

The Ontario Emigration Scheme.

We presume that the arrangements for this affair are now finally decided on, as we have before us one of the showily printed handbills which we suppose are to be sent to Europe with a view to attract the attention of those seeking to improve their condition and prospects in life, by removing to some new sphere where greater scope and more elbow room offers itself, and we think it our duty to offer a few remarks on this momentous subject. Some months ago it was announced by the Government that they intended to give away 200 acres to each actual settler of over 18 years, but it appears that this idea has been abandoned, and it is now settled that they shall have 100 acres only. We do not so much find fault with this arrangement, as we are perfectly certain that 100 acres of bush land to a single individual, is quite enough for them to contend with at first, but at the same time it would have been satisfactory to know, why this curtailment so suddenly took place. But what does cause consternation and puzzles us, is to notice on the map, the narrow minded and illiberal way in which our Legislators have limited the Muskoka settlement thrown open as free grants. What is the idea of excepting all those Townships skirting the Georgian Bay, and so along the French river? It would appear that this alone will have a tendency to frustrate the scheme, as the water privileges along the shore would do more to advance this region quickly than any other scheme that could be devised. We should have thought that after the great fuss made about this Emigration matter, and the fact staring the English nation in the face, that although Canada is the oldest of its colonies, it is the last to make any attempt to seek its condition by seeking to get a good share of the stalwart bone and sinew that annually quits the shores of Britain; and which but for the apathy of the Canadian authorities, might have been secured long ago. We say with these facts before us, we should have thought the exemption of the Georgian Bay shore would be the last thing thought of. The small scope now offered in this region, will not we are assured upon good authority, accommodate more than 50,000 settlers. Moreover, it appears that a considerable portion of this place is rocky, and totally unadapted for any agricultural purpose; and one of the greatest attractions to the place, and which should have appeared most conspicuously, namely, Lake Joseph is left out of the map altogether. We are fearful that the penuriousness that will be practised in Europe, will have a tendency to lessen rather than increase the object in view. Our legislators should note the way the Colonial Governments of Australia, New Zealand and Port Natal, carry out their broad basis of liberal inducements to emigrants. One way is to extensively advertise in the agricultural journals, more especially in those counties in England that are the most prone to emigrate. Another is by having sub-agencies and their ramifications scattered over the United Kingdom; who

should be supplied with plenty of pithy and plainly written pamphlets on Canada and its inducements; and great care should be taken to get the classes only that are adapted to the country to come. The idea of sending a gentleman to England to lecture and diffuse information on Canada and its capabilities is good; but the idea of his being limited to a few months is absurd. The thought should have suggested itself, that the Chief Emigration agent there should have had this matter amalgamated as a part and parcel of his duty. He should have stated periods to go around and bring under notice the country he represents. The fact is, the present Canadian agent in England, while at Wolverhampton, has proved himself totally incapable for the duties assigned him, and has made himself a laughing stock to emigration agents, when they have wished to have any information, from the very vague and scanty way he could give it. Neither is the removal of him to the Adelphi in London, a good one; he should be located in close proximity to the Docks and shipping. We know from the best of all authority, that the Canada Emigration Scheme is being narrowly watched by one of the most influential emigration firms in England, who are extensively employed by the Australian Government, and should any bungle be made about Canada in the beginning, they have such influence, and will so effectually expose it, that it will be a hard battle after they handle the matter, to make any success with it. Nobody can deny but that Canada possesses great and manifold advantages; and if proper means are used to develop them, and also to induce the right class of settlers to come here, that a great future is before her, and every effort should be used to do so as speedily as possible; as when England succeeded in securing the confederation of the British North American Provinces, she virtually renounced all protection over them; and whatever may happen, Canada will for the future have to stand on her own footing and maintain herself. She will have all the moral aid of England, but no more fighting assistance from her. The idea is, now that this step is consummated, that she can with proper management defend herself, and become what the mother country intended she should, an offshoot capable of supporting herself every way. But we confess we feel very squeamish and doubtful on the realization of these ideas, when we see (in the matter of emigration which is the one thing that will tend to make us a great country,) a promise broken to start with, and other short sighted policies adopted; especially when these will be constructed, no doubt, into economy.

KEEP BOOKS.

Farmers should keep account of receipts and disbursements, in order that they may know whether the farm pays, and if so, how much. This can be easily done, and the time devoted to this object will not be lost. Enter at average price, the labor employed to cultivate the land, cost of seed, repairs, &c.

Credit the land with the produce raised. By this plan a farmer can readily tell his profits. Enter the age of all animals bred on the farm. These memoranda will be interesting and valuable for reference. Place a valuation on stock from year to year. It does not require great scholarship to perform these simple duties. We fear too many of our farmers keep their accounts like the Tar River merchant's bookkeeping. River did a heavy mercantile business for that country: he was rich—but could neither read nor write. His manner was to put the outlines of his debtor's face at the top of the ledger, and underneath were pen pictures of the articles purchased, or, where that was impossible, some cabalistic sign which the maker understood.

One day there was a disputed account. Purchaser was charged with a cheese, which he denied buying. "What should I want with a cheese, when we make more at home than we can eat?" It was a poser, and Tar River could only insist in reply upon the accuracy of his books. "If there's anything I do value myself upon, it is the accuracy of my books." "Impossible," says debtor. "It must be so," says Tar River; "now think over what you have had of me." "Well I have had a saddle, trace-chains, hoes, axes and—a grindstone." "Good heaven," says Tar River, "is it possible that in charging that grindstone I forgot to make a hole in the middle, and so took it for a cheese? I can hardly credit such an error in my books."

FEEDING YOUNG STOCK.

The President of the Franklin, (Mass.) Farmers' Club says:—"Calves may be most economically fed by taking them from the cow during the first week. Having learned to drink new milk readily, skim milk, warmed to the temperature of new milk, may be substituted gradually until, at three weeks old, the new milk may be withheld entirely. Oil meal and wheat bran should now be given, commencing with a tablespoonful once a day. This should be scalded and allowed to stand a short time to swell. After a few days, the provender may be given at each meal, and the quantity increased at discretion. It is of the utmost importance that calves, and indeed all young stock, be kept in a thrifty condition."

☞ Clover plowed in has three effects. It gives vegetable mould. The roots bring to the soil plant-food out of the sub-soil; and the acid produced when the decay is going on aids in dissolving the mineral parts of the soil. In granite lands this last is of as much importance as either of the others.

A TRICK OF SEED DEALERS.

The Royal Horticultural Society of England has discovered that dealers in seed, in order to be able to sell at low prices, are in the habit of roasting the seed of worthless kinds sufficiently to kill the germs, and then mix it with that of the high-priced variety. Of course the latter is the only one that grows, and the farmer cannot be certain of the fraud if his crop is ever so light.