

of Europe, as he will easily have an opportunity of seeing by attending one of the agricultural exhibitions, or going through one of the vegetable markets at Halifax. In the production, quality and quantity per acre of hay, barley, oats, buckwheat and potatoes, Nova Scotia is upon a par with any part of Canada or the United States, and it is affirmed by all agricultural professors who have travelled over the Province, that the present farms of Nova Scotia might be made to double their products, if a more scientific system of tillage was more generally adopted. The evil is, that, in nearly all cases, too much land is attempted to be brought under tillage and there is want of system, ignorance of the laws of rotation, and above all, want of economy in the preservation of fertilizers and of skill in their proper application, and carelessness in the treatment of live stock. Of late years, the greater efficiency of the country and central agricultural societies, is helping to remedy these important defects.

The most comprehensive and correct view of the extent of the agricultural and dairy products, and the live stock of Nova Scotia, will be found in the Tables taken from the census returns of 1881, which are given in the appendix.

In the last report of the Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, it is stated that the number of county agricultural societies in 1882, was eighty-six, number of members, 4,770; amount subscribed, \$5,663; and Government Grant \$6,480. Nearly all the societies reported some action for the improvement of stock.

Never, perhaps, since the first settlement of the Province to the present time, has farming in all its branches offered better promise of speedy remuneration, as owing to the well conducted and efficient railway system running in every direction, and the frequent running of the coast steamers, every product can be brought to market with little cost and great facility; consequently with profit. Beef, pork, butter, veal, lamb, hay, cheese, poultry, eggs, potatoes and large quantities of apples are brought to market in six, twelve or eighteen hours and sell rapidly at from fifty to 100 per cent higher prices than twenty years ago. This is largely due to the rapid increase of the ocean steam ship service; large provision supplies being required for the hosts of passengers to and from Europe, United States, Bermuda, West Indies, Newfoundland, &c., as well as in the season the southern cotton laden steamers, calling at Halifax on their route to Europe for coal and other supplies, and also to the great facilities for export offered by such a port as Halifax.

Occasional large shipments of live stock for the English market, add to the requirements for hay and fodder, and there is every prospect of this demand increasing. Halifax has also for six months of the year the fleet on the North American station in her harbour, besides the garrison maintained there, and this adds also largely to the demand for supplies of farm products. The emigrant may say, this is well for the established farmer, but my anxiety is to know how I am to support myself or family until I can become such. Professor Johnson, of Durham University, in his "Notes on North America, Agricultural, Economical and Social" says: "Two things cannot be too strongly impressed upon those who are about to emigrate—First, that those who wish to get through the world easily and are not prepared for privations and hard work, had far better stay at

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