

year 1910, the total value of field crops for Nova Scotia was \$21,203,000; for New Brunswick, \$18,959,000, and for Prince Edward Island, \$9,993,100. It seems to me that, with the improved methods to which I have referred, production could be doubled even by the present population. Add to that the annual influx into the maritime provinces of 1,000 people a month from Denmark, Holland, Norway, Germany and the British Isles, and the prospect is just by that much the brighter. And when I speak of immigrants from the British Isles, some in the maritime provinces may say that our friends from the old country are not as excellent farmers as those who have been trained among ourselves. But these people from the British Isles are in this country only a short time when they become proficient, and as soon as they become proficient they settle down as farmers amongst us. In my own constituency some of the most progressive and up-to-date farmers were formerly residents of the British Isles.

Now, with regard to the fruit industry, only a few years ago in the province of Nova Scotia—in fact only last year—we were growing a little over 400,000 barrels of apples. This season we grew 1,500,000 barrels. And no one, even the most optimistic, pretends to set a limit to fruit growing in the maritime provinces. And from parts of Nova Scotia not now devoted to fruit growing, as well as from many parts of New Brunswick, come reports which show that the land suitable for the raising of fruit in the maritime provinces is unlimited. Well, why should not this information be given in the press reports and in the documents distributed all over the world in order that attention may be directed to the maritime provinces as well as to the golden west of which we are all so proud.

Turning now to the dairying industry, we find again an excellent opportunity for advancement, and a field which offers great inducements to the proper class of immigrants to be found in many English counties. The Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, in the course of a public address, made this statement:

There is no reason why Nova Scotia should not produce at least \$25,000,000 worth (instead of \$5,000,000 worth) of dairy produce a year. The export of butter from the little country of Denmark amounts to nearly \$50,000,000 a year, and Denmark is only two-thirds the size of Nova Scotia. It is true that there is very little waste land in Denmark, but the total area available for dairying cannot be any larger than in Nova Scotia, and there are large sections of this province that are infinitely more productive than any land to be found in Denmark. I believe that the season in Nova Scotia is quite as favorable as it is in the European country. Cattle do not suf-

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fer in Nova Scotia to the extent that they do in Ontario and Quebec from the heat and flies in the summer months.

The members of the Scottish Agricultural Commission who visited Canada in 1906, gained an impression of the advantages offered by Nova Scotia for the development of the dairying and beef raising industry. In that section of their report that deals with the live stock industry they say of animal husbandry in my province:

In Nova Scotia, as in the greater part of eastern Canada, conditions are especially suitable for dairy cattle. With a suitable climate and a rain fall of over thirty-five inches spread well over the spring and summer, Nova Scotia in many parts seemed especially adapted for rearing and feeding cattle. Roots of all kinds seem to grow well, and hay of good quality is abundant which means that the provision of winter keep for stock is not a matter presenting much difficulty.

It is a well known fact that in Nova Scotia great attention has recently been given to fruit growing. People have gone into fruit growing as a specialty and have neglected the raising of beef, with the result that we have had to depend very largely upon the provinces of Quebec and Ontario for our supplies in that line. I believe, and Dr. Robertson expresses the same idea in the address he delivered—that directly the people of these provinces realized that they have facilities for raising and placing upon the market their own beef, directly they realized that this is a profitable industry, especially coupled with sheep raising, as soon as they become fully possessed of the notion that we have in the province of Nova Scotia this opportunity, just so soon we shall have these things developed in our province. Then, as I have already asked, is there any reason why we should not have such information as this distributed amongst the people whom we desire as colonists? It seems to me there is none. Opinions such as those I have just quoted, leave no doubt that there exists an excellent opening for new settlers, and I trust the government will give early attention to seeing to it that the advantages of Nova Scotia are properly placed before the emigration portion of the population of the motherland. With the improvement of the cold storage service to which this government is pledged, an immense impetus and additional advantage will be given to both dairying and fruit growing, and for that reason the present time is especially opportune for making an effort to direct a reasonable portion of the immigration towards the maritime province. As to the best course to pursue to bring about the desired results, the government will, I am sure, give the matter its best consideration; and, with thousands of acres of the finest land in the Dominion