

endants of those who were left behind after the expulsion of the Acadians in 1755, or of those of them who afterwards returned to the provinces. The Germans and Dutch are in the main the descendants of those who arrived as far back as 1750. The same may be said of the Swiss. The negroes are mainly the descendants of slave forefathers imported by early settlers. And the other nationalities, represented by a handful of each, are descendants of those who have drifted across the Atlantic one by one into a maritime ship-owning country.

In comparing the area of the maritime provinces with that of Great Britain, I do so in the first place for the purpose of drawing a comparison between the sparse

population of the maritime provinces and the dense population of Great Britain, and in the second place because I believe the maritime provinces are perhaps the best situated portion of the Dominion for a certain class of immigrants from the British Isles. The area of these provinces is almost the same as that of England. England has an area of 50,903 square miles and the maritime provinces are 51,163 miles in extent. Compare then the dense population of England with the sparse population of these provinces. In England which is identical in size with these provinces, we find a population of 605 persons to the square mile, whereas in the maritime provinces there are only 17 to the square mile. Here are the figures in tabulated form:—

	Area in Acres.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population per square Mile.
England.....	32,578,178	50,903	605
Scotland.....	19,070,081	29,797	150
Ireland.....	20,327,947	31,762	140
Wales.....	4,749,301	7,421	213
Nova Scotia.....	13,483,671	21,068	22
New Brunswick.....	17,863,266	27,911	12
Prince Edward Island.....	1,397,991	2,184	47
The Maritime Provinces.....		51,163	17

These figures show the great possibilities of these provinces. England with practically equal area has a population 16 to 17 times greater. Scotland, slightly larger than New Brunswick, has a population 12½ times larger. Yet in all respects the maritime provinces compare favourably with the United Kingdom.

Take for instance the question of climate. The south of England lies 6 degrees north of the south of Nova Scotia and 3 degrees north of the extreme north of New Brunswick, the most northerly of the maritime provinces. This makes a great difference in the distribution of light in the favour of the maritime provinces. And, but for the effect of ocean currents, would make a considerable difference in climate. The climate of England is undoubtedly more equable than that of any of the maritime provinces, but I submit we are ahead of Great Britain as regards moisture and the annual amount of sunshine. While the climate of Scotland does not compare favourably in any respect with that of the maritime provinces.

In natural wealth the maritime provinces are the equal in all respects of the divisions of the United Kingdom and the superior in many. Their soil in many parts is of unsurpassed fertility. Under a similar system of agriculture it would yield

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as largely as the richest fields even of England. This has been actually demonstrated in many localities. The average hay crop, even with indifferent cultivation, is as large as that of the United Kingdom. Wheat when adequately cultivated has been known to return 40 to 50 bushels to the acre in Nova Scotia. In some sections of that province—in early times—grain crops were grown on the same land, without the use of fertilizer of any kind, for over 30 years consecutively.

The fruit-growing capacity of many parts of the maritime provinces has been demonstrated conclusively by practical experiment. The apples of Nova Scotia have long been an important and increasing factor in the English market, and a large percentage of the total shipment from Canada to Great Britain comes from that province. To the growing of small fruits the maritime provinces are equally well adapted. For the production of root crops they are unsurpassed. Their resources in timber are well known, the total quantity exported from the province of Nova Scotia alone in the year 1910 being 214,368,493 feet. Notwithstanding the large cuts and great destruction by fire, these resources are still enormous, particularly in the province of New Brunswick.

The mineral wealth of the maritime provinces from present development, can safely