

very suitable for the growing of cereal crops and potatoes. Rich deposits of mussel mud were found, which were used as fertilizer with good results. Soon Prince Edward Island oats and potatoes were listed on the markets of the Maritime Provinces.

*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, and 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 Atlantic 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.

*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.

*Quebec*.—During two centuries and a half the habitant varied his system of farming very little. When the land was cleared of trees, wheat and oats were sown among the stumps. Two crops of this nature were harvested and then hay and other grasses were grown for several years. When the stumps were sufficiently rotten, the land was ploughed. Half the land was ploughed in three consecutive years and seeded to cereals and roots; the other half was kept for the production of hay as pasture for live stock. This was alternated during the next three years, and so on. The quantity of live stock kept was small compared with the