

*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 area of the farm. This was not a very scientific system, but the soil was so rich that the crops of grain, roots and hay were always plentiful, so much so that flour, wheat and peas were being exported in 1749. Butter and cheese were always made, while maple sugar has been one of the regular products since 1690, and potatoes were first grown in 1758.

*Ontario.*—Agriculture in Ontario may be said to have begun in 1671, when Frontenac founded the first settlement near Kingston. He was granted a vast territory on the understanding that he would foster agriculture and stock raising; but little agricultural work was actually done, as all of the settlers' time was taken up in warring with the Indians. In 1701, a small settlement on the Detroit river was started by La Motte Cadillac, who is said to have brought some cows with him.

The first English-speaking agricultural settlement was not commenced until 1783, when the United Empire Loyalists arrived from the United States. They settled principally around Niagara, York, now Toronto, and the bay of Quinte, the settlements along the bay of Quinte and the St. Lawrence river being among the most populous. Townships were surveyed and grants of land given. As these exiled settlers were very poor owing to the confiscation of their property, they had to be provided with rations, clothes, implements, seed grain, etc. A cow was allotted to every two families and other articles were divided among them. The implements supplied them were very crude, but by combining their efforts they were able to clear open spaces in the forests, build rude huts and sow the seed among the stumps. The crops of wheat, corn, etc., grown on this virgin soil gave excellent yields for the first three years, but the crop of 1788 was a failure. During these years, flour mills were built at Cataraqui river, Napanee, Matilda, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie and Grand river. The pioneers had many hardships to contend with, not the least being