

spirits are to be shunned by emigrants), low state of the blood, too much exposure to the sun in hot days, and general neglect of the ordinary precautions necessary to good health in any climate. Small-pox, cholera, and the more infectious fevers are unknown here. Settlers here being mostly men living upon their own estates, and with no one to bind them in their arrangements for their own pleasure, spend a great portion of their time on horseback, either shooting or enjoying themselves in a canter to friends, or a trip into the towns and villages to hear the news, &c.

Very few people here but have horses. It is generally the first outlay, and is a prudent one, as the people in the country are generally so scattered that footing it would be out of the question.

Farmers have suffered a great deal from pleuro-pneumonia, a disease which is very disastrous to horned cattle, but as inoculation is found to be a great preventative of the disease, it will probably die out in a few years. I see from the papers that Australia and New Zealand are also suffering from this curse of the farm. The requirements of the colony are, doubtless, many, but these are being gradually supplied. We have tolerable roads, and the rivers are fast being bridged over. The government are now spending about a quarter of a million in improving and extending the harbour of Port Natal, and we hope in a few years to have a railway from the seaport of Durban to the city of Maritzburg. These two places are improving wonderfully; there are some very fine both public and private buildings, and the outlying settlements are gradually filling up.

What we require more than anything is more white people—capitalists, tradesmen, artisans, and farmers. Young men of the lighter employments, such as clerks, assistants to drapers, &c., are not wanted.

To begin with farming off hand, you would require, say—

10 cows, at £5 each	..	..	£50
8 oxen at £7 each	..	..	56
A cart	..	..	20
Plough and harrow	..	..	10
100 acres of land, 10s.	..	..	50
Oblong hut or cabin	..	..	5
Pigs and poultry	..	..	5

£196

For £100 you would be able to buy 300 acres in some places, if not more; it would buy 500 acres of Crown lands, but then you would have to go a little further from a market.

If a man wishes to go into sheep farming, he should, of course, have a large capital at his disposal. I think, however, it is as well to go to work gradually and surely. I could point to parties here now, after ten years' residence (and who came out with all but empty purses), with their 2000 head of cattle, large troops of horses and mares, flock of sheep, large farms of 3,000

or 6,000 acres, and comfortable homesteads. Farmers will often give a helping hand to new comers. Artisans can always find employment. Carpenters, wheelwrights, smiths, stonemasons, bricklayers, &c., can earn their ten or fifteen shillings a day.

The price of land varies according to situation; Crown lands are to be bought on freehold for 4s. per acre, but farms may often be bought upon the land sales or long credit, and for cheap rate. Land in the chief towns is excessively dear, and anywhere within eight or ten miles from them.

The products of the colony are, upon the coast lands, sugar, tobacco, arrowroot, ginger, cayenne pepper, cotton, Indian corn, indigo, &c., &c.; in the way of fruits, pine-apples, bananas, oranges, lemons, nectarines, mulberries, mango, and many others.

In the uplands, wheat, barley, Indian corn, native sugar canes, potatoes, wool, cotton, most English vegetables, and apples, pears, peaches, lemons, oranges, quinces, Cape gooseberries, pomegranates, and a whole list of others.

As a rule, emigrants ought to bring out with them everything they find useful at home. Do not neglect warm clothing, as well as light, air clothes, crockery well packed, and all sorts of enamelled wares are very useful in colonies. Carpenters' tools, a good fowling-piece and rifle odds and ends of the utensils of the farm are handy, plenty of shirts, fustian; calico print and flannels should be brought out.

I am, dear sir, affectionately yours,

D. T.

For the Agriculturist.

SOUTH RIDING OF LANARK COUNTY SOCIETY.

Management of Agricultural Societies, Stock Seed Wheat, Provincial Exhibition. Professor Buckland, Ottawa.

We would like to know a little of the experience of others in managing their Agricultural Societies, and your journal affords a means of communication.

In South Lanark under able guidance, we have some years had good success, and again we have fallen low enough.

Formerly our annual subscription was a dollar, and it required near 270 members, if paid only \$1 to keep us afloat, and to participate to their full extent in the government bounty. By holding our annual exhibitions in different localities and thus extending the interest to the neighbourhoods, we succeeded well. At this time we distributed monthly some 90 periodicals.

This change of locality had its disadvantages as we could not have permanent buildings. The Society afterwards chose Perth as its place of exhibition, and put up temporary buildings, but again the interest flagged and our members reduced in numbers.

We have now raised the annual subscription