawson, we extract the following comparative estimates—the former gentleman having been especially invited by the Government to visit, report, and lecture on the farming capabilities of the Province.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRODUCE PER ACRE.

	New York State.	Ohio State.	Canada West.	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia.
Wheat, bushels.....	14	15½	12½	20	25 to 33
Barley, ".....	16	24	17½	29	39 to 40
Oats, ".....	26	33½	24½	34	35 to 45
Rye, ".....	9½	16½	11½	20½	35 to 45
Buckwheat, ".....	14	2½	16½	33½	40 to 45
Indian Corn, ".....	25	41½	24½	41½	.....
Potatoes, ".....	90	69	84	226	200 to 300
Turnips, ".....	88	.....	.....	400	400 to 600
Hay, tons.....	.....	1½	.....	1¾	1½ to 2

The price charged by the Government for the Crown lands in Nova Scotia, is 1s. 9d. sterling per acre. The price of improved land generally varies according to the degree of cultivation from £100 sterling to £500 the hundred acres, or one hundred and fifty acres *with house and barn*. Much attention, of late years has been paid to fruit growing, as a profitable part of farming, especially in the western counties. Large shipments of fruit are now made every year to England, and the best qualities are sought after at high prices. In 1882, the crop of apples suited to the London market was estimated at from 3 to 400,000 barrels, the best varieties selling at 22 to 24 shillings sterling per barrel. The fruit is carefully shipped by steamer from Annapolis, and reaches London in prime condition in ten or eleven days, and the Nova Scotian apples are now placed in the English market above all other American apples.

Hitherto, Nova Scotia has not been a large wheat-producing country—the cultivation of other grains and of fruit and vegetables being found to be more certain and more profitable; yet in quantity per acre, she exceeds five of the New England States and twelve of the more recent settled states and territories.

In the growth of rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, hay, potatoes, and in dairy products, only the more populous of the United States are in advance