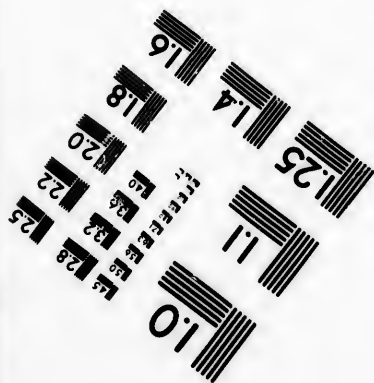
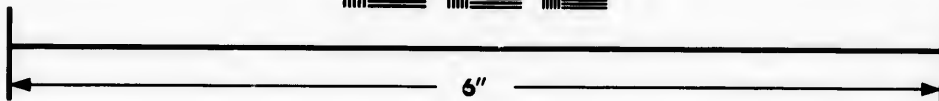
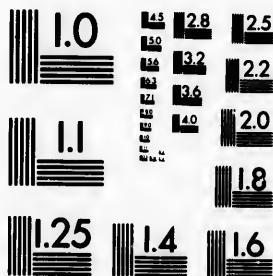


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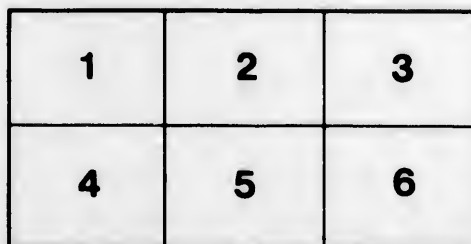
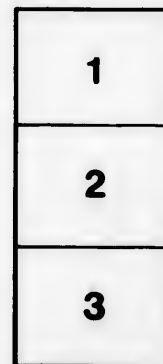
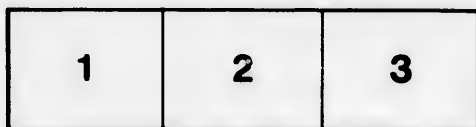
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# The Young Settler

IN THE

## United States and Canada.

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“They till their land, but own the land they till.”

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LONDON:  
THE AMERICAN FARMERS' AGENCY.  
1883.

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PRICE SIXPENCE.

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**THE AMERICAN FARMERS' AGENCY.**

1883.

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PRICE SIXPENCE.

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# THE AMERICAN FARMERS' AGENCY

Pupils are placed by this Agency with respons  
and practical Farmers, either in  
The United States or Canada,

AT A  
UNIFORM PREMIUM  
OF  
THIRTY POUNDS.

*Manager.*

J. M. FARRAR, M.A.,

*Government Commissioner of Immigration for the State of Minn.*

*Bankers.\**

LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.  
(HOLBORN BRANCH.)

*Solicitor.\**

J. J. CHAPMAN, Esq., 4, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.

*Offices.*

21, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON, E.C.

\* *Bankers and Solicitor may refer in the first instance to the above.*

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# THE YOUNG SETTLER

IN THE

## UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

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### Introductory.

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**T**HE following pages are based upon several years' practical experience of American Farming—a qualification of the first importance in those who undertake to advise others as to the training, capital, etc., necessary to success in that occupation.

State of Minn

OMPANY.

It will be observed further that THE UNIFORM PREMIUM OF £30 CHARGED BY THIS AGENCY IS VERY MUCH LESS THAN IS USUALLY REQUIRED FOR THE SAME SERVICES. We believe, however, that an intimate knowledge of America, and extended business connections with that country, will enable us to place young men satisfactorily on terms much more convenient to many parents; and at the same time to offer a large choice of positions on the best class of Farms both in the United States and Canada.

quare, W.C.

ON, E.C.

We wish it also to be clearly understood, that we undertake, through the gentlemen who represent us on the other side, THE RESPONSIBILITY OF A CAREFUL SUPERVISION DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS (OR LONGER, AS THE CASE MAY BE,) OF TRAINING.

Pupils are invited to communicate also freely direct with ourselves, and we shall be ready, at all times, to give to clients here the benefit of our experience

to the above.

144985

and advice in the arrangements for the future settlement of the young men sent out through this Agency.

We do not guarantee in every case payment from the start for the work of a Pupil in addition to board, lodging, and instruction in Farming. It is obvious that untrained lads, fresh from other pursuits, can be, for some months at least, of very little use. Our arrangements are that Pupils shall be brought gradually into the full work of the Farm: that, at first, they shall only be employed for a few hours each day until they have acquired the knowledge and physical capacity to do a full day's work. By this system they will not be placed in a false position, receiving more for their services than the value of the farmer—at their parents' expense, in much less than the premiums paid in this country. And the latter will be satisfied by the satisfaction of knowing that the first few months of their sons' pupilage are spent in LEARNING TO WORK instead of working, probably, beyond their strength and learning very little. When he has gained a little experience the Pupil will have become worth to the Farmer more than his mere board and lodging. He will then receive such amount of monthly pay as his services may warrant. *In all suitable cases, however, payment will commence after a month's trial.*

In what follows, we design to present to you a list of Englishmen who wish to settle in the United States or Canada—

- (1) As faithful a picture as possible of the trade necessary to success;
- (2) The kind of life they may expect on an American homestead;

- (3) The prospects open to them when they have gained a competent knowledge of American agriculture; and,
- (4) Some definite information as to what they can do with the capital subsequently at their command.

### The Necessity for Emigration.

We might almost take this for granted. The great majority of middle-class parents find themselves quite unable to bear the cost of educating their sons for one of the liberal, or *quasi*-liberal professions; of establishing them in business; or of giving them the expensive training which severe competition renders necessary for positions in the Civil Service. From £500 to £1,000 may easily be spent in these ways with a result by no means certain, or commensurate with the outlay. It is not every young man who is fitted for the drudgery of desk-work, or is content with the poor prospects in life offered by the position of a clerk in an office. For such the British Colonies, some of the States of the Union, are the natural outlet. But unless they proceed there under a proper system, and undergo, with suitable guarantees, a probationary training for the life of an American Colonial farmer, and are not supplied with capital before they have learnt how to use it to advantage, enterprise will, in nine cases out of ten, end in disastrous failure. Young men fresh from school or business are no more fitted to undertake the management of a couple of hundred acres of land in Canada than they would be in Lincoln-

shire or Norfolk ; and this point cannot be too strongly insisted on to their friends.

### Learning to Farm.

Perhaps the best way of illustrating the system LEARNING TO FARM recommended by us is to sketch faithfully as we can the probable experiences of a young Englishman placed as a Pupil on an American, Canadian Farm. We shall take, by way of example, the case of a young man of fair education, good physical health, and STEADINESS OF CHARACTER—a point which cannot be too strongly insisted on. There are instances do occur where the fact of being thrown into new surroundings, and compelled to adopt habits of reliance and self-help, has worked a wholesome change in those whose career at home has been troublesome and unpromising, yet the exception does little more than prove the rule. We shall endeavour, for this reason, to discourage young men with unsatisfactory antecedents, from attempting a life where habits of sobriety and steady industry are the very essential success. Careful arrangements are made by the Agent to secure the safe conduct of the Pupil during his outward-bound journey, and to prevent his staying in large towns on the road and falling under the influence of bad companions. Arrived at his destination, he will be as much surprised, perhaps, as he is pleased to discover, that he has to make his home a house not inferior to English farm-houses on hold of similar extent. He will find in the Farmer, for the next twelve months, is to be his instructor

MASTER—let him not forget this—a man probably of superior education, and he will at once be made welcome in a friendly and sociable household. There will often be found piano and books to beguile the winter evenings, and the Pupil is sure of some fishing and shooting in his few leisure hours. He will be regarded with not unkindly curiosity, and, if placed on an American farm, will do well not to commit the common mistake of vaunting the superiority of everything British. He will find, both in Canada and the States, a social quality prevailing on the homestead, which will, perhaps, be new and surprising. The hired men on the Farm will sit down to table with the family, and he need not fear that this will lead to any undue familiarity. They are probably the sons of neighbouring farmers, and it will be well for the new comer if he has the tact to express no surprise at any custom which is strange to him, and to accommodate himself as quickly as he can to the habits of those with whom, for the next few months, will be his daily associates.

### **Farm-Work.**

The work to which an untrained young Englishman will be set on an American or Canadian Farm will, at the start, probably be to assist in the care of stock. This will usually occupy an hour or more before breakfast, and the same time after the six o'clock evening meal, there called supper. By degrees he will be taught to plough. This work is frequently done by what is known as a Sulky or riding-plough. Driving

a Seeder in spring, and a Mower and Hay-rake hired in summer, learning to "cultivate" Indian Corn throughout the early summer months, to pitch hay on to a wagon with rather laborious work for a beginner—to spread day after day evenly on the wagon or stack, to "husk corn" through the fall, to help in some post suited to his strength and capacity at "threshing time," indeed to share with the farmer, his sons, and his hired men, in every operation of daily farm life; all this will busily occupy the young man the day. Any young man with ordinary quickness and intelligence will find that his health is rapidly improving, and his strength becoming more vigorous. He will feel that while leading an enjoyable, somewhat hard-working life, he is acquiring not only the power of doing every kind of farm-work satisfactorily, but learning to understand the whole system of American agriculture as well as of stock-raising and management. He will rapidly acquire a feeling of self-reliance as the time approaches when he will become his own master and undertake the management of a Farm of his own. If he has conducted himself during his brief term of pupilage with diligence, self-restraint, and self-respect, he will find that he will be parted from with regret, that he has made friends who will not forget him, and who will be glad to welcome and assist him in the future. Such are perhaps the least advantages of the preliminary training here recommended.

After the expiration of the twelve months, a young man of average physical strength ought to be capable of earning the full rate of wages of a skilled

Hay-rake hired hand." Though that rate varies somewhat with Corn through different localities, it will average at least \$10 a month to a wagon winter, \$20 in summer, and as much as \$2 and \$3 to spread day during harvest, besides board and lodging; while husk corn "large winter wages may be made by "lumbering" in strength the woods.

to share w If a young man's friends can do no more than de- men, in every the cost of his passage, outfit, &c., and give him busily occu year's training on a Farm, this is practically the pros- ary quickn ect before him, if we except chance openings, which health is rapiccur much more frequently in America than in this more vigorountry.

### Ways of acquiring Land.

#### HOMESTEADING.

In most of the Western States 160 acres of land may be "entered," as it is called, under "The Home-ead Act," beyond 10 miles from a line of railway, and 5 acres within those limits. A residence of five years and certain improvements made entitle a settler to a government deed or patent, at the expiration of such ve years' residence, and at a cost in fees of £2 to £3. In the Canadian North-West a patent may be obtained after three years' residence at about the same cost.

#### PRE-EMPTION.

In the States, as well as the Dominion, (where large tracts of land are open to entry,) a settler may com-ute his five years' residence, and within twelve months obtain his patent and title, if six months after taking p his "claim," and building his house, he chooses to ay 5s. an acre for his land. This enables him to claim



a second, and often adjoining, 160 acres, under what known as "The Pre-emption Act," at the same price. After a residence of two years and a half the Pre-emptor becomes the freeholder of 320 acres at a uniform rate of 5s. per acre. The provisions of "The Timber Act," designed to encourage the planting of trees on the prairies, enable a settler to acquire a third 160 acres on payment of about £3 in Government fees, and setting out annually a certain number of trees. That in many thinly-settled districts, such as Dakota, for instance, it is easily possible to become, in eight years, the freeholder of 480 acres of land for £50.

#### RAILROAD LAND.

Many railway corporations in the United States and Canada have received from Government large tracts of land, usually alternate "sections" or miles along the sides of their lines of railway, in belts 24 miles wide, the alternate sections being reserved for "Homestead" or "Pre-emption." Railway lands vary in price from those of the Canadian Pacific, which are offered at 5s. an acre, inclusive of rebate for cultivation with payment spread over five years, up to £1, and, in some localities, £3 and £4 an acre. Deferred payments, at a moderate rate of interest, are universally accepted.

#### IMPROVED FARMS.

These vary widely in price, and no precise information is practicable. In the newer Western States, a farm to \$20 an acre may be taken as a fair average, while in such old-settled States as Kentucky, a fairly equipped farm is worth \$60 to \$80 per acre.

**Necessary Capital.**

The prospects open to young men who have had a year's training on an American homestead, and the amount of capital necessary to start them successfully on farms of their own ought, in our judgment, to be clearly explained to parents at the outset.

People often fall into the error of supposing that because land is *given away* to every applicant, both in the States and Canada, little or *no amount of capital is necessary to farm with*. Parents who send out their sons to be trained for a year on an American Farm, and then expect them to make a start as farmers without capital, will find that such expectations will prove a

delusion. Representations made to that effect in any quarter whatever are, (we speak from much experience,) dishonest and misleading in the highest degree. It is quite true that many Americans do acquire a "Homestead" with little or no capital; but such men are BORN TO LABOUR, and are compelled to live hard and work hard for several years. They must hire themselves out in harvest, and at other busy times; undertake ploughing up to £1, or "breaking" for other farmers, often at a distance; and at the approach of winter, frequently betake themselves to the "woods," there to work as "lumbermen," leaving their farm and stock to the care of the family.

For such a life as this, a young English settler is, as a rule, obviously ill-fitted. Our experience leads us to the conclusion that unless some small capital is available for the future advancement of young men, the prospect of their attaining positions of independence on farms of their own is very small.

For this reason we have thought it well to devote some space to the important question of Pounds, Shilling and Pence.

We estimate that about £50 will defray the cost of a young man's passage to the United States or Canada and provide him a good home with a year's practical instruction in Farming, as well as fair money remuneration for his work, certainly for most of that period.

To give him anything like a fair start on a Farm his friends should, at the end of a year,\* be prepared to advance him from £100 to £150 more. With that he can take a "Homestead," erect a few inexpensive buildings, and purchase the necessary implements, stock, &c.

"Farming on Shares" is practicable in some districts, and about the same amount of capital would enable a young man to become a tenant-farmer on the "Share" system.

The following Tables suppose a larger amount of capital. Land is here taken at an average of £1 per acre, and a family of five persons is calculated for on the average. It might often be found convenient for two or more young men to join in the purchase of a Farm, thus reducing the necessary capital and hired help.

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\*Our arrangements with Farmers cover a period of Twelve Months only. In ordinary cases a sufficient practical knowledge of Farming will then have been acquired. But if, at the expiration of that period the Pupil's youth or inexperience seems to disqualify him from starting on his own account, we shall be ready to arrange for him remaining for a longer time without extra charge.

† This estimate is based upon extended personal experience of our own, and is confirmed by those of Bishop Ireland, who has colonized large tracts of land in Minnesota, and of the principal Railway Companies in the States and Canada.

TABLE I.

Capital of £500 to £600.

160 acres* of land at £1 per acre..	.. .. .	£160
House (5 rooms), £80; stables, £20; buildings, £30;		
well, £10 .. .. .	.. .. .	140
Furniture, say £20..	.. .. .	20
Two horses, £40; wagon, sleigh and harness, £20 ..	.. .. .	60
Sulky (riding plough), £17; seeder, £10; mower,		
£20; hay-rake, £5; other tools, £10 (must borrow		
harvester or self-binder) .. .. .	.. .. .	62
100 sheep (£2), £40; buck, £5; two cows, £10;		
pigs, £5..	.. .. .	60
Living for 12 months, £50; feed, £20; seed, £20 ..	.. .. .	90
Occasional "hired help" in haying and harvest, £20..	.. .. .	20
		£612

*It should be understood that calculation is made in these tables for the settler realizing no crop whatever the first year, though on new or prairie land, such as is here estimated for, "Sod Crops," which make a fair return, are usually realized, shown at page 16.*

TABLE II.†

Capital of £1000.

240 acres of land at £1 per acre ..	.. .. .	£240
House (6 or 7 rooms), £100; stable, £20; buildings,		
£50; well, £10 .. .. .	.. .. .	180
Furniture, say £40 ..	.. .. .	40
Three horses, £60; buggy, £20; saddlery, &c., £10..	.. .. .	90
Self-binder .. .. .	.. .. .	50
Sulky plough, &c., as in Table I..	.. .. .	62
300 sheep, £120; 3 bucks, £15; (or equivalent in cattle);		
3 cows, £15; pigs, £5 .. .. .	.. .. .	155
Living for 12 months, £75; feed, £60; seed, £30 ..	.. .. .	165
Hired man, with board and lodging in house, and extra		
help .. .. .	.. .. .	80
		£1062

\* Land in the United States and Canada is usually divided into quarter sections," or plots of half-a-mile square, or one-fourth of "section" or mile square; "quarter sections" into fractional "eighties" and "forties."

† A reduction of £40 may be made, if desired, by commencing with 200 sheep, and £40 more saved by smaller house and buildings. The same remark applies of course to Tables III. and IV. Payment of land can also invariably be spread over a term of five or seven years at a moderate rate of interest.

TABLE III.

*Capital of £1500.*

320 acres at £1 per acre .. .. .	£320
House (8 rooms), £120; stable, £30; buildings, £70; well, £10 .. .. .	230
Furniture, say £50 .. .. .	50
Horses, buggy, &c., as in Table II. .. .. .	90
Self-binder .. .. .	50
Sulky plough, &c., as in Table I. .. .. .	62
500 sheep, £200; 5 bucks, £25 (or equivalent in cattle); 4 cows, £20; pigs, £10 .. .. .	255
Living for 12 months, £100; feed, £80; seed, £40 .. .. .	220
Hired man and extra help .. .. .	100
	<hr/>
	£1377

TABLE IV.

*Capital of £2000.*

Section of land (640 acres) at £1 per acre .. .. .	£640
House (10 rooms), £200; stables, £50; buildings, &c., £100 .. .. .	350
Furniture, say £100 .. .. .	100
Five horses, two wagons, sleighs, harness, &c. .. .. .	150
Two self-binders .. .. .	100
Implements (about double those in smaller farms) .. .. .	150
500 sheep, £200; bucks, £25; 4 cows, £20; pigs, £20 (or equivalent in cattle) .. .. .	265
Living for 12 months, £120; feed, £100; seed, £50 .. .. .	270
Two hired men by the year, and extra help in haying and harvest .. .. .	180
	<hr/>
	£2205

**Estimated Profits.****WHEAT.**

All authorities concur very closely in placing the cost of wheat-raising in the West at about \$7 (28s. 30s.) per acre, no account being taken of interest on land, buildings, farm-capital, &c. Taking an average deduction for freight to New York or Montreal, the case may be, and a low average price of 80 cen

or 3s. 4d. per bushel, a profit of something like \$10, or £2 an acre, may be anticipated in *second* and subsequent years, wheat not being a "sod" crop.

For full information as to other crops, readers are referred to Allen's "American Farm Book," the standard authority, and with which every young settler should provide himself.

..	..	£320
ings, £70;	..	230
..	..	50
..	..	90
..	..	50
..	..	62
ivalent in	..	255
..	..	220
d, £40	..	100
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		£1377
..	..	£640
dings, &c.,	..	350
..	..	100
&c.	..	150
..	..	100
arms)	..	150
£20; pigs,	..	265
..	..	270
ed, £50..	..	180
in haying	..	180
..	..	180
<hr/>		
		£2205

SHEEP FARMING.

Estimate of the profit on a flock of 1000 Sheep:—

RECEIPTS.

5 lbs. unwashed wool per head, at		
9d. per lb. .. .. .	£187	10
Increase, averaging from 4s. to 5s. a head on number of ewes, which should not be less than two-thirds of the flock .. .. .	150	0
<hr/>		£337 10

EXPENSES.

Hay, £50; oats, £45 .. .. .	£95	0
Wages, £60; shearing, washing, and salt, £20 .. .. .	80	0
<hr/>		£175 0
		£162 10

CATTLE BREEDING

Is estimated to give the following returns:—

Cost of raising a fat steer, including purchase of calf ..	£3
Value at 3 to 3½ years old, £6 to £8, say .. .. .	7
<hr/>	
Three years' profit .. .. .	4
<hr/>	
Thus 100 head of stock in three years cost .. .. .	300
And are then worth.. .. .	700
<hr/>	
	£400

The profit on an investment in stock of £ amounts on this calculation in three years to £4 or near 50 per cent. per annum.

#### DAIRY FARMING.

Gives the following results:—

Cow is worth on the average .. .. . £5  
 Besides raising a calf yearly, commencing with two years old, she will give for 5½ months in summer 10 lbs. of butter per week, worth on the average 5d. per lb., or about £4 8s. The calf is usually considered equivalent to her keep.

Thus showing a profit on Dairy Farming of near 100 per cent.

*The estimated expenditure on a Western Farm of 640 amounts in first year to £2,205.—Vide Table IV., page 1*

(Subjoined are the results of the first two years.)

#### FIRST YEAR.

320 acres of "breaking" with Flax as a "sod" crop; the yield, according to Allen's "American Farm Book," being 15 to 30 bushels of seed to the acre, but which we estimate at 10 bushels only, would, at the ordinary average price of 4s. 6d. per bushel, give a gross return of .. .. . £720 0 0  
 Less cost of "breaking," at 10s. per acre .. 160 0 0  
 £560 0 0  
 Clip of 500 sheep, at 5lbs. per fleece, worth 9d. per lb. .. .. . 93 15 0  
 Usual increase of flock (two-thirds) say .. 65 0 0  
 Profit .. .. . £718 15 0

#### SECOND YEAR.

320 acres in Wheat, estimated to produce 18 bushels per acre, at 3s. 4d. per bushel .. £960 0 0  
 Clip of sheep as in first year, exclusive of clip from yearlings .. .. . 93 15 0  
 Increase of flock, say .. .. . 100 0 0  
 Profit .. .. . £1,053 15 0

stock of £. Though the above estimates have been based on  
 years to £. Flax and Wheat alone, similarly favourable results  
 could readily be shown in first year from several  
 other "sod" crops, as Beans, Peas, Indian Corn, &c. \*

Something must, of course, be allowed annually for  
 wear and tear of machinery, repair of buildings, bad  
 seasons, possible losses in stock, and unskilful  
 husbandry, &c., as to which no precise calculations can  
 be made.

We have not thought it necessary to work out the  
 details of probable profits on the smaller Farms  
 (Tables I. II. III.), but they may be roughly  
 summarized as follows:—

CAPITAL.	ESTIMATED PROFITS.	
	1st Year.	2nd Year.
£500 to £600 .. .. .	£100	£200
£1,000 .. .. .	£200	£420
£1,500 .. .. .	£440	£680

**Where to Settle.**

For the TRAINING of young men, some of the older  
 States of the Union and Provinces of Canada are to be  
 referred to the more newly-opened districts of the  
 West, though it may perhaps often be desirable for  
 them to settle ultimately in the latter. We should  
 elect for this purpose such States as Ohio, Illinois,  
 Wisconsin, Connecticut, Michigan, Missouri, and  
 Virginia, and the Province of Ontario in Canada.  
 In long-settled districts will be found a much more  
 comfortable class of houses, better social surroundings,  
 as well as a more thorough system of farming, than  
 prevails in the more newly-settled regions of the West

.. £720 0  
 .. 160 0  
 £560 0  
 .. 93 15  
 .. 65 0  
 .. £718 15  
 .. £960 0  
 .. 93 15  
 .. 100 0  
 £1,053 15 0



and North-west. The stock there is also of a much superior character.

### Outfit.

All that need be said on this point is, *Do not overburden yourself with a costly outfit.* Plenty of warm under-clothing, durable Tweed suits, &c., it is desirable to take, such articles being high in price and inferior in America; but beyond a few books, an inexpensive gun, and some fishing-tackle, nothing should be taken.

### Cost of the Journey.

This, of course, must vary somewhat with destination. The expenses of saloon passage to New York, or Montreal and Quebec, average 10 to 12 guineas, as a cheaper or more expensive line of steamers is selected. Half those rates, or less, would cover "steerage" or "intermediate" passages. The inland journey would not exceed on the average £7 to £8 first-class.

The following are the Forms adopted by the American Farmers' Agency.

Application for position as Farm Pupil.

To the Manager.

Dear Sir.

I hereby apply on behalf of.....188 for a position as Farm Pupil in.....and I subjoin the following particulars concerning him, viz:—

- Name (in full).....
Age (last birthday).....
Where educated.....
Previous occupation (if any).....
General state of health.....

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
Name and Address in full.....

Farmer's Application for Pupil.

I am willing to receive a Pupil on my Farm for One Year, and agree to furnish him with regular instruction in Farming, comfortable board, lodging and washing, (bedroom to himself), and to pay him at such rate per month as he can earn, subject to one month's trial.

I engage, further, to require from him, at first, such amount of work only as may be suitable to his age and strength, and to bring him by degrees into the full work of the Farm.

My Farm is situate in.....County, State of.....U.S.A., or Province of.....Canada.....miles distant from.....Railway Station, and I have resided on it.....years. It contains.....acres, of which.....are under cultivation.

I have a comfortable House, containing.....rooms, and my family consists of.....

I have the following stock:—.....Horses,.....Cattle,.....Sheep,.....Pigs.

Crops usually raised are.....
Name and Address in full.....

Farmer's Contract with Agency.

I agree to receive.....as a Pupil on my Farm for One Year; to provide him with suitable board, lodging, washing, and a bedroom to himself; also to instruct him in Farming and management of Stock. I undertake, further, to require from him at first such amount of work only as may be suitable to his age and strength, and to bring him by degrees into the full work of the Farm. I agree, after one month's trial (if satisfactory to both parties), to pay him in addition at such rate per month as he can earn.

This undertaking is conditional on the Pupil performing with diligence the work allotted to him, and complying generally with the rules of my house; but I am not responsible for the consequences of misconduct.

Witness.....Name and Address in full.....

Receipt by Agency.

RECEIVED of.....the sum of £30, in consideration of which we undertake to place.....as a Pupil for One Year on a Farm in.....County, State of.....U.S.A., or Province of.....Canada.

We agree, further, to exercise, through our local Agent, a general supervision over his welfare, and to attend to any reasonable causes of complaint; but we are not responsible for the consequences of misconduct.

.....Manager.

## BOOKS ON AMERICA.

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*The following recent publications may be consulted with advantage by intending Settlers :—*

APPLETON'S "GUIDE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA."—Sampson Low & Co.

MARSHALL'S "THROUGH AMERICA."—Sampson Low and Co.

KING'S "SOUTHERN STATES OF NORTH AMERICA."—Blackie & Sons, Edinburgh.

FINLAY DUN'S "AMERICAN FARMING AND FOOD."—Longmans & Co.

ALLEN'S "AMERICAN FARM BOOK."—Sampson Low and Co.

FARRAR'S "FIVE YEARS IN MINNESOTA."—Sampson Low & Co.

"LETTERS FROM A YOUNG EMIGRANT IN MANITOBA."—W. R. Chambers, Paternoster Row.

*consulted with*

STATES AND

Sampson Low

AMERICA."

and Food."

Sampson Low

"—Sampson

MANITOBA."

London, E.C.

