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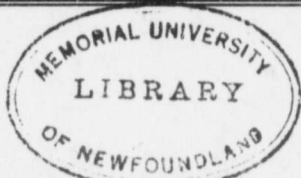
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# Free Farms For Thousands

IN  
NEWFOUNDLAND.



**Midway Between Europe  
and America.**



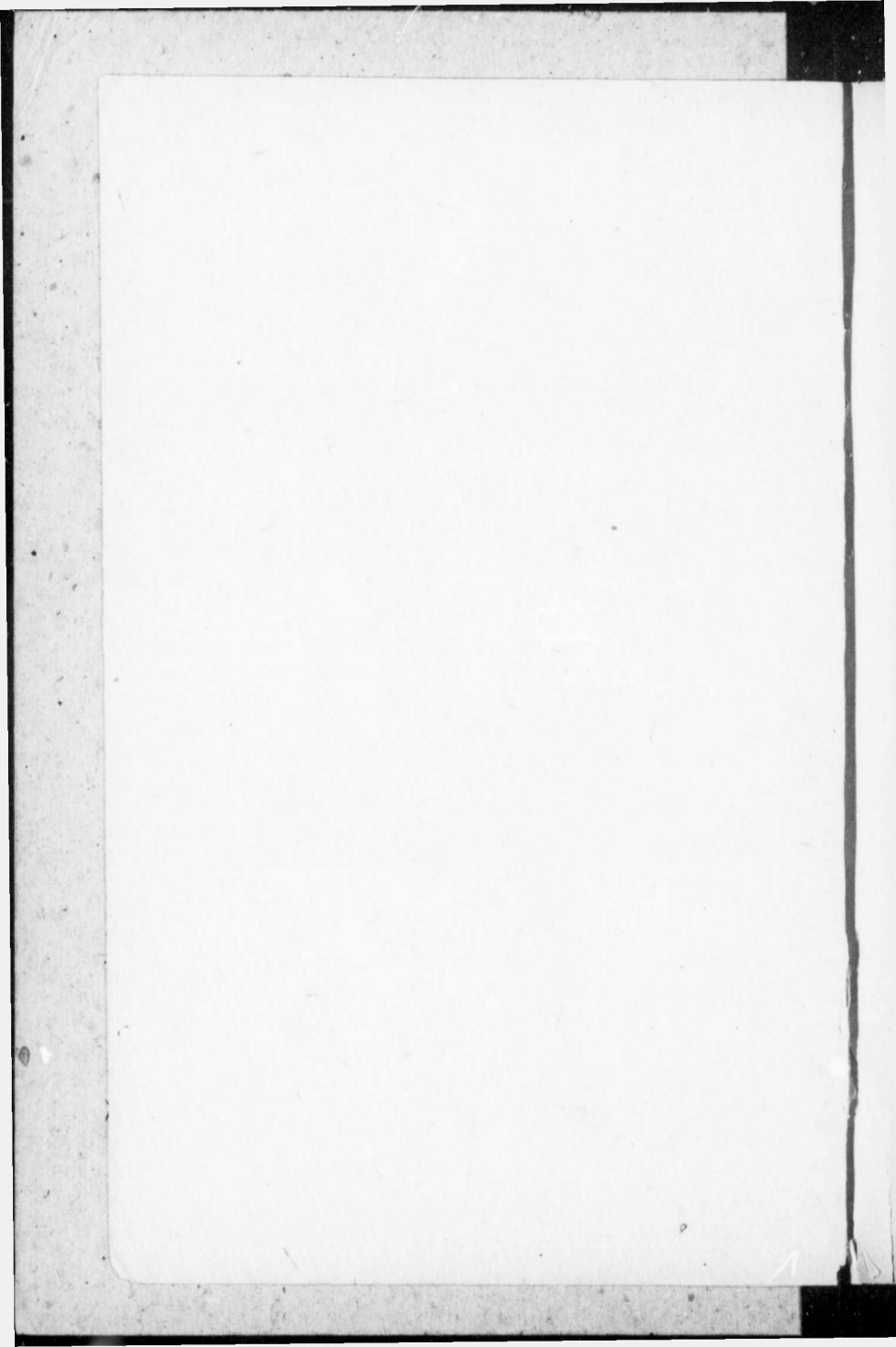
Britain's Oldest Colony.

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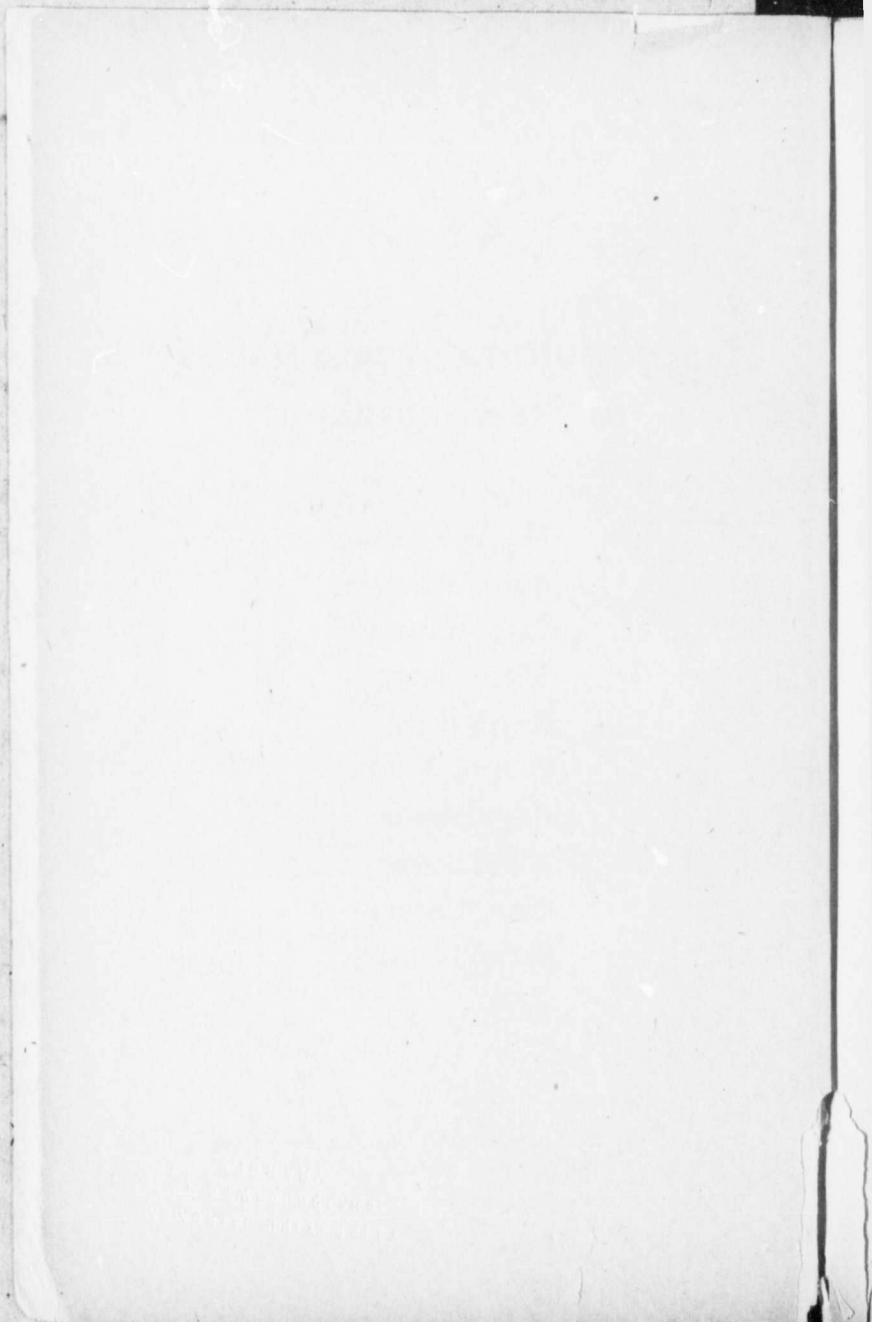
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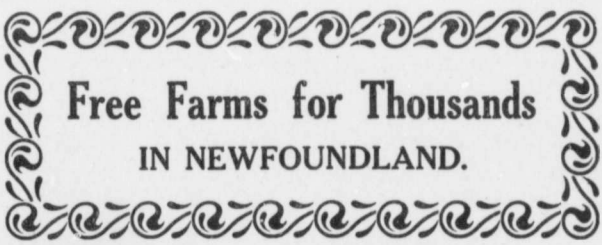


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## **Agricultural Possibilities in Newfoundland:**

**Mixed Farming  
Stock Fattening  
Cattle Grazing  
Sheep Raising  
Hog Raising  
Poultry Raising  
Hay Growing  
Oat Growing  
Fruit Culture  
Berry Industry**





## Free Farms for Thousands IN NEWFOUNDLAND.



WITH the greatest Pulp Mills in the world established at one point in this Colony; with other Pulp Mills of almost equal capacity under construction in the same vicinity; and with the certainty that many other similar enterprises will be inaugurated here during the next few years, the question of agriculture and colonization becomes one of no ordinary importance and should appeal very directly to British farmers contemplating emigration. So much has been heard of late years of the wealth of Western Canada in this respect that the claims of other countries like Newfoundland, much nearer home, are entirely overlooked.

Yet there are many reasons why capable and energetic farmers can do as well, if not better, in Newfoundland than in the Canadian West, enjoying meanwhile numerous advantages which are not obtainable in the prairie country. The first of these is that there will be a ready and constant market always for the products. Each of these pulp and paper mills will be a large centre of industry and the population thereof will require an unfailing supply of vegetables, while the needs of these enterprises in the way of logging and lumbering, handling the materials and general traffic will involve the maintenance of many horses and ensure a demand for large quantities of hay, oats, and other feed for these animals.

### **FARMING NOW YIELDS \$4,000,000 A YEAR.**

Newfoundland to-day is regarded by most people as a country where fishing is the sole pursuit. This is a mistake. The fishery products of the Island are valued at about \$10,000,000 a year, while

the farming wealth, even on the limited scale of cultivation now practiced, is worth \$4,000,000 annually and all its output is consumed at home, in addition to which \$800,000 worth of farm products are imported each year, all of which could be raised in the Island, and nearly another three million dollars worth of flour, salt meats, etc., not at present produced here, might be substituted by other products which could be raised at home and the money now sent abroad for the purchase of flour and meats kept within the Colony.

For fully four centuries, since its discovery by Cabot in 1497, Newfoundland has been remarkable chiefly for its fisheries, and until very recent years fishing was the sole industry pursued by its people. Generations of fishermen have thus grown up in the Island, and, naturally, it is not easy nowadays to transform these or their descendants in a moment into farmers. Successive Governments have wrestled with the problems of the development of the Colony's farming industry, and various methods have been tried with more or less success.

### **FARM PRODUCTS DOUBLED IN TWENTY YEARS.**

For instance, the product of the farms throughout the Colony was doubled between 1891 and 1901, by means of bounties provided for the clearing of land and by the distribution of seeds and stock. Just what additional progress has been made during the present decade cannot be ascertained until next year, when the new census will be taken, but there seems no reason to doubt that it will be found to have been very considerable, because the building of a railroad through the country, which was completed in 1898, has opened up several fertile sections, specially on the West Coast, to agriculture, and this industry has been largely prosecuted there and the products gained a highly profitable market in various parts of the Colony.

Newfoundland is, however, as has been pointed out above, entering upon a new phase of her economic development. A year hence the product of the Harmsworth pulp and paper mills will be one-fourth the value of the fisheries. A town is springing up around the mills at Grand Falls, which will shortly number five or six

thousand people; and the logging operations of the Company every winter will give employment to some twelve or fifteen hundred workingmen. Each successive Pulp Mill that is established, will require a proportionate quota of workingmen and each town will of necessity call for a farming community to cater to its wants in the way of farm products.

### **NEW AGRICULTURAL POLICY.**

The present Government of Newfoundland has recently evolved an agricultural policy designed to benefit those already in the business, by a generous expenditure for a period of years in providing improved stock, seeds, and implements for the various farming sections; encouraging people in every settlement which has suitable land convenient, to engage in farming, on however small a scale; and stimulating the production of stock for meat and otherwise, and it is also designed with a view to establishing emigrant farmers in the vicinity of these paper-making mills in various parts of the country.

The Colony's laws offer every encouragement to farmers, and to all desirous of engaging in the cultivation of the soil. Farming implements and machinery are admitted into the Island free of duty, Crown lands to be used for farming are sold for 30 cents an acre, and the railroad and steamboat companies have recently been induced by the Government to give a uniform freight rate of 25 cents a barrel for vegetables carried from one point to another within the Island.

### **SALVATION ARMY FARM COLONIES.**

The active co-operation of the Salvation Army in the proposed new policy has been enlisted, and that organization has decided to undertake the work, a beginning for which will be made this summer. The reasons which have induced the Salvation Army to embark in this venture, are: first, the proximity of Newfoundland to the British Isles, whereby British settlers are within comparatively easy reach of their relatives in the Mother Country; second, the fact



that Newfoundland offers natural advantages, which are not to be obtained in Western Canada, such as an abundance of water, a genial and temperate climate, and none of the extremes which are experienced in the West, neither the severe cold of mid-winter or the suffocating heat of mid-summer; third, the fact that in Newfoundland there will be assured markets available the whole year round without any of the fluctuations to which such industries are subject in farming in the North-west.

### **MIXED FARMING IS BEST.**

The farming that offers the best inducements in Newfoundland is that known as mixed farming, the production of such vegetables as potatoes, turnips, cabbage, beans, etc., for human consumption, and hay and oats for feed for cattle, and the maintenance of oxen, sheep, and pigs for food.

The Agricultural possibilities of Newfoundland are such that British farmers and their families could make an excellent livelihood in the Colony and their enterprises prove more profitable to them here than similar labor in the much vaunted Western Provinces of Canada.

### **ENGLISH EXPERT'S OPINION.**

Mr. W. Beach Thomas, the agricultural expert of the London Times, whose writings in that journal and in the London Daily Mail attest his qualifications to pose as an authority, and who spent a month in Newfoundland in the autumn of 1909, says:

"If when I return to England, there is a man with whom I am well acquainted and who wishes to become a homesteader in the West, I would rather encourage him to take up a homestead in Newfoundland than in Sunny Alberta. After all, you have a great deal that the Canadians have not, rivers and lakes are close at hand, whilst they are without water. Your market is absolutely at your elbow and you have a Government which helps the homesteader, and land which can be obtained for almost nothing. Timber for con-

structing homes and for fencing in on all sides, and I would confidently say to my best friend in England that I should recommend him to try Newfoundland if he is seeking for himself a homestead abroad."

### A NEWFOUNDLAND FARM.

The same authority describing a farm maintained at Rushy Pond, near the side of the Harmsworth paper mills at Grand Falls in the very interior of Newfoundland, says as follows:

"My experience has been gained in England, France, Belgium and Holland. England is a curiously various country. It possesses as many different soils and climates as there are counties. I have visited every centre of agriculture and gardening there, many in France and several in Holland and Belgium. My experience in these countries may be of some advantage. It is possible also that I may be able to tell you something of your interior. I spent three weeks at Grand Falls, the greater part of which has been spent in looking over the farms at Grand Falls and in that vicinity. There are two farms there, one of thirty acres and the other of eight acres. I might describe briefly how the thirty acre farm especially struck me. When I got to the apex of the farm, I came upon a meadow where grass and clover flourished as luxuriantly as they do in England. As I topped the brow there was a large patch where four young calves, one of which was a Jersey, were eating turnip tops. In England we do not rear Jersey cows, as they are too tender, but since coming to Newfoundland I have seen a couple of places where Jersey cows flourished exceedingly well. Further on I came upon potato and turnip crops which are at least as good as could be found on any ordinary farm in England. As you took up handfuls of the soil it would be found to be that crumbly nature which is what the market gardeners in England most desire. I am quite certain that if you could plant down that farm of Rushy Pond in England, numbers of market gardeners would pay two or three pounds an acre, because of the quality of the soil, for potato land. Results, of course, are not processes, but results speak for themselves, both in the garden and

the farm. The little garden in front of the Log House at Grand Falls grows different flowers, all of which may be seen in England, such as helianthus, bergamot, sweet peas and mignonette. I also passed through gardens in which cauliflowers flourished which could not be beaten. I myself cut heads of corn, as good as could be, and it struck me that this corn or maize would make excellent cattle fodder. I also inspected turnips, potatoes and cabbage which were as good as any raised in England. Newfoundland is a big and various country. What grows in one place would not grow all over. Mr. Howley, the Director of your geological survey, is growing luxuriant crops of every sort in a temporary homestead of his over a coal mine. It does not follow that because he is doing that in a certain part of the country that you could get homesteads dotting the Gaff Topsails, but I do mean to say that in certain places, and I think in a good many, farmers could succeed, so far as soil goes, and so far as climate goes, quite as well as in any country with which I am acquainted."

### **CANADIAN SCIENTIST'S OPINION.**

Professor Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, who was invited to Newfoundland in 1908, to report upon the possibilities of agricultural development in the Island, stated as follows:

"I am certainly surprised to find that the prices of farm products are so high and that such large quantities of these products are imported from other countries, when so many of them could be grown in abundance on the Island. I would not favor the extensive growing of wheat or of a few other crops, but I do believe that vegetables of nearly all kinds, oats, barley, potatoes, mangolds, field turnips, many of the small fruits, and certain other crops could be grown in abundance to the advantage of both the producer and the consumer, providing proper methods of agriculture were adopted."

### MODERN METHODS NEEDED.

The same authority also says :

"Newfoundland has greater agricultural possibilities than I had expected to find. While it is true that some of the crops cannot be grown satisfactorily, it is just as true that many others can be grown with excellent success. I consider that there are many varieties of oats, potatoes and other crops grown on the Island which are comparatively light in yield and which are so late in ripening that they could be replaced by other varieties decidedly more suitable to the conditions of soil and climate, as, for instance, the Early Rose potatoes and the Black Tartarian oats, which are grown so extensively in Newfoundland, were prominent varieties in Ontario twenty-five years ago, but have been almost entirely replaced by other varieties which have been found by careful tests made at our experimental farms during recent years to be much superior. There are also some some classes of crops which would likely do well in this climate but which appear to be practically unknown on the Island."

### AMERICAN SCIENTIST'S OPINION.

Prof. Salisbury, head of the Department of Geographic Geology in the University of Chicago, who visited the Colony a few years ago, observes :

"As to agriculture, there are considerable stretches of land along the line with soil sufficiently good to well repay cultivation, and there are few large areas where small farms might not be cleared. The fertile farms at various points are an index of the fertility of the country, and while the Island is not likely to compare with more favored climes from an agricultural standpoint, still it is not without valuable resources in this direction. A large part of the land cannot be used for agricultural pursuits, but still it is by no means waste, much of it is well adapted to grazing and this might be very profitably carried on. There is fine timber at many points, and it is safe to say that where good timber is found agricultural products

can be made to thrive. Areas of timber in the region passed by daylight, and the lumber seen, indicated good timber and plenty of it. The best agricultural region would appear to be from Clode Sound to Exploits, but there are other fine stretches of country also. "The limitations to agriculture in the more favoured districts will be, in the climate rather than the soil. I see no reason why this country should not support a million inhabitants, and if you could induce the immigration of thrifty Scotch farmers, accustomed to deal with land like yours, it would be very beneficial. One of your best agricultural products is likely to be hay. There is nothing to prevent your raising splendid hay crops. I understand you now import much hay, but you should be exporting it on a large scale. Your magnificent water power is also an immense store of undeveloped wealth."

### A LOCAL FARMER'S VIEW.

A leading local farmer says:

"The growing of the ordinary vegetables, grain, stock-raising, poultry and eggs, in other words, mixed farming, is quite feasible. By the use of machinery all these things could be produced at very much less cost than is general here, always taking into consideration drainage, manure, cultivation, kind and variety of seed. Knowledge of the most productive and earliest varieties of crops to grow, with their best feeding value, will have much to do with the success of any farm. A farmer with up-to-date methods can produce from one acre of land in this Colony feed enough to supply from 30 to 40 sheep from first of July till the frost comes. One acre and a half can feed 60 pigs from weaning time until they average 185 pounds live weight, consuming only 500 pounds of meal as extra feed during that time. On the same kind of feed a young steer can make 50 pounds gain in three weeks, either on pasture or soiling crop. There are many new-soiling pasture and ensilage crops lately introduced that give wonderful results in the feeding of all kinds of stock, and which may be fed in either summer or winter."

### **INCOMING FARMERS DO WELL.**

A practical evidence that mixed farming can be profitably carried on in this Colony is afforded by the fact that quite a number of farmers of Scotch descent, emigrated some years ago from Cape Breton to the West Coast of Newfoundland, and establishing themselves in the Codroy Valley, one of the principal sections of the Island, where the soil is suitable, engaged in the farming industry, and even before the railroad was carried through that section, were making quite a comfortable livelihood, the opportunities for which have been enormously enhanced since this facility was provided. This section is to-day the most promising in the Colony and its annual output of farm products is, comparatively, very great.

### **ARCHBISHOP McDONALD'S OPINION.**

In the year 1898, the Government of Sir James Winter appointed an agricultural commission to investigate farming possibilities of this Colony, and in its report, which was the work of the distinguished ecclesiastic and agriculturist, who was its Chairman, His Grace Archbishop McDonald, then Bishop of Harbor Grace, is found the following extract:—

"The Agricultural Resources of the Colony are considerable. . . . The best farming land in the Colony is, beyond doubt, in the valley of the Codroys and on the banks of the Humber and of its tributaries. Large areas of arable land are also on the margins of the Exploits and others rivers, and at the bottom of some bays, notably Sweet Bay in Bonavista. . . . Here, however, suffice it to remark for the present, that there is in sight land enough and of good quality, if its resources are developed with intelligence and judiciously, to make farming an industry of great possibilities for enhancing the general prosperity of the people."

### **GOVERNOR MacGREGOR'S VIEW.**

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor, late Governor of the Colony, in an address delivered at the opening of the Agricultural Exhibition at St. John's in October, 1906, observed as follows:

"Much could probably be done by having two or three travelling agricultural inspectors or teachers. The travelling modern dairy, under a perambulating dairy professor or teacher, has worked wonders in the dairy districts of Australia and has, with the rigid inspection practised, led to a great and valuable export. I find that in Italy there are now 75 travelling agricultural teachers. If we had such men here they would visit the farm of every farmer in the Colony, and advise its owner as to all matter connected with its development and management. I am well aware that farming has not yet been reduced to the position of an exact science. For example, it is not always quite clear what may be the best manure to apply, or even the most suitable crop to put in; but, in spite of all that, the agricultural travelling teacher could do a vast amount of good in a very great variety of ways, and the results of his teaching would be immediate."

### **CATTLE RAISING.**

It is argued that Newfoundland should be an admirable region for the raising of cattle for the English markets, being only seven days sail from Liverpool, and there being vast areas in the interior, where the rich natural grasses make the finest of feeding, with ample facilities for the transport of stock and excellent harbors for shipping the animals, there seems no reason why the great valleys, which seam the interior, should not become the home of cattle ranches and cattle herds. All through the mighty valley of the Exploits River timothy hay grows four feet high on the lumber roads from seeds scattered by the teams in hauling supplies to the woodsmen's camps, and all through this country the lumber men turn their horses out to graze as soon as the winter's logging has been done, and the beasts maintain themselves in the very finest condition without any care whatever until the autumn returns.

### **THE EXPLOITS VALLEY.**

The late Rev. Moses Harvey, I.L.D., the historian of the Island, says:

"Situated on the water-shed are the White Hill plains, the "Great Barrens," where a splendid ranching country is reached, equal as a cattle and sheep raising district, to the celebrated foothills of the Rocky Mountains in Montana, or to Alberta in Canada. Game of all kinds abound here, and deer are especially numerous. Portions of the valley of Kitty's Brook are well adapted for farming and pasturage. The great valley of the Exploits, now opened up by the railway, presents such manifold advantages for farming and other industrial pursuits, that it must one day become the seat of a large population. With a splendid river, abundant timber and a fertile soil it will not long remain in its present wilderness condition. The Exploits is the largest River in Newfoundland, and drains an area of 4,000 square miles, of which it is calculated that nearly half are reclaimable and fit for settlement. The lower valley between Red Indian Lake and the sea, is capable of sustaining many thousands of inhabitants."

### **GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT.**

In the report of the Geological Survey it is said:

"The soil of the Exploits Valley is equal to the best parts of lower Canada; there is a little swamp; it is encumbered with boulders, the hills wooded to their tops; the root-crops grown by the few settlers are excellent; as a grazing ground and stock-raising country it can hardly be surpassed. The timber is in many places still abundant, consisting of pine, white birch, very large spruce and tamarack. . . . The river and its tributaries afford water power to any extent. . . . The country south of Hodge's Hill and on the southern side of the Exploits presents an unbroken dense forest in a series of gentle undulations as far as the eye can reach. The country between the Victoria Lake and the head of Red Indian Lake is well timbered throughout. . . . The quality of the spontaneous productions along the lower reaches of the river indicates a fertile soil."



## GARDEN OF WESTERN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Prof. Walcott, now head of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, and formerly Director of the United States Geological Survey, says:

"At St. George's Bay the railway enters the finest region in the whole Island, all its natural capabilities being taken into account. Here are numerous valleys of fertile land opening on the bay, well wooded with pine, juniper, tamarack, fine yellow and white birch, spruce and balsams, the soil capable when cleared of yielding excellent crops. It is found to be specially productive of the richest grasses of various kinds, while the climate is very fine. As a farming, lumbering and mining region its capabilities are very great. According to the reports of the Geological Survey there are around the shores of St. George's Bay and the valleys which open into the interior, and are traversed by rivers flowing from the highlands, 16,506 square miles of reclaimable land fit for settlement, a large portion of it containing excellent soil for farming purposes. From St. George's Bay the line passes within a mile of the villages on the coast, and, at Crabb's Brook, runs behind the Anguille Range of mountains down the Codroy valleys to Cape Ray, and thence a distance of nine miles, to Port-aux-Basques. The Anguille hills are too high and steep for ordinary tillage, but contain the finest sheep and cattle runs, where immense flocks and herds might be fed. The Codroy Valleys have long been celebrated for their fertility and are partially settled. They contain at least 70,000 acres, much of it fit for settlement. They are well wooded with spruce, balsam, fir, yellow and white birch, and tamarack. The islands and flats of the lower part of Great Codroy River yield a luxuriant growth of wild grass, affording an ample supply of good fodder for cattle. The cattle and sheep reared on the small farms here produce excellent beef and mutton, and the grass, grain and root-crops testify to the excellence of the soil on which they are grown. The dairy produce is of the best description. If we take the whole tract of country from the Humber Valley (inclusive) to Cape Ray, through which the line passes, we have

what will undoubtedly be one day the garden of Western Newfoundland. Apart from its mineral treasures and forest wealth, the agricultural capabilities of this region are such that it should supply all the markets of the Island, and also be able to export largely to other countries."

### HOW FARMS CAN PAY.

Rev. Bro. Slattery, of the Irish Christian Brothers, who was some years at the head of a Roman Catholic Orphanage in the suburbs of St. John's, remarks:

"Prejudice has always existed against farming in this Colony. The people are taught to catch fish and not to farm. A man who must 'tend his lines' can't hoe his field at the same time, and the man who would farm has no money to buy machinery and he must eat while the grass is growing. The prejudice already referred to has grown into a belief that farming don't and can't pay. It can't be made to pay unless the proper precautions be taken, any more than a whale factory can't pay for the same reason. With proper judgment, however, very much more crop can be taken from an acre of land than has been the practice here. Where one ton of hay grows now it is quite possible to take four tons of better hay from the same land, or from 12 to 15 tons of ensilage crops. The growing of grain has been looked upon with a smile because of frosts, but frosts occur in Canada too, just as early as they do here. Yet they grow grain, but they don't put their oats or barley or wheat in land that requires much underdraining. If our fields were underdrained, we would not be so much troubled with early and late frosts either. Underdraining is of much importance to progressive farming that without it no one can expect to get the large yields in crops that tend to make farming profitable. Underdraining draws off the surplus and stagnant water from the soil, which prevents the air from exercising its beneficial influence in it; deepens and makes it more porous. It allows the warm rains to sing through the soil as they fall, and prevents surface washing. It makes the land lighter to work and prevents baking. It keeps the drained land drier in wet weather

and tends to prevent drought. It lengthens the season of growth, enabling the farmer to work his land earlier in the spring and to cultivate it later in the fall. It also gets the full benefit of the manure that is spread on it, which undrained land does not. Draining then is the first important step towards successful farming."

### **PREMIER MORRIS'S OPINION.**

Hon. Sir Edward Morris, the present Premier of the Colony, who for some years maintained a private estate in the environs of St. John's, and farmed it with much success, thus describes his impressions of a trip through the interior :

" At the head and north-east of Deer Lake, and just where the Humber enters it, there is quite a little agricultural settlement. In this region there are thousands of acres of good land, and quite sufficient for thousands of farmers. Everything grows here luxuriantly, no manure being required. Magnificent hay, turnips, cabbage, potatoes, and other crops were produced this year out of virgin soil, without an ounce of manure. But it is alfalfa that in the future will be largely grown and used in feeding cattle. No manure will ever be required for the soil, as the longer the crop is in the ground the richer becomes the soil. Alfalfa is used largely in Canada and the United States for cattle raising, and is richer for feeding than anything else. It is a rich food and resembles in some respects clover. In this region the settler has nearly everything he requires for his use. Venison all the year round; trout and salmon in abundance in every river, brook and lake; rabbits are numerous, and if required could be largely killed and largely used.

### **HOW SETTLERS CAN LIVE.**

Sir Edward Morris goes on to described how the settlers can live in this vicinity :

"Partridge and other game—of fin, fur and feather, in the winter months are plentiful. For building dwellings and outhouses the settler has everything except nails and glass, nor does he require

the brick for his chimney. Here in abundance is found a sort of red fire-clay, which on being mixed with water forms a kind of Roman cement, not breakable, and will resist the weather of any climate. Mr. Nichols has two chimneys made of this material in his house, and so far they have resisted the cold of winter and the heat of summer. It makes a magnificent floor for barns and stables, and in that way all the stable manure is utilized and the stable keep sweet and pure. There is not much pine in this region, but timber consisting chiefly of spruce, fir and birch, that will take centuries for the settlers to cut out, is found here. Here a big trade can be done by the furrier, in fox, beaver and otter skins; here they are found in abundance, and I am told that one man alone last winter, who devoted himself to this business, made as high as \$400 from the pelts he had secured. As I have already said, this region, including the north branch of the Humber, Deer Lake, and the south branch of the Humber, Bay of Islands, struck me as containing by far the very greatest possibilities in the future through the agency of the railway, and principally from two distinct standpoints: First, as a great resort for tourists, who would come here via Port aux Basques and St. John's, both from the new and old worlds en route from Europe and America; and secondly, as a cattle raising district."

### ADVOCATES DAIRY FARMING.

Mr. W. Beach Thomas, in the Address to the Board of Trade on agricultural matters at St. John's last October, says:

"It seems to me that if farming is to be developed in this country, it is absolutely necessary for you to grow seed, oats or corn, for the straw; to farm successfully it is necessary to put back on the land a great deal you take off. In England the ordinary tenant farmer is not allowed to sell off the land the straw growing on it. This regulation exists because it is necessary that what is grown should go back in farm manure. You cannot take oats apart from live stock and in Newfoundland where you can so easily grow all the food that is necessary to feed the stock well, it seems strange that this branch of farming is not more followed. The beast, when fed, will re-fer-

tilize the soil, and prove valuable in every way. There is a plentiful market for meat as well as for milk, and these beasts, when well fed, will yield a splendid return. The difference between a two gallon cow and a four gallon cow is something like \$700 a year, the entire difference between success and failure. I feel sure that the crops of oats which you are going to grow will yield two or three times as heavily as they would if improved sorts of grain were procured and substituted for those generally grown here."

### **SHEEP RAISING.**

On the subject of this Colony being able to raise sheep very largely, Mr. Beach Thomas says:

"There are people who believe pre-eminently in the country as a sheep country. It certainly is a great sheep country. You will find ultimately, and it is a safe prophecy for me to make, sheep ranches over the country. The sheep is the hardiest of all animals, rejoicing in cold, and a very small amount of protection would enable it to live and flourish over large stretches of country; and here again it is very necessary to get the best sort. A good Highland sheep would flourish when the Southdowns would die, and success depends entirely upon introducing into this country the breed of sheep best suited for it."

### **POULTRY FARMING.**

The possibilities of poultry farming are very great. The prices obtained for table poultry and eggs in this Colony assure a profit to the producer, under good management, and when one considers the import of eggs and dressed poultry, and the possibility of using these food stuffs as substitutes for the articles now imported, it must be evident that, developed along the right lines, there should be considerable money in this industry, even in the rudimentary way in which poultry keeping is conducted in this Colony. In no way could greater service be done for the whole of the people of this country than by the devising of some means for encouraging the more general raising of poultry in their homes, as even if the eggs were only

used for domestic consumption the general interests would be served, as they would displace to some extent other articles now imported.

### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Subjoined are the agricultural statistics of the Colony, as shown in the census of 1891 and 1901 :

	1891	1901
Acres occupied land.....	179,494	215,563
Acres improved land.....	64,494	85,520
Acres pasturage land.....	20,524	35,210
Acres garden land.....	21,813	35,867
Acres improved unused land.....	6,244	14,443
Wheat and Barley (bushels).....	491	824
Oats (bushels).....	12,900	10,773
Hay (tons).....	36,032	53,867
Potatoes (barrels).....	481,024	541,590
Turnips (barrels).....	60,235	65,527
Other root crops (barrels).....	5,041	3,560
Cabbage (barrels—50 heads).....	81,370	258,680
Horses.....	6,138	8,851
Milch Cows.....	10,863	14,160
Other horned cattle.....	12,959	18,599
Sheep.....	60,840	78,031
Swine.....	32,011	34,676
Goats.....	8,715	17,307
Fowl.....	127,420	206,969
Cattle killed.....	7,713	7,415
Sheep killed.....	20,216	23,590
Swine killed.....	17,653	17,656
Butter made (pounds).....	401,716	673,974
Wool (pounds).....	154,021	199,377

### VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The following are the values of the agricultural products of the same period:

1891

Wheat and barley, at \$1.00 a bushel.....	\$ 491
Oats, at 50 cents bushel.....	6,450
Hay, at \$12.00 ton.....	432,384
Potatoes, at \$1.00 barrel.....	481,024
Turnips, at \$1.00 barrel.....	60,235
Other root crops, at \$1.00 barrel.....	5,041
Cabbage, at \$3.50 barrel.....	284,795
Cattle, killed, at \$30.00 head.....	231,390
Sheep, killed, at \$3.60 head.....	72,777
Swine, killed, a \$10.00 head.....	176,530
Butter, made, at 20 cents lb.....	80,343
Wool, at 20 cents lb.....	30,804
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	\$1,862,264

1901

Wheat and barley, at \$1.00 bushel.....	\$ 824
Oats, at 50 cents bushel.....	5,387
Hay, at \$15.00 ton.....	809,465
Potatoes, at \$1.44 a barrel.....	779,880
Turnips, at \$1.20 barrel.....	78,632
Other root crops, at \$1.00 barrel.....	3,560
Cabbage, at \$4.00 barrel.....	1,024,720
Cattle, killed, at \$35.00 head.....	259,525
Sheep, killed, at \$4.00 head.....	94,360
Swine, killed, at \$15.00 head.....	264,804
Butter, made, at 22 cents lb.....	161,754
Wool, at 25 cents lb.....	49,844
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	\$3,532,764

