

the importation of live stock and seed. In 1852 a law was passed creating the Department of Agriculture, the Board of Agriculture and authorizing the establishment of schools of agriculture and model farms. The first agricultural school in Canada was opened in 1859 at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, while the Oka Agricultural Institute was opened in 1890 and Macdonald College in 1908.

*Nova Scotia.*—While the territory which is now Nova Scotia became a British possession by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the first English-speaking settlement was made in Halifax in 1749, but for military rather than economic purposes. However, between 1751 and 1753 about 1,615 German and Swiss immigrants had settled in what is now the county of Lunenburg. Further, after the expulsion of the Acadians from Port Royal in 1755, a considerable number of New Englanders had settled in the Annapolis Valley. As early as 1762, 14,340 acres were under cultivation producing hay, grain and potatoes and supporting some live stock. In 1783, after the Peace of Paris, many United Empire Loyalists came to Nova Scotia, bringing their live stock with them. They received from the British Government grants of land, agricultural implements and seed corn.

In the Maritime Provinces generally, the farmers were unprogressive and farming was at a rather low ebb when, in 1818, a series of letters published in the Acadian Recorder under the signature of "Agricola," attracted public attention. These letters dealt with all phases of the industry. The people were awakened from their lethargy and the outcome was the formation at the end of 1818 of the Central Agricultural Society of which "Agricola", now found to be John Young, a Scotsman who had come to Nova Scotia a few years previously, became secretary. Twenty-five other agricultural societies were organized within the next two years. Yearly exhibitions were held, improved stock and seed were distributed and conditions improved generally. The agricultural societies were in 1864 put under the control of a Board of Agriculture, and in 1884 under the office of the Secretary for Agriculture.

In 1885 a Chair of Agriculture was established in connection with the Provincial Normal School, and in 1888 the Nova Scotia School of Agriculture was established. In 1893 a School of Horticulture was established at Wolfville and in 1905 the two schools were united as the College of Agriculture at Truro.

*Prince Edward Island.*—The first record of settlement in Prince Edward Island or St. John Island, as it was then called, was in 1713, when some families of Acadians migrated to its shores, bringing a few cattle with them. In 1763 the island was ceded to Great Britain, divided, and granted to persons who had claims on the ground of military service, but practically no attempt was made to cultivate the land. However, farming received a slight impetus on the arrival in 1783 of the United Empire Loyalists, who brought their cattle with them and began to cultivate the land. The country was undulating and the soil a bright red loam very suitable for the growing of cereal crops and potatoes. Rich deposits of mussel mud were found,