

ing land, and, if possible, to pass a few weeks on a farm here and there, with a view of watching the processes on which husbandry is conducted in the North-West; and a man with a small capital and no encumbrances would do well to hire himself out to a farmer for a year or two before locating himself on land of his own. Land may be rented in Manitoba, and probably it would be a wise thing for an English farmer to rent a farm for a year or two, until he has learned the country and the country's ways, and he will then be the better able to select the right sort of land for himself. Land may be rented as follows: The landlord provides the land and half the seed; the tenant the labor, implements, horses, and half the seed; the landlord receives one-third, and the tenant keeps two-thirds of the produce for his share of the business. Mr. Mackenzie, of Burnside, one of the largest and most prosperous farmers in Canada, lets off some of his land in the Portage la Prairie on these terms.

ONTARIO.

Of the southern part of this Province I cannot speak in terms other than of warm praise. Generally speaking, this favored portion of the Province has a rolling and, in some parts, almost a hilly surface; in certain localities, as that of Hamilton, for instance, the surface is much broken, and almost precipitous here and there; but as a rule, the great bulk of the land in this part of the Province, with the exception of rocky or swampy districts, is easily cultivable when it is cleared of timber and the roots are pulled out. Thirty or forty years ago, Ontario must have been a very heavily-wooded district, and the labor of clearing the hundreds and thousands of beautiful farms must have been prodigious; in the district to which these remarks more specially refer, the work of clearing is, for the most part, done, but there are still many extensive tracts of timber land here and there, and most of the farms have a smaller or greater proportion of uncleared land upon them. This land is kept to grow wood for fencing and for fuel.

This portion of Ontario may be regarded as the garden of the Dominion—literally as well as figuratively the garden—for it is there that apples, pears, grapes, peaches, melons, and the like grow, in the greatest profusion, and with the least trouble on the part of the farmer. Every farm has its 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. It is usual to plant out peach and apple trees alternately and in rows in a new orchard, and the apple trees are at a distance apart which will be right when they are full grown; this is done because the peach trees come to maturity first, and have long bearing before the apple trees require all the room; the peach trees are then cut down and the apple trees occupy all the room. These trees are planted in rows at right angles, so that there is a clear passage between them whichever way we look, and the land can be freely cultivated among them; it is, in fact, usual to take crops of wheat, or oats, or maize, from this land during the time the trees are young, and we often see fine crops of golden grain overtopped by noble young trees laden with fruit. A farmer may not, of course, look to fruit alone to grow rich on, but he often nets a nice roll of dollars out of it, and, to say the least, it is conducive to happiness to be well supplied with fruit, while to live in a climate and on a soil that will produce it abundantly is always desirable.

There are many kinds of soil in this part of the Province, most of which are fertile and easy to cultivate. The most common soils are loams of one kind or another, comprising all the varieties included in the terms "sandy" and "clay" loams; then there are light soils of various kinds, clays, and marsh soils, most of them more or less impregnated with organic matter. Many of these soils—I speak now of farms that have been long under cultivation—were at first well adapted to the growth of wheat, but it appears that in many places wheat has been grown so repeatedly on the land, that it will no longer produce the crops off it that were formerly easy to obtain. The fact is, this one crop has been grown so often that the land has become deficient in the elements necessary to it; the same land will, however, grow