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As at present situated, however, we can scarcely wonder at the antagonism shown by the farmers to the trees. He knows that just where the bush is thickest, and the wood largest, he will find his best land. So with no market near, no means of conveying the timber to town, what wonder if he chops the trees, rolls the logs into heaps, and destroys them by fire. Invariably the first year's crop reimburses him for his trouble. The writer has seen oat and wheat straw seven feet high on new land, though the seed was only scratched into the ground with a heavy harrow. Indeed the crops thrown off by the farms in this country are, as a rule, wonderfully good. That the soil is rich, generally speaking, is proved theoretically by the presence in great quantity of crystalline limestone; practically by the immense growth of the timber; *En passant*, I might mention the fact that the huge pine board, exhibited at the Great Exhibition, England, was cut from a tree found upon a well-known "limit" in this County. True, a good third of Ottawa County is taken up by rocky mountains, which present a decidedly rough appearance to the dwellers in prairie-land districts. But the general excellence of the remaining two-thirds fully compensates for this rough portion; where cleared and farmed, the crops are nearly always good. For instance, one farmer had 80 cwts. of flour (200 bush.) from  $6\frac{1}{2}$  bushels of spring wheat; another had 80 bushels from 2 bushels sown, and I could multiply instances indefinitely. Oats yield on an average 20 to 30 bushels to the acre; rye 25 to 35 bushels—root crops are always most successful. The arable land varies from light loam to heavy clay; from warm sandy to black muck. And then the hills are of very great service to the farmer. As soon as the snow leaves them in the spring, they are covered with sweet succulent grass, than which nothing could be better for cattle and sheep. In fact for stock-raising the district could scarcely be excelled. The quality of the mutton about equals that of the Welsh mountains, and if South Downs were introduced, could be improved as to size, and so well fitted for the English market. At present prices are absurdly low, so low indeed that farmers, as a rule, keep only enough sheep to furnish their houses with flannels and wool, and sell the lambs at the end of the autumn. This year lambs sold at that time brought from \$2 to \$2.30 each (*i.e.* from 8s. 4d. to 9s. 6d. each). But then the buyer had to drive the flock from 30 to 90 miles to the nearest railway station. For sheep there is no sale at all: for beef the manager of one of the great lumber firms is offering this autumn \$2 per cwt., though even in Ottawa it at present sells at from  $4\frac{3}{4}$  cents to 7 cents per pound, live weight—already some of the more wide-awake farmers are preparing to participate in the cattle export trade. Stock is being improved, wintering capacity increased, and herds enlarged. It is felt that a share in this, the best paying of all the export trades, of right belongs to the County, though the lack of steam communication with the seaports has heretofore prevented farmers from taking part in it. There are now some of the finest Darhams the world has produced, on the larger farms along the Gatineau River, and the grades obtained by the union of these and the hardy, well-bUILT cows of the country, will satisfy even the fastidious taste of the English butcher. In short, as soon as the road to a fair market is opened, there can be no doubt but that the inherent capabilities of the soil will be brought out, much to the advantage of the farmer and the prosperity of the country.

But if all this were not the case, there would still be most power-