

these conditions would forfeit all rights which the settler might possess in the land.

There is an opening for young men desirous of learning farming in Canada here. Many of the farmers are glad to find young men in board and lodgings in return for their labour, which is shared by the farmer and his sons, if he has any, and if they are intelligent and strive to make themselves useful, they will also obtain fair wages for their labour.

Artisans have also a good chance of making way here, but, of course, the greatest inducement is offered to the agriculturist. And it is the opinion of most practical men that in Ontario there is an excellent field for the thrifty, industrious man, and an equally good field for the man of small capital; good interest for capital can always be obtained.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

This Island entered into the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada in 1873. It has an area of 2,134 square miles, the soil is remarkably fertile, and is well watered with numerous springs and rivers. There is, in proportion to its size, a greater amount of land under cultivation than in any of the other provinces, but, as in Ontario, farms with good buildings and ready for occupation can be had at 4l. an acre upwards.

The island contains a population of 107,787, and there is a good opening for shipbuilders, joiners, sawyers, and blacksmiths, as well as agriculturists. Good investment for capital can always be found. There has been much energy shown by the inhabitants during the past few years.

The coast is indented by numerous bays, two of which nearly divide the island into three parts, and the harbours are numerous. The surface is gently undulating, presenting a charming aspect of hill and dale, and is well watered with numerous springs and rivers. The soil is remarkably fertile, and is well adapted for farming. All kinds of grain, fruit, and vegetables do well. Large deposits of what is called "muscle mud" are found in the beds of all the rivers, some of them from 10 to 30 feet deep, and are used as fertilizers, giving very large crops of wheat and clover. Potatoes, oats, and barley, have been the principal staples for export; horses have also been raised in numbers, and are much sought after by dealers from the Northern New England States. Sheep are fine, and are also sought for by New England buyers. Cattle breeding has not yet received much attention, though the pasturage is remarkably good, and both hay and root crops yield very large returns. It is believed that the island affords favourable facilities for the breeding and fattening of cattle for export to the United Kingdom. The fisheries are among the best in the Gulf, and give employment to a large number of men. Shipbuilding is also one of the principal industries. The climate is temperate and healthy, and fogs do not prevail to the same extent as on the coasts of Nova Scotia. A submarine cable connects the island with New Brunswick. There is one railroad on the island 198½ miles long. It is under the control of the Dominion.

Government
and the
States.

municati

This
western
boundaries
on the we

It pos
probably
completed
contract.

British

fisheries,
found in
Hulls
and from

7 dol.

Surveye

two years,

The leas

and are se

circumstan

A most

which is

having a fa

and all the

the value of

one should

family. T

The ent

ver 50,00

about 5,50

ill routes

opened, wh

Te, no doubt

The clim

ian any of

reatest lux

when the ra

products of

The river

Teighing so

said streams

of fish are fo

Gold has

aphatically