

which were used as fertilizer with good results. Soon Prince Edward Island oats and potatoes were listed on the markets of the Maritime Provinces.

The agitation in Nova Scotia, caused by the publication of the letters of "Agricola", spread to Prince Edward Island, and in 1827 agricultural societies were formed and exhibitions held. Better methods of farming were adopted and attention was given to horse raising and later to swine and poultry. The first Royal Agricultural Society was organized in 1845, receiving an annual grant of £100 from the government; various branches were established at different places. The Provincial Exhibition, established in 1900, is held annually at Charlottetown, while annual seed fairs also take place.

*New Brunswick.*—As early as 1605 French adventurers ascending the St. John river, noticed fields of Indian corn on the flats along its shores, but the first settlement was made by some fifty Acadians with a few cattle near that river in 1693. When Acadia was ceded to Great Britain in 1713, others moved north from the peninsula of Nova Scotia into New Brunswick, settled in the valleys and devoted themselves to growing corn and hay. The land was very fertile and produced abundant crops.

About 1762 a number of Massachusetts colonists formed a settlement at a place now called Maugerville; others took the alluvial lands between there and the Jemseg River. In 1784, when a large part of the land belonging to the Acadians was seized by the British and given to the United Empire Loyalists, the Acadians moved to the northern part of the Province and founded the flourishing settlement of Madawaska. The rich soil along the St. John river, when only cleared of the trees and harrowed, produced 20 bushels of corn and 20 bushels of wheat per acre and when properly worked gave much better yields. In 1788 seventy acres of land were sold for £42 3s. 6d., but in the early years of the nineteenth century, land rose rapidly in value. Large quantities of hay, roots and vegetables of all kinds, as well as beef and mutton, were marketed at St. John.

The period between 1840 and 1845 was a prosperous one for farming in New Brunswick; the crops were abundant, much land was brought into cultivation and the people were contented. However, at the close of this period there was a great change, brought about by various causes. Farming conditions were such that few cared to embark in this industry and in 1849 James F. W. Johnston of Great Britain was asked to investigate the agricultural situation. His report was most favourable. Many fine farms of 100 to 200 acres of cleared land were found throughout the province, yielding large crops of grain, potatoes, etc. Average yields in the county of Northumberland, in 1850, per acre, were—wheat, 17 bushels; oats, 32 bushels; maize, 50 bushels; barley, 32 bushels; turnips, 350 bushels; potatoes, 200 bushels; hay, 2 tons. Three crops were grown without manure and sometimes as many as eight. Land was valued at from £3 to £15 per acre. Mr. Johnston suggested ways and means for developing the industry which proved beneficial in later years. On