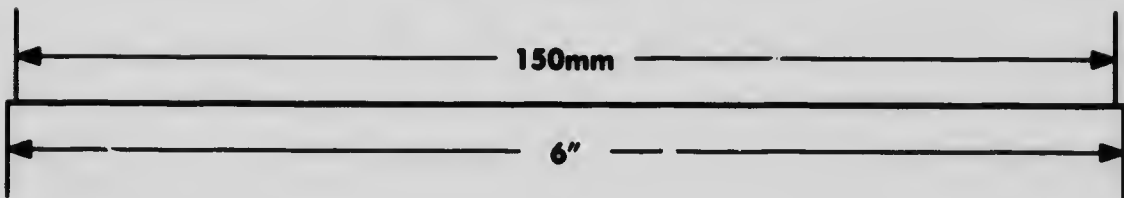
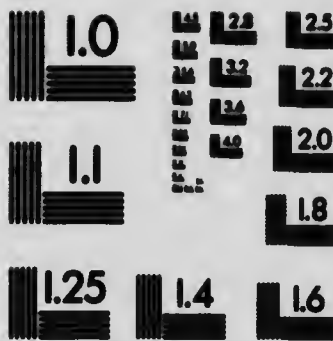
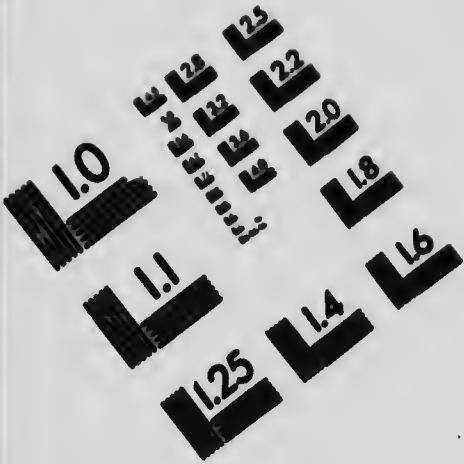


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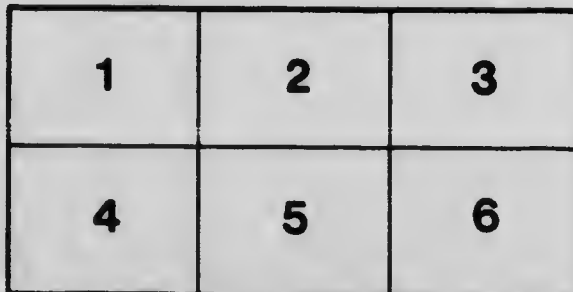
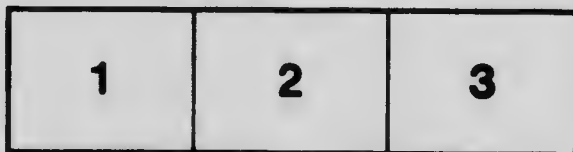
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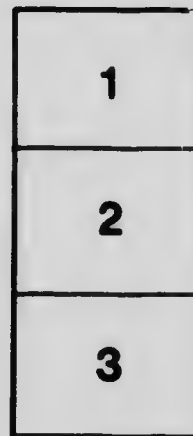
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Province of Nova Scotia.



A VIEW OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND CAMPUS.

The Present and Future of Agriculture in Nova Scotia.

Being an Address before the Halifax Canadian Club, December 4th,
1908, by M. Cumming, B. A., B. S. A.,
Secretary for Agriculture.

The Present and Future of Agriculture IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Being an Address Delivered before the Halifax Canadian Club, December 4th, 1908, by M. Cumming, B. A.,
B. S. A., Secretary for Agriculture.

THE person who travels through the province of Nova Scotia and endeavors to estimate its agriculture from car windows, gets a most erroneous idea of the country. The surface of Nova Scotia is greatly varied by small ranges of mountains, hills, vales, lakes and rivers, and its agriculture is, for the most part, confined to the river valleys and to such areas, here and there, as in Cumberland, Pictou and Antigonish counties, where the land gradually slopes toward the sea. With the single exception of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, which runs through our renowned fruit valleys, practically every railway line traverses, rather than runs through our agricultural lands. For example, the passenger from Halifax to Truro crosses over at Stewiacke a beautiful piece of land from one to two miles in width, sloping to the Stewiacke river.

HOW THE TOURIST IS DECEIVED.

On either side the train runs through wooded or only partially cleared areas. Unless, therefore, the tourist knows the actual survey of the land, he may be inclined to think that the area of good agricultural soil in this vicinity is quite limited. And yet, were he to get off the train, he might drive for thirty miles up this river valley passing through settlement after settlement of prosperous farmers and through fertile farms, quite unsuspected from the car window.

Many similar cases might be instanced, which help to explain how immigrants, landing at the port of Halifax and passing through our province by the Intercolonial Railway of Canada fail to estimate the possibilities of this province by the sea.

THE CLEARED AREA RELATIVELY SMALL.

As a matter of fact the actual area cleared by farmers, though many times larger than appears to the cursory traveller, is relatively small. Out of the total land area of 14,483,000 acres in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, but slightly over one-third (1-3) i. e., 5,000,000 acres, is occupied by farmers, and even of this but 1,834,802 acres is cleared, i. e., about one-eighth of the total land area. However, it is estimated that about two-thirds of the total land area could come under the farmer's plow or be devoted to pasture, and, although this large area will not be fully occupied until a greater congestion of the world's population occurs, yet it is satisfactory to Nova Scotians to know that the province affords five times as much productive land as at present occupied, and considering, as will be shown later, that the land under cultivation now does not yield more than half of the amount it is capable of yielding, at least ten times its present production.

DIVERSITY OF OCCUPATIONS.

Before entering further into statistics, I wish to present some features of Nova Scotian agricultural practice which differentiate it from that of more essentially agricultural countries. Nova Scotia is a province of many industries and the efforts of the citizens are probably more diffused than those of any other people at least in North America. The majority of those who live upon our lands, at some time or other in the course of the year, are engaged in lumbering, or fishing, or mining, all of which industries offer good returns in ready cash to the man who engages in them. While from one point of view this variety of resources appears as a great asset to the province, yet so far as it has led to diffusement of effort it has had a retarding influence certainly upon the agriculture and, I believe, on the general industry of the majority of our citizens.

There is nothing comparable with permanent investment of increased earnings to ensure progressive effort. The man whose profits consist largely in increasingly productive fields, will, in the end, prove a more steady and industrious citizen and will leave for his family a field of work which will keep a larger proportion at home than the man who, after a winter's work in the woods, or elsewhere, receives several hundred dollars of ready cash, much of which is likely to be spent on things of incidental importance.

We may talk of mines and manufactories and fisheries as important and remunerative industries, but, after all, the solid

foundation of industries on which the permanent prosperity of Nova Scotia, as well as of other countries of the world must rest is agriculture.

MARKETS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

Owing to the great development of our mining, lumbering and fishing industries Nova Scotia has a relatively larger consuming than producing population and hence our farms have a most attractive market to cater to. At the present time, it is far from being locally supplied, much produce being shipped in from other Provinces of the Dominion. Owing to this condition, prices for all kinds of farm produce are relatively high and the farmer has a guaranteed sale for everything he can produce on his farm.

Despite the fact that large quantities of agricultural produce are imported into Nova Scotia, there has also been developed quite an extensive export market. From 500,000 to 600,000 barrels of apples per year are exported to Great Britain and other European countries, South Africa and to many points in America. Potatoes butter, etc., are extensively shipped to the West Indies. Strawberries and other small fruits, turnips, lamb and mutton are exported to the New England States. Beef and dairy produce are shipped to Newfoundland and other islands in the Gulf, and despite the fact that quantities are imported, there is a growing export trade in eggs as well as other small produce. There is everything, then, in the markets to encourage an intensive type of agriculture, there being in the meantime a local market far from supplied and the possibility of an extensive export trade.

DESPITE THE ADVANTAGES, PRODUCTION IS FAR SHORT OF THE POSSIBILITIES.—REASONS.

The diffusement of effort described above has led to the development of a type of agriculture requiring relatively little labor and proportionally unproductive. Lands that should be plowed every four to six years are left untouched from ten to twenty, or even more, years. Stables that should be filled with cattle are almost unoccupied, in order that the owners may not be tried at home and even many well filled stables are so poorly looked after, in order to economize labor, that the cattle are frequently a source of loss, instead of profit to their owners.

Other important lines, too, are neglected, but the last mentioned is the one which is accountable for more exhausted fields in the province of Nova Scotia than any single item. Except in new countries, where the fields have not, as yet, become exhausted of their virgin fertility, it is practically impossible to maintain fertile fields except through the medium of live stock.

In many parts of the Province of Nova Scotia the practice is to sell hay and oats and thus save the work of feeding stock through the winter. The result is that every single pound of fertility which went to produce those crops is sold off the farms. If, on the other hand, these crops were fed to cattle and sheep and horses and stock of various kinds, the conditions would be entirely changed. For the man who sells butter sells practically no fertility off his farm, and the average general farmer who sells some butter and some milk and pork and beef and horseflesh sells off his farm not more than one-tenth of the fertility which would be sold under a hay and oats marketing system.

WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN DONE.

From this standpoint alone it is easy to see how, of two equally good farms, whether they be situated in Eastern or Western Canada, one may become completely run out and the other one be, at least, as productive as when it was first cleared and put under the plow.

Had this Province of Nova Scotia, from the first of its agricultural history, been farmed along live stock lines, there would be, instead of many a run-out field, farms on every side not to be surpassed in any part of America.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES AS TO NUMBER OF ACRES TO EACH HEAD OF CATTLE.

In the Province of Ontario there are kept one head of cattle to every six acres. In some of the richest agricultural sections of Europe one head of cattle is kept on every two or three acres, and on the most successful farm of which we have knowledge, the average was one head of cattle per acre. In Nova Scotia it is estimated that there is kept one head per every fourteen acres.

MORE LIVE STOCK INDISPENSABLE.

Now, it is absolutely impossible, without the too extravagant

use of commercial fertilizer, to make lands produce at all satisfactorily with the above ratio of acres to live stock. It should not be done in a year, but in the course of a period of time the number of head of live stock kept in Nova Scotia, if the lands are to have a fair chance, should be doubled.

If in other countries of the world it has been found that this minimum proportion of cows was necessary to successful field husbandry, it can be none the less so in the Province of Nova Scotia. When, therefore, you pass by a run-out farm, do not proceed to blame either the country or the climate. Consider the above and other matters, and decide if rather the cause of run-out farms is not due to careless methods of farming, in which the value of live stock has been too much disregarded. "In live stock lies the salvation of Maritime agriculture."

IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF OUR STOCK.

Every one knows that there are degrees of excellence in live stock, but perhaps not everyone knows how vitally important it is that if farmers will keep live stock, they should keep nothing but the best. I can most easily illustrate this by quoting you some figures in regard to the milch cows of the Province.

The average dairy cow in the Province of Nova Scotia, produces about 3,000 pounds, that is 1,200 quarts, per annum. It costs to keep this cow about \$35.00 to \$40.00. Valuing butter at 25c. the year round and milk at 3 1-2c. per quart wholesale, both of which prices are higher than the average farmer receives the year round, it may be just possible to make this cow pay. Generally, however, she is an unprofitable animal.

THE POSSIBILITY OF IMPROVEMENT.

Now, there is no need, if the farmers of Nova Scotia will only pay proper attention to their business, of having this low producing type of cow. In Holland and also in Denmark, the average production of the dairy cows is between 7,000 and 8,000 pounds per annum. I know of a number of farmers in Nova Scotia, whose cows average from 6,000 to 8,000 pounds per annum and at the Agricultural College, Truro, where we have given special attention to this matter, our whole herd of dairy cows averaged last year 10,000 pounds. Surely, then, it is evident that the farmers in the Province of Nova Scotia can have a class of cows that will produce, at least, double the amount of milk which is now being

produced. All that is required is more attention to breeding and feeding.

According to the most recent Dominion census, there are at the present time 143,362 cows in the Province of Nova Scotia. At 3,000 pounds each these cows are giving 430,086,000 pounds of milk, which at 1c. per pound (a low valuation), is worth \$4,300,-360. It is evident, therefore, that by even a moderate improvement in our dairy cows, the value of their produce being doubled would be increased at the rate of over \$4,000,000 per year. It is for this, more than anything else, that our Agricultural College is striving with all its might and main and, I believe, that the time will come when not only these results, but greater results will be achieved.

DOUBLE NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK.

We have already stated that the farmers could and should double the number of head of live stock, and if this were done with the above the increase in the value of dairy products alone would be \$12,000,000. The same relative increase might be made in our beef cattle, sheep, swine, horses, poultry. Working along this line of improvement, a bleak county such as Aberdeen, in Scotland, has been transformed from a county that one hundred years ago was known only for its fish and granite, into one of the most prosperous communities in all the British Isles.

DAIRY HUSBANDRY COMES FIRST.

Of all the above classes of live stock industry, Nova Scotia is best adapted to dairy husbandry. Beef raising pays very well in our marsh areas and isolated sections of the country, but at best the margin of profit is small, for our beef raisers have to come into competition with the stock men of the cheap western lands, whose beef can be sent in carload lots to Nova Scotia at rates which we can scarcely compete with. In dairy products, however, we can compete with any other part of America. The objection to the dairy industry consists in the amount of labor required, but the same objection might be urged to almost any profitable branch of industry. If, however, farmers will carry on the dairy industry in the most satisfactory manner they will produce most of their dairy products in the winter season, when prices are high. This will enable them to keep hired help the year round and will save many farm-

ers from the difficulty of securing help at the busy haying season. While, moreover, dairy cattle compare with beef cattle, in about the same way as trotting horses compare with draft horses, and, therefore, will not produce as good beef, yet when well fattened, they produce a reasonably satisfactory beef, which, with the beef stock which is being raised near the marsh and better river areas, ought to supply a larger proportion of our local market than is, at present, being supplied. This together with other phases of dairying will be fully discussed in the next Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture to be issued February, 1909, a copy of which can be obtained free on application.

SWINE RAISING SHOULD COMPLEMENT DAIRYING.

With plenty of such dairy by-products as skimmed milk and whey, the very finest quality of bacon and ham can be cheaply produced. As, therefore, dairying advances in the Province, swine raising should also increase. Each of these industries complement the other. These are the two lines which have placed Denmark in the foremost position among European countries as an exporter of agricultural produce and by developing these lines, as they can be developed, there is no question that Nova Scotians can bring this Maritime Province to a similar premier position in America.

EMINENTLY ADAPTED FOR SHEEP.

Everyone knows that Nova Scotia is eminently adapted to sheep raising. Where the same care is bestowed upon these little golden hooved animals as is bestowed in other countries, I have never seen better results than have been produced on Nova Scotia farms. The present week I was discussing this question with the Ontario judge of sheep at the Maritime winter fair, who very strongly confirmed the statement made above. There should be a flock of sheep on, at least, three-quarters of our Nova Scotia farms. The greatest successes have been achieved with small flocks. In fact, as yet, nothing has been done with sheep ranching, but it can be made a success if only proper attention is paid to the management.

A full presentation of the facts in regard to this industry was given in the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Nova Scotia of 1907. Copies of this are still available and may be secured, free, on application to the Agricul-

tural Office at Truro. In this report it was shown that profits ranging from 10 to 30 per cent. on invested capital had been made by sheep-owners in the Province.

OTHER CLASSES OF LIVE STOCK.

Horses occupy an important place in Nova Scotian agriculture. Attention is paid to all sorts from the fast gentleman's roadster to the heavy draft types. During the past few years, the adoption of improved farm implements, together with a study of the market demands, has led to an effort to produce a heavier type of horse and stallions of the recognized draft breeds have been more extensively used than formerly. In all classes, however, more attention is being paid to the importance of quality. Poultry too, are adding to the income of our farms and prove particularly useful in bringing in a little ready cash. Extensive flocks have not, however, proved by any means as lucrative relatively as fair sized flocks on every farm.

HAY THE MOST IMPORTANT FIELD CROP.

Nova Scotia's most important field crop is hay, of which crop I have never seen heavier yields than on well cared for Nova Scotian fields. Sometimes I have wished that this crop would not be so easily raised, for more fertility has been sold off our farming lands in the form of hay than in any other way. With every ton of hay there is sold the equivalent of from \$5.00 to \$10.00 worth of commercial fertilizer, and frequently, the price received by the farmer is no higher than the value of the hay as a fertilizer. The margin of profit is, therefore, too small and our farmers must, if they would succeed, feed more hay on their own farms.

THE VALUE OF CLOVER HAY.

The most valuable hay from the live stock standpoint is clover hay, a pound of which for milk production is worth from 1 1-4 to 1 1-2 pounds of timothy hay. Moreover, clover and its allied plants of the same family can obtain the most valuable portion of their food, nitrogen, from the air, a quality possessed by no other crop, so that clover is raised at practically no expense to the fertility of our lands.

A few years ago, very little clover was grown, but one of the most encouraging indications today is the increasing sale of clover seed. Despite, however, the advantage of growing this

plant, altogether too many of our farmers are refusing to grow it on their farms. This antipathy will be overcome just as quickly as efforts are made to improve our farms.

POTATOES AND ROOTS.

Next to hay, the climate and soil of Nova Scotia is best adapted to the production of potatoes, turnips and mangels. A year ago the chemist at the Ontario Agricultural College made a determination as to the best quality potato raised in Canada, and I am pleased to inform you that the highest quality potato was sent to him from the Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

According to the last crop returns at Ottawa, the yield per acre of potatoes in Nova Scotia is 50 bushels higher than in Ontario and the yield of turnips and other roots 100 bushels per acre higher. Under about the same conditions of cultivation where I have seen harvested at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, 800 bushels of turnips per acre, I have seen 1,000 bushels at Truro, an increase of 25 per cent. All of these crops should occupy an increasingly important place in our rural farm management. This becomes more strikingly evident when we consider that the feeding of these will take the place of the feeding of large quantities of bran and middlings for which our money is at present sent out of the Province.

THE CEREAL CROPS.

The amount of grain (oats, barley, wheat, etc.,) grown in Nova Scotia is relatively small. In fact, we do not grow as much as we ought to grow, and as a result have to import large quantities of these grains and the by-products, such as bran, middlings, etc. Still the following figures, copied from the census and statistics monthly issued by the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, in October of the present year indicate that Nova Scotia compares most favorably with the other Provinces of the Dominion in yields of these crops. These figures represent the estimated yield per acre of the three most important cereals for all the Provinces and for Nova Scotia:

Average yield per acre for the Dominion, 1908.	Average yield per acre for Nova Scotia, 1908.
Oats 33.7 bus.	35. bus.
Barley 29.0 bus.	26 bus.
Wheat 17.5 bus.	20 bus.

From this table it appears that the average yield of oats and wheat per acre for Nova Scotia is larger than the average of the remaining Provinces and that of barley but slightly below.

Our farmers, moreover, have far from measured up to their possibilities as grain growers. Not only has much of the land had indifferent cultivation, but full attention has not been paid to the selection of large plump seed. To illustrate the importance of this latter point I quote the following:

At a meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, held in Amherst this week, a Maritime grain grower who had always produced large crops of oats, said that in the past eight years, simply through a little extra care in selecting good plump seed, he had an average increase per acre per year of five bushels.

Had the comparison been made with the average farmer, the increase would have been at least ten bushels. Now there are 135,000 acres of oats in Nova Scotia. An increase of ten bushels per acre, which is easily possible, and could be far exceeded, would mean an increase of 1,350,000 bushels, which, at 50c. per bushel, is worth \$675,000. With improved husbandry, this acreage should be at least doubled, which would mean still larger returns and less money going out of the Province for this and other cereals.

SHOULD INVEST AT HOME.

The fact is that our people have been too much looking abroad for investments, when money invested in our own soil would have given surer, and, in the end, more satisfactory returns. It is satisfactory to note, however, that a change is coming over our people, and that a greater interest is being manifested in the cultivation of the soil and in the rearing of live stock of all kinds. With such possibilities as exist, every citizen must welcome the growing interests in agriculture and must see in it one of the most hopeful indications apparent in this eastern province.

MARKET GARDENING.

Some of our most extensive general farmers in Nova Scotia have commenced their career as market gardeners, this industry having afforded sufficient ready money with which to purchase more lands and stock. Others with a special taste for that sort of work have continued in the raising of vegetables and small fruits, and have found it, though somewhat arduous, a most re-

munerative line. Some farmers, too, have found in this a means of keeping more of their own boys at home. We have in mind a farmer in one of the Western Counties who by growing less than two acres of strawberries was able to add to the farm income \$1,000 per year, an amount sufficient to maintain in comfort another family. Singular, however, as it may appear to outsiders, this lucrative line of farming is far from being fully developed, there being yet room for the profitable carrying on of this in such vicinities as in Cape Breton, Pictou County, Cumberland County and other areas within easy access of the larger towns, cities, mining and manufacturing centres.

FRUIT GROWING.

The agricultural industry which has been brought to the highest degree of improvement in Nova Scotia is the fruit industry. This is practically a modern development, beginning in 1880 with an export of 20,000 barrels of apples and gradually increasing to the highest shipment of 600,000 barrels, a number which soon bids fair to be increased far beyond the million mark.

Perhaps the best demonstration of the quality of our Nova Scotian apples was made at the recent exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society Show, in London, England, at which the exhibit of 350 boxes, sent over by the Agricultural Department, was awarded a gold medal, the highest award made, and fourteen subsidiary medals.

The Silver-Hogg medal awarded to the best exhibit prepared by a private individual also fell to a Nova Scotian exhibitor for his collection of apples packed in boxes.

While apples are the most important export crop, yet large quantities of plums and cherries are raised and quite a few of our fruit growers have been successful with pears, and in a few cases with grapes and peaches. As yet the industry is confined on a commercial scale to the counties of Hants, Kings, Annapolis and parts of Digby, Yarmouth, Queens, Lunenburg and Pictou, more particularly to the first three. However, in several other counties a considerable of the local trade is supplied by fruit grown in those counties. With a view to testing and demonstrating the possibilities of fruit growing in these other counties the Government has established some 32 model orchards, each 2 acres in extent, which are located from Yarmouth at the extreme West, to Victoria, Inverness and Cape Breton in the extreme East. As

a result of this, the industry has already received a considerable stimulus and bids fair to occupy an increasingly prominent place in those counties which heretofore were ilooked upon as not being adapted to fruit growing.

PROFITS IN FRUIT GROWING.

When properly arranged, a well established fruit farm, affords a most lucrative investment. To ascertain some figures in regard to this, I last year made some enquiries and found that while some, through poor management, were actually losing money, yet the average fruit growers were realizing from 10 to 40 per cent on their invested capital. Some of the highest percentage profits were made on a valuation of from \$800 to \$1,000 per acre. Naturally the largest returns were from well established orchards of from 20 or more years of age, but even in the younger orchards I found instances where, by growing small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, plums, cherries, etc., the owners were realizing almost equally high returns.

INSECTS AND FUNGI.

The principal difficulties which have to be overcome are the ravages of insects and of fungus diseases, which, however, are far less prevalent than elsewhere. The former have, for a number of years, been successfully fought with the aid of Paris green, and for the latter our most progressive fruit growers have, for a number of years, been using the Bordeaux mixture. The importance of this has only of late years been fully recognized, and it is satisfactory to notice that in the last two years there has been an increase of over 100 per cent. in the use of spraying.

Our fruit growers are still in danger of troublesome insect pests, and must be constantly on guard against the introduction of new troublesome ones. It was for this reason that most strenuous efforts were made by our department to fight the dreaded brown tailed moth, the presence of which was discovered in Digby County some 18 months ago. The fight is not yet over, but it is satisfactory to know that our up-to-date fruit growers are adopting every measure to prevent the inroad of this and other pests.

From every point of view is it most important that our young men should receive an agricultural education and this brings me to what I think any one must consider the most hopeful phase of the present agricultural outlook.

FUTURE DEPENDS ON YOUNG MEN—THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

I think it must be pretty generally recognized that the possibilities of Nova Scotian agriculture are, at present, far from being realized. The fault does not lie with the country nor its climate. The amelioration of our agricultural conditions must depend upon our men, and, more particularly, our young men. The agricultural college, at Truro, in its various branches, has here an almost unlimited field of work, and no matter who is in charge, should receive the aid of every well-meaning citizen of the Province of Nova Scotia. Last year, in the various courses, 200 farmers and their sons met at the Agricultural College to receive inspiration and to discuss ways and means of improvement. The number this year bids fair to be increased to 300.

Provided nothing more were done at the College than to inspire these men with the dignity of agriculture and with its possibilities, I believe that the work would more than justify itself. However, we are far from confining ourselves to that, for the young men who come to the college are learning the underlying principles of agriculture, a knowledge of which is bound to lead to improved practice.

TUITION AT COLLEGE IS FREE.

For the present tuition at the Agricultural College is free and students are able to take the full course at a cost not exceeding \$60.00 to \$75.00 per year and the short course at an average cost, including transportation, of not more than \$10.00. The majority of our students are from the Maritime Provinces and will take up farming in our own country. You will be pleased to know that in addition to those, we have enrolled in the College several students from the British Isles who are making use of the College as a means to acquire a knowledge of farming under our conditions before purchasing farms for themselves.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE WORK RELATED TO THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

In order, however, that the work at the Agricultural College may be comprehensive and reach the farming community in all parts of the Province, it is important that instruction in the public schools should be such as to interest the pupils in the various

sciences relating to agriculture. With this in view we are now carrying on in affiliation with the Normal School, a summer course for teachers, in which Botany and the other natural sciences are presented in their relation to agriculture.

Through this means there should develop a sympathetic bond between the common schools and the Agricultural College which will turn a larger proportion than heretofore of those, the sons of farmers, who purpose remaining on these farms, towards the College, where they may receive an education which will fit them for their life's calling.

COLLEGE EXTENSION WORK.

Through agricultural meetings, addressed by members of the College staff, our most successful farmers and specialists from other parts of Canada, an educational extension movement is being carried on which is gradually reaching to even the most outlying parts of the Province. Travelling dairy schools are giving demonstrations in butter making. Thirty-two model orchards set out in the various counties of the Province are affording demonstration in the possibilities of fruit culture in other than our well recognized fruit valleys.

The work of our Agricultural Societies is gradually improving, and through their medium, better live stock is being produced in the Province every year. Exhibitions, too, are receiving greater attention. Not only have we now the Provincial Exhibition at Halifax, but during the past year there have been held nine local fairs, every one of which was well patronized, and, in addition, the fat stock show at Amherst, which is proving itself to be one of the best educational institutions that has yet been established.

A LITTLE MORE OPTIMISM.

On all sides are to be seen indications of an increasing interest in the various phases of agriculture. With a little more optimism and with the further adoption of improved methods, there can be no question as to the future of Nova Scotian agriculture.

We have a Province that is fair to live in. We have a climate that is free from extremes and well suited to the development, not only of a high type of agriculture, but of a high type of man. Above all, we have a class of people of solid integrity and high

moral character, among whom our growing generation can live free from the trammelling influences that prevail in the more densely populated parts of America. If we will only devote the same effort to the development of our home resources that our sons who have gone to the neighboring States and to the West have done, we will soon find in the Province of Nova Scotia, a country which will rival any other country in the world as the home of a prosperous and well living class of people.

With Compliments of
Secretary of Industries & Immigration
Halifax, N. S.

For information regarding Nova Scotia's resources and its opportunities for settlement, address,

ARTHUR S. BARNSTEAD,
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