

and the like grow in the greatest profusion, and with the least trouble on the part of the farmer. Every farm has an orchard, and it is purely the farmer's fault if the orchard is not an excellent one, for the climate and the soil are clearly all that can be desired, and the trees will do their share of the work provided the right sorts are planted.' And M. Girardot, a gentleman connected with one of the best wine districts of Eastern France, in contrasting it with his own country, remarks:—'The yield here is at least four or five tons to the acre; there, not more than two. The wines made here are equal to any in Eastern France. From 20 acres of grapes the yield of wine has averaged about 6,000 gallons, and is very remunerative, a profit of \$800 (£160) per acre being frequently obtained.' In the district of country here referred to several semi-tropical fruits are brought to perfection. The apricot, nectarine, and quince are easily cultivated over an area of several thousand square miles. At Niagara, the almond grows out of doors, and the fig is successfully cultivated with scarcely any protection in winter, and ripens two crops in the year.

“Speaking of the cultivation of fruit generally, Canada takes a leading place for the high quality of her produce, and in 1882 exported no less than £90,000. The butter and cheese industry has attained large dimensions. The Government returns show that in 1885 over 79,000,000 lbs. of cheese, valued at about £1,650,000, was exported; and in the same year 7,330,000 lbs. of butter, valued at about £280,000. The number of cattle in the province is estimated at nearly 2,000,000, and the number of horses at about the same. From these figures it will be seen that farming is engaged in very extensively in Ontario; and that life out there is not by any means the isolated and desolate kind of existence imagined by many. If any of you were to visit the towns and cities of Ontario you would be surprised to find how rapid is their advancement in all that tends to the enlightenment and civilisation of the inhabitants. I have not time to say much in detail regarding Ontario cities. Toronto, the capital of the province and the seat of the Local Government, is a city of 120,000 inhabitants, beautifully situated on the shores of Lake Ontario. It has many miles of well-laid-out streets, a tramway and a telephone system, gas and the electric light. It has a great many churches and magnificent public buildings. A large number of Old Country people live in Toronto, and any one walking along its streets might imagine himself to be in Manchester or Birmingham. Then there is Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, with a population of 28,000, and containing the Dominion Houses of Parliament and Offices, the finest public buildings on the North American continent. There is Hamilton, a manufacturing centre, with a population of 36,000; London, on the Thames, in Middlesex (you may imagine yourself in England), with nearly 20,000 inhabitants; Kingston, with 15,000; Brantford, with 12,000; Guelph, with 11,000; St. Catherine, with over 10,000; and numerous other cities and towns. Everywhere one meets with evidences of enterprise and energy on the part of the inhabitants, and notices an evident intention to keep abreast of the times in all that relates to their comfort and is calculated to advance their well-being.

“Notwithstanding the large amount of settlement in Ontario, there are yet between six and seven million acres of surveyed land open for location as free-grant