

branch of farming. Prefers British Columbia to Ontario. Settlers are entitled to free grants of 160 acres of good land. There are good prospects in it for a poor man. His journey from that place to his former home at St. Mary's, Ont., took 15 days, and the expense of travelling was \$150. Freight from Canada to San Francisco is \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; from San Francisco to British Columbia \$2.50. He is taking with him on his return garden and farm seeds and implements. Seeds can be purchased there, but he thinks a change of seed is needed.—The climate is, he says, very healthy, and he is altogether pleased with the country.

Mr. St. John, Cainstown, says: "I have read with pleasure and profit your articles on clover, timothy and grass, and as regards leached ashes, I have found them the best dressing for apple trees to prevent borers and to produce fruit."

Canadian Agricultural Progress.

In every branch of business where money is to be made, men of energy, spirit and ability strive hard to obtain it. Capitalists will advance money whenever they see a good prospect of making a good interest for money invested.

Immense sums are annually expended on the importation and feeding of stock. Some have made money by it; others have lost. We have the names of the successful ones constantly before us; the losers drop down and are heard of no more. It is the same in every other business. A great deal has been made by manufacturers of all the wares we use, but in every business there have been those who gain and those who lose. Great profits increase competition, until some are sure to lose.

Agricultural implement manufacturers have been perhaps as successful as any. Farmers have paid high prices for many of their implements, and do so now for some. Large manufacturers must be men of business and ability; they can command money as long as they can show to the bankers and capitalists that more than common interest can be made. The reaping and mowing machine business has been very profitable to manufacturers; immense establishments have been built up in various parts of America for their construction.

We presume Mr. W. N. Whiteley, of Springfield, Ohio, stands foremost at the present time as inventor, patentee and manufacturer of reaping and mowing machines. He invented the Champion reaper and mower. It is claimed that this machine will do its work better than any other in standing and lodged grain, that it is of lighter draft, more durable, less liable to get out of order, and is the most perfect harvester and mower in the world. Thirty-two thousand of these machines are being made in the States this year.

The Champion reapers are also constructed in Oshawa by the Joseph Hall Manufacturing Company. Mr. F. W. Glen, the present manager of this company, took us through this large establishment, which we consider the king of Canadian agricultural implement manufactories. Four hundred men are now employed in this establishment. The great work now in progress is the construction of the Champion mowers and reapers. We were shown the process from the making of the wrought iron frames to the finishing touches of the painters. The hands, as we passed through, were not only fitting, but in two places had the works put into running order to be sure of their being right. At the last place the whole machine was fitted and run by steam power at double speed to have it fairly tested in all its parts. Even the wood was imported from Ohio, as they could not procure it here of sufficient strength to suit them. The greatest care appears to be bestowed on their construction and on the material used.

This company is now constructing from 25 to 30 machines per day. At the time we were there—May 13th—600 had been shipped, and orders were in for over 700 more. This company intends manufacturing 2000 this year; they only manufactured 250 last year, but the reports of the great satisfaction they give ensures their sale this season. They intend making 4000 next year, and devoting their whole force and energies on these machines; they are already making their preparations.

We approve of specialties, and believe that better implements can be got up at cheaper rates when a person or firm devote their whole attention to a specialty.

They have disposed of their hay rake, seed drill and broadcast seeder patterns and interest to a new company formed in Oshawa, under the name of the Mason Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$100,000. The new company has now purchased the hat factory for its works.

Mr. Glen has fortunately secured the good will and aid of Mr. Whiteley, the inventor of the Champion and the owner of the most valuable reaper and mower patents in the States, Canada and Europe; Mr. Whiteley stands among manufacturers as Mr. Barnum does among showmen—minus Barnum's humbug. He has also secured the good will and aid of Mr. L. H. Lee, a most experienced manufacturer. Thus he feels doubly safe in his great undertaking.

We must congratulate the inhabitants of Oshawa on the acquisition gained in securing Mr. Whiteley's aid and capital; this will tend to make Oshawa the Sheffield of Canada, and greatly add to the prosperity of this already prosperous place. No town we know of shows greater signs of prosperity; at 12 and 6 o'clock the streets are almost black with mechanics, resembling bees at swarming time as they come from the various factories. Other large works are also to be established at this place.

Free Grant Lands.

To "A Correspondent" who wishes for some information in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE respecting the Free Grant lands in Canada, we would premise that whatever information he can receive, it will be well, we may say necessary, for him to spy out the lands himself, to examine the soil, location and present and expected means of access, before he take up his homestead in what must be to him an unknown country.

Not having official information on the subject, we give a brief sketch derived from what we believe reliable sources. There are two principal localities in Peterborough and Ontario counties to which especially emigration is chiefly directed. The first is north and east of the village of Minden, and includes the townships of Minden, Stanhope, Anson, Hindon and Glamorgan. The route is the Toronto and Nipissing Railway to Cobocook, 88 miles, and thence by stage 20 or 30 miles. The Toronto and Nipissing Railway is gradually extending northward and will soon reach these townships.

The other locality is north-east of Baysville, and includes the townships of Ridout and Franklin in Victoria County, and Sherbourne and McClintock in Peterborough County. The route is the Northern Railway from Toronto to Bracebridge, 120 miles, and thence on foot 10 miles to Baysville. The surrounding country is good and nearly all unsettled. An excellent belt of land stretches across the north of Ridout and Sherbourne. Some of it is not more than five miles from Baysville, and lies on or near the Colonization Road.

A writer in the Montreal Witness thus describes the soil and produce and the terms on which the land is granted.

The surface of the country in the Free Grant district is generally rough and hilly, but fully two-

thirds of it is good arable land, rolling, but not so much so as seriously to interfere with tillage and the gathering of the crops, with some loose stone scattered over it, and timbered with hard wood and a few pines. The remaining one-third is rocky and broken, good for pasture and to leave for wood, as it is nearly as well timbered as the best. The soil is a clay loam, with some sand and gravel intermixed, and resting on a gravelly or clay subsoil. It dries and becomes fit to work very quickly after rain. Lime exists in very small quantities, if at all. The water is very pure and as soft as rainfall. The deficiency of lime would indicate that the growing of wheat could not be very extensively followed; excellent crops, however, both of winter and spring wheat, are grown, and a sample from Muskoka was awarded the first prize at the Ontario Provincial Fair in 1873. For oats, grasses and other crops useful for stock raising and dairying, the soil is equal to any in the Dominion. The climate is very healthy; ague and other malarious diseases are unknown. The length and temperature of winter are about the same as at Montreal. The cold is rather more severe than in Southern Ontario, but its steadiness and the protection of the forest render it much less disagreeable. Frost generally comes early in October; last fall on the 14th. All the fruits grown in Ontario, except peaches, will succeed there. I know of but one orchard in the district that has been planted long enough to bear, and that is doing well. The greatest depth of snow in winter is from two to four and a half feet. Drought is very rare.

The prices of produce depend on local demand, as the distance and the roughness of the roads render exportation impossible; but the influx of new settlers and lumbermen made a good market for all the surplus products of the country. Freight from Toronto to Baysville costs about \$1 per cwt. The settlement around Trading Lake will probably find an outlet within three or four years by the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, or by a railway connecting Ottawa with Parry Sound, which was surveyed last summer.

Every head of a family containing children under 18 years of age, may receive as a free grant 200 acres and an additional 100 acres for every child over that age. Every person of either sex, not the head of a family, is entitled to 100 acres. No one can purchase government land without having previously located a free grant, and no one can locate a free grant except on condition of becoming an actual settler within three or four years, and he must commence his improvements within one year after location. The settler should by all means avoid haste in the selection of his land. The transitions from smooth to rocky are so frequent and unexpected that he can never judge of the value of a lot by a partial examination.

The amount of money required by the settler depends on his previous habits and experience. A man of a family with from \$200 to \$400, and possessing a fair share of prudence and energy, could not fail to succeed. He will scarcely suffer greater hardships and privations even during the first three years than the majority of those in cities and towns who are dependent on their daily labor for subsistence.

We expect to resume the subject in future numbers, and give brief descriptions of such lands as may be open to settlers, with the soil and agricultural resources.

The Season and the Crops.

The winter wheat was much damaged by late frosts; about one-third of the plant was killed. Some few pieces have been plowed under, but the majority stand for a crop. The present prospects would cause us to expect a two-third crop. The spring has been very cold and backward; seeding on clay soils is very late, and this may shorten the crop, as it caused much to be sown in poor order. The peaches and grapes are injured; otherwise we believe the prospects are fair for a moderate crop of fruit.

THE first cheese market was held in Ingersoll on the 12th of May. A good number of cheeses were offered, considering the earliness of the holding of the market. No sales were effected, as the producers did not like to accept the reduced prices offered by dealers. Many dealers paid too much last year, and intend dealing more cautiously. The middlemen were the losers, and the farmers the gainers both in butter and cheese.

On the 17th in P. O., will offer horns of Bates and heifers, bulls and deserving the att

LINCOLN SHEEP. Mr. R. Gibson, of four Lincoln sherican gentleman Government to in that country.

Messrs. Simon H. Cochrane will horses, sheep and June 16th. About

Hon. D. Christ head of short-hor day, the 23rd of

The Messrs. Da will offer for sale day, June 17th.

The Executor's Bellwood, of Wil place on Thursda will be without re horns, Cotswold s horses will be sol

J. R. Martin, of will sell about 30 shires, Cotswolds.

W. Douglas, of horn cattle on W

Agricultural

This company, Alex. McDonald President, has been the farmers. The most honorable benefit of farming that this insti Canada hundreds benefits accruing of losses sustained orably and prompt honesty were not been done by this tionate rates wh charged, as other duce this Board to profits to be incre

The farmers hav pany. The busin large salaries are the pay he receive employed to atten 40,000, and 50,000 are distributed o clerks are under farmers; the Boa their pay for att is only enough to The travelling ag age, which is no m

Again, this com out many of the interest is to make

From the econo carried on, smal divided among s to insure at rates rivals.

The business of the whole Domini

We say to our s a township insur your buildings, th cheaper company