

which the College now possesses for thoroughly training students for the practice of their profession will be able to keep pace with the wants and demands of the country. The examiners expressed themselves highly satisfied with the very creditable manner of the answering of the students, most of whom evinced a more thorough knowledge of the subjects than was expected.

AN EMIGRATION FICTION.

We have had occasion heretofore to remark, that some American journalists are not over-scrupulous as to the means they employ to attract emigrants to the United States. A paragraph clipped from an exchange, and headed "From England to Kansas," inserted and commented on in our January issue, has been made a subject of enquiry by a correspondent, and is repudiated by the nobleman whose name figures conspicuously in it. We don't know who is responsible for the statements thus contradicted. Our impression is that we got the clipping among some news gleanings in the *Western Rural*, and we do not wish to cast any slur on that respectable journal by the correction to which we now gladly give insertion.

LANARK, 4th April, 1870.

Editor ONTARIO FARMER:

SIR,—In your January number I observed an extract from an American paper respecting a settlement of 1211 English families in Kansas, under the control of the Reform Society of London, of which the Earl of Shaftesbury is President. As I felt rather doubtful of the correctness of the extract referred to, I addressed a letter to the Earl of Shaftesbury, and I have this day received an answer, a copy of which I annex, and to which I hope you will give the same publicity, as you have given the article referred to.

I am, your obedient servant,

CHARLES JULYAN.

24 GROSVENOR SQUARE,
London, 14th March, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Earl of Shaftesbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ult., in reference to what has appeared in a recent number of the ONTARIO FARMER, as to a colony of 1211 English families having bought 33,110 acres of land in Kansas, under the control of the Reform Society of London, of which his Lordship is said to be President. In reply, I am directed by his Lordship to assure you that you are quite in error, as he belongs to no company, neither has he bought any land.

I am, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MARTIN.

Mr. Charles Julian.

NEW ZEALAND.

A GOVERNMENTAL return of population, revenue, crops, and other statistical matters of this interesting colony, for 1868, contains many important facts, a few of which we select and condense from an

abstract in the *North British Agriculturist* for the information of our readers.

The white population in 1868 was 226,619, and the number of Maories or aborigines is variously estimated at from forty to fifty or sixty thousand. The imports for the year amounted to £4,985,748; the exports to £4,429,198. Of the imports, £2,299,689 were from the United Kingdom, £2,251,685 from British colonies, and £334,376 from foreign states. The articles exported were chiefly gold and wool. The gold was valued at £2,504,326. The wool exported in 1868 weighed 28,875,163 lbs., valued at £1,516,568. The other articles exported, such as grain, flax, gum and hides, amounted to a comparatively small sum.

The Revenue consisted of £788,829, derived from customs; £404,685, other ordinary items; £287,433 from sale of Crown lands; £130,553 from gold duty and miners' rights,—making a total of £1,620,835. The custom duties in New Zealand are, on the whole, very moderate, yet they amount to £3 10s. per head annually of the whole white population. There were 1671 miles of telegraph; number of messages sent, 134,667; receipts, £26,224; cost of erection, £124,208. This department is in the hands of the Government.

The Returns show that in 1868 there were 687,015 acres of land under crop, or 3 acres for each head of the population; 64,517 acres of wheat—estimated yield, 1,619,169 bushels; 85,056 acres of oats—2,655,296 bushels; 15,427 acres of barley—377,834 bushels; 26,696 acres under hay—36,435 tons; 11,557 acres potatoes—56,538 tons; 8,878 acres under other crops; 501,580 acres under sown grass pasture; cattle, 312,835 head; horns, 65,715; sheep, 8,418, 579; pigs, 115,104; poultry, 676,065. There were in the colony, 579 threshing machines, 736 reaping machines, 12 steam ploughs, and 28 steam harrows. The production of butter reached 3,834,252 lbs., and cheese, 1,300,082 lbs. The number of holdings of all sizes amounted to 11,922.

Notwithstanding the recent colonization of New Zealand (about 20 years), its comparative isolation, and the very serious troubles which it had for so long a time with the natives, the progress of the colony cannot be regarded otherwise than satisfactory; and since the problem has at length been solved of preserving in sealed cans both beef and mutton in a fresh state, and of transporting it to England without suffering deterioration of either flavor or quality, a wider and more profitable field will be opened to the graziers of the British possessions in this distant part of the world. "A fortnight ago," remarks the *North British Agriculturist*, "several tins, samples of the supplies sent from an establishment in Queensland, at Redbank, on the edge of the tropics, were opened in the presence of several