

cultivating a small area well. The stock requires to be greatly improved, particularly the cattle; but there is no doubt the farmers in Nova Scotia can do very well if they like. They have everything in their favor.

"The mineral deposits in Nova Scotia are very striking and very valuable. Coal, as you know, exists in large quantities. I cannot give you exact figures from memory, but the coal is certainly of good quality and sells at the low rate of \$2 a ton. Mining is, and will, to a still larger extent, ultimately become a great industry in Nova Scotia. In addition to coal, gold mining is also carried on, and a good deal of gold is obtained in some localities. The auriferous districts cover a very large area indeed. Then there are also phosphate mines, which are very useful for agricultural purposes, though the farmers do not take so much advantage of them as they might, and the phosphates are consequently chiefly sent to the States. I heard that the exports amount to something like 60,000 tons annually, or over 1,000 a week. Ultimately these phosphates will prove of very great value indeed from an agricultural standpoint, as they will provide a very useful and cheap fertilizer."

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The classes of English immigrants who should go to Nova Scotia are twofold. A number of comparatively poor immigrants might go as the Danes went, and if they could obtain a grant of land from the provincial government, set to work to clear it, cultivate it, and raise crops and stock upon it. In the end they would probably become comfortably off as a direct result of their own exertions. Of course it would require some little time, some few years of regular work, but there is no doubt that the result would be satisfactory, and that it is a result which can be pretty confidently predicted beforehand. The other classes would be English farmers possessed of capital of from £200 to £1000. These would be able to take up farms which have been more or less cultivated, and on which are houses, sheds, and buildings, and they might set to work at once to clear other land around them. This clearing would provide work in the winter, when all purely agricultural operations are necessarily at a standstill, and in this manner English farmers of this class would start on very favorable terms. They could gradually go on enlarging the area of cultivable land, and they could at the same time improve that which had already been cleared, and has been for some years under cultivation.

"There is no doubt that a man can get along faster in the North-west than he will in the Lower Provinces if he embarks in grain growing simply, as the latter are

not so well adapted for it as they are for stock-raising. Hence, farmers who prefer to depend mainly on wheat should go to the North-west, while those who prefer stock-farming would find greater advantages in the Lower Provinces, and many Englishmen have a strong fancy for this pursuit. Then, again, for those who appreciate a beautiful country, there is no comparison whatever between the two regions; the hilly, well-wooded country of New Brunswick is much more in keeping with that of England, and is more pleasing to English tastes. For the reasons stated my opinion is, therefore, that the Lower Provinces ought to arrest a considerable portion of the emigration to Canada, and that these portions of the Dominion offer many advantages which are not well understood in this country. Very little information has been published respecting them, and the North-west is far better understood by Englishmen."

After alluding to the valuable fisheries of Nova Scotia, and to the abundance of wild fruits in New Brunswick—for the latter of which a great market exists in the United States—Professor Sheldon referred again to the ignorance prevailing in England respecting the Maritime Provinces. "I feel convinced myself," he remarked, "that these Provinces only require to be known to Englishmen to attract a considerable emigration; and I certainly think it would be expedient for the Provincial Government to circulate reliable information in the British isles. Up to the present little or nothing has been done in that direction. This is a great advertising age; advertising is one of the most powerful levers that can be employed to help any enterprise. That remark applies quite as much to countries as to business undertakings, and especially to countries, like Canada, which are anxious to get as many emigrants as possible. Therefore it seems to me that if these Provinces really wish to get their share of emigration from the Old Country, they must take some action to make their resources as well known as the resources of Ontario and Manitoba are already. And if this were done I am sure the results obtained would be satisfactory to them."

The following remarks from an English paper, which we find quoted in the *Colchester Sun*, will indicate the view taken by English farmers on the question of Store Stock from Canada, discussed from a Canadian point of view in another article. It does not necessarily follow that the English view is the correct one; on the contrary, as regards Nova Scotia, the maize meal argument fails entirely, for we have observed from market rates published in the papers, that Indian

Corn can be purchased in London at a lower price, usually, than at Halifax. But our Province has great undeveloped resources in pasturage for young stock, and milk being so much less valuable here than in England we can afford better to rear calves:—

"Speaking about prices of stock reminds me that I got a Toronto newspaper two or three posts back in which was a lengthy letter marked for my reading. The object of the letter was to prove to Canadian farmers that it would pay them much better to send stores when of a good grade, to England than to keep them and make them fat before sending them. The writer made this quite plain on paper by figures, but I very much doubt that it would prove so in practice. We import from the other side of the Atlantic a considerable quantity of cattle food. If we imported lean cattle from Canada, we should also have to import food with which to feed them and make them fat. Speaking from memory, I believe it takes nearly eight stones of maize meal to make one stone of beef. If the eight stones of maize meal can be bought here at the same cost as one stone of beef, then there could not be much doubt that it would be better to bring the lean animal and the food to feed it with than to fatten the animal in Canada, and bring the carcass here. There is the additional fact to be taken into consideration that beef fed in this country is worth something more per stone than imported beef. But, after all, I very much doubt the correctness of the conclusions at which the writer of the letter in question has arrived. Mr. Barclay, the member for Forfarshire, has for a considerable time been advocating the importation of store stock, but without much headway. The risk of importing disease, it is contended, would be greatly increased by large importations of stock of this kind.

"After all, such proposals to feed ourselves are preposterously ridiculous when viewed in the light that there is nothing to prevent us rearing at home as many cattle as would amply supply our wants. As a very general rule, the small farmer goes in for keeping cows and making butter for market, whereas the large farmer, whose occupation might swallow up half a dozen small farms, keeps no more cows than are sufficient to supply his household with milk and butter. It must be understood that I am speaking in general terms. Large farmers for several years have been very much depending in getting store cattle from Ireland."

The *Eastern Chronicle* announces, with regret, that various circumstances have caused delay in awarding the prize offered by the proprietors of the paper for the