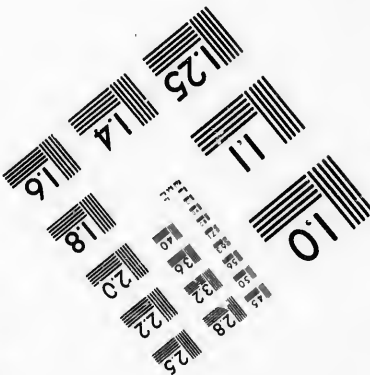
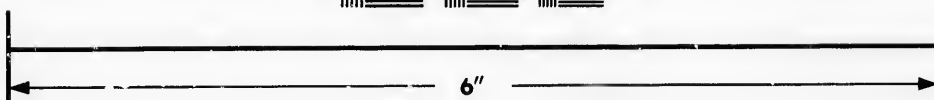
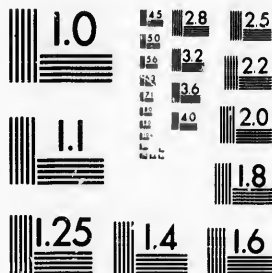


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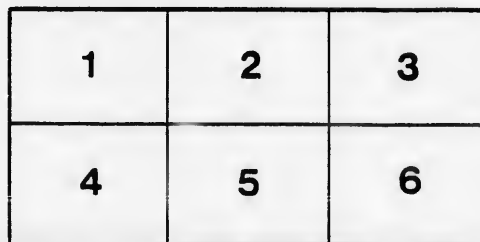
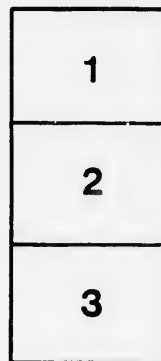
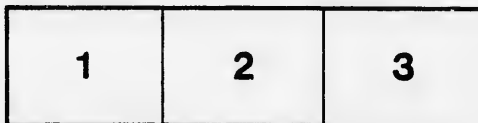
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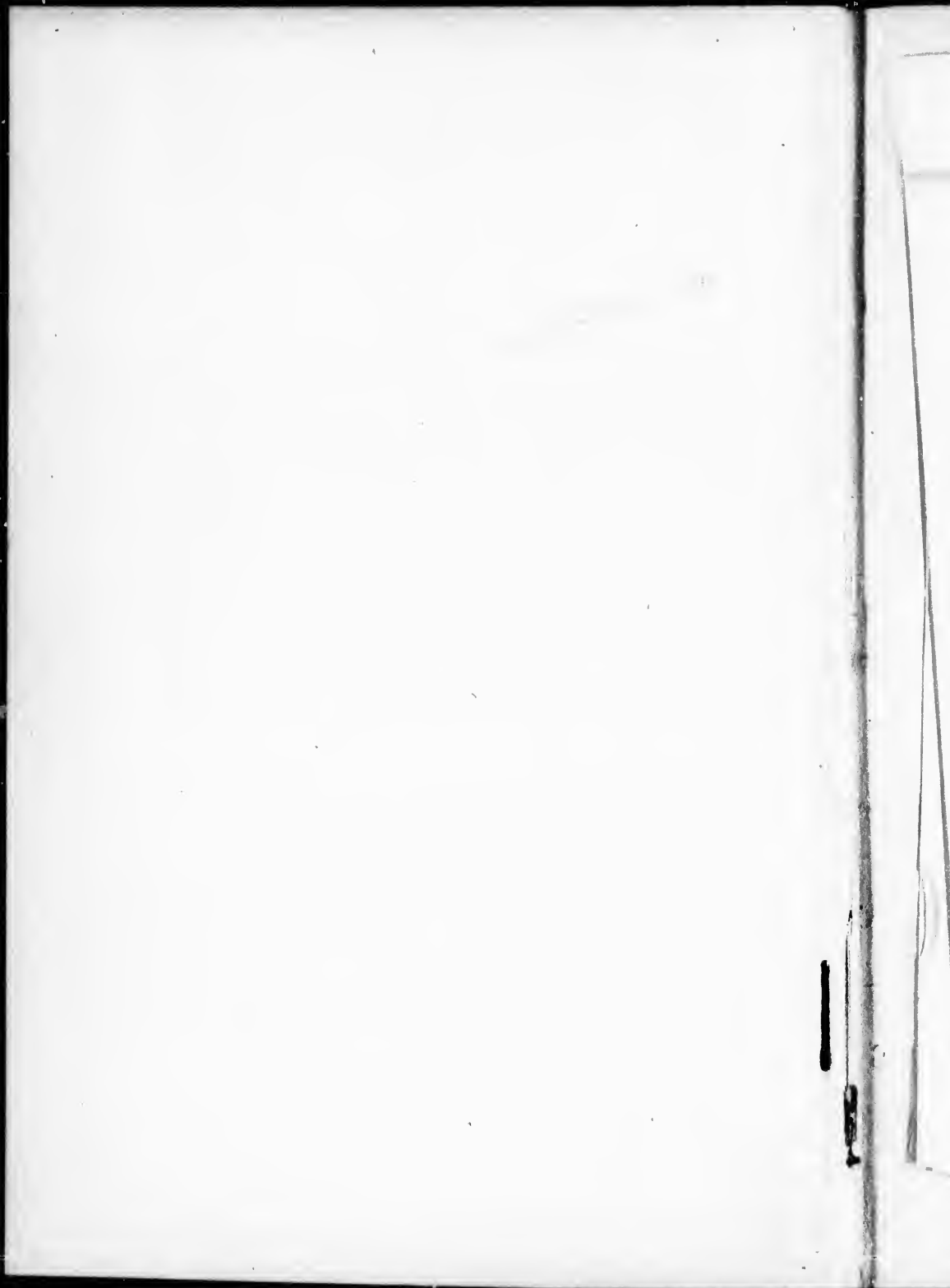
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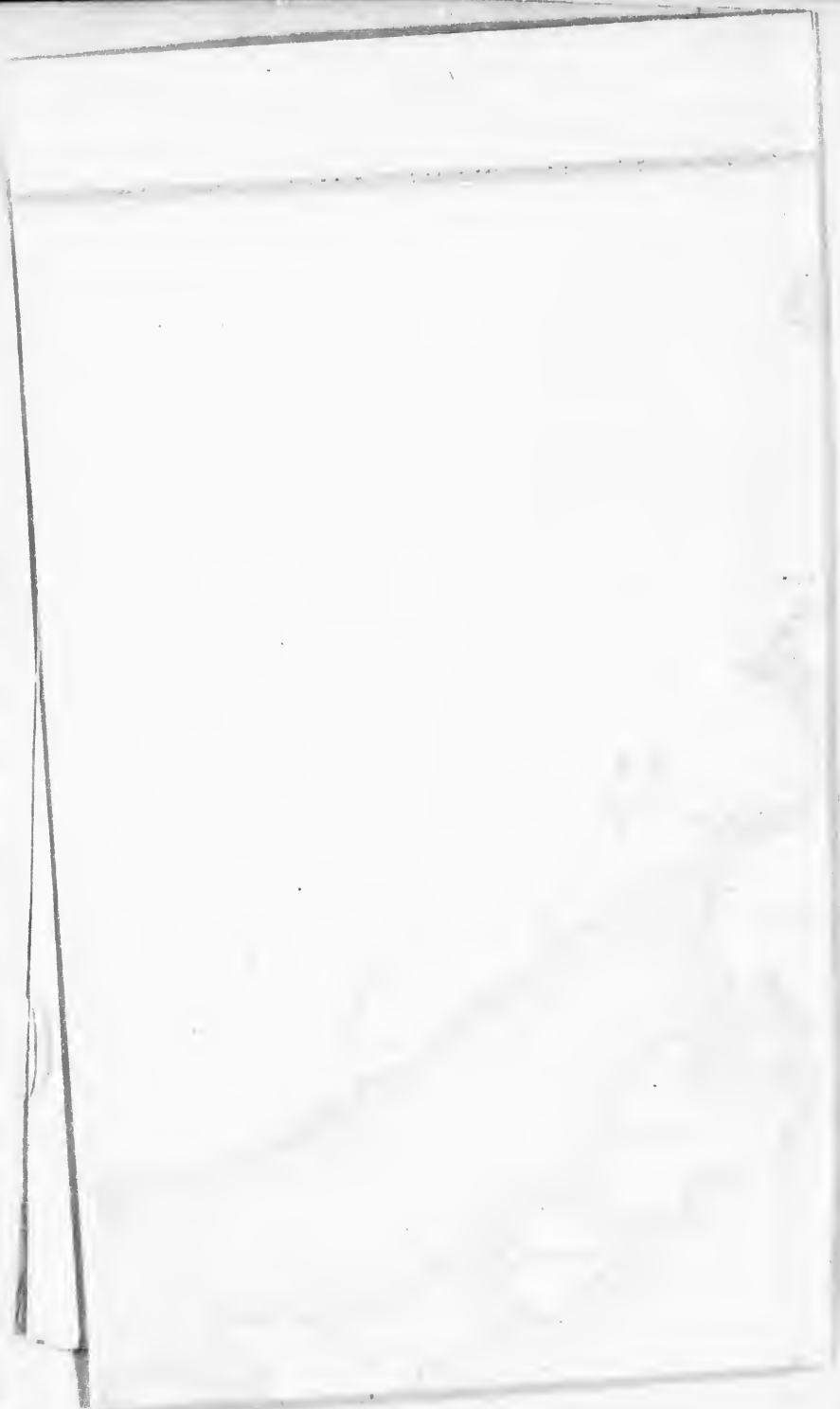
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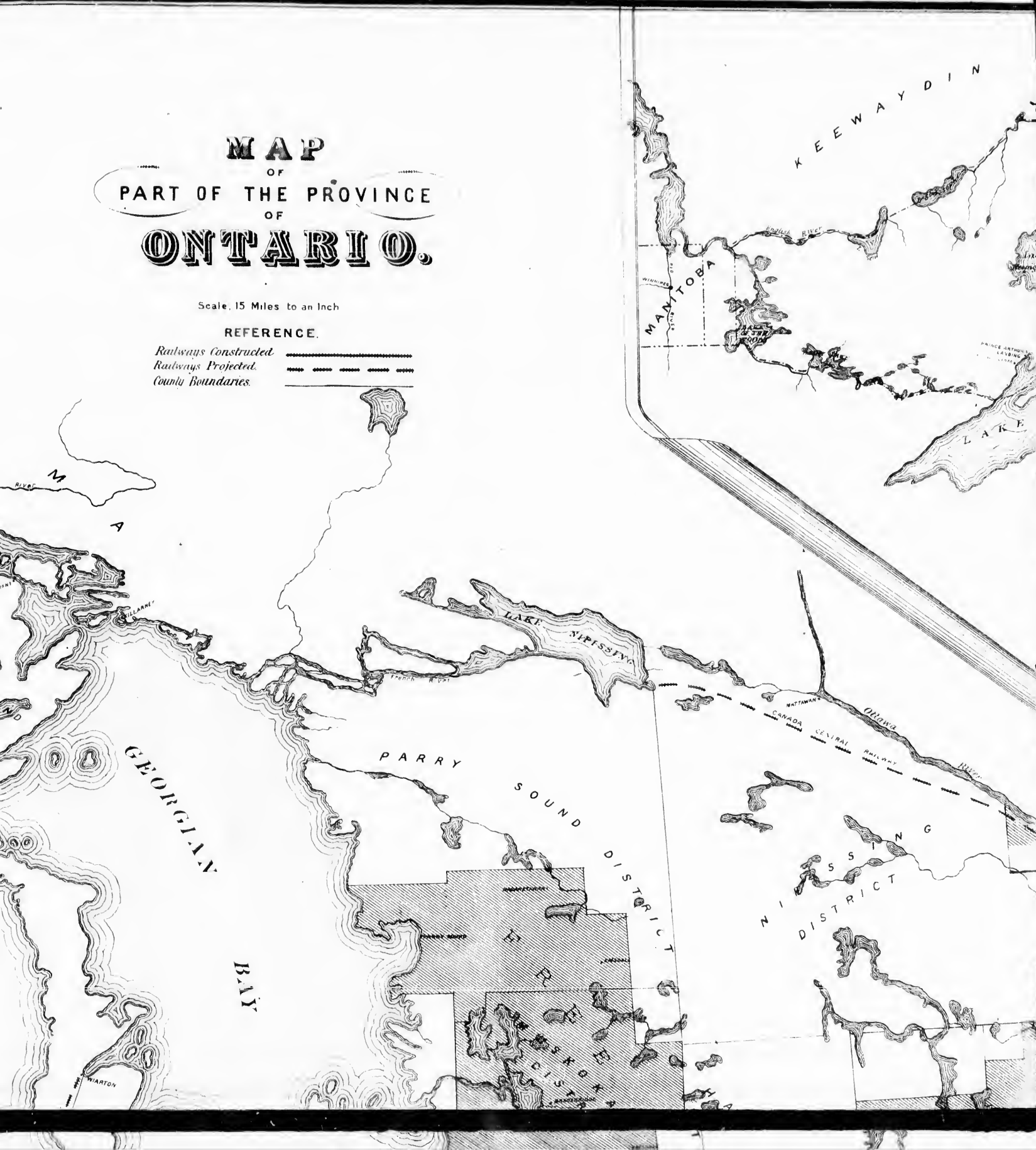
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MAP OF PART OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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MAP OF PART OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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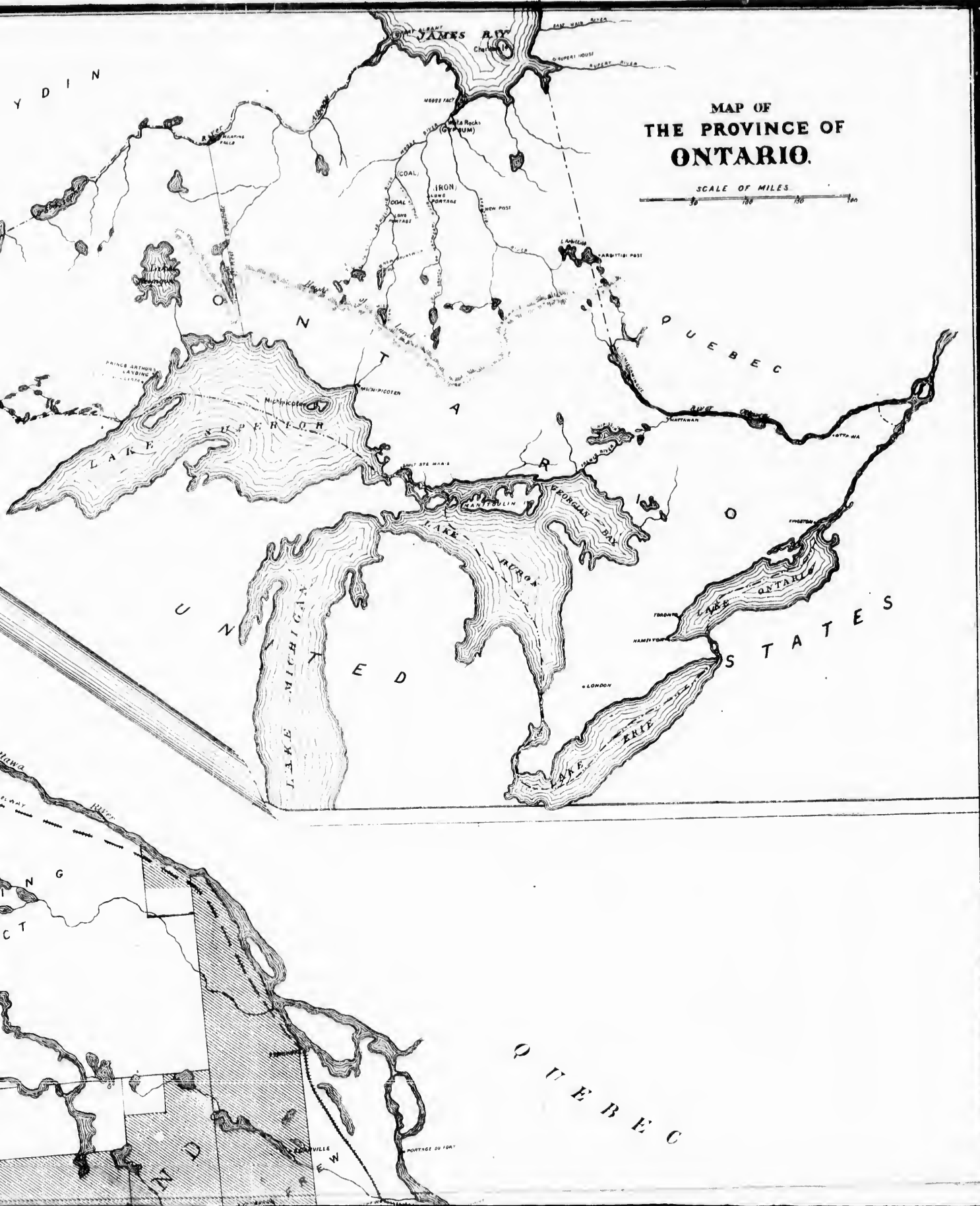
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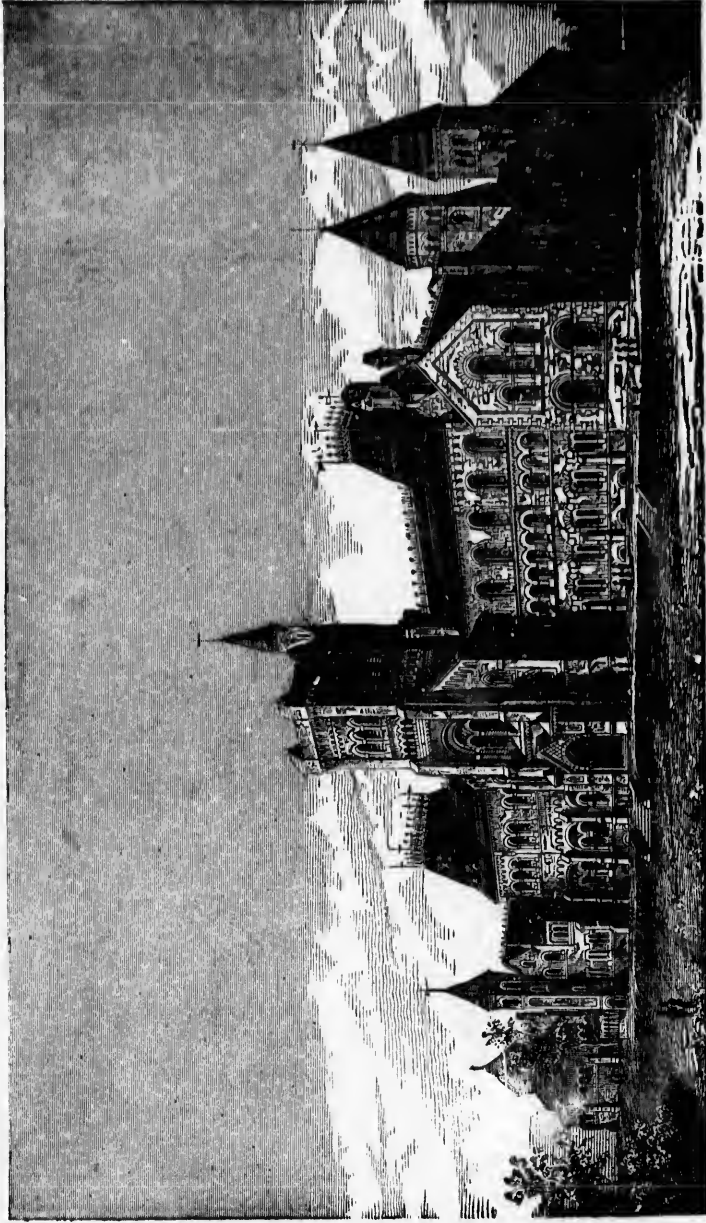
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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

EMIGRATION.

THE

BRITISH FARMER'S
AND FARM LABOURER'S
GUIDE TO ONTARIO,

THE PREMIER PROVINCE OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Issued by authority of the Government of Ontario.

HON. ARTHUR S. HARDY,
*Secretary of the Province and
Commissioner of Immigration,
Toronto.*

DAVID SPENCE,
*Immigration Secretary,
Toronto.*

TORONTO:

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1880.

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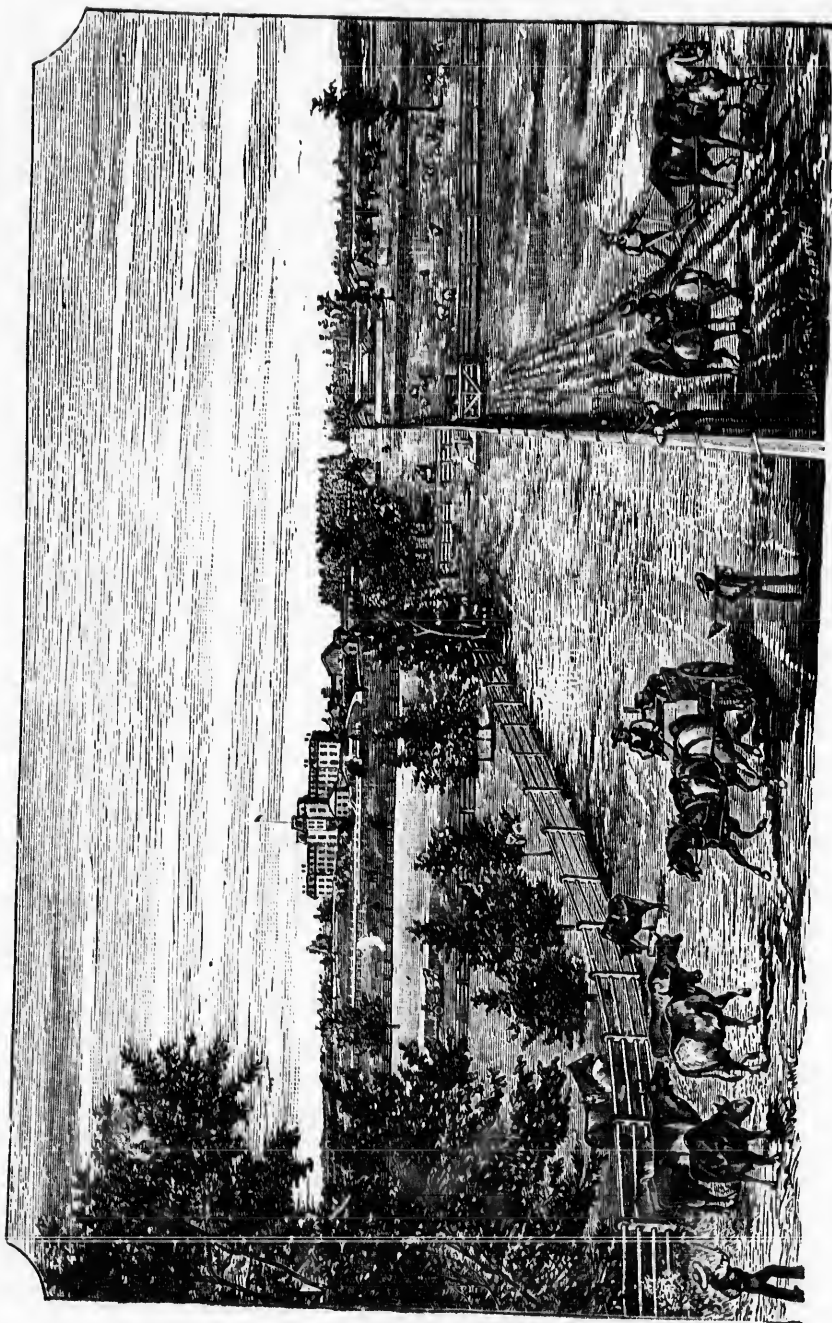
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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GROUNDS, GUELPH.

THE
BRITISH FARMER'S
AND FARM LABOURER'S
GUIDE TO ONTARIO.

WHY SHOULD I EMIGRATE ?

“WHY SHOULD I EMIGRATE ?” is the very natural question put by the British Agriculturist, when the subject of emigration is first mooted in his hearing. That question answered, and the proposition to emigrate once seriously entertained, the next question is, “TO WHAT COUNTRY OR COLONY SHALL I EMIGRATE WITH, ON THE WHOLE, MOST ADVANTAGE ?” We propose, in this pamphlet, to answer both questions with facts, plainly and truthfully stated, free from exaggeration or the slightest flavour of romance. We shall discuss the subject with the British farmer first, and the farm labourer afterwards, in just as practical a fashion as, at his own fireside, the one might talk over the advantages of shifting his tenancy, or the other his labour, from one county to another. As we proceed the map will help our explanations.

The difficulties the British farmer has to contend with at home are sufficiently present to his own mind. No doubt they have been recently enhanced by the failure of crops and the ever-increasing competition the British agriculturist is subjected to, from the vast increase of production abroad, notably on the American continent. While production in the United Kingdom is handicapped with many conditions incidental to old country

institutions and other circumstances from which in new lands it is free, the British farmer's competitors in the market where he sells his produce are the agriculturists of countries in which the cost of production is lowest. The price of land, the impediments to its free transfer, the impossibility in many cases of purchasing at any cost, the charges for rent, and for taxes national and local, the maintenance of a State church, as represented by tithes or their equivalent, are obviously important elements in the British farmer's calculations and considerations. The existence, too, of game preserving, under the protection of laws of feudal origin, however ameliorated by friendly arrangements between landlord and tenant, is notoriously a source, in too many instances, of great loss and annoyance, and constitutes a burden the latter would always gladly be rid of.

Still if the British farmer does not make much money he lives in moderate comfort and contentment. With a considerate landlord many difficulties are got over; at all events in good seasons. But then many seasons are not "good" and the British climate is peculiarly fickle and uncertain. Three or four bad years means that hundreds of tenant farmers go behind irreparably and for ever.

Now, what on the other hand is to be said in favour of a change, say to Ontario, the premier province of the Dominion of Canada; and what does Ontario offer by way of contrast to the difficulties above described?

In the first place the farmer in Ontario is a producer, undertaking all things together—the most, instead of the least, favourable conditions. Canadian wheat, oats, barley, beef, cheese or butter are the very competitors the British farmer has to dread. We shall deal with figures later on. Meanwhile that one fact speaks for itself. (2.) He need pay no rental, for if he be only a small capitalist, he can buy land with the money he pays at home for rent, or if he should happen to prefer renting, he can rent a good farm for from eight shillings to sixteen shillings sterling per acre. (3.) His taxes are light. Those he pays indirectly, for Federal purposes, represent the current expendi-

ture of the public service, or interest on a debt contracted for public improvements, railways, canals and other public works, for which he consequently gets value. His local taxes are for schools, roads, the protection of the law, and contributions to railways or other matters from which he derives direct advantages. (4.) He pays no poor rates for there are few paupers. (5.) He pays no tithes or their equivalent, for there is no State church to maintain. (6.) He suffers no appreciable injury from game, and what little he cares to shoot, or has time for shooting, he is welcome to. (7.) If he rents a farm the conditions are the simplest, and he can buy one on easy terms at any time. There is always plenty of improved land in the market, plenty of people or companies are willing to advance money on mortgage at some 7 or 8 per cent. interest, and the whole cost of transferring a fine farm, settling title, and all, does not ordinarily amount to the value in Canadian currency of a British five pound note. Now in this general way we have surely said enough to induce the British farmer to believe there may be some good, if not conclusive, reasons why he should emigrate. Others will present themselves as we proceed.

WHITHER SHALL I EMIGRATE?

We have now incidentally opened up the way to a consideration of the next question: "TO WHAT COUNTRY OR COLONY SHALL I GO?" In trying to settle this point satisfactorily, let us clearly understand whom we are talking with. The farmer we have in our mind is the man with moderate capital, say from £250 to £2000 sterling, and usually nearer the less rather than the larger amount after all his debts are paid, with good health, steady habits, a will to work, and a family growing up needing to be settled in the world. We leave out of view for the moment the large capitalist on the one hand, or the man with no capital, on the other. We shall see what are the require-

ments of such an one as we refer to, and how far Ontario will supply them.

Ontario is the great English speaking, British populated province of the Dominion. There is no colony where all the surroundings and associations are so much like those of "home" as Ontario. The change, then, in that respect is less startling and marked than it might be elsewhere. Then it is nearer "home" than either the Western States or the North-Western territories and out of all comparison nearer than any other eligible British colony. Allowing twenty-four hours for the railway journey from Quebec to Toronto the whole trip from Liverpool to the capital of Ontario is ordinarily but one of twelve days, with an ocean passage from land to land of often less than a week. From sixty to ninety days would be the length of a passage to any one of the Australian colonies or New Zealand. From Canada a trip home is at any time easy and cheap; from the Antipodes it is seldom thought of. The idea of the ocean voyage is rather formidable to home-staying folks like many of our British Agriculturists, but to a Canadian who has once accomplished it, it is only a holiday trip, and a treat.

WHAT ONTARIO HAS TO OFFER.

"BUT WHAT OF ONTARIO ITSELF?" It is pre-eminently a land of free institutions, represented by free land, free schools, free churches, and a free vote.

FREE LAND.

Land, subject to a cheap system of registration of titles, can be bought and sold, parcelled out or divided as readily as any other commodity. There is no law of primogeniture to work injustice and public injury in order to allow the possessor to obtain or preserve a big family estate. There is only one restriction on the sale of land, and that is the law of dower in favour of the wife.

FREE SCHOOLS.

Ontario is justly proud of its free schools. The public school system of Ontario has furnished a model for the imitation of other countries. The expenses of these schools are borne by local rates, supplemented by a contribution from the Provincial Treasury. Every ratepayer has a voice in the management through the school trustees he elects. The education of the child in a public school fits him or her for any of the ordinary positions of life. For those who aspire to a more finished education, the High School—also public and under local management—steps in, and, at a nominal expense, fits the aspirant for the work of a teacher or for taking his initial step as a graduate of the University, which he can also pass through at almost no cost beyond his temporary board and lodging while keeping his terms. He is then fully qualified, so far as educational training goes, for the study of any of the learned professions. In 1878, out of a population of about 1,600,000 to 1,800,000, there were 492,837 children in attendance at the public schools. All classes meet there on common terms of equality; and in the rural districts private schools are unknown, while in the towns and cities they are rapidly being superseded by the public schools. One very interesting feature, too, in the school system, is the employment it affords to young men and women as teachers. In 1877 there were in Ontario 6,468 teachers in the public schools, of whom 3,448 were young women. These young people belong to every class in the community. Most of them have been educated in the public schools. Among the young men a large proportion "teach school" as a means of livelihood while reading for the bar or for the medical profession. Many of our leading lawyers and medical practitioners have taught school in their time.

NO STATE CHURCH.

As already mentioned, there is no State church in Ontario. Every church is supported by the voluntary contributions of its members. Ontario may be called a land of churches, so

numerous are they everywhere that a population exists. All the leading denominations have colleges for ministers, and any young man with a call to that office may, without difficulty, obtain the necessary theological training.

A LAND OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Ontario is preeminently the land of self-government. The people, in all municipal matters, really manage their own affairs. Every village of 750 or more inhabitants, every town of 2,000 and upwards, and every township, has its council elected annually by the rate-payers. The whole have, by their Reeves or Deputy Reeves, a representation in the County Council which meets periodically. A vast amount of business that needs special Acts of Parliament in Great Britain is successfully carried on by these municipal bodies under the provisions of the general law. The taxes, for local purposes, are very light indeed. The farmer and his sons take their share of the expense by what is called statute labour—putting the roads in order annually. Nearly every one joins in this, although a money payment or a substitute is allowed. But as friends and neighbours all take part in the work with their teams, and the season chosen is a leisure one, the duty is, after all, pleasant, and not regarded as onerous.

THE FRANCHISE.

Practically, every owner or occupier has a vote for members of the Provincial Legislature which meets annually at Toronto, or for the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa. In Ontario, too, there is an income tax franchise for the young men in cities, and a farmer's sons' franchise for young men working on their father's farms. The income tax in Ontario is a municipal tax for local purposes only.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Law is cheap and plentiful, and administered by Judges, Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace as efficiently and righteously as in Great Britain. There is not a judge on the

Bench who has not worked his way up from the ranks by fair merit and hard work. Our Justices of the Peace are men of the people, generally plain farmers or merchants. In rural Ontario happily there is very little crime but a universal respect for the law and those who administer it.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

As a matter affecting the health and comfort of residents in rural districts, it may be well to add that the medical practitioner is omnipresent. The medical schools in Ontario are very strict in the matter of qualification, the profession is very popular, and there is no settled part of Ontario without an efficient practitioner within easy reach.

SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES.

Up to this point, then, the British farmer will have lost nothing by the change from the British Isles to Ontario, while in some respects he will be an obvious gainer. He will secure :

(1.) Free land, cheap land, and plenty of it, purchasable and transferable without trouble or any serious cost.

(2.) Free schools, as good as any in the world, which his children may attend without any loss of caste or social position, and leading up to the highest educational honours.

(3.) Free churches—and no tithes or charges for any but his own—voluntarily supported.

(4.) Not Quarter Sessions or County Boards rule, but the management of his own local affairs to the expenditure of the last six-pence.

(5.) A free vote.

(6.) All the protection and safety that British law itself can ensure.

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

We will next look at some of the physical features of the Province, or rather, for our present purpose, at that portion of its territory—about 47,000 out of 200,000 square miles—we shall have to deal with in connection with our present topic. If the reader will run his eye over the map, and, striking Ontario at the Quebec boundary line, travel up the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, then follow the line of the Niagara River to Lake Erie, traverse Lake Erie and the Detroit River to Detroit, and then through Lake St. Clair and the St. Clair River, enter Lake Huron, run up Lake Huron and its inlet the Georgian Bay, to French River, up French River to Lake Nipissing, across Lake Nipissing to or near to the Ottawa, and down the Ottawa until he nearly reaches the St. Lawrence again, he will, in imagination, have circumnavigated the region to which we wish now principally to direct his attention. It will be somewhere in that area that, either as a settler on a free grant, or on an improved farm, he will find his location. Far beyond to the north, and northwest, is a region, still Ontario, that his sons or his sons' sons may one day occupy, and in the Manitoulin Islands and some lands and islands in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie are districts rapidly filling up; but the British farmer's own ideas are, as we are assuming, in favour of the enjoyment as near as possible, of the same social comforts and advantages that he and his family possess in the old land. The several sections into which the Ontario in our mind at the present moment is divided possess very varied characteristics both as to soil and climate. But first let us shew how, from the configuration of the country, every portion is accessible, and how in no part can the agriculturist be far from, or without ready access to a market.

ACCESSIBILITY OF MARKETS.

Coming eastward, the first place of importance we arrive at is the flourishing town of Cornwall, about 60 miles from Montreal and thirty within the provincial boundary. Cornwall is the county town of the united counties of Dundas, Stormont, and Glengarry. At this place are bankers, grain buyers, and every facility for the transaction of business and shipment of produce, by the canal, which is at this point substituted for the too rapid navigation of the St. Lawrence, or by the Grand Trunk Railway, to Montreal or other of the great outports. The inland railway communications in this section are not yet very complete, but railway construction is in progress. Back from the St. Lawrence we enter the Ottawa district, including the counties of Prescott, Russell, and Carleton. These counties have the Ottawa River as their outlet on one side, while railways connect them at Prescott and Brockville with the Grand Trunk, and St. Lawrence navigation, and another line is now in operation direct from Ottawa to Montreal. The railway from Ottawa to the St. Lawrence at Coteau Landing will, when completed, be an additional means of transport. Further west still, the fine agricultural, manufacturing or lumbering counties of Grenville, Leeds, Lanark and Renfrew, connect to the eastward with the City of Ottawa, and to the south with the Grand Trunk and St. Lawrence at Brockville and Prescott.

We have now passed beyond the Ottawa District and River counties and struck Lake Ontario at Kingston, a place of importance and once the seat of Government. At all the places mentioned the agencies for transacting business, and the facilities for shipment are ample, while at the inland towns shippers, forwarders and buyers, have their representatives. The city of Kingston, the counties of Frontenac, Lennox, Addington and Renfrew, are all will soon be, well supplied with railways connecting the rear settlements with the front. Their chief

outlets in the latter direction are Kingston and Napanee, both important commercial centres.

The county of Hastings, with the city of Belleville on the Bay of Quinte (pronounced Kan-ty) as its capital, is the next reached, and, lying south of it, joined by a narrow isthmus only to the main land, is the county of Prince Edward. The latter now has its railway from Picton, its county town, to Trenton on the main land. The county of Hastings, besides its front navigation and the Grand Trunk Railway, has, in addition to excellent gravel roads, railways now pushing north and north-west into the rear. Northumberland and Peterboro'—the first having Cobourg as its chief town and port, the latter the large inland town of Peterboro'—are traversed by the Midland, Grand Junction, and Cobourg and Peterboro' Railways. Peterboro', too, has inland water communications. The next group of counties consists of Durham, Ontario and Victoria, connected with the Grand Trunk and the Lake by the Midland and Whitby & Port Perry lines.

We now reach the metropolitan county of York, and to the north the County of Simcoe, reaching to the shores of the Georgian Bay. From Toronto, the Toronto & Nipissing to the north-eastward, the Northern penetrating to the Free Grant district on the one hand and the waters of Lake Huron on the other, the Toronto, Grey & Bruce, the Great Western, the Credit Valley and the Grand Trunk supply abundant railway communications. Toronto is a fine city of some 70,000 inhabitants, the seat of the Provincial Government and Law Courts, and the chief centre of commerce for western Canada. To follow out in detail the railway system which supplies with interior communication every part of western Ontario would be almost confusing. The map will speak for itself. Here again, too, as we go west and south-west the grand natural means of transportation come into play. Lake Huron, the St. Clair and Detroit Rivers, and Lake Erie—the latter connected with Lake Ontario by the Welland Canal, thus

avoiding the obstruction occasioned by the Falls of Niagara—place the western Canadian farmer literally on one of the finest highways in the whole world, which by its facilities, makes Ontario a more than successful competitor in the world's markets with the distant, inland, although easily cultivated prairie lands of the west and north-west. In all this region not only are railway construction and water navigation to be had, but competition by both, and, each against the other, comes to the producer's aid, and by reducing the cost of transportation to the seaboard to a minimum, leaves him the largest possible profit for himself. In the nearness then and accessibility of his market, the agriculturalist in Ontario will find himself as well off as he can desire. When, too, it is recollected that twenty-seven years ago there was not a mile of railway in the province and that now there are three thousand six hundred miles of railway constructed, and others in progress, it will be seen how well and closely railway facilities keep pace with the wants of the community and the progress of settlement.

The intending emigrant, however, being assumed to be a man with capital to invest, and wishing to make a change, once for all, and once only, will desire some more precise information as to the peculiar features of the different sections of the country, the soil, products and most profitable branches of agricultural industry. The information we shall give him on this point has been collected with great care from responsible and well-informed persons. It is not suggested that any purchase or final arrangements should be made before the arrival of the proposed settler in Canada. On the contrary personal inspection and observation, and all the experience that can be gained should be sought for before a bargain is completed. The country will not suffer on acquaintance and it is an excellent plan, where circumstances are favourable for such an arrangement, for the head of a family to pay a preparatory visit and fix upon a farm before bringing out his whole household. Meantime, the following particulars of the

information most wanted will be of great service in assisting any one proposing to emigrate to Ontario to make up his mind on some points of much importance to him.

The accompanying map will enable the reader to follow the description given of the situation of the respective counties, and their relation to the railways and water communications.

ONTARIO COUNTIES.

SOIL, PRODUCTS, INDUSTRIES, COMMUNICATIONS.

LAKE ERIE COUNTIES.

ESSEX.

The county of Essex, the most south-westerly in Ontario, has been partially settled by a French Canadian population for from 150 to 200 years, but has, since that period, been the resort of all the English speaking nationalities. The county has many natural advantages, its climate is very mild, and every class of grain or fruit is grown to perfection. The soil is a black loam with clay bottom, except in one or two townships where a sandy loam predominates. The liberal aid rendered by the Ontario Government to drainage operations has done much for the county of Essex, where large areas of fertile land have been reclaimed and cultivated. All the cereals, including Indian corn, grow freely, and a very large quantity of grapes are grown and exported annually. A great deal of pork is also packed for shipment in Essex. The manufacture of railroad ties is a source of considerable profit to the owners of wild land, and not less than thirty saw mills, engaged in cutting hardwood of various kinds, give welcome employment to many hands in the winter months. With the help of the local agricultural societies there has been a great improvement in farm stock in the county of late years. Cleared lands, with all needful improvements, bring from \$25 (£5) to \$40 (£8) per acre; or, on the river or lake shore, from £8 to £10 per acre. Bush farms fetch from £2 to £4 sterling per acre. In many places the wood on the land pays the purchase money of the farm. Rented farms are to be had for about 8s. sterling per acre. The county, which is bounded on its southern coast by Lake Erie and on the east by the Detroit River, is also traversed by the

Great Western and Canada Southern Railways, while a new road is projected from the town of Windsor to Lake Erie, so that no farm will be more than eight miles from a railroad.

KENT.

The county of Kent is second to none in the Province for its fertility or the variety of its products. It stands perhaps first as a fruit growing district, apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, and grapes being produced in vast quantities. Grape culture is made a specialty with some persons. While all the cereals grow well, Kent is one of the few counties where a considerable area is devoted to the growth of Indian corn. On the Lake Erie front the soil is a gravelly loam, farther back clay loam is met with, and in the northerly and easterly parts of the county a sandy loam prevails. All in turn are of a most productive character in regard to the products to which they are specially adapted. As in the adjoining county of Essex a very considerable industry in hardwood manufactures is carried on in Kent, with great benefit both to the persons employed and to those whose products they consume. There is a good deal of very fine stock in Kent, much attention having been paid to the breeding of improved animals during late years; this applies to horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Prices of farms vary from \$10 (£2) to \$100 (£20) per acre, depending mainly on locality and the extent of improvements effected. The lake supplies ample water navigation, and this is supplemented by the Great Western and Canada Southern Railways, which cross the county from north-east to south-west, and a line is now being constructed from Rond Eau to Chatham, thence northward to Dresden, and finally to Sarnia, not only intersecting in its course the two main lines already referred to, but also connecting at Sarnia with the Grand Trunk system. All things considered, Kent is a county that may be very favourably regarded by the new comer as a place of settlement.

ELGIN.

This is one of the Lake Erie counties; the climate mild, winters usually quite open, and snow seldom lying more than three months. The country is undulating, soil varying from heavy clay to clay loam, some of the latter very rich. The

natural facilities for draining into the lake on the southern, or the River Thames on the northern border of the county, are excellent. Elgin is one of the Indian corn growing counties of Ontario, the yield of that cereal averaging 50 bushels to the acre. All the other cereals and roots, as well as fruit, are successfully cultivated. Improved tillage and drainage are doing much to raise the quality of agriculture in the division. There are several fine herds of thorough-bred cattle, and plenty of good horses, as well as improved breeds of sheep and pigs; and about twenty cheese factories. Good markets are easily accessible; the Lake, and the Great Western, Canada Southern, and London and Port Stanley Railways, affording abundant outlets and means of communication. The price of farms varies from £8 to £13 sterling per acre, while farms may be leased at from 16s. to 20s. per acre, or in some cases for less. Fuel is abundant.

NORFOLK.

Norfolk is a Lake Erie county. Climate mild, soil varying between clay, clay and sand, loam and light sand, and generally very productive—rather better adapted for grain than stock-raising. Indian corn is grown largely. The county of Norfolk is celebrated for its fruit. There are several cheese factories and other local industries. The lumbering industry is not yet extinguished, although the county has been long settled. Farms may be purchased at fair prices. Heavy clay land is worth from \$40 to \$50 (£8 to £10), per acre; sandy or sandy loam from \$10 to \$30 (£2 to £6), per acre. Farms may be leased at from 8s. to 16s. sterling, per acre. The county is traversed by the Air Line, Canada Southern, Hamilton and North-Western, and Port Dover and Lake Huron Railways.

HALDIMAND.

The County of Haldimand was one of the earliest districts in Upper Canada to receive the influx of settlers from the United States after the close of the American Revolutionary war. The climate is fine and healthy, land gently rolling, composed of a deep drift debris resting on limestone and sandstone formations. It is watered by numerous streams, and the scenery in many parts of the county is strikingly beautiful. Farming in Haldimand is in advance of that in some other sec-

tions. There are a large number of horses and cattle of improved breeds, as well as sheep of a fine class. From the configuration of the land, draining is not so necessary as in some parts, but where it is carried on the work is greatly facilitated by natural advantages. No farm is far from a good market. The county town, Cayuga, is situated at the head of the Grand River navigation, and four railways, the Cayuga branch of the Grand Trunk, the Hamilton and North-western, the Great Western Air Line and the Canada Southern, supply it with abundant communications. Farms may be purchased at from \$20 (£4) to \$50 (£10 sterling) per acre, or leased at \$1.50 (say 6s.) to \$3 (12s.) per acre, with about three-fourths cleared. Fuel is abundant, both coal and wood being cheap, the latter from local supply, and the former, *via* Lake Erie, from the Pennsylvania coal fields. Large beds of pure gypsum furnish an inexhaustible supply of that deposit.

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

MONCK.

This is a thickly settled and most thriving district, formed for electoral purposes out of portions of the three Counties of Welland, Lincoln, and Haldimand. The climate is mild, and the soil generally rich, consisting of clay or clay loam, with in some parts a sandy gravelly loam. The farms are generally first-class, and sell at good prices. Fruit, including peaches, is very largely cultivated. The land is rolling, and in some parts hilly; the scenery is often very beautiful. Some of the townships in the division, especially Pelham and Wainfleet, are noted for their excellent municipal management, and the consequent lightness of their local taxation. The division is watered by two or three navigable rivers, and is traversed by the Grand Trunk, Canada Southern, and Air Line Railways. Few districts offer better inducements to an old country farmer with capital than this one.

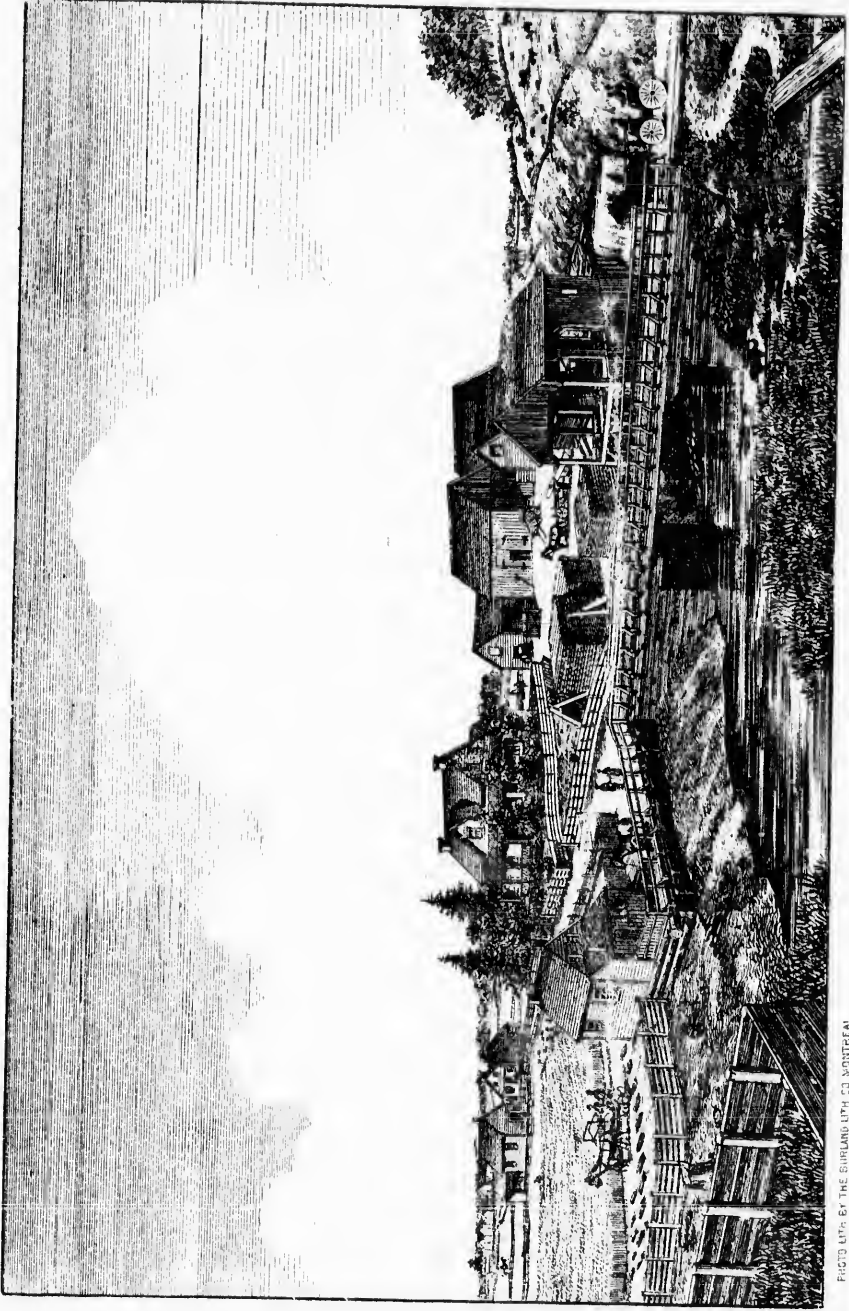
WELLAND.

The county of Welland is very thickly settled, and contains within its limits a great variety of busy industries. The

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AN ONTARIO FARM WITH FARM BUILDINGS.

PHOTO LITH. BY THE BURBANK LITH. CO. MONTREAL.

varieties of soil are great. A large portion consists of a black clay loam of great richness; in some parts a fine sandy loam, and in others a gravelly loam predominates, while part is still marsh, although in process of reclamation with very profitable results. The staple cereal grown is fall wheat, although beans and roots are largely cultivated. In some townships fruit, including peaches and grapes, is grown in enormous quantities. The climate along the course of the Niagara River is exceedingly temperate. The traffic on the Welland Canal and the works in progress there—the improvements extending over several years—create a large local demand for all classes of produce, and a good trade is done in vegetables and all the smaller fruits. There are one or two excellent weekly markets in the county for the sale of farm produce. Farms may be purchased at from \$10 (£2) an acre for marshy land up to \$100 to \$110 (£20 to £22) per acre for first-class farms. Good improved farms may be had for \$40 (£8) per acre. Very few farms are held on lease, but about \$3 (12s.) per acre is regarded as the maximum rental. There is a good deal of improved stock in the county, which is, by reason of its climate, soil and other causes, an inviting one for the new settler. The Welland River is navigable for nearly thirty miles from its mouth, and the Welland, Erie and Niagara, Canada Southern, Air Line, and Grand Trunk, all traverse the county.

LINCOLN.

The county of Lincoln, with the city of St. Catharines as its business centre, having Port Dalhousie at the Lake Ontario end of the Welland Canal as its port, is also one of the finest fruit growing districts of Ontario. Peaches are largely cultivated as well as all the hardier classes of fruit. The soil is, in the lower parts of the county, sand or sandy loam, but the higher land is clay. Wheat and hay are the chief crops on the heavier soils; fruit, Indian corn and roots being cultivated in the lighter soils. Several important manufactures create a local market for farm produce. They include two paper mills, two cotton mills, and a large number of extensive flouring mills. The price of farm property ranges from \$30 (£6) per acre, to as high as \$150 or £30 per acre. The extent of orchard lands and proximity to markets have much to do with the high price placed upon some farm properties. The county, besides its water facilities, is traversed by the Great Western, Welland and Erie and Ontario Railways.

AN ONTARIO FARM WITH FARM BUILDINGS.

PHOTO BY THE BURLINGO OPT. CO. MONTREAL.



LAKE HURON COUNTIES.

LAMBTON.

The county of Lambton has been settled since the year 1832, and in that time has made great progress. The soil is principally a clay or clay loam, with portions of light loam, sand or gravel. Much of the land is very rich and low, and a good deal has been done to reclaim wet lands by means of drainage. Its principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, peas, timothy and clover hay, and the various descriptions of roots. Indian corn grows well, but is not largely cultivated at present. The same remark applies to rye and buckwheat. Peaches, grapes and the smaller fruits are cultivated largely, and apples are a fine and profitable crop. Thousands of barrels of apples are shipped annually. There are several local industries in active operation. Cheese factories are to be met with in all parts of the country. Lambton is also one of the oil districts of Ontario, petroleum having been discovered there about the year 1862. Well improved farms sell for from \$30 (£6) to \$50 (£10) per acre, or, in some very favourable localities, for from \$55 (£11) to \$70 (£14) per acre. Cleared lands may be rented at from \$2 (8s.) to \$4.50 (18s. sterling) per acre, according to their state of cultivation. A good deal has been done of late years to improve stock, and there are now a large number of well-bred animals in the county. The St. Clair River separates the county from the State of Michigan, and it has Lake Huron for its north-western coast line. In addition to this fine water navigation, Lambton is traversed by the Grand Trunk, Great Western, and Canada Southern Railways.

HURON.

This fine county has been settled more recently than some others. It contains an area of 769,000 acres, two-thirds of which is under cultivation and pasture; the balance is wooded, but hardly any portion of Huron, if any, can be termed irreclaimable. It has Lake Huron on its western front, and is intersected by the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway, London, Huron & Bruce Railway and the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway. The county too is famous for its excellent gravel roads. The land is somewhat rolling in its character,

and well watered, the soil a sandy loam. It is a great grain-growing country, but its specialties would probably be cattle-raising and dairy farming, for which it is well adapted. There are already a large number of cheese factories and one creamery in the county. There is a good deal of fine improved stock in Huron, and considerable progress has been made of late in draining. In the south-western part of the county near Goderich and Seaforth are enormous salt beds. There is probably wood enough for fuel purposes to last for 25 years. Farms are usually 100 acres each, but some 50 acres, while others are of 200 acres. They may be bought at prices varying from £5 to £14 sterling per acre, or leased for periods of five years for from 8 to 12 shillings sterling, annual rental. The climate is extremely healthy, very little colder than that of the Lake Erie and Ontario regions. A steady winter, however, with good and uninterrupted sleighing more than compensates for a little cold. The population of Huron is pretty evenly divided between the three British nationalities, the Scotch and Irish slightly predominating.

BRUCE.

The county of Bruce has only been settled since 1853, but had in 1871 a population of nearly 50,000 souls. The general character of the soil is a sandy loam, surpassed by none in Ontario for fertility. All the usual cereals and roots are cultivated, but for wheat-growing Bruce is regarded as one of the best districts, if not the best district in the Province. The salt works at Kincardine, which are very extensive, and other industries give employment to a large number of persons. The improvement of stock in Bruce has not been so rapid as in some counties, but the farmers are increasingly turning their attention to this branch of the business, with the view of depending more in future on stock raising than on cereal crops. The price of exceptionally good farms in Bruce is from \$50 (£10) to \$60 (£12) per acre, but farms can be procured for one-half that price. Bruce has Lake Huron on its western boundary, with the ports of Kincardine and Southampton, and is also supplied with communications by the Wellington, Grey & Bruce, and Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railways and branches.

WESTERN (INLAND) COUNTIES.

MIDDLESEX.

The land of this district was originally all hardwood forest, with a few swamps. It is undulating and naturally well drained, the climate very healthy and moderate in temperature. It is well watered by creeks and small rivers. The soil varies from a heavy clay to a sandy loam, and is well adapted for stock-raising. About one-third of the land is still wooded, ensuring a cheap and plentiful supply of fuel for many years, as well as wood for other purposes. The average production of the cereals and roots is said to be about as follows:—Fall wheat, 20 bushels; spring wheat, 8 bushels (not a very certain crop in this district); barley, 30 bushels; peas, 12 bushels; oats, 35 bushels; potatoes, 100 bushels; turnips, 300 bushels; hay, 1½ tons, per acre. There are some excellent stock animals and many very serviceable horses in the district. The business of grazing and feeding cattle for the English market is making rapid progress. There are seven cheese factories, and ample facilities for marketing produce. The county contains several towns and villages, and is well supplied with railway facilities. Its County Town is the city of London, a business centre of great activity and importance in Western Ontario, and a first-class market for all agricultural products. Farms may be bought in a highly improved condition, the prices varying from \$35 (£7) to as high as \$100 (£20 sterling) per acre. Farms may be rented at from £20 to £80 sterling per 100 acres. The railways traversing the county are the Grand Trunk, main and branch lines, the Great Western, London and Port Stanley, London Huron and Bruce, and Canada Southern.

PERTH.

The county of Perth offers many inducements to agriculturists. While portions are flat and perhaps better adapted for stock-raising than the cultivation of the cereals, a larger area is undulating and very favourable for grain culture. The soil is generally a clay or clay loam, in many parts highly productive. The rate of production varies, of course, considerably in different parts of the county, but a return from the several townships shows as follows: Fall wheat, 18 to 25 bushels;

spring wheat, 10 to 20 bushels; barley, 25 to 45 bushels (average, 30 to 40); oats, 40 to 50 bushels; peas, about 25 bushels; potatoes, 100 to 150 bushels (frequently the latter); turnips, 500 to 700 bushels; hay, 1 to 1½ tons per acre. The land in Perth is generally well tilled, and improved breeds of all classes of animals have been introduced to a considerable extent. Busy towns and villages supply a brisk demand for home consumption for all kinds of produce. There are numerous local industries not connected with agriculture, and several cheese factories do a thriving business. Farms may be bought according to location, quality of the land and improvements, at from \$30 (£6 sterling) to \$80 (£16 sterling) per acre. Rents run from \$2.50 (10s.) upwards, but the number of farms to be had on lease is not large. The county is traversed by the Grand Trunk, Wellington, Grey and Bruce, and Stratford and Lake Huron Railways.

OXFORD.

The county of Oxford is one of the finest agricultural districts in Ontario. It was first partially settled about 80 years ago and the work of improvement has been going on ever since. The surface of the country is generally undulating, the soil a clay loam and in some parts a sandy loam. Both as to soil and climate it is well adapted for either grain, stock, or fruit raising. The county is well studded with thriving towns, such as Woodstock and Ingersoll, and villages of more or less importance. Its cheese manufacture is on a very extensive scale, and two large pork-packing establishments are located at Ingersoll. A good deal has been done towards the introduction of improved stock and in all departments of agriculture intelligence and enterprise are more or less visible. Farms may be purchased at from \$20 (£4), to \$80 (£16 sterling) per acre, or rented at from \$2 (say 8s. sterling) to \$4 (16s. sterling) per acre. The Great Western Railway, the Lake Huron and Port Dover, the Canada Southern, and the Brantford and Port Burwell Railways, supply the county of Oxford with abundant railway facilities. Fuel is cheap and abundant, and where coal is preferred to wood, it is obtainable by railway at moderate rates.

WATERLOO.

This county was settled in the early part of the present century, chiefly by Germans from the State of Pennsylvania,

many of them being of the Mennonite persuasion. The soil is of mixed varieties, but generally fertile and watered with numerous spring creeks. It produces all the cereals and roots and large quantities of fruit, with the exception of peaches, which have not yet been grown successfully to any extent. Flax growing is carried on upon a large scale; the flax being exported in both a dressed and undressed state. The soil is also considered very favourable for the cultivation of sugar beets. There are several flax mills in the county in addition to other industries, the chief town, Galt, being one of the most thriving manufacturing centres in Ontario. The land is all cleared, and farms may be bought with every improvement at from \$40 to \$100 (£8 to £20 sterling) per acre. Very few farms are leased, but from 8s. to 20s. sterling per acre is about the rental charged. Great progress has been made in the improvement of cattle and the breeding of horses. The county is traversed by the Great Western, Grand Trunk and Credit Valley Railways.

WELLINGTON.

Portions of this fine county have been settled for fifty years, but the bulk of the settlement has taken place during the past thirty years. The soil is mostly a loam, varying from the extremes of gravel on the one hand to clay on the other. The latter is most usually met with, and is of a highly productive nature, and easily tilled. The raising of stock from improved breeds is carried on to a larger extent in this than in any other county. This has led to grain cropping being largely superseded by the cultivation of roots, which are grown to an immense extent. Barley is a sure crop, and a large area is sown with that cereal. The city of Guelph, a very flourishing manufacturing centre, is the county town. Fergus, Elora and Salemt are also busy manufacturing villages. Cleared farms range from £8 to £16 per acre, while some would bring even a higher figure. There is very little wild land obtainable, even in the newest townships. Wellington is well supplied with railways, being traversed by the Grand Trunk, Wellington, Grey and Bruce, Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Credit Valley, Georgian Bay and Wellington, and Waterloo, Wellington and Georgian Bay.

DUFFERIN.

This is a new county formed out of portions of Wellington, Simcoe and Grey. The soil is mostly a clay loam, although in one section it is light and rather rough land. The leading cereals are the principal farm products. The price of the best land runs from \$30 to \$40 (£6 to £8 sterling), per acre. Farms of 100 acres with 60 to 70 acres cleared, and log buildings, can be had for \$2500 to \$3000 (£500 to £600 sterling); and wild lots for from \$1000 to \$1500 (£200 to £300), per 100 acres. Rented farms bring from \$2 to \$2.50 (8s. to 10s. sterling), for cleared portions. In one of the townships—Garafraxa—there is a good deal of improved stock; but not much elsewhere in the county. The county town, Orangeville, is a very thriving place, and an excellent market centre. The Toronto Grey & Bruce, and Credit Valley Railways, supply Dufferin with abundant means of communication in all directions.

CARDWELL.

The Electoral District of Cardwell, formed out of portions of Peel and Simcoe counties, about 20 by 25 miles in area, is wholly agricultural in its character. It has been settled for from fifty to sixty years, and about nine-tenths of the land is under cultivation. The county is rolling and well watered. The land, with the exception of one or two rough portions divided between clay and sandy loam, is well adapted for grain growing. Dairy farming has not yet made so much progress as elsewhere, there being at present no cheese factories or creameries in the district. Many of the farmers are men of substance; the houses and buildings are good, and the aspect of the farms is thrifty and productive. At Beeton, in the Township of Tecumseth, is the largest Bee Farm in Canada, the proprietor disposing of some 50,000 lbs. weight of honey annually. The district is intersected by two railways: the Toronto, Grey & Bruce from Toronto, and the Hamilton and North-Western from Hamilton. The climate of the district is dry and bracing. The population contains a very large Irish element, both protestant and catholic. In one township, Caledon, are a large number of Scotch, both lowland and highland. The rest of the population is mixed. In Cardwell, farms of 100 or 200 acres may be purchased at prices ranging from £6 to £16 per acre, or leased at an average rental of 12

shillings. Ninety per cent. of the land would be cleared, the balance wooded, but this is not more than would be profitably retained or used for home purposes.

BRANT.

The county of Brant possesses all the characteristics of a fine farming country, combined in many parts with very beautiful natural scenery. With every variety of soil it is eminently favourable to nearly every variety of crop, and all branches of agricultural industry appear to flourish. At Bow Park, near the city of Brantford, which is the county town of Brant, is perhaps the largest herd of short horns in the world. Opportunities for introducing improved stock from this and other sources are very good. Brant is well watered and presents admirable facilities for drainage, the Grand River flowing through the middle of the county. The market facilities, by means of good local roads as well as railways, are excellent, and a large trade is done, both at Brantford, already mentioned, and at the town of Paris, at the junction of the Great Western and Buffalo and Lake Huron Railways. In addition to the two last mentioned roads, the Brantford and Port Burwell connects with the Canada Southern and Air Lines, and will ultimately extend to Lake Erie. The price of farms in Brant ranges from as low as \$10 (£2) to \$80 (£16) per acre, or may be rented at from \$2 to \$4, or at an average of \$3 (12s.) per acre. It is a part of the country where an old country settler would feel at home at once, and presents, for such, some excellent openings. The city of Brantford is the seat of extensive manufactures of agricultural implements of all kinds, as well as of engines, stoves, and a variety of other goods. The local water power and transportation facilities give it special advantages as the seat of such industries.

GEORGIAN BAY COUNTIES.

GREY.

Grey is rather a new county. Settlement there commenced about the year 1842. The general character of the soil is good, but diversified, consisting of clay, clay loam, and a large

portion of what farmers call sharp soil, which is very productive if well tilled. Some of the Townships, however, are rather stony and the extreme north is somewhat broken by limestone rock. Grey is, on the whole, a good agricultural county. Wheat is the staple, while oats, peas, barley and hay crops are above the average. Fruit is grown largely and the country along the shores of the Georgian Bay is famed for the quality and vast quantities of the plums it produces. Grapes, peaches and pears do well. The price of land ranges from \$1,000 to \$6,000 (£200 to £1,200 sterling) for farms of 100 acres. The average price, where 60 to 70 acres have been cleared and the buildings are good, may be put down at \$3,000 (£600). There are many excellent openings in Grey for purchasers at the present time. Farms can be leased at from \$2 to \$3 (8s. to 12s. sterling) per acre, exclusive of taxes or statute labour.

SIMCOE.

The county of Simcoe offers peculiarly favourable opportunities to the settler who, with small means, desires gradually to make his way in the world. The southern part of the county, part of which is in the electoral district of Cardwell, has been long settled and is well farmed by a substantial class of farmers. But there are sections that present every stage of colonization from the improved farm and trim homestead to the log shanty and bush clearing. In the south the soil is generally a good clay or clay loam, more to the northward a sandy loam predominates. Here and there some pretty rough land is met with but there are few portions that are not fertile. Wheat and all the coarse grains, as well as roots and hay, are largely cultivated, and in the western part of the county fruit, especially the plum, is grown on a very large scale. A great assistance to the settler with little money is the existence of the lumbering industry, which is very extensively carried on in Simcoe. This affords employment, permanent or temporary, to large numbers of able-bodied men, and causes a free circulation of money, both in wages and in the purchase of supplies, in some very remote districts. Not only can the settler choose either wild land or land in any stage of improvement that may suit his resources, but he can by the aid of the lumberer often maintain his family, wholly or in part, while his own farm is too small to supply his necessities. Good improved farms bring as high

as \$80 (£16) an acre, but they can be purchased at all prices from \$5 (£1) an acre upwards, and wild land, of course, for much less. Farms can be rented at from 50 cents (2s.), to \$4 (16s. sterling) per acre. The town and port of Collingwood on the Georgian Bay has a large lake traffic, while Barrie, the county town, on an arm of Lake Simcoe, and Orillia are places of considerable importance. The Northern, Hamilton and North-Western, North Simcoe, and Midland lines supply the county with ample railway connections.

NORTHERN COUNTIES.

VICTORIA.

Victoria is a very large and ever-growing county, for, as it includes a considerable portion of free grant territory, as one township after another is settled it is added to the county municipality. Thus, while the southern townships have been settled for fifty years, more or less, some of the northern ones have come into existence as but yesterday. Great varieties of soil and climate are necessarily found in such a tract of country as Victoria covers. The soil of the southern portion is a rich clay loam, and extremely fertile. As we pass northward the soil becomes lighter, and sandy loam is most frequently met with, while in places the rock crops up freely, although even here in reasonably moist seasons, good crops are raised by the settlers. Fall and spring wheat, peas and coarse grains are the chief products, and there is a good deal of cheese, factory-made, and butter, dairy-made, in the county, which should be particularly favourable in many respects for the latter branch of farm business, although no creameries have yet been established. Not much has been done so far to improve the breeds of cattle, but there are a number of very fine sheep in the county. One feature of Victoria is its beautiful lakes and numerous streams. Its chief town, Lindsay, is quite a railway focus. The Midland Railway passes through Lindsay on its route from Port Hope, on Lake Ontario, to Midland City, on the Georgian Bay; the Whitby and Port Perry, by its junction with the Grand Trunk and the Toronto and Nipissing, connect it with Toronto, and the Victoria Railway forms another important highway to the northward. Farms may be bought at

from \$25 to \$100 (£5 to £20 sterling) per acre, or rented at 2s. per acre upwards, cost or rental being decided by situation, soil and improvements.

HALIBURTON.

The district of Haliburton is separated for municipal purposes from the two adjoining counties of Peterborough and Victoria. It has only been in process of settlement since 1858. The Canadian Land and Emigration Company represents nine townships in the district which are only partially settled at the present time. The general aspect of the country is somewhat rough and stoney, but the soil is good nevertheless, and favourable to the growth of the coarse grains, as well as wheat, turnips and potatoes. Farms can be bought at very moderate prices, and the new settler may suit his means by selecting anything from the uncleared bush upwards. Rented farms are about \$1.50 (say 6s. sterling) per acre. The construction of the Victoria Railway from Lindsay has placed the Haliburton district in direct communication with Toronto and the other Lake Ontario ports.

PETERBOROUGH.

The settlement of the county of Peterborough has all taken place within the last fifty years. In the southern part of the county, the soil is very good; but in the more northern townships it is rough and stony. Wheat, barley, oats, peas and roots, are the principal crops raised. A number of cheese factories are in active operation. There is a good deal of lumbering going on in the county, with attendant industries. There are also woollen mills, foundries, and implement manufacturing, as well as a number of flouring mills. Farm property in the well-settled districts, will fetch from \$45 (£9) to \$60 (£12 sterling) per acre. An average farm, worth say \$50 (£10), will rent for \$3 (12s. sterling) per acre. The farmers of the county are beginning to see the advantage of improving their stock, and a fair commencement in this direction has been made. The lower half of the county is traversed by the Midland Railway, which connects it with the Grand Trunk, Lake Ontario, and other outlets.

LAKE ONTARIO COUNTIES.

WENTWORTH.

Wentworth is a fine agricultural county. It possesses a great variety of soils, the portion nearest Lake Ontario consisting of a gravelly loam well adapted for most agricultural purposes, but especially favourable to the growth of fruit, which is there produced in very large quantities. All the cereals including Indian corn are cultivated, as well as every description of roots. The farm stock has been considerably improved by the importation of thorough-bred animals. Farms sell at from \$40 (£8) to \$80 (£16 sterling) per acre, and may be rented at from \$2.50 (10s.) to \$5 (20s. sterling) per acre. The large manufacturing city of Hamilton, the second in size and importance in Ontario, is the county town of Wentworth. Its position at the head of Lake Ontario with a large and nearly land locked harbour gives the rural districts surrounding the city great advantages.

The Great Western, Hamilton and Lake Erie and Hamilton and North-Western Railways intersect the county.

HALTON.

This is one of the older counties of Ontario, its settlement dating from the year 1790 to 1820. The emigrant from Europe will reach it from Toronto if he comes *via* Quebec, or from Hamilton if by New York and Suspension Bridge. It has Lake Ontario and the Great Western Railway along its southern front, and the Grand Trunk Railway in the rear, while the Hamilton and North-Western line intersects it from south to north, and the Credit Valley line from east to west. The soil on the front is sandy, further back all clay, and still further back a rich loam. Along the lake vast quantities of strawberries are grown, the culture of that fruit being a most profitable and ever-increasing industry. The larger fruits, especially apples, are being cultivated on a large scale. Both grain and stock-raising are carried on very successfully. The county is level at the front, but further back rolling and hilly. Halton is watered by several fine streams, utilized for various industrial purposes. A good lumbering business is still done there. The climate is temperate, the near presence of the lake tending to moderate the extremes either of heat or cold. Both in horses

and cattle there have been very considerable improvements of late years by the introduction of thorough-bred animals. The price of farms for sale varies from £8 to £20 sterling per acre, while others can be had on lease at from 8s. to 16s. sterling per acre, according to their fertility, the condition of buildings and contiguity to markets. The direct connection of Halton with the cities of Toronto, Hamilton, and Guelph, gives it exceptionally valuable advantages in these respects. Wood fuel is cheap and plentiful in Halton, and coal also obtainable by the railways at low rates. The population is composed of natives or descendants of natives of all three British nationalities. Few counties offer greater attractions to old country settlers than Halton.

P E E L .

The soil of this county presents considerable variety. In the south a clay or clay loam predominates, but this changes gradually to a light sandy loam in the northern section. Formerly the great product of the county was wheat, but of later years not only have other cereal crops been largely cultivated but farmers have turned their attention considerably to the growth of roots and the raising and feeding of cattle. A good deal of improved stock has been introduced during the last few years. Butter is also made in large quantities by the farmers, but not much cheese. Large woollen mills and implement factories are among the local industries of the county. Farm property can at the present time be purchased on pretty favourable terms, at least 20 per cent. less than two or three years ago. Good farms, with fairly substantial buildings, range from \$45 (£9) to as high as \$60 (£12) per acre. Rents run from \$3 (12s.) to \$4 (16s.) per acre. The Grand Trunk, Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Hamilton and North Western, and Credit Valley Railways supply the county of Peel with abundant accommodation.

Y O R K .

The settlement of the county of York commenced at the close of the last century, many of the settlers being from Pennsylvania, and other of the United States. The soil is generally a rich clay, or clay loam, and very productive. Wheat is grown in large quantities and all the other cereals and roots

are raised freely. In the southern part of the county vegetable and fruit gardening is carried on to a very large and profitable extent and this portion of the county is also the seat of some of the finest nursery grounds in Canada. There are several very flourishing villages with active industries of various kinds, including a large hat manufactory, agricultural implement works on a large scale, woollen mills, carriage factories, tanneries, and sash, door and blind factories. Farms may be purchased for from \$25 to \$80 (£5 to £16 sterling) per acre, or rented for from \$2.50 (10s.) to \$5 (20s.) per acre. A good deal has been done of late years to encourage improvements in stock. The county contains several very flourishing agricultural societies. York is the metropolitan county of Ontario, its county town being the city of Toronto, with all the advantages of market, port, railway and other facilities that fact implies. Its western section is served by the Great Western, Grand Trunk, Credit Valley, and Toronto Grey and Bruce lines. The Northern intersects it from south to north and its eastern side is furnished with accommodation by the Grand Trunk, Toronto and Nipissing and Lake Simcoe Junction lines.

ONTARIO.

The county of Ontario, with Lake Ontario for its southern boundary, stretches back a considerable distance, till it reaches the small inland lakes at its northern extremity. The soil is generally good, being mostly clay loam, except in certain sections, where a sandy loam predominates. The land, however, produces fine crops. Every description of cereal, except Indian corn, is grown in the county. Flax and hemp grow well, and it is said the soil would be suitable for the cultivation of the sugar beet. At present the leading grain crops are the chief products. The towns and villages of the county are very busy communities, and the seats of several thriving manufacturing industries. Some of the manufacturers have a world-wide reputation. Good farms, well situated, bring from \$50 to \$70 (£10 to £14 sterling) per acre, and some are worth as much as \$100 (£20) per acre; but others may be had for from \$20 (£4) per acre upwards. Farm rents are from \$2 (8s.) to \$5 (20s.) per acre. The improvement of farm stock can hardly be said to be general in the county, although there are many fine cattle, as well as horses and pigs of good quality;

but some few persons have carried on the importation of thorough-bred stock to a considerable extent. The county is served by the Lake Ontario navigation at the front as well as by the Grand Trunk Railway. The Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay, and the Toronto and Nipissing Railways traverse it, and the Midland offers another outlet from its northern extremity.

DURHAM.

The county of Durham, with its front on Lake Ontario, was settled at the latter end of the last century. Its land is undulating with mostly a clay loam soil, and very productive. All the ordinary cereals grow well, and the cultivation of root crops is on a large scale, for cattle-feeding purposes, numbers of cattle being shipped from Durham to Europe and elsewhere. In its principal towns, Bowmanville in the west, and Port Hope in the east division of the county, a large trade and some extensive manufactures in furniture, agricultural implements, and other articles are carried on. Port Hope has an excellent harbour and a considerable lake shipping trade. Farms may be bought at any price, according to situation and improvements, from \$25 (£5) per acre upwards. Some would realize \$100 (£20), or even more per acre. Farms may be leased at from 8s. to 28s. per acre. A good deal has been done to improve the breed of horses, horned cattle and sheep, but there is room for further progress in this direction. Durham presents some excellent opportunities for an intelligent agriculturist from the old country with moderate capital. The Grand Trunk traverses the county along its front from east to west, and the Midland line to the Georgian Bay with a branch to Peterboro' has its terminus at Port Hope. For shipments to the foreign market the facilities are excellent.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Northumberland is one of the Lake Ontario counties and has been settled for nearly 80 years. Land rolling and soil largely consisting of sandy loam with some clay. The farming is less skilful than it ought to be, but some improvement is going on in the introduction of improved stock and horses. The number of sheep kept is small. Cheese factories are numerous. Towns and villages of considerable size create a very large local demand,

and the Grand Trunk, Grand Junction, and Cobourg and Peterboro' railways and the lake navigation afford easy outlets for more distant markets. The roads in the county are also good. The price of farms ranges from \$10 to \$60 (£2 to £12 sterling) per acre, or they may be rented at about 5 per cent. on the purchasing value. There is a good deal of wood still standing, but coal is easily obtained and frequently used in preference to wood.

BAY OF QUINTE COUNTIES.

HASTINGS.

The county of Hastings began to be settled early in the present century by United Empire Loyalists. A very large proportion of its present population are "sons of the soil." As a reference to the map will show, the county of Hastings extends back a long distance to the northward, and in such an extent of country a great diversity of soil and some of climate also must be expected. The average quality of the land, however, is good. Clay loam predominates, black, sandy and clay soils being met with in less quantities. Limestone prevails generally. In connection with agriculture, the most active industry of the county is cheese-making, Hastings being one of the greatest cheese producing and exporting counties of Ontario. Its production of fruits and vegetables, in addition to cereal and root crops, is also considerable. In the centre of the county are valuable mineral deposits. Several gold mines are in continuous operation, and very rich iron ores are being shipped in large quantities to the United States. The mining region is reached by the Belleville and North Hastings Railway; the Grand Junction and Grand Trunk also supply railway facilities. The fine city of Belleville, on the Bay of Quinte, is a place of much activity and a great port for the shipment of lumber. Land, in the front townships, sells for from \$25 (£5) per acre up to as high as \$80 (£16) or even \$100 (£20) per acre, according to situation. In the rear townships the price ranges from £2 to £8 sterling per acre. Rented farms range from 4s. to 16s. sterling per acre. In the northern part of the county are some lands opened for free grant settlement.

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PHOTO LITH BY THE GUNLARD LITH CO MONTREAL

AN ONTARIO FARM WITH PARTIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

LENNOX.

The county of Lennox was settled about the year 1785 by United Empire Loyalists. The soil runs from clay to sandy loam, but clay, black ground, and heavy loams predominate. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, Indian corn, peas and buckwheat are all grown largely, but barley is the chief staple product and commands the top price in the United States markets. Dairying is a very important branch of the farming business in Lennox, its cheese factories numbering something like a dozen, while butter is also produced in large quantities. There are several local industries besides. Farms vary in price from \$30 (£6) to \$70 (£14 sterling) per acre, according to quality of land and locality. Farms of 100 acres rent from \$100 to \$400 (£20 to £80 sterling per annum.) The improvement in stock has not been so great in Lennox as in some other counties, but efforts are being made in this direction. The Grand Trunk Railway and the Lake Ontario navigation *via* Napanee, the principal town in the county, situated on the Bay of Quinte, supply the county with outlets for its products.

ADDINGTON.

Addington was partially settled towards the close of the last century, but its rear townships much more recently. In the front portion of the county the soil is chiefly a clay loam, but in the rear a sandy loam predominates. All the cereals are grown, but the leading crops are barley and wheat. There is considerable lumbering in the northern townships. In the southern section are paper mills, foundries and other industries, although the chief business is agriculture. In the older townships farms sell for from £6 to £10 sterling per acre, in the newer ones from £1 to £4 per acre. Farms can be rented for about 5 per cent. on the value. A great deal has been done to improve the farm stock in the county. The Grand Trunk Railway and Lake Ontario are its southern outlets; the Kingston and Pembroke Railway traverses it in a northerly direction.

PRINCE EDWARD.

The county of Prince Edward is nearly surrounded by water, being only connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus

at the head of the Bay of Quinte (pronounced Kan-ty). The soil is chiefly of a calcareous nature, and singularly productive, even where of no great depth. In parts there are large tracts of sandy loam, while in others clay and black loam are to be found. About a tenth part, perhaps, is poor, of a light sandy character. The average yield of crops is not equal by any means to the amount that might be produced by improved farming. The ordinary yield of wheat is probably not above 20 bushels to the acre, but double that quantity is known to be raised by careful cultivation. The same remark will apply to other cereals. The county of Prince Edward is noted for its fine carriage horses; and has some excellent cattle, both grades and thoroughbreds. Farms may be purchased at from \$30 (£3) to \$80 (£16 sterling) per acre, or rented at from \$1 (say 4s.) to \$3 (say 12s.) per acre. Agriculture is, with a few exceptions, the sole industry of the county. There are some 26 or 27 cheese factories in constant operation. Prince Edward has one railroad from Picton, the county town, to Trenton on the mainland. With the lake on its southern side and the beautiful Bay of Quinte to the north, Prince Edward lacks nothing in the way of situation or scenery to make it attractive. The whole county presents an appearance of solid comfort and prosperity on the part of its population.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE COUNTIES.

FRONTENAC.

This county, with Kingston for its capital, has been settled for from 50 to 100 years. Of its 213,000 acres some 150,000 are under cultivation, and probably have more or less deteriorated for want of skilful management, a fault that new settlers with old country experience would in time remedy. There is, however, a considerable quantity of good land in Frontenac, but ample room for the improvements that energy, skill, and capital can supply. The business of cheese-making is pretty largely carried on and may be extended with great advantage both to the land and the farmer indefinitely. The county has the lake or river as its front, as well as the Grand Trunk Railway, while the Kingston and Pembroke line intersects it longitudinally, and some 100 miles of macadamized roads serve

local purposes. The soil is divided between clay and loam, and is adapted to all varieties of crops. The climate is temperate, averaging 45° Fahrenheit all the year round. Farms can be bought at from £2 to £12 sterling per acre. Fuel either obtained locally or brought in by the K. & P. Railway, is abundant and cheap. The American market for light produce is so near as to be very advantageous to the farmers of all the river counties of Ontario.

LEEDS.

The county of Leeds with a frontage of some thirty miles on the St. Lawrence, and ports at Brockville, Gananoque, and Rockport, while it is traversed by the Grand Trunk parallel with the River, by the Canada Central from Brockville northward through its centre, by the Rideau Canal in the rear, and having the Kingston and Pembroke skirting its western boundary has exceptionally good facilities so far as traffic and connections are concerned. Lying, too, exactly opposite, and only divided by the St. Lawrence from American territory, the agriculturist of Leeds has in the American cities an unlimited demand for his produce at his very door. Large quantities of sheep, cattle, and poultry are being constantly shipped to the States; while cheese and butter, the latter having an exceptionally high reputation, the "Brockville brand" being famous, are also produced in the county. The soil is mostly a clay or clay loam, the land undulating and well watered by streams. Rock here and there crops up, but although it gives a less kindly aspect to the country where it appears, the surrounding land is often of great fertility. In both Brockville and Gananoque there are busy industries, those for implements, castings and stoves having a wide celebrity. A good deal has been done to improve farm stock, and thus to maintain the reputation long enjoyed by the county as a fine grazing district. Farms sell for from \$10 (£2) to \$60 (£12) per acre, the price depending upon quality and situation, the variety in the former respect being great and the changes in soil very abrupt.

GRENVILLE.

Grenville is another of the river (St. Lawrence) counties. The soil is of fair quality, consisting principally of clay and

clay loam with some sand. Its products are chiefly barley, rye, oats, hops, potatoes and hay, and a considerable quantity of dairy produce is shipped to the United States and Great Britain. Grenville contains, too, a large stock farm, celebrated for raising a superior breed of horses. It also boasts the one starch factory in Canada, and other local industries. The price of farms ranges from \$30 (£6) to \$100 (£20 sterling) per acre. There are few, if any, farms to be had to rent in the county. The Grand Trunk Railway and River St. Lawrence supply its southern carrying facilities, and the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway intersects the county from north to south.

DUNDAS, STORMONT AND GLENGARRY.

These three counties united for municipal purposes and with Cornwall for their county town, afford, at the present time, a fine opening for the British agriculturist. In Glengarry and Stormont the soil is a loamy limestone, gravel in the hills and ridges and loamy clay and heavy clay in the valleys. The alternatives of soil are so frequent that nearly every farm is adapted for mixed husbandry. In Dundas the country is generally level, with a heavy clay soil. The chief farm products are: oats, barley, peas, fall wheat, spring wheat, Indian corn, buckwheat, potatoes, root crops, timothy hay, apples, butter and cheese. The export of oats, barley and peas is often very large. Three hundred bushels per acre is an ordinary crop of potatoes, and the counties have soil adapted to raising them in practically unlimited quantities. The soil throughout is specially favourable to the growth of timothy hay of the finest quality, and when there is a demand the export amounts to many hundred tons. Generally the grazing is of the richest and sweetest kind. Sweet gravel water in wells, etc., obtains uniformly. In the two townships of Lancaster and Charlottenburgh the cheese product of ten factories aggregated, this summer (1879), a value of at least \$100,000. Lochiel and Cornwall townships are almost superior to Lancaster and Charlottenburgh for dairying, although not so developed, and all the other townships are highly adapted for dairying. Domestic animals of all kinds in large numbers are raised. The export of butter is very considerable, particularly from Morrisburg, whence also much barley is sent away. Lancaster is quite a centre for the export of coarse grains. The export

of eggs, poultry, lambs, sheep, cattle, horses, hogs, pelts, hides, cordwood, railway ties, etc., is at times very considerable. There are a good many small local industries in different parts of the three counties, and Cornwall is quite a considerable manufacturing centre. From various causes excellent farms in this district are to be bought on very moderate terms. In Dundas improved farms are often worth \$50 to \$60 (£10 to £12) per acre. In Stormont partially improved farms sell at from \$30 to \$40 (£6 to £8) per acre; and in Glengarry similar farms at from \$25 to \$30 (£5 to £6) per acre. Many good partially improved farms of 100 acres can be bought for from \$1,500 to \$2,000 (£300 to £400 sterling), the buildings representing fully a third of the value of the property. Farms are rented at from three per cent. to five per cent. on their value. The Grand Trunk Railway, St. Lawrence and the Cornwall Canal supply outlets for the exports of the three counties. A railway from the Ottawa to the St. Lawrence at Cotcau Landing is also projected, and will intersect the county of Glengarry.

RIVER OTTAWA COUNTIES.

RENFREW.

Some portions of Renfrew are still in process of settlement, while others have been more or less occupied for forty years past. Although one of the most northerly of the counties the warmth and dryness of the atmosphere in the summer months has a powerful effect on products depending on such influences. While some of the land is rough and poor, a considerable portion is good and fertile. Probably fifty per cent. is still uncleared. The soil is mostly a sandy loam, and in places a gravelly loam. Wheat, oats, rye, peas and Indian corn grow well. The latter cereal is cultivated to a large extent for local consumption as food for hogs, used to supply the lumberers of the district with pork, a considerable quantity of which is salted and packed for winter use. Butter is extensively made both on the farms and at a local creamery where cheese is also manufactured. Lumbering is carried on in Renfrew on a large scale, and as elsewhere is the sheet anchor of the pioneer settler, and a source of immense benefit to the whole of that part of the country. The winter employment it gives to the labourers engaged in farm

work at other seasons is most helpful. Farms can be bought at from \$5 (£1) to \$20 (£4) per acre; about 40 to 50 acres being usually woodland on a 100 acre farm. Rentals are from 4s. to 6s. per acre. Fuel is to be had practically for the cutting and carrying. The improvement of stock in the county has, under the auspices of the local agricultural societies, been very marked of late years. At present the Canada Central is the only railway in the county, but at Pembroke, the county town, and Renfrew, are excellent markets.

LANARK.

The county of Lanark is one of the principal seats of the woollen industry in Ontario, and also of a very considerable lumbering business, the latter offering an excellent market to the farmer at his own door. The soil is clay and loam, and in some places very rich and productive indeed, in others somewhat rocky, but still yielding fair crops. Stock-raising might be carried on very largely and profitably in Lanark. All the cereals are cultivated, wheat and oats of good quality being largely raised. Peas, too, usually yield a fair crop. Timothy hay sometimes shows two or three tons to the acre. Good farms, according to the situation and other circumstances, can be had for from \$1500 (£300) to \$6,000 (£1200 sterling) for 100 acres. Not much has been done hitherto to improve the stock of the county. The Canada Central Railway supplies the county with railroad communications.

CARLETON.

This is another of the Ottawa River counties, its chief centre being the City of Ottawa the seat of the Dominion Government. The climate is somewhat colder and the winters are more protracted than in Western Ontario. The country is generally level, the soil fair, needing only capital and industry to develop its resources. Both grain and stock-raising are carried on profitably. Wheat yields an average of 15 to 25 bushels, oats 30 to 40 bushels per acre; and potatoes 80 to 100 bushels per acre. Turnips also do well. Markets are good and accessible. Railway communications are plentiful by the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and Canada Central, and by the Quebec Provincial line, from the north shore of the Ottawa to

the cities of Montreal or Quebec. Another line to Montreal and Ottawa *via* Glengarry is also in progress. Farms may be bought and leased on fair terms.

RUSSELL.

The soil of the county of Russell is mostly a clay or clay loam and fertile, although in some situations rocky. It was formerly a great lumbering region, and a good deal of timbered land remains yet uncleared, although the pine is gone. Wheat grows largely and all the other cereals. The extremely pure water is favourable to butter making, which is carried on very extensively in both the farm dairies and local creameries. The city of Ottawa, which is close to the western boundary line of the county, is a splendid market for all farm produce, as well as for wood for fuel and all kinds of timber. Farms sell for from \$10 (£2) to \$50 (£10) per acre—a first-class farm being obtainable at the latter price. Rentals are from \$1 (4s.) to \$3 (12s.) per acre. There is a good deal of improved stock in the county. Drainage is very easy, the land being generally undulating, and the Rideau and Castor Rivers forming natural outlets. The Ottawa River is the northern boundary of Russell, and a new line of railway connecting Ottawa with the St. Lawrence at Coteau Landing will pass through the middle of the county.

PRESCOTT.

The land of the county of Prescott is rolling and well watered. The soil is in parts clay; in others, of a gravelly, or sandy nature. Limestone is plentiful in most parts of the county. Spring wheat is grown for home consumption, but the chief crops are oats, peas, barley, Indian corn and potatoes. Of late years farmers have given increased attention to the raising and improvement of cattle. The chief industry of the county is agriculture; but a great deal of lumber is manufactured in Prescott, and woollen manufacture is carried on to some extent. Farms vary very much in value, the prices ranging from \$1 (4s.) to \$50 (£10) per acre. Rentals are equal to about eight per cent. of the value of the lands. There are some good herds of cattle in the county, but the majority are grades more or less mixed with the Ayrshire and Devon breeds. Prescott has at present

no railway connections, although the line from Ottawa to Montreal *via* Coteau Landing would touch it at its south-western corner. Its north front is on the Ottawa River.

THE GREAT MANITOULIN.

This beautiful island, lying in the north part of Lake Huron, is now being rapidly settled, and contains a population probably of from 10,000 to 12,000 souls. The lands are held in trust for the Indians by the Dominion Government, but they are sold at fifty cents per acre to settlers, and then become part of the provincial territory, and receive the same help in the shape of grants for roads and necessary local improvements as other new districts. The settlement in Manitoulin has been chiefly from Ontario counties, and most of those who have emigrated thither are enthusiastic in their praises of the capabilities and resources of the island.

ALGOMA.

The island of Manitoulin forms part of the parliamentary district of Algoma, which embraces practically all the islands in the northern part of Lake Huron and the mainland on its northern shores—including Bruce Mines, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Joseph's Island—and also the region lying north-west of Lake Superior. All this vast region contains more or less agricultural land, in some parts of considerable fertility. But it is not thither the immigrant from Great Britain will first direct his steps. The mineral wealth, forest lands, and fisheries of Algoma however are gradually attracting a busy and enterprising population, and providing a market the farmers will have to supply.

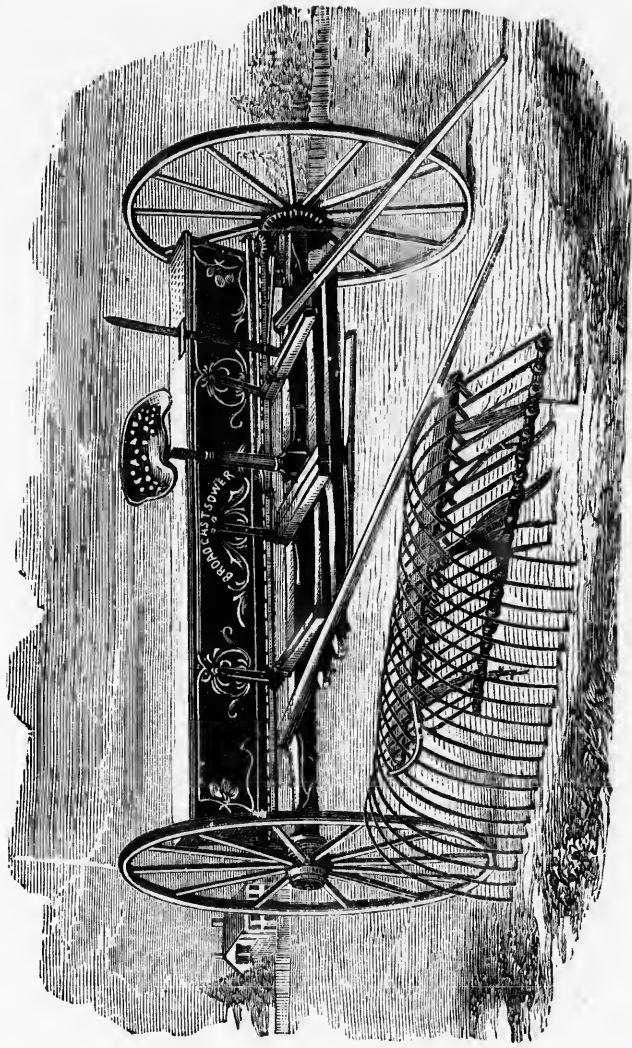
The information above afforded is not, of course, designed to form the basis of final and absolute arrangements as to purchase and settlement by the British farmer who purposes to emigrate to Ontario. But it shows (1) the general characteristics of the different sections of the country as well as those of the Province as a whole; (2) the capabilities of the soil; (3)

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the accessibility of markets ; (4) the cost of purchase or rental, and (5) the great variety of choice open to the farmer as to those branches of his business to which he may be disposed more especially to direct his attention. In regard to the prices of farms, account must be taken of the extent of timbered land they contain. It by no means follows that, where the lower price is quoted, the land is poor or that the locality is remote or otherwise unfavourable. More depends on how much is cleared, to what extent it has been cleared, and how much is in a wild state. In the settled counties there is little or no wild land in the hands of the Government. In some of the more northerly districts the settler, who does not wish to avail himself of the Free Grant Act, may buy wild land from the Crown at an average price of \$1 per acre, subject to conditions of settlement. But our advice to the British farmer, with small capital, is, to buy a farm partially cleared, and then to proceed with the work of clearing as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The cost of clearing will depend much upon his resources. If he has boys to help him, he can fill up his spare time in the winter without any actual outlay. At that season too, if he needs help, he will be able to get a good deal of chopping done for a man's board and small money wages. If he is careful to select a farm not too far from a railway, or a town or village, he will cover the cost of clearing by the sale of his wood for fuel, or it may be he will get a market for poles or railway ties. All these are points to be discussed and well considered before settlement, and on these the emigrant will have to inform himself after his arrival. As to the amount required by the farmer-capitalist to stock and cultivate an improved farm, the very interesting letter of a British farmer in Canada, to be found at page 88, will supply a good deal of information. We have said enough however to show that any man of the right stamp may do well with little capital or much, just as he happens to have it at command, and that all he has got to do is, "to cut his coat according to the supply of cloth."

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO.

THE ONTARIO FARMER'S CUSTOMERS.

The accessibility of markets for the produce of the Canadian farmer is one very important matter ; another is the demand for the produce of his industry. Ontario, as already explained, is the great agricultural province of the Dominion. Her share, then, in the exports of the country is far larger in proportion than those of any other province. But, as a great part of the produce of Ontario farms is shipped from the port of Montreal in the Province of Quebec, it is not very easy to ascertain precisely how much of the total exports are to be credited to Ontario. An approximate idea however, will be formed of the demand for the farm products of Ontario by referring to the official reports of the Customs Department of the Dominion, known as the Trade and Navigation Returns. In twelve months ending June 30, 1878, Canada, besides supplying her own demands, exported of her own raising and exclusive of shipments of the products of the United States made at her ports, more than 14,000 horses, nearly 30,000 horned cattle, and over 240,000 sheep. Of the produce of the dairy were exported 13,000,000 lbs. of butter, 38,000,000 lbs. of cheese ; about 14,000,000 lbs. of meats, over 5,000,000 eggs, and 2,500,000 lbs. of wool. Then of wheat, Canada exported nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels, of barley $7\frac{1}{4}$ million bushels, of oats nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels, of peas nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels ; besides other articles of produce in smaller quantities. The openings for the extension of this trade are great. The exportation of cheese has doubled in five years. The foreign trade in butter has also increased, but not so rapidly as it will do now that Canadians are waking up to the necessity for improved methods of butter making and packing.

No branch of the Canadian export trade affords to the Canadian farmer greater encouragement than the trade in horses, horned cattle, sheep and meats with Great Britain. In 1873 not a single horse was exported from Canada to Great Britain. In 1878 Canada sent Great Britain 1743, and in 1879, 1247 horses. In 1873 Canada sent no horned cattle to Great Britain. In 1878 Canada sent to Great Britain 7,433 horned cattle, and in 1879 not less than 20,587 horned cattle. In 1873 Canada sent no sheep to Great Britain. In 1878, Canada sent to Great Britain close upon 12,000 sheep, and in 1879 no less than 54,421 sheep. The increase in the cattle and sheep export trade is most remarkable. In 1873 Canada sent to Great Britain less than a million pounds weight of beef. In 1878 Canada exported to Great Britain $4\frac{3}{4}$ millions of pounds weight of beef. The trade so far has been little more than experimental, but it has been profitable even allowing for all the difficulties besetting a new enterprise.

Another fact, too, has been disclosed in this connection, and that is the total absence of epidemic diseases among Canadian stock. While United States live cattle, or even live cattle shipped from any United States ports are absolutely excluded from the British market, the most rigid scrutiny has failed to detect any trace of disease among the Canadian arrivals, which go on uninterruptedly. The Durham, and other imported breeds even improve in Canada, and thorough-bred animals raised in Canada from imported stock have been exported to England and sold for fancy prices. For horses of serviceable quality, combining tractability, strength, endurance, and symmetry Ontario is perhaps unsurpassed. The cost of raising is so small, the climate is so healthy, and the art of training horses is so well understood by every farmer that the trade in horses is likely to become enormous and highly lucrative.

Nor has this very large accession to the Canadian export trade with Great Britain resulted from markets elsewhere being closed against Canadian stock. The total number of horses

exported in 1873 was 8,782, in 1879 it was 16,629. In 1873 the total number of sheep exported was 315,832, and in 1879 it was 308,093, the United States in the last named year still taking 246,573. Of horned cattle the total exportation in 1873 was 25,637, and in 1879 it was 46,569, the exportation to other countries than Great Britain thus being fully maintained.

GRAIN, GREEN, AND ROOT CROPS.

In the very practical "Letter to the British Farmer" at the end of this pamphlet, the writer notices the fact that "we have never had what may be called a general failure of the wheat crop." This is true, although our wheat crop is exposed here as elsewhere to such enemies, as rust, smut, midge and others that at times cause it to be more or less impaired both in quantity and quality. Even these nuisances, however, are often traceable to errors of judgment and management, which skill and experience remove or alleviate. Besides, a prudent farmer will not rely on one or two crops and so, if one falls short, others are pretty sure to be more than usually profitable. Ontario, too, excels in barley, nearly six-sevenths of the barley exported being purchased for malting purposes in the United States, where, a high duty notwithstanding, it is preferred to the home-grown article. For peas, coarse grains, roots, and grasses of all kinds, there is no better soil in the world than is to be found in Ontario. Then again, a really bad harvest is very uncommon. The warm dry atmosphere is so favourable that the housing of the crop is a question of labour only. The "stack" or "rick" is seldom seen in Canada, the ample barns being the direct receptacles of the harvested crops, both of hay and grain. The yield of the different cereals, may be put down as follows:

Fall wheat, with good farming, up to 35 to 40 bush. per acre.		
Fall wheat, indifferent farming	20 to 25	" "
Spring wheat	15 to 25	" "

Barley, generally a sure crop, at about 30 to 40 bush. per acre.	
Oats	40 to 50 " "
Peas and beans	25 " "
The straw of all the cereals, averages	3,000 lbs. "

Indian Corn is grown (except for green fodder) in very few counties. In this cereal Ontario cannot pretend to compete with the prairie regions of the West. Large quantities of corn are imported by our farmers as a cheap feed for cattle in exchange for the coarse grains, in which Ontario excels. Of green crops the following may be estimated as the average yield under liberal treatment:—

Lucerne, four cuttings	20 tons per acre.
Winter rye, two cuttings	4 " "
Red clover, two cuttings	6 " "
Tares and oats, one cutting	3 " "
Millet, two cuttings	4 " "
Maize, one cutting	30 " "
Rape, one cutting	7 " "

With greater attention to the stock-raising and dairy departments of farm industry has come the profitable cultivation of root crops on a much more extensive scale than formerly. The yield of these may be said to average about as follows:—

Swedes	18 tons per acre.
Mangolds	22 " "
Carrots	15 " "
Potatoes	8 " "

Of hay, a yield of from 3,000 to 5,000 lbs. per acre is common.

STOCK RAISING.

The business of raising and feeding stock for the market approaches in Ontario more nearly to British experience in this respect than in some other countries. Ontario has none of the great pasture-runs of the Western States or South America,

but Ontario possesses the best possible facilities for taking the raw material there produced by wholesale and bringing it to a finished state of perfection. There are those, in fact, who incline to the belief that ultimately the breeding and rearing of young animals intended for the butcher will be confined to two or three parts of the world, while four or five countries, Canada being one of the most favourable, will prepare the meat for the market. Putting together the healthiness of the climate, the cheapness of materials for erecting the buildings necessary for the proper management of cattle designed for food, the variety of the agricultural products for which the soil is adapted, the prolific growth of root crops, and the comparative accessibility of the British market, and the position of Ontario as a great stock-raising and feeding country is assured. It is scarcely twenty years since the first herd of thoroughbred short horns was brought to Canada. Up to that time the improvement of stock by the use of thoroughbred animals was scarcely attempted. Yet, already, the proportionate supply of prime cattle to Great Britain is greater from Canada than from the United States, while Canadian animals have carried off prizes in British exhibitions against all competitors. In the letter from a British farmer in Ontario at page 88, the writer says: "We can take a Durham or Hereford cross-bred steer from its milk when six months old, put it upon green or dry fodders according to the season of the year, with bran and pea meal or corn meal, and, within 24 months, place it on our seaboard at an average live weight of 1,400 lbs., and a cost not exceeding £14. In this, and all its connections, there necessarily results a large profit." We have already noticed the demand for Canadian beef and mutton in England, and the marvellous growth of the export trade in those respects.

DAIRY FARMING.

The progress made by Ontario during the past few years in the production of cheese and butter has already been referred to.

The substitution of the cheese factory for the old system of cheese making lies at the bottom of the success that has attended that branch of industry. The factory is usually conducted on the co-operative principle. The milk is collected by a waggon sent round from the factory for the purpose, tested by a lactometer to ascertain if it is of standard quality, and the farmer credited with the quantity supplied. The returns, less expenses, are divided among the contributors after the sales have been made. By this means not only is an improved article and consequently an improved price secured, but the farmer, or rather the farmer's wives and daughters, are spared a laborious part of the dairy work, and the actual market rate is secured with only the abatements incidental to manufacture and management. Butter making has not been so generally reduced to a system yet as the production of cheese, but the advantage of the creamery over the old process is beginning to be appreciated, and in a very short time Canadian butter will doubtless rank with Canadian cheese as a successful rival of the butters of Ireland or Holland.

FRUIT GROWING.

Fruit-growing is, in Ontario, a very interesting and profitable branch of agricultural industry. It is greatly promoted and encouraged by a Fruit Growers' Association which receives, in addition to the subscriptions of its members, a handsome subsidy from the Provincial Government. Many of the Canadian apples are unsurpassed for size, flavour, and beauty. Several varieties of pears have attained to remarkable excellence. Plums are largely cultivated in certain sections, and peaches grown on standard trees in the south-western counties are produced in immense numbers. Strawberries are cultivated on a large scale and delivered literally by ship loads in the season at the different lake ports and railway depots whither they are sent from the places at which they are cultivated. The show of Ontario fruit at the Centennial Exhibition was such as to call

forth universal admiration. Of this display an American journal of high standing remarked:—

“Probably the finest show of various fruits is made by the Fruit Growers’ Association of Ontario, Canada, a society which has done much to promote and encourage the growth of fruits in North America. . . . Ontario from whence these fruits come is the most fertile part of the whole Dominion. The present display occupies the entire north side of the Pomological Building, and is composed of 1,000 plates of apples, 200 plates of plums, 200 plates of pears, 90 plates of crab apples, 25 varieties of peaches, 153 plates of grapes and a variety of nuts, including hickory nuts, hazel nuts and pea nuts. The same Association in July last made a display of gooseberries, currants, raspberries and cherries, some of the first-named articles being an inch in length.”

After describing in some detail the different species of fruits and the particular excellencies of various descriptions of each, the writer says:

“It would be impossible in a notice like this to do justice to the entire collection. As a representative collection, intended to exhibit the fruits from the section of the country between the Niagara River and Lake Huron and from the Ottawa to the Detroit Rivers, it could not be surpassed. . . . The exhibits have contributed much to the beauty and attractiveness of the pomological department, and the Association are to be congratulated upon the fruit-producing capabilities of their soil and climate, and the taste and enterprise of their fruit growers.”

A very large trade may be done in apples with Great Britain. All that is required is a little more care and management in the packing for shipment. The price at which the finest apples can be raised, and the evident suitability of the climate for their production, bids fair to make apple-growing and exportation a very profitable business. The grape is indigenous to Canada, the wild vine growing luxuriantly in the woods of Ontario. Grape culture is now assuming very large proportions. All the smaller fruits grow wild in great profusion. Nuts are gathered in immense quantities.

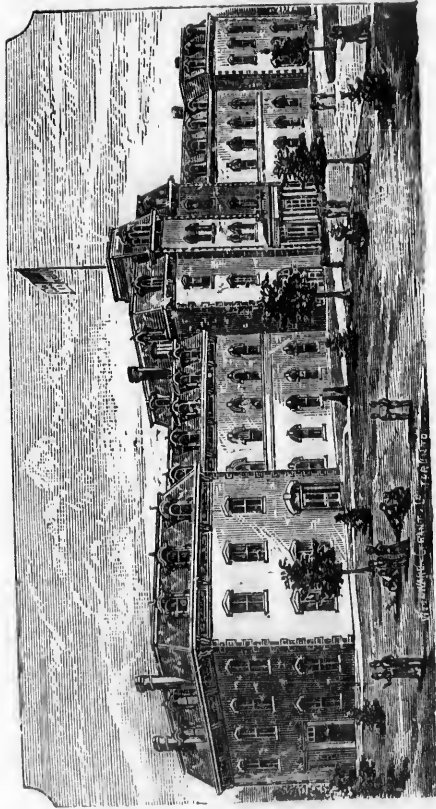
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FLAX GROWING.

Flax growing and dressing are becoming very important industries in Ontario. The first attempts were made about twenty years since and to-day there are no less than forty scutching mills in Ontario. In 1877 the area of flax grown amounted to from 12,000 to 15,000 acres, the product of which amounted to something like 130,000 to 140,000 bushels of seed and somewhere about 1,200 to 1,500 tons of flax, representing, when sold, a return of nearly half a million of dollars. There are large sections of country in Ontario admirably adapted for flax growing and which are not so well suited for other crops. For the past two years the flax trade has been dull, in common with many other industries, but there is now quite a revival, and prices, as well as the demand, are improving. The existing machinery for seed crushing is double the present requirements, and the home market would consume a large additional quantity of produce. The flax has usually found a market in the United States, but the demand for home consumption is increasing. The flax trade in its various branches is one of great promise in the Province of Ontario.

THE SEASONS.

The seasons in Ontario differ from those in Great Britain in two respects; the extremes of temperature are greater and the transitions from winter to summer and summer to winter are more sudden. Winter usually lasts from the middle of November to the middle or end of April. The temperature varies greatly over so large an area, the heat of summer being greater and the cold of winter more severe than that of Great Britain. Now and then comes a "cold snap," lasting usually three or four days, but, as a matter of fact, the cold in Ontario troubles nobody. The abundance of fuel, and a dry bracing atmosphere fully compensate, indoors or out of doors, for the little discomfort attendant on a low temperature. For teaming too and all its healthy, active associations, the snow affords welcome

opportunities and facilities, whether for getting logs for fuel or sale, out of the bush, or for sending produce to market. "Good sleighing" is the glory of Canadian winter life. From the break up of the winter to the completion of "seeding" the time is short enough and everybody is busy. Spring is hardly to be reckoned in point of time, and summer is upon the farmer almost before he has realized the departure of winter. For a few weeks the strain is severe, and the success of the summer crop is largely dependent on the busy six weeks of work preceding early June being well employed. June, comparatively speaking, is a leisure month, but with July comes, first haying, and then fall wheat harvest, followed in order by the other crops.

No Canadian farmer has much leisure from the beginning of July to the arrival of October. Fall ploughing in October and up to early November closes the field work of the year.

September and October are the most delightful months of the year for out-of-door work and recreation. The air generally is mild but warm, and the changing of the leaves in the woods gives a peculiar charm to rural scenery. The length of our winter and rapid advance of summer, no doubt tax the Canadian farmer somewhat severely. He is more crowded in point of time than the British agriculturist, but then, when once at work, he is far less exposed to the harassing vicissitudes incidental to a wet or changeable climate.

DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY.

The Hon. David A. Wells, an eminent American statesman, in an article which appeared in the *North American Review* for September, 1877, bears the following generous but just testimony to the capabilities of the soil and climate of Ontario:—

"North of Lakes Erie and Ontario and the river St. Lawrence, east of Lake Huron, south of the 45th parallel, and included mainly within the present Dominion-province of Ontario, there is as fair a country as exists on the North American continent, nearly as large in area as New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio combined, and equal, if not superior, to these states

in its agricultural capacity. It is the natural habitat on this continent of the combing wool sheep, without a full, cheap, and reliable supply of the wool of which species the great worsted manufacturing interest of the country cannot prosper, or we should rather say, exist. It is the land where grows the finest barley, which the brewing interest of the United States must have if it ever expects to rival Great Britain in its present annual export of over 11,000,000 dols. of malt products. It raises and grazes the finest cattle, with qualities especially desirable to make good the deterioration of stock in other sections, and its climatic conditions, created by almost an encirclement of the great lakes, specially fit it to grow men. Such a country is one of the greatest gifts of providence to the human race, better than bonanzas of silver and rivers whose sands contain gold."

COMPARISON WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Of the agricultural capacity and progress of Ontario, no better proof can be afforded than that obtained by a comparison between Ontario and the United States in this respect. Not only is the cash value of farm property greater per head of the population than that of the United States, but of agricultural implements—a very sure sign of advancement—the value employed for every hundred acres of cultivated land is in Ontario \$1.86, or say 7s. 8d. sterling, and in the United States, \$1.50, or 6s. 3d. sterling. Ontario again, raises 17.64 bushels for every one of her population, while the people of the United States raise only 5.50 bushels per head. Even the great wheat-growing Western States produce only 10 bushels per head, or 7.64 bushels per head less than Ontario. Of the great leading staples of wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas, beans and potatoes, Ontario produces 55.95 bushels for each of the population, and the United States only 43.42 bushels per head. If Indian corn, which is grown to only a limited extent in Canada, but over a vast area in the Western States, be excluded from the list of products above given, Ontario will be found to produce 54.34 bushels per head to a production in the United States of 16.74 bushels per head. The value of live stock

owned in Ontario is \$38.13, or say £7 19s. sterling per head, while in the United States it is \$34.64 or £7 4s. 3d. sterling per head. In Ontario, on the average, every hundred inhabitants own 27 horses and 32 milch cows, while in the United States, the average per hundred of the population is 20 horses and 27 milch cows. Of sheep the numbers are 84 to each hundred of the population, and in the United States only 71. In pigs alone is the average in favour of the States, a fact owing to the great corn-producing capacity of the latter. In ten years, Ontario increased her annual production of butter 67 per cent., while the increase in the United States for the same period was only 46½ per cent. In ten years the production of wool in Ontario increased 40 per cent., while the increase in the United States was only 15 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The deep interest taken by the Government and all classes of the people of Ontario in the progress and improvement of agriculture is evidenced in the establishment, a few years since, of the Ontario College and Experimental Farm, near Guelph, in the County of Wellington. The farm is about 550 acres in extent, with a College for the residence and instruction of the students, and all the buildings and appliances necessary for giving full effect to the objects of the institution. These are stated to be:—

- 1st. To give a thorough mastery of the theory and practice of husbandry to young men of the Province engaged in agricultural or horticultural pursuits, or intending to engage in such.
- 2nd. To conduct experiments tending to the solution of questions of material interest to the agriculturists of the Province, and publish the results.

In the advantages of this valuable institution any ratepayer or the son of any ratepayer is entitled to share, on condition,

(1) that he is not less than fifteen years of age; (2) of good moral character; (3) in good health; (4) of fair educational attainments; (5) that he intends to follow horticulture or agriculture as a profession.

The tuition given is free, and board and washing only are charged, the expense of these amounting to some 10 or 12 shillings sterling per week, during the sessions, of which there are two, one from the 1st October to the 31st March, the other from the 15th April to the 31st August. The students are employed in all descriptions of farm work under regular instructors and are paid according to the amount and quality of the work they perform, their earnings in this respect being credited to them in reduction of the charges for board, &c., above mentioned, so that if a young man is industrious and energetic, his expenses for the year are almost nothing beyond the cost of his clothing and his books.

Farmer's sons who are needed on the farm in the summer months, are allowed to attend a winter course of study. Nor is the work of the College confined to the training of the students alone. Experiments are carried out in connection with every branch of agricultural and horticultural industry by which the whole of the farmers of the Province are benefited, but which it would be altogether beyond the means of individuals to attempt single-handed.

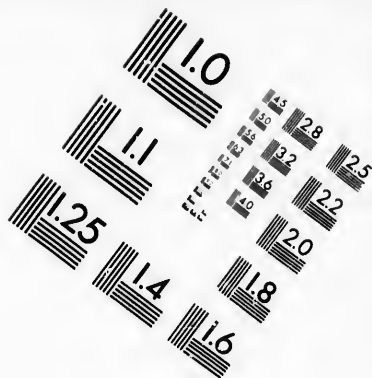
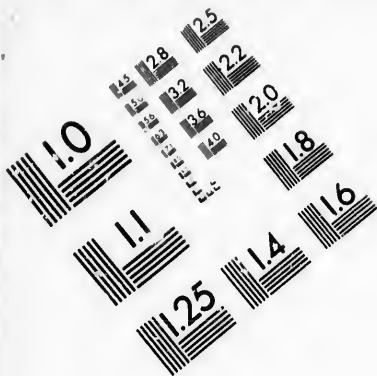
FARM LABOURERS IN ONTARIO.

Whatever reluctance the British farmer may feel to breaking up his home and severing himself from old associations, the same hesitation can hardly assail the mind of the farm labourer. His "belongings" are generally few enough; his capital is easily transferred; almost the only question for him need be, "How can I raise the means to emigrate?" In Great Britain he can never earn the soil he tills; in Ontario he cannot fail, if only industrious and thrifty, to become, if he pleases, the owner of land. In Great Britain his boys and girls will, with rare exceptions, be nothing but what their fathers and mothers have been before them. In Ontario it is all but certain that they will in a few years be in a position as independent as those they serve at home. In Great Britain it is the constant struggle of the agricultural class to get sufficient food and the necessary comforts of life. In Ontario no farm labourer need go short of three good square meals a day. In Great Britain he feels at every step he takes the difference in caste or rank between himself and the other people he rubs elbows with in the world. In Ontario, while a civil bearing and courteous demeanour will always be appreciated, servility is despised and a self-respecting sense of equality is always honoured. In Great Britain the rate-paying class look upon the labourer as a contingent burden; in Ontario they look upon him as a probable neighbour and brother yeoman. In Great Britain he can hardly squint at a hare or a pheasant without being a marked man; in Ontario there is not a game bird in the air nor a wild animal in the woods he may not snare or shoot and welcome. In too many parts of England if he fails to put in an appearance at the parish church or dares to frequent "chapel" instead, he or his family are made to feel the consequences. In Ontario he may

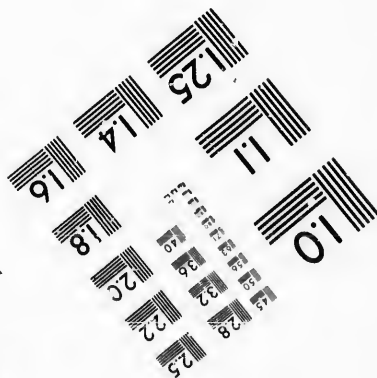
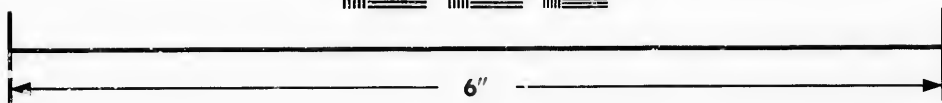
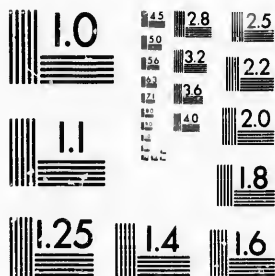
worship his Maker where and how he pleases, for "churchman" and "dissenter" are names unknown here. In another part of this pamphlet we have referred at some length to the public schools of the Province. In those schools the child of the humblest labourer has a free education, may lay the foundation for any position in life, and takes rank with the children of the richest man in the township.

No agricultural labourer need fear any difficulty in securing work in Ontario at remunerative wages. The practice of boarding farm labourers in the house has naturally secured a preference for single men. But there are many farmers now in Ontario who appreciate the steady habits and tendency to remain in one place that usually characterise the married farm labourer. The agents at the immigration depots are always able to dispose immediately and satisfactorily of as many agricultural labourers as present themselves, married or single. A man, with a wife who is willing and able to do a day's household work now and then, and half-a-dozen, more or less, boys and girls coming on to be useful, is a welcome settler in any part of the rural districts, and sure to get on. We are speaking now of the man used to farm work in the old country. Farmers, like other persons in business, although willing to give a job to any handy man when they want one, expect skill and experience in the every-day duties of the farm when they engage a permanent hand. A great many people come out to Canada with the notion that muscle is all that is wanted. In the open season, and when a good deal of rough work is going on, nearly everybody who comes finds employment, and nearly all manage to secure a living. But our farmers are increasingly particular as to the qualifications of the men they engage, and will often go out of their way to secure a competent person, while they would refuse to employ an incompetent one altogether. The wages of a man boarded and lodged are from \$12 (say £2 10s. 0d.) to \$20 (say £4) a month. A married man would, perhaps, get little or no more in money, because in a farmer's household very little is thought of the cost of food. But he will have his cottage probably rent





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free, and can always arrange for a piece of ground to be thrown in to grow his garden stuffs. In fact, while Canadian farmers look pretty closely after the money they have worked so hard to earn and save, they are, as a rule, very kindly and liberal, and the labourer is regarded more as a friend than a servant, if he only acts honourably and does his duty.

Meantime the public school, where the children of all meet, as we have remarked already, on a common footing, is a great leveler, and tends much to prevent class distinctions from growing up in Ontario. All we have said regarding the school system of Ontario in connection with the settlement of the British farmer in Canada, applies with even more force to the British farm labourer. But the farm labourer expects when he emigrates that he is taking the first step towards being his own master. He has only got to be sober, to save whatever he can, but always to save a little, and keep his eyes and ears open, and his time will come. He will, perhaps, begin by cultivating a piece of land "on shares," he finding the labour and some one else the land and seed, and dividing the results. Or he will rent a few acres, and get a footing that way; or, perhaps, hear of a lot of wild land to be had cheap or on easy terms as to payment. Or he will take a free grant, about which we have said a good deal elsewhere in this pamphlet. All his movements will be more or less regulated by his family surroundings, the ages of his children, whether boys or girls or a few of both. The instances in which men who landed in Canada with nothing, or next to nothing but the clothes on their backs, have achieved independence in this way may be reckoned not by hundreds merely, but by thousands.

A few illustrations drawn from the actual experience of well-known and substantial agriculturists now living may be useful and encouraging. The following statements from numbers that might be given if space would allow, all relate to persons now living and who have been willing the information should be furnished for the benefit of those who may be disposed to follow their example:—

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.

William Dawson, Vittoria, county Norfolk, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1826; emigrated to Canada in 1850 and settled in the township of Charlotteville, county of Norfolk. Without any capital, except willing hands and a vigorous frame, he leased a farm which he occupied for sixteen years. He since bought, and now owns, the splendid property on which he lives, consisting of 330 acres of very valuable farming land, with comfortable buildings, good stock, and the latest improved farming implements. Mr. Dawson has also been engaged in the lumbering business, but since 1868 has confined his attention entirely to agricultural pursuits. Although his educational advantages have been somewhat limited, Mr. Dawson's perseverance and natural shrewdness have made his business career a very successful one, and he is now in a position of affluence. He has always been noted for his liberality and public spirit, and is universally respected for the sterling integrity which has characterized his whole life. When he first began farming he was elected an officer of the Charlotteville Agricultural Society, and has, since then, held some of the offices in its gift, and has been for several years treasurer of the South Riding of Norfolk Agricultural Society; he has also been for over two years a member of the Township Council of Charlotteville, a considerable portion of which time he has been Reeve. Mr. Dawson has always taken a lively interest in everything pertaining to agriculture. He commenced life in Canada without any capital and is now worth over \$50,000 (£10,000 sterling).

Mr. John Murray was born at Arklow, in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, in the year 1810. He emigrated to Canada in the year 1834, coming by way of New York. Remained for a short time in the state of Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, working for a farmer. Then came to Ontario, Canada, and took up 100 acres of land in the township of North Cayuga, county of Haldimand, after its surrender by the Indians, paying in instalments \$4.50 per acre. Having no capital with which to begin life, except what he earned, he found it necessary to make bat timber in winter, for which there was a ready sale, in order not only to clear the land, but to make sufficient means to purchase supplies, which were at that time scarce and dear. He lived in a shanty for about three years when he

built a house and barn. Continued clearing the land and putting in as much wheat crop as possible. The land being new it was exceedingly productive and crops were abundant. He has continued farming up to the present time and now owns 300 acres, worth, at a low valuation, \$12,000 (£2,400), besides having first-class buildings and the farm well stocked with valuable horses, cattle, and sheep, as well as the most approved agricultural implements. He has bought and sold several farms, besides giving one hundred acres each to two sons. He has money to the good, and invested, and amounting to \$25,000 (£5,000). He made all his property by farming and investing his surplus cash at the usual rates of interest. Mr. Murray preferred Canada to the United States, and never regretted making it his home.

Mr. William McFarlane was born at Dunkeld, in Perthshire Scotland, in the year 1802. His father, Donald McFarlane, was a tenant farmer in Scotland and emigrated to Canada in 1843, bringing all his family with him. Mr. McFarlane on his arrival in Canada, purchased 100 acres of land on the Talbot Road, township of North Cayuga, county of Haldimand, at \$5 (20s. sterling) per acre, payable in instalments. He had no capital with which to begin, having to earn everything by hard work. Clearing land sufficient for a crop of wheat was at once begun, and the winter occupied by getting out pine saw logs. He put up buildings as soon as there was a clearing made, log at first, but replaced in a few years by substantial frame. He has never followed any other occupation but farming and now owns 540 acres, of which 400 acres are under cultivation, the remaining being covered with valuable timber and wood. The land is worth \$20,000 (£4,000), besides being provided with stock to the amount of \$4,000 (£800). Has \$6,000 (£1,200) invested at interest. Has raised a family of five children, and has every reason to feel gratified with the country in which he has prospered so well.

Mr. John Colley, of the township, of Albion, is a native of Middletown, near Pickering, Yorkshire, England. He sailed from Hull, for Quebec, in the year 1831, previous to which time he had been a farm labourer. He was married on the 11th of May, and emigrated on the 31st of the same month, at which time he was in his 25th year. His wife accompanied him, and thus together they faced the difficulties of what was at that time backwood's life in a new colony. Their voyage

out occupied fourteen weeks, and little York, now Toronto, was reached at the end of eighteen weeks, when their combined wealth was £1 3s. 6d. The length of time occupied between Quebec and Toronto is accounted for by the fact that the St. Lawrence rapids were not at that time obviated by canals, and emigrants were conveyed up the river on flat boats towed by horses or cattle. Determined to work he soon found employment, and six months were spent at Toronto in digging cellars, driving a team, and chopping cordwood, his wife meanwhile being also employed as a domestic servant. At the expiration of six months Mr. Colley hired with Mr. Bolton, of Bolton village, thirty miles north of Toronto, who owned a farm and grist mill; Mr. Colley to work the farm and Mrs. Colley to act as housekeeper, Mr. Bolton being unmarried. Their united earnings with this employer were \$120 (£24) per annum. This position was occupied for three years, during which Mr. Colley learnt the milling business. He then rented Mr. Bolton's mill at a yearly rental of \$200, and kept it for five years. While engaged in the milling business Mr. Colley purchased 80 acres of bush land. This land was bought on credit for the sum of \$300, the money to be obtained from the milling business, or such other labour as he might be engaged in. Labour was at once employed to clear this land and fit it for cultivation, Mr. Colley himself, in the meantime, remaining at his mill. Mr. Colley next bought, on credit also, 100 acres adjoining his premises, for the sum of \$400, and about the year 1840, built his first house and became an actual settler upon the land on which he has lived ever since, or for a period of forty years. Mr. Colley at present owns 300 acres of land, his homestead consisting of 200 acres, and 100 acres in an adjoining county. In addition to the cultivation of grain and roots, Mr. Colley devotes considerable attention to the raising of thoroughbred stock, horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. On his 200-acre homestead he generally keeps about 12 horses, 15 cattle, 70 sheep and 16 pigs. As to the monied value of his property, land, stock, and implements, \$20,000 (£4,000) would be a low estimate. The above particulars show how much property has been accumulated in the time stated, by industrious hands, aided by temperate habits, close attention to business and an exercise of the judgment as well as the muscle. Mr. Colley's creed is, and has always been, work, believing industry will find its reward, while sloth and idleness will inevitably bring failure.

Mr. Patrick Gaerty emigrated to Canada, in the year 1828, from the county of Monaghan, Ireland, and settled in the township of Caledon, county of Peel, in the year 1832, where he purchased a farm, and to pay for it worked as a farm servant. He married in 1842, and in due time became the father of three daughters and three sons. Mr. Gaerty is at present proprietor of a well stocked farm of 350 acres, of the value of \$25,000 (£5,000 sterling).

John Evans, farmer, township of Esquesing, Halton, came from the county of Antrim, Ireland, in 1859, had about £2 on his arrival in New York, has secured now a good farm of 200 acres of cleared land with brick dwelling and good out-buildings. He is worth \$3,000 (£1,600 sterling), is well known and commands a good deal of influence.

William Chaplin, farmer, township of Esquesing, Halton, came from Forfarshire, Scotland, in 1860, had about \$1,200 on his arrival in Esquesing, is now worth about \$6,000 (£1,200); and stands well in his neighbourhood.

Thomas Boak, farmer, township of Trafalgar, Halton, was born in Cumberland, England, in 1829; emigrated from there in 1857, as a farm labourer with his wife and family; when he landed in Hamilton, Ontario, was \$45 (£9) in debt; worked as labourer until he got enough saved to start farming, which occupation he is following in the township of Trafalgar, county of Halton; is worth now \$5,000 (£1,000); holds this year the position of President of the County Agricultural Society, and has a wide-spread reputation as a breeder of pure bred Durham cattle.

Mr. John Copeland, now Registrar of the county of Stormont, is a native of Kircudbrightshire, Scotland. He came out to Ontario in 1829. Up to 1870 he was engaged in farming, beginning with no capital, but good health and a determination to acquire a farm and house of his own. He has now, besides a comfortable income from his official position, a farm of 150 acres, worth at least \$45 (£9 stg.) per acre, a house and lot in the town of Cornwall worth \$3,000 (£600 stg.), and another house and building lot, worth \$2,500 (£500). For a number of years after Mr. Copeland arrived in Canada, cash could not be got for produce, and merchants gave goods in exchange often very much to the farmer's disadvantage. Now, cash down can be obtained for every sort of produce at market

rates, and the farmer is quite independent owing to the competition that exists.

Mr. James Ogle, a native of Fermanagh, Ireland, arrived in the township of Cornwall, in 1849, with a very small capital. He has been, since his arrival, engaged in farming, has a capital of \$7,000 (£1,400 sterling), and is a member of the Municipal Council. Mr. Ogle says, "I like the country well, the land is good and the climate healthy. The yearly average of crops is good and farmers are well paid for their labour. Any person of an industrious and careful disposition, possessed of good health, must inevitably succeed in acquiring property and making himself a comfortable home in this country."

Mr. Joseph McEwen is a native of Antrim, Ireland, and arrived in Canada in the month of July, 1828. He has been engaged in farming from 1836 until the present time. He says: "I had little or no capital at commencing, but being blessed with good health, having had a desire to acquire a farm and house of my own, through careful management and attention to my work, I did so. I have acquired 500 acres of very valuable land, having four sons settled on the same very comfortably and all free from debt. We had the struggles of early settlers—bad roads and no cash markets for anything; but now there is a cash market for everything we can raise, and within easy reach. On the whole, I am well satisfied that I came to Canada, and would advise any person that has not a comfortable home to come to Canada and do as I did. He will not have the hardships to undergo which early settlers had and can soon become comfortable and independent."

Mr. Thomas Lee, of the township of Townsend, in the county of Norfolk, came to Ontario from near Leeds, in Yorkshire, in 1845, he then being 29 years of age. He had no means and nothing to depend upon but determination to succeed by his own industry. He is now worth some \$20,000 (£4,000 sterling), and has one of the best farms in the township. He began by renting and then purchased. Mr. Lee remarks, "the new settler must be patient, and make some allowance for the difference he will find in many things between a new and an old country."

Mr. Wm. Rose came to Ontario from Banffshire, Scotland, in 1838, just at the time of the Rebellion, when money was not to be had and work very scarce too. He had only an English

shilling left and was ridiculed by old acquaintances he met for coming to such a country. He was a tailor by trade and got some work in that line, but also worked as a labourer for a year, when he married, and soon after bought 20 acres of land, put up a shanty on it and commenced to clear it. He bought more land as he could afford it, until at last he owned the whole lot of 200 acres. After a time his five boys began to be useful, and when he had educated his family and got his farm into good order he had a comfortable cash balance still to his credit. When he sold the land a few years ago he had with the money he had saved and the money paid him \$12,000, or about £2,400 sterling.

Mr. James Stamp, from Barton-on-the-Humber, England, had been a farm labourer, and managed to save a little money. He came out to New Brunswick in 1851, having about \$100 (£20), after paying his own and his wife's passage money. They only stayed a short time in New Brunswick, then came on to the county of Norfolk, Ontario. Here he rented for about twelve years, but made very little. Then he rented a farm about one and a half miles from Port Dover, going in debt to stock it. By industry and good management he paid off his debt, and at the end of 16 years he had saved enough means to buy the farm, the present value of which, with the stock, is about \$8,000 (£1,600 sterling).

Lewis J. Clark, was born at Barnaby, in the county of Suffolk, England, where he had been thoroughly trained to agricultural pursuits. He emigrated to Canada in the year 1834, in possession of twenty sovereigns. His first investment was a threshing machine, in the use of which he accumulated some considerable means, and in 1836 bought 100 acres for \$625 (£125 sterling). In the year 1839 he married. He continued to buy land, in the township of Malahide, as his means permitted, until he owned 450 acres, a part of which he disposed of to assist in educating and settling his family of nine children. During the 40 years in which he has been engaged in farming in the township of Malahide, he has been elected to honourable positions. He now owns 300 acres of very fine land, worth about \$15,000 (£3,000).

John Blake Sweet, was born in the parish of St. Mabyn, in the county of Cornwall, England. He emigrated to the county of Elgin in September, 1854; had just married, but had no means but his two hands, a good stock of energy and

common sense. For three years he engaged as a labourer, but made but little progress beyond supporting his family. For the next 18 years he worked rented farms, during which time he accumulated \$10,000 (£2,000 sterling). He then bought 100 acres in the township of Malahide for which he paid \$6,400, and is worth about \$12,000 (£3,000 sterling).

Mathew Fullerton was born in the county of Mayo, Ireland, in the year 1811. He emigrated to the Province of Quebec in 1829, where he engaged in farming until the year 1839, when he removed to the township of South Dorchester in the county of Elgin, Ontario, with some \$500 in his possession. Here he bought 100 acres of land in a state of nature for \$300, and in four years had cleared some seventy acres thereof. He has been forty years engaged in farming in this Province, and bought during that time 300 acres of improved land in addition to his first purchase. He raised a family of six girls and three boys, gave them a good education, and now has the satisfaction of seeing them comfortably settled in their own homes and occupying important positions in life. His oldest son is a prominent and able farmer in his native township, another sticks to the calling of his father and owns a large farm (500 acres) in the west, while the third is a member of the legal profession. Mr. Fullerton holds the offices of Justice of the Peace, Commissioner for the Court of Queen's Bench, Captain of Militia, has been Township Clerk for the last 27 years, and is Secretary-Treasurer of the Agricultural Society, and director of an insurance company.

Alexander Duncan was born in Kincardineshire, Scotland, in the year 1830, came to this country in 1849, and when he landed in the township of Pickering, county of Ontario, his money was all gone. He worked for farmers in that township for five years, when he moved west and bought one hundred acres of wild land or "bush land" from the Canada Company, paying therefor \$2.50 (10s. sterling) an acre. In this year (1854) the township was all bush, no roads, no schools, no churches, no nothing, but bush everywhere. Mr. Duncan has since that time bought his next neighbour's farm, paying therefor the sum of seven thousand dollars, said neighbour having removed a little distance and bought two hundred acres. Alexander Duncan has now a happy and contented family owning two hundred acres of land, a splendid brick house with out-buildings to match, well stocked, good gravel roads, con-

venient to school, church and post office, and if he wanted to sell he could easily realize sixteen thousand dollars for his farm.

John Glenn immigrated from the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1840, with his wife and three small children. He worked as a farm labourer in the county of Durham for three years, after which he bought one hundred acres of land from the Canada Company, in the township of Blanshard, county of Perth. He made some improvements, sold out and removed into Osborne, the next township, which was an unbroken forest at that time, and bought two hundred acres from the same Company. He has since bought two hundred acres more, being now the owner of four hundred acres of land, well stocked, and is worth at least thirty thousand dollars.

Robert Cann immigrated from Devonshire, England, in 1849. He worked two years in Darlington as a farm labourer, when he and his brother rented a small farm for five years. He then removed to the township of Osborne, in the county of Huron, and bought fifty acres partly improved. He has, since that time, bought two hundred and fifty acres more, having now three hundred acres of good land, worth at least twenty thousand dollars. Neither he nor either of the other two last mentioned immigrants had any capital to commence with, but strong arms and resolution to go on and prosper.

J. M. O'Grady, of the township of Nepean, county of Carleton, about ten miles from the city of Ottawa, came to this country in 1826 from his native place, county of Tipperary, Ireland. He arrived at Prescott on the 20th of June, and proceeded direct to Richmond, a small village, within ten miles of which he settled on a farm. He had then no capital, but is now worth about ten thousand dollars.

Samuel Boyd arrived in this country in 1840, from the county of Down, Ireland. He went direct from Quebec to the township of Gloucester, county of Russell, and settled on a farm about ten miles from Ottawa City. He had no capital, and is now worth over twelve thousand dollars.

John Birt, of Gloucester, arrived in this country about the same time as J. M. O'Grady, and settled in Gloucester, county of Russell, at farming. He possessed no capital at the time of his arrival, but is well off now.

George Williams, Newmarket, county of York, was born at

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Middleton Cheney, in Northamptonshire, England, in 1834. He was an agricultural labourer there, and came to Canada as an immigrant in 1855, when he was 21 years of age. He worked out as a farm labourer here for five years. He had no money when he arrived in Canada, and no property except a stout heart and a pair of strong arms. He commenced farming in this locality as a tenant farmer in 1859, having accumulated by that time about four hundred dollars. He continued a tenant farmer for sixteen years, when he bought a farm of 125 acres, jointly with his brother, near Newmarket. He works this still; also, has an adjoining one leased. His own interest in the property now owned by him and his brother is between eight and ten thousand dollars. He is an intelligent, industrious, respectable man, and has always taken a great interest in immigration, having been the means of bringing from eight to ten families into this country from his native place.

Mr. Daniel Osborne, Rose Bank, South Dumfries, county of Brant, came to Canada in the year 1849, arrived at Brantford about May with only \$6.50 in his possession, went to work at once at anything he could get to do, had been used to farm work, worked for some years with farmers in the neighbourhood of Brantford, and then rented a lot of 100 acres about three miles from the town in company with another person. He stayed on it a few years, during which time he worked hard, early and late, and saved about \$1,500 (£300), then rented another farm near, rather larger, himself; stayed on it till he rented and afterwards purchased the place on which he now resides, a fine farm of 330 acres, worth now over \$30,000 (£6,000). He has lately built a brick house on it worth \$3,000 and most of the property is paid for. He has brought up a family of six, and says any one who comes out here with health and determination to work hard and avoid drink need not fear making a good living and securing a comfortable home, but need not expect to do so without energy and prudence.

Mr. John Walker left his native county, Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1832, for the United States, and remained there about twenty months. Being inclined to farming he then came to what was then called Upper Canada, now the Province of Ontario. He settled in the woods in the Township of Mosa, West Riding of Middlesex, in October, 1834, having then a family of seven and about \$33 in money. Mr. Walker passed through a good deal of hardship during his first few years in.

the bush while clearing the land and getting it into cultivation. He brought up nine children, six sons and three daughters. As soon as his four elder sons came of age he gave each one in turn 75 acres of good land free of all incumbrances. He has still a homestead, with 214 acres of land, worth \$10,000 (£2,000 sterling), where he resides with his youngest son. His farm is well stocked; and all his sons are in comfortable circumstances. Mr. Walker says, "he lost eight years of his life in Ireland before he left it."

Mr. George Cornelle emigrated to Canada in April, 1833, with £25 in his pocket. He settled in the township of Ekfrid, county of Middlesex, Ontario, cleared a farm with his own hands, and, after a successful career as a farmer for 43 years, retired upon a snug fortune of \$40,000 (£8,000 sterling).

Mr. John Simpson emigrated from England some 47 years ago and settled on a farm on the banks of the River Thames, in the township of Mosa, county of Middlesex, which was at that time little more than a wilderness. His means were very limited, but by industry he acquired the means to bring up a family of four sons—three of whom are living—each owning a farm, varying in value from \$5,000 to \$15,000 (£1,000 to £3,000 sterling). Mr. Simpson was actively engaged in farming for upwards of 40 years, and is enjoying every comfort upon a competent income in his old age.

THE DEMAND FOR FARM LABOURERS AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

The following returns, obtained from reliable local sources, show the demand for agricultural labourers and female domestic servants in Ontario at the present time, as well as the ordinary rates of wages in rural districts :—

Addington.—There is a demand for agricultural labourers and domestic servants, but especially the latter.

Brant.—Domestic servants—Many of this class could get almost immediate employment at about \$5 to \$7 (£1 to 28s. sterling) per month. Farm labourers—In the spring of the year many of this class could get employment at about \$12 to \$15 (say £2 10s. to £3 sterling) per month, with board and lodging, and have constant employment.

Bruce.—A considerable number of farm labourers could be advantageously placed in the county. At busy seasons of the year there is always a brisk demand for farm help.

Cardwell Electoral District.—The demand for farm labourers and domestic servants is good. The average rate of wages is, for the former, \$15 (say £3 sterling) with board, and for the latter \$6 (or 25s.) per month.

Dufferin.—The farmers are pretty well supplied with farm labourers, but domestic servants would find employment

Elgin.—There is always during the spring, summer and fall a demand for farm labourers ; and always an active and increasing demand for domestic servants.

Essex.—Farm hands can get employment at almost any season of the year. They go in the bush in winter with teams, and are required to do chopping and other work incidental to clearing and lumbering operations. The stone quarries also afford employment.

Frontenac.—There is a demand for both domestic servants and farm labourers. The former at about \$5 (£1 sterling) per

month, and the latter at \$15 (say £3 sterling) per month with board.

Glengarry, Dundas and Stormont.—There would be a large demand for both male and female domestics of a suitable class. Lower wages would be offered than in Western Ontario, but many privileges would be accorded to good domestics. Servant girls are scarce, as those of the counties are drawn away to Montreal where they are in great demand at a premium. *Labourers, with families, who would rent small tenant houses with an acre or two attached and work for reasonable wages by the month or year, would be welcomed here in considerable numbers.*

Grenville.—There is a limited demand for farm labourers and domestics in this county.

Grey.—Agricultural labourers need not want employment at good wages in Grey. There is a great want of domestic servants.

Haldimand.—Farm labourers can get \$16 (say £3 4s.) to \$20 (£4 sterling) per month, with board. Domestic servants are always in demand at 25s. per month.

Halton.—There is a good demand for domestic servants and farm labourers, the former from \$5 to \$6 per month in winter and \$6 to \$8 in summer (say 20s. to 25s. in winter, and 25s. to 32s. in summer), and for the latter \$10 to \$15 (or £2 to £3) in winter, and \$16 to \$22 (say £3 4s. to £4 10s. sterling) in summer, including board.

Hastings.—There is always a demand for domestic servants, and, in the summer season, for farm hands.

Huron.—During the summer months good farm labourers might find employment.

Kent.—Good agricultural labourers can always find employment in the spring and summer months.

Lambton.—Really good farm hands can always find employment; farmers prefer only to engage those who understand farm work. For domestic servants there is always a demand.

Leeds.—There is a demand for farm labourers in this county and also for domestic servants.

Lennox.—There is some demand, likely to increase, for farm labourers in this county, and domestic servants are in request

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Monck Electoral District.—In each of the townships and villages there is a demand for domestic servants, whose wages would range from \$1 (4s.) per week upwards. Good servants would have no difficulty in getting comfortable homes at good wages. The demand for farm labourers is also continuous, and this class in large numbers would do well in this county. At a yearly hiring good wages can be obtained, ranging from \$12 to \$20 (say £2 10s. 0d. to £4 sterling) per month, exclusive of board.

Norfolk.—There is a good demand for domestic servants at from \$6 to \$8 (say 25s. to 32s.) per month. Farm and general labourers can earn from \$10 to \$14 (say £2 to £2 16s. sterling) per month with board; and from \$14 to \$18 (say £2 15s. 0d. to £3 15s. sterling) per month and board themselves. In the two busy summer months as high as \$25 (£5 sterling) per month is often paid for haying and harvest work, or from \$1 to \$2 (4s. to 8s.) by the day.

Northumberland.—For both domestic servants and farm labourers there is a good demand, especially for the former. Labourers can have steady employment for at least eight months in the year. The wages for domestic servants are from \$4 to \$6 (say 16s. to 25s. sterling) per month; farm labourers, \$12 to \$20 (or £2 10s to £4 sterling), with board and lodging.

North Lanark.—Since 1874, the supply of labour has equalled the demand, but a revival in trade and business generally will leave the labour market rather bare.

Ontario.—There is not much demand in this county for domestics or agricultural labourers.

Oxford.—The demand for farm labourers in Oxford is not very considerable except during the harvest season, but engagements can be made from \$15 (£3), to \$20 (£4 sterling) per month with board in the summer, and for half or two-thirds of the summer wage in the winter months. Domestic servants will find ready employment at from \$4 (16s.), to \$8 (32s. sterling) per month.

Perth.—There are openings in this county for domestic servants at wages varying from \$4 (16s. 8d.) to \$3 (25s.) per month, and for good farm hands at from \$12 (£2 10s.) to \$16 (£3 5s. 6d.) per month, with board.

Peterborough.—There is not much demand in this county

at present for farm labourers, but domestic servants are in request.

Prince Edward.—There is a great demand for female servants, but not much for farm labourers.

Renfrew.—Farm labourers can always find employment at good wages in the summer on farms, and in winter at lumbering.

Russell.—Farm labourers are pretty sure of employment in Russell at from \$10 (£2) to \$14 (£2 15s.) per month on an annual hiring. Domestic servants are always in good demand.

Simcoe.—Farm labourers can always find employment either in their own or the lumbering business. Domestic servants are also in great demand.

Waterloo.—At certain seasons of the year, during the summer, farm labourers are in demand—wages according to their worth. There is quite a demand for female domestic servants the year round, with good wages, from a dollar to a dollar and a half (4s. to 6s. sterling) per week.

Welland.—Any number of farm hands and domestic servants may find permanent employment in Welland. \$20 (£4) a month with board is about the rate of wages for the former on annual engagements.

Wellington.—Both agricultural labourers and domestics, thoroughly understanding their duties, can meet with ready employment at fair wages, but there are few openings for mere "greenhorns." Smart farm labourers have ample opportunities to work up to good positions as tenants.

Wentworth.—An opening can always be found for first-class farm hands and domestics, at good wages.

York.—There is a good demand at fair wages in many parts of the county for farm labourers, and everywhere for domestic servants.

It will be seen by the foregoing returns that the demand for farm labourers varies in different counties. But the course for the agricultural labourer to take is, on his arrival, to put himself at once in communication with the Government agent, who

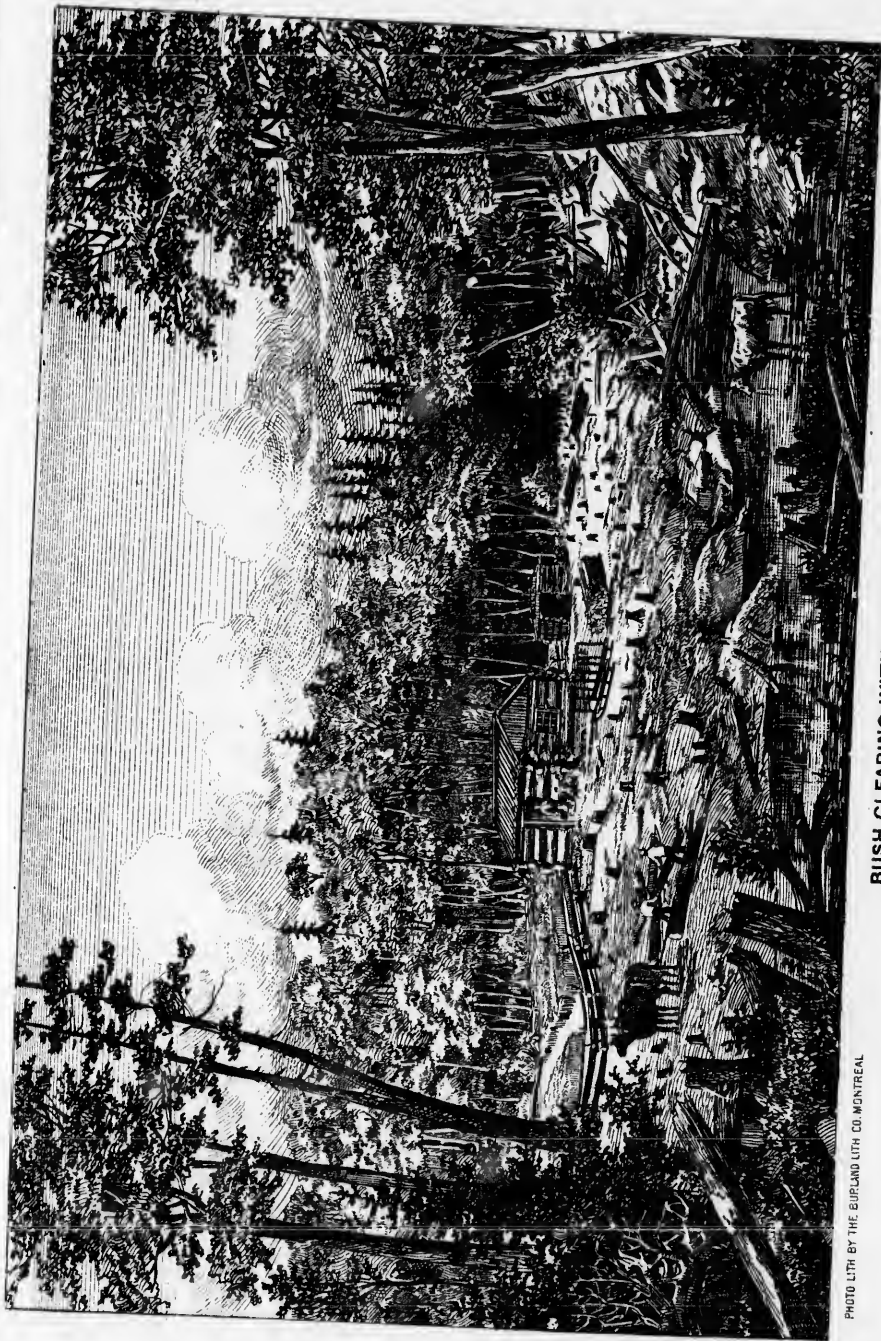
will be able to direct him with certainty and without loss of time to the place where work and good wages await him.

The rate of wages as above given for domestic servants applies to the rural districts. But in the cities and large towns the demand is quite as good for this class of persons, while the wages are much higher on the average than in the country. From \$6 (25s. sterling) to \$10 (£2 sterling) per month may be said to be the rate of domestic servants' wages in towns and cities.

THE FREE GRANT TERRITORY.

The new comer from the old country, no matter what his past experience has been, should not under ordinary circumstances make the Free Grants his first place of settlement. There have been men, however, who, with the most unlikely training and habits, have turned out excellent bush settlers. The early colonists of Ontario were of necessity all forced to begin on wild lands. Their hardships, toils and sufferings far exceeded those experienced by the emigrant who selects the least promising location at the present time. With railways penetrating into the very heart of the Free Grant districts, with steamers on the lakes, with good colonization roads in all directions, with lumberers to buy their surplus produce and give occasional employment, the Free Grant settlers have, with all their hard work and occasional disappointments, an easy time compared with the lot of many who settled not forty miles from what is now Toronto, but was then "Little York," fifty or sixty years ago. It is possible, too, that a shrewd handy man with a stout heart and cheerful disposition, who has not been accustomed to farming in Great Britain, may do better than one who has learned to regard modern appliances and a certain style of work as indispensable to success. And a settler *with the necessary personal qualifications* and a small capital—say £80 to £100 sterling—may go on to a Free Grant well selected, with very little risk of failure. But the old country emigrant, no matter what his condition previously, will usually do best to gather some Canadian experience before he goes into the bush. Meanwhile he should be always on the alert to pick up ideas and knowledge of what ever will be ultimately useful to him in his new life.

The Free Grants lie to the northward of the central Ontario counties, from the Ottawa River to the Georgian Bay.



BUSH CLEARING WITH LOG-HOUSE.

PHOTO LITH BY THE BURLING LITH CO. MONTREAL

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Every Free Grant settler over eighteen years of age is entitled to select 100 acres, and every head of a family 200 acres. The conditions of settlement are set forth in the following clause of the Free Grants and Homestead Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, chap. 24, sec. 8:

No patent shall issue for any land located under this act, or under said regulations, until the expiration of five years from the date of such location, nor until the locatee, or those claiming under him, or some of them have performed the following settlement duties, that is to say:—have cleared, and have under cultivation at least fifteen acres of the said land (whereof, at least, two acres shall be cleared, and cultivated annually during the five years next after the date of the location to be computed from such date), and have built a house thereon, fit for habitation, at least sixteen feet by twenty feet, and have actually and continuously resided upon and cultivated the said land for the term of five years next succeeding the date of such location, and from thence up to the issue of the patent, except that the locatee shall be allowed one month from the date of the location to enter upon and occupy the land, and that absence from the said land for in all not more than six months, during any one year (to be computed from the date of the location), shall not be held to be a cessation of such residence, provided such land be cultivated as aforesaid.

Subject to the right of the settler to cut such pine timber as may be necessary for his own use, for buildings, fencing, etc., all pine timber on the Free Grant locations, is reserved by the crown. A considerable portion of the Free Grant districts are under lease to lumberers who purchase their supplies, hay, oats, potatoes and other produce from the settlers, and frequently employ them in the mills or lumber shanties. The lumberer, too, is the first road maker, and the roads he cuts to get out his logs are a great assistance to the settlers. Government Agents are stationed in the districts at convenient points, to whom persons seeking locations should refer. The land speculator should be carefully shunned by the new comer, at all events until he is a match for him in experience of the article he is dealing in.

It will inevitably be the case that many persons who take up Free Grants will be disappointed and unsuccessful. This results from several causes. The first and most frequent, is the want of qualification in the settler himself. He has neither counted the unavoidable hardships of such a life, nor has he taken his own inadaptability for it, into account. Such persons often blame the country, or the Government, or anybody in fact, other than themselves, for what is, after all, their own fault or wrong-headedness. Then, too, many go in with family incumbrances, and no means to keep them while the land is being cleared and a first crop growing. They are frequently reduced to great straits, and are forced to give up whether willing to do so or not. But a great many more are too hasty in choosing a location, and, relying perhaps on their own judgment, or the advice of interested persons, take up a poor lot and "break their hearts" over it. Like everything else, Free Grant settlement needs prudence, care, judgment, and every other ordinary preliminary to success. With these however and such capital, or arrangements that will stand more or less in place of actual means while a footing is being secured, the Free Grants afford opportunities that men in older countries may all their lives sigh for in vain.

The due conditions being assured, a few facts relating to the Free Grants will speak for themselves.

The Free Grant Act was passed in 1868, only eleven years ago. The territory was then absolutely a wilderness. Fifteen townships were first opened for location. There are now ninety-four. The portion of the Free Grant territory known as the Muskoka, Parry Sound, and Nipissing districts, now forms a Parliamentary Division, with a representative in both the Federal and Provincial Legislatures; and a region that in 1868 had scarcely an inhabitant, has now a population of some 30,000 souls. Portions of the territory are under license to lumberers; this affords a great deal of work and circulates money among the settlers. Bracebridge, the chief place in Muskoka, is a busy centre, while

at Parry Sound, on the Georgian Bay, are large mills and other establishments connected with the local industry.

The climate is not, for Canada, intensely cold, nor yet disagreeably warm. It is unquestionably healthy. Fever and ague are hardly known in Muskoka and the surrounding regions; pulmonary affections are also very rare. All the cereals grow freely in the district, oats, barley, rye, corn, and buckwheat, especially. Wheat-growing increases as the area cleared provides a sufficient extent of warm, dry land for its profitable culture. For coarse grains and roots of all sorts, the soil and climate are extremely well adapted, and the progress made has been most satisfactory. Indian corn was raised by the aboriginal owners of the soil, long before it was cultivated by the white man. An instance is mentioned of 1,800 bushels of turnips being raised from 5 acres of new land, not far from Bracebridge, a few years ago. All garden stuffs, including radishes, carrots, peas, parsnips, celery, squashes, and tomatoes, grow in profusion.

Cattle require to be housed during the winter months, but although this entails some provision for their shelter and keep, the open season is, in Muskoka, eminently favourable for stock-raising. Already there are several very large farms for the raising of improved stock in the district. Tanneries on a very large scale, flouring mills, and several other industries have been established. Every description of hardwood grows in this region with great luxuriance. The whole country is full of small lakes and streams, the purest water abounding in all directions. The soil however is exceedingly variable. The Laurentian rock crops up freely, and at some places, especially at the southern and western entrances to the Muskoka district, frequently appals the new comer, with its ominous appearance. But there is plenty of good land nevertheless, and the abundance of moisture makes even some rather unpromising locations far from unprofitable.

The question of funds is one that should be well considered by the settler. We have already pointed out that he must

have some means of existence while waiting, at all events, for his first crop. In the case of a settler on free grant lands, entirely new to the country the possession of some £50, as his first capital, is almost indispensable. For a family of five, the following is an estimate given on authority of the necessary outfit and supplies for the first year. A dollar is about 4s. 2d., sterling, or for the purposes of rough calculation, five dollars may be reckoned as representing one pound.

Provisions necessary for a family of five, say for one year :

8 barrels of flour, at \$5.25 per barrel . .	\$42 00	
2 barrels of pork, at \$13.50 per barrel . .	27 00	
80 bushels of potatoes, at 50c. per bushel .	40 00	
30 pounds of tea, at 50c per pound . . .	15 00	
1 barrel of herrings	6 00	
$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel of salt	0 75	
Cost of provisions	—	\$130 75

SEED.

20 bushels of potatoes, at 50c. per bushel .	\$10 00	
3 bushels of wheat, at \$1.20 per bushel . .	3 60	
10 bushels of oats, at 50c. per bushel . . .	5 00	
Cost of seed	—	18 60
		<u>\$149 35</u>

OTHER NECESSARIES.

1 axe	\$1 50	
1 grindstone	1 50	
1 shovel	0 40	
100 pounds nails	3 00	
2 hoes, at 70c each	1 40	
3 reaping hooks, at 30c. each	0 90	
1 scythe	1 00	
1 inch auger	1 00	
1 inch and a half auger	1 50	
2 hand saws	1 50	
2 water pails, at 30c. each	0 60	
1 window sash and glazing	2 00	
1 bake oven	1 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$17 30	\$149 35

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$17 30	\$149 35
2 pots, at \$1 each	2 00	
1 kettle	1 00	
1 frying-pan	0 60	
1 teapot	0 50	
6 small tin vessels	0 40	
3 large tin dishes, at 50c each	1 50	
6 spoons	0 25	
6 knives and forks	1 00	
3 pairs of blankets, at \$5 per pair	15 00	
2 rugs, for quilts, at 50c. each	1 00	
2 pair of sheets	2 00	
1 smoothing iron	0 50	
1 pig	3 00	
	<hr/>	
Add one cow		46 05
Hay for cow, first year		40 00
		12 00
		<hr/>
		\$247 40

Or £50 sterling.

But many a Free Grant settler adopts a different course altogether. The head of the family, or one or more sons, if old enough, will leave the rest at home in some of the settled counties, where they are either farming on a larger or smaller scale, or getting a living in some other way, and, going into the bush in the fall, do a certain amount of clearing before the others join them. If, too, a man is handy, and can make arrangements beforehand for the partial employment of his time at wages he may get a settlement by degrees and relinquish the hiring out when his own location supplies him with sufficient employment. A great many locations in the Free Grants are taken up by small farmers in Ontario, whose means do not enable them to place their sons on improved farms, but who can assist the young settler with a few months' work at a time, especially in winter, when chopping has to be done, and thus almost without money he gets in time a good farm. There are deer and other game in the woods, and the lakes abound in fish, all of which comes handy enough at a pinch. The latter

enable the younger members of a family to contribute something towards the furnishing of the domestic board, but sport, however healthy and pleasant, is very apt to disqualify for more practical pursuits, and the concentration of the mind on the farm exclusively will pay best in the long run.

A good authority on such matters, says: "The course for a man with very small capital is as follows: He goes on the land in September or October and under-brushes as much as he intends to clear the next spring. He then gets up his house and prepares for the winter; moving in his family, either in the late autumn or the winter, according to the state of the roads. During the winter he chops what he has under-brushed, sometimes, but not often, a little more, usually however, somewhat less. If he has made a fortunate selection, and got good, dry, rolling ground; if he is also fortunate enough to have a good, dry, early spring, he manages to get his chopping burned off and partly logged, time enough to get in a few potatoes, some Indian corn, and possibly a small patch of spring wheat. All this helps his family through the summer. By about September he will have got a good patch ready for winter wheat, which is then sown and afterwards feneed."

The abundance of timber, both for fuel and mechanical purposes, is one of the great recommendations to the Ontario Free Grants. On the prairie lands of the north-west, or territories of the Western States, timber is very scarce and both drought, and storms of a violence never known in Ontario, are of frequent occurrence. To a poor man with a family, the distance to be travelled and the corresponding expense prohibits any thought of emigrating from one to two thousand miles beyond the home offered him on terms so favourable in Ontario. With the love of change that characterizes so many people on this continent, and with the view in many cases of obtaining larger farms in order to supply the wants of a grown-up family, a large number of Ontario farmers have sold out or are desirous of selling out, as a preliminary to removing to the prairie province and its surrounding territory. This has presented an

opportunity for the purchase of improved farms at a very cheap rate, and one that British farmers will do well to profit by. Let Ontario be their first stage at all events. For the old folks it will probably be the first and last with its many home-like attractions. Then the young people will choose in time their own course. There is plenty of room in Ontario for all of them. But if the reader will only cast his eye at the map, note the peculiar facilities by which the products of his toil may reach the seaboard, and then reflect on the cost of a thousand or fifteen hundred miles of railway freights taxed off every bushel of wheat the distant prairie settler raises, before it comes into competition with his own produce, he will see how much is to be said in favour of Ontario after all.

GAME.

Allusion has already been made to the British game laws, and the absence of any such oppressive relic of feudalism in Ontario. The only restrictions are in favour of close seasons at certain periods of the year. They are made exclusively in the public interest and to prevent the extermination of birds and animals recognized as common property. The moose, cariboo or reindeer, and the red deer are found in large numbers, but of course only in the unsettled or partially settled portion of the country. The fox, silver, grey red and black; raccoon, otter, martin, mink, and muskrat, are found in many places contiguous to settlements, and are captured for their furs. The beaver is still found, but at increasingly remote spots. The Canadian rabbits resemble in many respects the English hare. They are abundant, but not in numbers sufficient to prove mischievously destructive. Of birds, we have every description of wild fowl; the wild swan, goose and duck of several kinds; also, partridges (similar in habits and colour of meat to the English pheasant), quail, woodcock, striped plovers, wild turkey, and some others. The wolf is very scarce, although occasionally heard or seen in the

vicinity of the back settlements. The bear frequents the woods in the northern part of the province, but is seldom dangerous, living largely in summer on wild fruits and roots, and hibernating in the winter. He rarely attacks a human being unless molested or brought to bay. Fishery laws are in force in certain waters. They are, like the game laws, only intended to prevent the unfair or wasteful destruction of the fish. The lakes and rivers of Canada literally swarm with fish. The salmon trout, white fish, trout, herring, maskinonge, bass, pike and pickerel, with all kinds of small fish, are captured in enormous quantities. A very great variety of birds spend the summer months in Ontario, but with few exceptions migrate to warmer regions as winter approaches. Many of these are fine songsters, and others of remarkably beautiful plumage. The insectivorous birds are, for the benefit of the farmer, protected by law.

COST OF FARM IMPLEMENTS. •

Farm implements are as a rule cheaper in Canada than in Great Britain, and of course differ from those in use there, just as the character of the work to be done in either country differs. Labour-saving appliances of all kinds are sought for in all new countries, and are in general use in Ontario on every farm to a greater or less extent. The following are the ordinary prices of agricultural machinery and implements:—

Threshing machines, \$100 to \$500, or £80 to £100 sterling, fitted with appliances for driving by horse-power.

Reapers with self-acting rakes, \$80 to \$130, or £16 to £26 sterling.

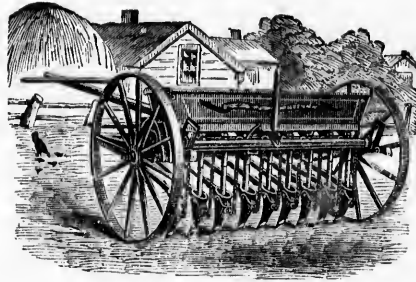
Mowers, \$70 to \$90, or £14 to £18 sterling.

Horse rakes, \$25 to \$35, or £5 to £7 sterling.

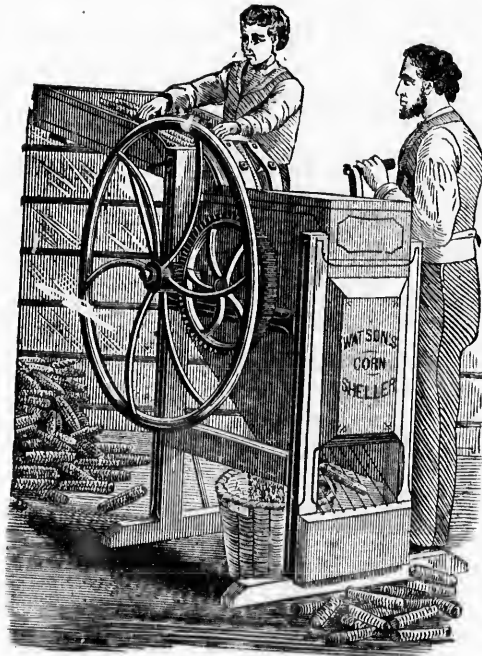
Ploughs (steel), \$14 to \$20, or £2 15s. to £4 sterling.

Waggons, \$60 to \$90, or £12 to £18 sterling.

Harrow (iron or wood frame), \$14 to \$25, or £2 15s. to £5 sterling.



GRAIN DRILL.



CORN SHELLER.

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A good harrow, all iron, will cost about from \$16 to \$25, or £2 15s. to £5 sterling.

Fanning mills, \$20 to \$30, or £4 to £6 sterling.

Chaff cutters, \$14 to \$35, or £2 15s. to £7.

The threshing machine is seldom purchased by the farmer for his own exclusive use, the amount of grain to be threshed on one farm not justifying the outlay. The owners of machines make a business of threshing, visiting the several farms in a district by arrangement, and being paid some \$10 per day and board for the use of the machine and its attendants, some 600 to 800 bushels being about the average yield of a day's work. Neighbours usually assist one another in turn with hands and teams on these occasions.

COST OF CLOTHING.

As the expense of living in Ontario is an important ingredient in the calculations of the intending emigrant, and as clothing is a very large item in the personal expenditure of a family, the following list of cash prices, charged at a respectable store in an agricultural county, will afford some indication of the price generally of goods most in use by the farming community :

	In English Money.			
Suits (men's) of tweeds, fit for anybody	£2	10	0	to £3 6 0
Ordinary tweed suits	1	17	6	to 2 2 0
Overcoats	1	13	0	to 2 10 0
Men's high boots	0	8	6	to 1 2 6
Plough shoes	0	5	0	to 0 7 6
Boys' high boots	0	5	6	to 0 8 6
Flannels (guernseys and drawers)	0	1	8	to 0 3 0
Calico prints	0	0	4	to 0 0 6½
Winceys, per yard	0	0	4	to 0 0 7½
Waterproof coats	0	14	0	to 1 10 0

POSTAL FACILITIES.

Cheap postage and a post office wherever there is even an excuse for establishing one, are the order of the day in Ontario. In the large majority of districts there is now a daily mail, but where the population is very small and sparse, the mails are bi-weekly or in some cases tri-weekly. By arrangements made between the two Governments, the citizens of Canada and the United States enjoy reciprocal postage privileges, so that a letter for 3 cents (1½d.), or a post card or newspaper for 1 cent (½d.), may be sent to any part of the North American continent. Newspapers mailed from the office of publication are carried for a few cents per annum.

TELEGRAPHS.

Perhaps no country in the world is better supplied, in proportion to its area and population, with telegraphic communications than Ontario. Even in very remote districts, the telegraph wires are familiar objects, and in the settled counties no one is, as a rule, more than an easy drive from a telegraph station. The cost of the ordinary message is but 20 cents (10d.) for any distance. The readiness and cheapness with which telegraphic communications can be had with Toronto and other large cities are found to be a great assistance and protection to the farmer in connection with his sales of stock and produce. He has only to resort to the nearest telegraph station to be as well informed as to prices as the largest factor in Mark Lane, whose transactions are "cabled" daily from England.

RATE OF INTEREST.

Money is a little dearer in Ontario than Great Britain. On good mortgages it can be had for from 7 to 8 per cent. In a very large number of cases farms are sold "on time," say one-third or one-fourth cash, and the balance in 3, 5, 7, or 10 years. It is, however, by no means unwise for a farmer with small

means to rent in the first instance, as the rental will not represent more than 5 or 6 per cent. on the value of the farm, and apply his capital to securing good stock, implements, etc. Many farmers, through an eagerness to become proprietors before they have money of their own, are encumbered beyond their power to extricate themselves, and have at last to do what they had better have done at first. Even if a new comer has money, he will often not do amiss to invest it temporarily and rent until he has felt his way a little. He is sure to see a good chance before long if he only looks out for it, and he may lose the best of chances by being too precipitate. There is a tendency, too, in Ontario towards accumulating more land than the purchaser has means to cultivate properly. The consequence is pecuniary embarrassment; the profits of the farm go to pay interest, and the land deteriorates. A prudent man will avoid this error.

INSTRUCTIONS TO EMIGRANTS.

Having determined on making the Province of Ontario his future home, the intending emigrant should at once apply to one of the Canadian or Ontario Government Emigration Agents, whose names are mentioned at page 88, for information as to the passage to Canada. In all cases when practicable the emigrant should book through to his final destination. On arrival at the port of embarkation in the United Kingdom, the emigrant, if with a family, should leave them at the railway station and proceed at once to the steamship owner's office; and, if not already informed by letter, inquire what outfit is required for the voyage, the cheapest place to procure it, and at what time and place he is to embark.

OUTFIT.

The steerage emigrant has to provide his own bedding, and eating and drinking utensils, which consist in general of one mattress, 1s. 8d.; one pillow, 6d.; one blanket, 3s. 6d.; one water-can, 9d.; one quart mug, 3d.; one tin plate, 3d.; one wash basin, 9d.; one knife and fork, 6d.; two spoons, 2d.; one lb. of marine soap, 6d.; one towel, 8d.—total 9s. 6d. The whole of these articles can be obtained at a sea-port in a few minutes' time, or may be hired on some of the steamship lines for the voyage at much less cost. The greater part of this information the emigrant will doubtless have received by letter; but it should be confirmed on arrival at the port of embarkation, as the published time for the departure of steamers is sometimes changed. Emigrants must be careful to embark in vessels that sail direct for Canada, as by going *via* the United States they will be put to extra trouble and expense. The emigrant should not give heed to any representations made to him by *runners* and other *interested* parties who infest the docks and shipping offices, but, if requiring information, should apply at the steamship company's offices, or to Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, or to the Canadian agents named hereafter.

LUGGAGE.

Household articles such as bedding and bed-linen, carpets, curtains, cutlery, and articles of ornament, when already possessed by the emigrant, should be brought out, as the freight on these will be much less than similar articles would cost in Ontario, if bought there; and many other little household necessaries which if sold would not bring much, but would add greatly to the comfort of the emigrant in his new home; there should also be brought wearing apparel; also mechanics' tools and implements of trade, if not too cumbersome in their nature; but tools should not be bought for the express purpose of bringing them out to Canada, as those best suited to the work can readily be procured in any part of the Province. Furniture of every kind should be disposed of at home, as furniture more suitable in Canada can be bought there more cheaply.

The emigrant should, when able, pack his luggage in common boxes, with iron bands at the corners, ordinary trunks and portmanteaus being liable to be broken on the journey. In these boxes should be placed all the property of the emigrant, except what is necessary for use during the voyage. The name and destination of the emigrant should be painted on the box at least 4 inches long; it should also be numbered and marked whether wanted on the voyage or not. These boxes should not be more than 3 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 6 inches in width, and the same in depth. The following diagram will exemplify:

<i>Per S. S.</i> _____ <i>via Quebec.</i>	
No. 1.	
JOHN BROWN.	
PASSENGER TO TORONTO,	
Not wanted on } the voyage. }	ONTARIO, CANADA.

By adopting the foregoing rules, emigrants will be able at once to claim their luggage on arrival at Quebec.

The personal effects of emigrants are not liable to customs duties on arrival in Canada.

ON BOARD SHIP.

As soon as the emigrant gets on board ship, he should read the rules he is expected to obey. He will find them hung up in different parts of the steerage. He should do his best to keep himself and all about him clean, as this will add to his own good health and comfort, and also to that of others. If he has any grievance or cause of complaint, he should, while on board apply to the captain for redress; and if the grievance occurs after landing, then to the Government Immigration Agent, who will at once take steps to investigate the case. Emigrants are especially cautioned not to attend to any of the remarks and tales told them by interested parties, either on the voyage or after their arrival.

ON ARRIVAL AT QUEBEC.

After debarkation at Point Levis, Quebec, the immigrant should at once secure his luggage as it is landed from the steamer, and collect it in one place. This will enable the Custom House officers to expeditiously complete their work, and the immigrants will be able to proceed on their westward journey without any delay.

The Government Immigration officer for the Province of Ontario attends the arrival of every steamer, and is instructed to give every necessary information and assistance; and the immigrant should, immediately after landing, report himself at the Ontario Immigration Office on the wharf, near the steamship landing.

The women and children, and small articles of luggage, should at once be taken to the Immigration Depot, where they can remain until the train is ready. The heavier luggage, after being passed by the Custom House Officer, will be carted to the Immigration Depot free of expense. Before leaving Point Levis, the immigrant should see that his luggage is properly checked, as otherwise the railway company will not be responsible for it.

Immigrants will find themselves accosted by runners for different hotels and public houses, offering cheap refreshments: they will do well not to accompany these persons, as everything requisite will be found provided for them in the Immigration Depot, at the lowest charges. Immigrants will also do well not to change any English money at Quebec, but wait until

their arrival in the Province of Ontario, as English money is more valuable there; but if obliged to do so, they should inquire of the Immigration Agent the amount of Canadian money they should receive for their English, or consult the following money table:—

MONEY TABLE.

Sterling Money in Canadian Currency.

Sterling Money.	Its equivalent in dollars and cts.	Canadian currency.	Its equivalent in Sterling Money.
£ s. d. 0 0 1	Dols. Cts. 0 02	Dols. Cts. 0 01	£ s. d. 0 0 0½
0 0 2	0 04	0 02	0 0 1
0 0 3	0 06	0 03	0 0 1½
0 0 4	0 08	0 05	0 0 2½
0 0 5	0 10	0 10	0 0 5
0 0 6	0 12	0 15	0 0 7½
0 0 7	0 14	0 20	0 0 10
0 0 8	0 16	0 25	0 1 0½
0 0 10	0 20	0 50	0 2 1
0 0 11	0 22	1 00	0 4 1
0 1 0	0 24	2 00	6 8 3
0 1 3	0 30	3 00	0 12 5
0 1 6	0 36	4 00	0 16 5
0 1 9	0 43	5 00	1 0 6½
0 2 0	0 49	6 00	1 4 8
0 2 6	0 61	10 00	2 1 1
0 5 0	1 22	20 00	4 2 2½
0 10 0	2 43	25 00	5 2 9
1 0 0	4 87	50 00	10 5 16¾
5 0 0	24 33	100 00	20 10 1½

For general purposes it will be sufficient to remember that the Canadian cent and the English half-penny are almost identical in value.

The safest manner in which to bring or send out money to Ontario in large sums, is by bill of exchange or letter of credit on any good bank in the Province. These can be obtained from banks in the United Kingdom. The immigrants should not bring bank bills for personal and immediate expenses—bring sovereigns; or, for small sums, post office money orders on offices in Ontario will be perfectly safe.

Further information may be obtained on application to Mr. Peter Byrne, Agent for Ontario, 31 Queen Victoria Street, London, or to any authorized agent of Canada in the United Kingdom.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CANADIAN EMIGRATION AGENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Peter Byrne, 31 Queen Victoria Street, London.

John Dyke, 25 Water Street, Liverpool.

Charles Toy, 29 Victoria Street, Belfast.

A PRACTICAL LETTER.

The following letter is addressed more particularly to farmers with capital, who may be disposed to transfer their skill, experience and the means at their command to Ontario, with the view of engaging in the business of agriculture on a large and liberal scale in this country. The writer brings his own very intelligent knowledge of the subject to bear in that direction, and his letter is most instructive and interesting, at the same time it must not be taken to imply any discouragement to persons with smaller means than those he more immediately addresses, to avail of the advantages the Province presents to them under arrangements adapted to their circumstances.

TO THE BRITISH FARMER.

(From a British Farmer in Ontario.)

DEAR SIR,—You are desirous, I dare say, of obtaining such information regarding this part of the world as may enable you to make a choice of land for future investment and residence. Hitherto such information has been of too general a character, and not unfrequently too one-sided for safe guidance.

This letter, therefore, is addressed specially to the average farmer of the British Isles, and in its recommendations I am conscious of no partiality, and present nothing for which I cannot give personal experience or point to existing examples.

My claim to be an authority on this subject is a twenty years' daily professional intercourse among yourselves, and an eight years' one as practical and as intimate with Canadian farmers. Now, just as I make a specialty of addressing a particular class of agriculturists, so I shall confine my remarks to a particular part of this Dominion.

My subject is not to be the making of a new home in a new part of a new country, but the purchase and occupation of old land in a new country.

I very much deprecate the too common practice of advising the settlement on entirely new land, by those who have been accustomed to the comforts and comparative ease of Old England. There can be no class of uncultivated land, whether prairie or woodland, where, whatever his energy and perseverance, the well-to-do British farmer can expect to cope with those born and bred to pioneering. I speak generally; for cases exist of success under all conditions of colonization, from all ranks of society in the world.

So then, without further preface, allow me to introduce you to the Province of Ontario, the garden of the Dominion of Canada. This is a high title but a true one.

About 750 miles up the River St. Lawrence, a chain of four lakes begins, which, running west, north and west, forms a frontage of 1,200 miles to this Province, but Ontario proper for our present purpose is limited by Lakes Ontario and Erie, having a shore of over 500 miles, irrespective of outs and ins. The mean height of these lakes above sea level is 300 feet. The land backing northwards rises gradually to a water shed six hundred feet above them, and distant seventy miles on an average. This belt of 15,000,000 acres is the garden of Ontario.

The physical features of this district are, at first sight very uniform, yet the diversity is remarkable on intimate acquaintance. There is much undulating land, hill and dale, plain, large rivers, and numerous streamlets and lakes of many sizes, shelving rock and precipice, with every character of soil, exposure and timber-growth common to the continent of America.

Two-thirds of this garden is under cultivation, the remainder consists of woodland, swamp, pasture and water. Comparatively few tree-stumps remain to mark the progress of clearing during the last half century, for this short period practically limits the history of the plough in Ontario, neither can we count many log huts, though primitive rail fences are plentiful. Dwelling houses of stone and brick, equal and superior to many of your own, are very common.

Men from England, Scotland, Ireland and Germany have done all this. Wealthy landed proprietors here were formerly Yorkshire cattlemen, Highland shepherds, or Paisley weavers,

Ulster ditchers and German labourers. Many of them are still alive, driving their own reaper, or representing their own county in the Parliament at Ottawa, or the Legislature at Toronto.

We have two long seasons in the year, summer and winter, with a *smell* of your spring and autumn. Winter from the middle of November to the middle of April.

The health of the Province is above the average of civilized countries for all sorts of life. There is no mistake about the weather! 85° in the shade is—85°, and Zero is unquestionably 0°.

I trust your curiosity is now so far excited as to ask the following questions:—

1. What are the agricultural capabilities of this district?
2. What are its markets?
3. What is the price of land and cost of working it?

A fair enumeration of the agricultural capabilities of Ontario's agricultural fertile belt would make a goodly book. So this attempt must be sketchy only. As all plant life is regulated more by climate than by soil, and as 500 miles by 70, almost surrounded by water, in the middle of this continent, and with the mean degree of temperature formerly mentioned, there is room for much good and much poor forming. Nature has done so much here, that taking advantage or letting alone, easily makes the distinction.

The wheat of Ontario is, at present, from about equal surfaces of winter and spring sowing, and with a tendency to an increase in the latter, producing 25 and 15 bushels respectively with poor farming, and seldom under 40 and 25 by good management. Straw and head are not so heavy as with yourselves, because growth is pushed too much, but quality is superior by reason of the same cause. The over-clearance of forest has made wheat growing more precarious by the want of immediate shelter—snow not lying on the exposed parts. But replanting and a second natural growth of timber are in progress. We have never had what may be called a general failure in the wheat crops, even with all our carelessness, so you may judge what skill and capital should do.

I have, in my own experience, proved that what is called exhausted land can be thoroughly recuperated in four years by

liberal treatment and systematic management at actually no cost on an average of seasons, for the simple reason that much of this poor condition has been brought about by one class of crops, and not a variety in any form; land sick of wheat is not necessarily exhausted, we have but to deal properly with present unavailable fertility, to bring out large productive powers.

Barley is invariably a sure crop, and is always a valuable one whether for malting or animal food. From 30 to 40 bushels per acre is common.

Oats, in quality of meal, are equal to your own, but lighter per bushel, being thicker-skinned, as the result of rapid growth; 40 or 50 bushels per acre. As a rule the straw of the cereals is got at the rate of 3,000 lbs. per acre.

Corn (maize) is not generally a common crop for production of grain, though very plentiful and valuable for green fodder, as elsewhere noted.

Peas and beans are important farm crops, the grain and straw of the former being first-class food for sheep, the yield is usually 25 bushels per acre.

In the improved system of breeding and fattening stock, green fodders are now taking an important place, the climate is particularly suitable for successive rushes of vegetation during one season. Under liberal treatment, they can be so arranged as to afford a continuous supply from middle of April to 1st of November, thus:—

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Lucerne, four cuttings | 20 tons per acre. |
| 2. Winter rye, two cuttings | 4 “ “ |
| 3. Red clover, two cuttings | 6 “ “ |
| 4. Tares and oats, one cutting | 3 “ “ |
| 5. Millet, two cuttings | 4 “ “ |
| 6. Maize, one cutting | 30 “ “ |
| 7. Rape, one cutting | 7 “ “ |
| 8. The thousand-headed kale and prickly comfrey | |
| have just been introduced with success. | |

In the cultivation of roots, Ontario has already made herself a name in the world, even under the difficulties of more heat and the shortness of her autumn, in comparison with Britain. We are gradually realizing the facts that for a thorough cleaning and manuring, along with a crop unequalled for a winter

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supply of health and feeding to all animals, turnips, mangolds and carrots are now indispensable. For size and quality they are almost equal to your own growing. Potatoes may be included in this character, in which we are superior, both in quantity and quality. Swedes, 18 tons; mangolds, 22 tons; carrots, 15 tons; and potatoes, 8 tons per acre on an average.

We have difficulty in establishing a variety of grasses, either for rotation or permanent pastures; but persistent trials are gradually adding to the number of those able to withstand the winters. Cultivated pastures invariably tax our best distribution of animals to overtake the luxuriance of growth, and though the same stamp of beef as yours is not always to be had from grass, we always find our stock in improved flesh as autumn comes.

Hay is a standard of large value, as it is often a cause of mismanagement, by reason of its prolificness, in inducing an over continuance of the crop in the hands of the lazy and incautious, not realizing, as they should do, that grasses proper are about as exhaustive as the other grasses called wheat, oats and barley. From 3,000 to 5,000 lbs. of hay per acre is common. The clovers separately, and in association with hay, are most luxuriant and valuable, both as a cropper, a restorative of exhausted soils and an improver of poor ones. We look to root and clover cultivation as the means of making good the past mismanagement in excessive wheat growing.

The thorough management of these and other crops of minor importance, in a climate such as ours, implies the possession of a good head, considerable means, and willing hands. Anything like leaving things to others will never do, whatever may be the weight of your purse. Your own daily physical exertions are absolutely essential to success; the hired man will never do it. Nor will the uneducated man take the same place as he of practical and scientific experience. The practical alone is safer than the scientific alone; the possession of both is our present want here, as it is with yourselves. If, then, you are not prepared to work with your own hands, do not come here; or, for that matter, to any other new country. It is an old country idea that a farm of 200 acres, arable, is employment enough for the head of one ordinary man, without having to put his hand to the plough.

Canada is as peculiarly adapted to the health of the live stock of the farm as to that of man himself. The tariff records show this. I need not enlarge on this important subject, sim-

ply challenging any country in the world to exhibit a more satisfactory bill of health. You are not unacquainted with the fact that Ontario possesses thorough-bred herds and flocks, inferior only in numbers to yours; with, perhaps, one exception—we can count over 500 short horns at one farm; 100 Herefords at another, and most of all the other principal breeds of cattle and sheep proportionately throughout the Province. We surpass the Americans in keeping up the sample of wool, and its quantity per head, as much by climatic help as good management; for Nature is too propitious here to all farm work, for the early cultivation of economy. It is not alone the climate that enables us to successfully compete with yourselves and the United States in the maintenance of live stock excellence, but the variety of food produced serves as an unfailing medicine chest for this purpose. While as yet we have not succeeded in establishing the same number of pasture grasses as you, our regularly cultivated crops are more numerous, and as nutritive. Our Indian corn, especially, gives so much bulk of green fodder and fair amount of grain per acre, that, were it possible, to uphold animal life on one field product alone, Canada and the United States would easily cap the world in feeding your millions with beef, mutton and pork. The want as yet of the number of beeves and wethers from us to you is owing simply to the want of time, and not realizing the significance of the market thus opened; certainly not for the want of food. I am certain the area of root and fodder cultivation within the last three years would stand over 200 per cent. more than any former period, as well as the use of ten pure-bred bulls in place of one. But these are not enough.

We can grow first-class beef and mutton with the products of our own soil, as fast and for less than you can do. We can take a Durham or Hereford cross bred steer from its milk when six months old, put it upon green and dry fodders, according to the season of the year, with bran and pea meal or corn meal, and within 24 months, place it on our sea-board at an average live weight of 1400 lbs., and a cost not exceeding £14. In this and all its connections there necessarily results a large profit.

You have heard of the woodlands of this country, and the difficulty in many cases of clearing and getting rid of the stumps and roots. This is true to those new to the axe, and as true that our hard wooded lands give more choice of site and

soil than prairies, and certainly are more reliable for alternate farming and more valuable as an investment. The tree crop itself in Ontario is as costly as the best arable, so that when you come to purchase, the desire will be for more tree surface than is generally to be had. Be sure of the long and dear-bought experience of our pioneers, that no land on this continent is so safe and so kindly as from the primeval forests.

Then again, few Governments are so liberal as ours in encouragement to agriculture and arts. Our Township, County, and Provincial Exhibitions are a most important and interesting feature in connection with the progress of agricultural industry.

We have also to offer you variations in your profession that now command the attention of our most enterprising capitalists. I refer to fruit-growing and dairying. Cheese and butter making is conducted here on a scale and by methods unknown to the average British farmer—a branch of our rural economy characterized by immediate returns on moderate capital. It appears almost unnecessary to note that the excellence in bulk and variety of our fruits take no second place in the World's competition. The farmer's orchard here means one sixth of the family keep.

While a very large country, Ontario is not yet thickly populated. Ontario all over has only from 1,800,000 to 2,000,000 souls, and as we plough some 10,000,000 acres, an estimate of our surplus may be made. That surplus though not so large as it ought to be, will ere long be an immense one, even on the doubling of population. Our flour is well known in your own markets as of superior quality. The United States grade our No. 2 barley as equal to their own No. 1 (cause, soil and climate), and take all we can afford to send them. The herds and flocks of Ontario are now looked up to by all on this continent as fountain-heads of excellence, purity, and healthfulness. We are at the present moment unable to supply the demand for Cotswold sheep and Hereford cattle, and thus all over we are desirous of adding to our wealth and skilful management by the accession to our ranks of those who have the pluck to endure a few years' personal labour with the certainty of success in the end.

If now you say—"So far, good; but what about the prices of land and cost of working it?"

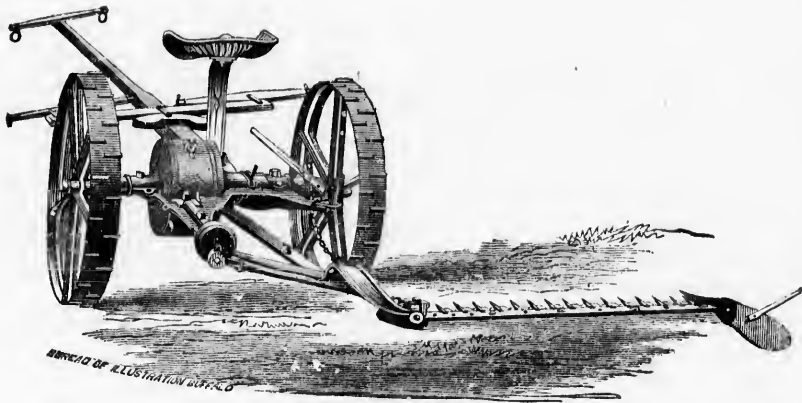
As intelligent men of business, and practical farmers, you will readily conclude that the price of land in Ontario is regulated by various considerations:—

1. Character of soil, shelter, and timber supply.
2. Condition of management.
3. Character of fences, buildings and water supply.
4. Situation as regards markets.
5. Similar good neighbourhood.
6. Demand, depending on outside and local causes.
7. Monopoly, by individual or corporate wealth.

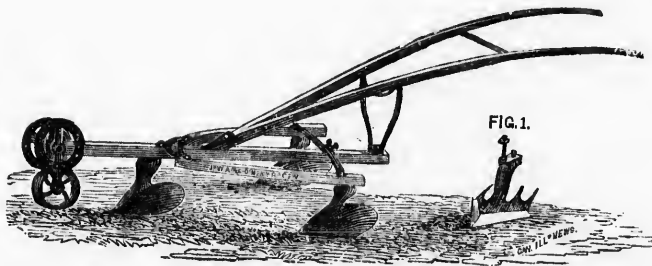
Such is the extent of our field and its variety, that almost any fancy can find its reality. As a case in point, partly for and partly against, interesting at least, if not of much practical value, take the following memoranda made by myself before leaving Scotland in 1871, and afterwards the actual realization:—

1. Total cost of purchase, stocking, &c., limited to £2000.
2. Good soil, neither light nor heavy, and naturally dry.
3. To have been previously well managed.
4. One-fifth to be under good hardwood bush.
5. To have an abundant water supply.
6. To be pleasantly and healthily situated.
7. To be well sheltered and to have a good exposure.
8. To be within two hours' drive of a good market.
9. Houses, good, sufficient and well arranged.
10. To possess a good garden and orchard.
11. Fences to be substantial and sufficient.
12. Roads to be in keeping with progress of country.
13. The title and boundaries to be indisputable.
14. The estate to be susceptible of such increase by improvements and the natural progress of the country, that it will double itself in value within fifteen years.

I purchased 220 acres for \$5280 (£4 18s. 6d. per acre); beautifully situated on the shores of a navigable lake within five miles of a town, which is the centre of a rising district of a midland county of Ontario, that soon became the junction of two railways. Soil, a rich clay loam, naturally dry, except ten acres, and about fifteen very stony; has been poorly cultivated, is well sheltered (lake, south and east, excepted) by one-third of the area which is under a maple, beech and birch bush; garden and small orchard indifferent, fences old and poor, houses fair, roads good; a stream runs diagonally through the farm, and



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there existed no difficulty to a good title and a well-surveyed boundary.

Here I considered that judiciously-laid-out money in permanent improvements, with better farming, and steady self-application to labour, would bring about a change.

I shall place in juxtaposition to the Ontario case, that of a farm many years in my own hands in a midland county of Scotland, which consisted of 100 acres arable, 40 acres of meadow pasture, and 800 acres of hill grazing, and which comes in well in most respects as a fair comparative example. The case of both was for a husband, wife and five children:—

ONTARIO PROPRIETORSHIP.		SCOTCH TENANTSHIP.	
	\$ c.		£ s. d.
Taxes:		Rent and taxes:	
including road money, school rates, railway bonus, and county rate	55 60	Arable, 30s. per acre.....	150 0 0
		Meadows, 18s.....	36 0 0
		Hill pasture.....	40 0 0
		Poor rates (half).....	4 16 0
		Road tax (half)	2 18 0
		Fire insurance on buildings	2 2 0
		Cartages for proprietor ..	1 3 0
		"Kan"	15 0
		Interest on fence protecting from game	17 15 0
			<hr/>
	or £11 6 4		£255 9 0

COST OF ENTRY.		COST OF ENTRY.	
	\$ c.		£ s. d.
Passage to Canada	400 00	Sum to out-going tenant, extra value on houses and fences	57 0 0
220 acres at \$24	5,280 00	Manure from him (compulsory)	72 0 0
Implements	980 00	Crops (compulsory).....	490 0 0
Live stock	1200 00	Sheep (compulsory).....	390 0 0
House furnishings	250 00	Other live stock bought	491 0 0
First year's crop laid down	530 00	Horses and harness	200 0 0
Feed and fodder to start with	360 00	Implements.....	650 0 0
Household keep	110 00	House furnishings.....	250 0 0
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$9,110 00		£2,600 0 0
	or £1,000 0 0		

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS EXECUTED.		PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
See previous notes.....	252 0 0	Nil.....	0 0 0
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ANNUAL MAINTENANCE OF FARM.		ANNUAL MAINTENANCE OF FARM.		
	\$ c.	£	s.	d.
Labour	600 00	Carpenter work	16	0 0
Repairs and incidentals	250 00	Blacksmith	9	0 0
Keep of stock	750 00	Veterinary ; geon	4	4 0
Seed	110 00	Saddler	8	0 0
		Two ploughmen and one lad	180	0 0
	\$1,710 00	Joint shepherd and cattleman	65	0 0
		Keep of live stock	280	0 0
		Artificial manures	75	0 0
		Seed	90	0 0
			£727	4 0
	or £352 0 0			

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.		HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.		
	\$ c.	£	s.	d.
Butcher	170 00	Butcher	£47	0 0
Baker	60 00	Baker	15	0 0
Clothing	285 00	Clothing	60	0 0
Grocer	230 00	Grocer	52	0 0
Church	25 00	Medical	9	0 0
Medical	15 00	Fuel and light	20	0 0
Fuel and light	30 00	Servant	12	0 0
Servant	85 00	Schooling	35	0 0
Miscellaneous	50 00	Miscellaneous	10	0 0
	\$950 00		£265	0 0
	or £199 0 0			

GROSS ANNUAL RECEIPTS. (Average from 5 years.)		GROSS ANNUAL RECEIPTS. (Average from 11 years.)		
	\$ c.	£	s.	d.
Wheat	315 00	Wheat	40	0 0
Oats	300 00	Oats	210	0 0
Barley	270 00	Barley	170	0 0
Pease	243 00	Hay	72	0 0
Forage crops	430 00	Turnips	88	0 0
Turnips or mangolds	530 00	Potatoes	60	0 0
Carrots	50 00	*Cattle sales	280	0 0
Potatoes	100 00	Sheep and wool	275	0 0
Hay	450 00	Swine	32	0 0
*Sales of live stock	400 00	Poultry	8	0 0
	\$3,088 00	Dairy products	73	0 0
	or £635 0 0		£1,308	0 0

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT.

ONTARIO PROPRIETORSHIP.		SCOTCH TENANTSHIP.	
	£		£
Sum invested	2,152	Sum invested	2,600
Taxes	12	Rent and taxes	255
Annual maintenance of farm ..	352	Annual maintenance of farm ..	724
Household expenses	199	Household expenses	265
Gross annual returns	635	Gross annual returns	1308
Surplus revenue during 5 years ..	363	Surplus revenue during 5 years ..	805
Realization after 5 years	2,550	Realization after 5 years	2,400

* These receipts from live stock sales allow for any increase in value of young animals retained.

It appears, then, that a capital of £2600 invested in British farming takes fully one-third of itself for annual support, of which one-fourth is household; and that there is an annual gross revenue equal to half the invested sum, which sum does not always increase in value, but may be considerably lessened under certain conditions.

It also appears that £2152 invested in the purchase of land and the farming of it, in Ontario, requires one-fourth of itself for annual maintenance, of which nearly one-half is household; and that there is a gross annual revenue equal to nearly one-third of the invested sum, which sum increases 22 per cent. in value during five years under special conditions.

The return per acre is much larger in Britain; living is not so different for your class as may be supposed, and the great difference of annual maintenance is largely in rent and labour.

I could say much more that should be of interest to old countrymen and colonists, but a letter having to be a letter only, I must defer until a better opportunity for details.

I trust very many of you will at once take advantage of the present condition of things, that is (1) your own difficulties, and (2) the fact of land here being 25 per cent. lower in price than four years ago.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. BROWN.

GUELPH, 15th October, 1879.

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BRITISH TESTIMONY TO ONTARIO AS AN AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY.

Among the representatives of the farming interest in Great Britain who have lately visited Ontario, was Mr. Thomas Irving, one of the most prominent Cumberland agriculturalists, and residing at Bowness on Solway. Mr. Irving has given some particulars of his trip, and his impressions of the country, to the *Carlisle Patriot*, and as such independent testimony is valuable and important some extracts from his statement are given below. Speaking of the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, he says:—

“It is a splendid country for farmers, and I have no hesitation in saying that a Cumberland farmer can go there and buy a farm and stock it reasonably for the same expenditure of capital that he would require to stock a farm here and pay one year's rent.” He describes the land as in various grades of improvement—some lately cleared of the bush, some well cleared, and some badly cleared, but all capable of producing excellent crops. It is a sandy loam or clay loam—just the sort for raising green crop or corn. Harvest was over by the time he arrived. He saw some fine wheat in the Huron (Ontario) district. “To give you an example of the good quality of the soil there,” Mr. Irving says, “I may tell you I saw one field of 100 acres which had had four crops of wheat. I saw the fifth crop, and the yield is 40 bushels per acre. Without any manure, too! You may think that is an overdrawn picture, but it is a fact. In some parts of Western Ontario the land is of the finest quality.”

After mentioning that land can be obtained at from £5 to £20 per acre, he says:—

“As a rule, farm houses are better than in England. Farming as a whole, in Canada, is not up to the mark; there is a want of system apparent in almost every direction. But,” he added, “what can you expect? As you go along you can easily distinguish a good farmer from the appearance of the turnips, and the fine-conditioned cattle moving about. Many of the farmers commenced with very little knowledge of crop raising; log huts were built, then out-houses were added, but these have in many instances been superseded by large and convenient farm-houses of brick and stone. No better evidence of the prosperity of many of the farmers can be had than seeing a good stone or brick house, with a dilapidated log house near. Some of the farms are now as well cultivated

as any in England. The farm buildings are generally of wood, occasionally the barns and stables are of stone, and in almost every case are in rear of the farm-house. Holders or owners of farms sell their land whenever they can get an offer to their advantage. They think no more of selling their land than selling a cow or horse. Thus plenty of good farms, large and small, are always in the market. There is no difficulty in transferring land in Canada, and the expense is trifling. Plenty of homesteads can be purchased in the Province of Ontario, in the western portion of which is as good land as any farmer could desire." In the county of Oxford, Province of Ontario, Mr. Irving met with a farmer owning 600 acres, who claimed Dalston, near Carlisle, as his native ground. This gentleman went out several years ago, and is now in a prosperous condition. "He had very little when he went out, but he was industrious." Farmers in Canada have every facility now for disposing of their farm produce. Railways are opened out in nearly every direction; scaports are numerous. Mr. Irving thinks there are few farms in the part of Canada he visited as far from a market town as his farm at Bowness is from Carlisle. "They beat us in England," he says, "in corn growing; the carriage of corn to this country is now almost nothing; the working expenses are much cheaper—that is, for purely agricultural work—because the food required by the workers is almost solely produced on the farm, and wages are not much, if any, higher than at home. In my opinion Canada will be the farming country of the world in the course of the next fifteen or twenty years. They have no taxes to pay. I think the school tax is the only one worth mentioning, and that is not heavy. It is yet in a transition state, but we may look to the future with confidence." He believes a sovereign has a purchasing power of double its value in Canada, compared with that it has at home, when spent in providing the necessaries for subsistence. Yet money cannot be had on loan for less than 8 per cent. "Any person with capital to spare can lay it out in Canada at 8 per cent. on mortgage security." To persons thinking of going out, this is the advice Mr. Irving gives:—"I would not advise a man that drinks to go to Canada. I don't think clerks or shopkeepers are wanted. Any man able and willing to work is sure to do well. A poor man can do better than in this country, because he can get work; and meal and flour, and such like necessaries, are much cheaper. It is the grandest country I have seen for a man and family, especially if he has a little bit of money at his command; and if a man goes there with sufficient capital to buy some land, and stock it to some extent, he has a wonderful start in life, and need not look back." Speaking of the price of farm stock, Mr. Irving says: "An ordinary working horse costs from £10 to £25, English money; a fair good dairy cow from £5 to £6; ewes are about 20s.; lambs at this time of year about 10s. or 12s. each; turkeys about 3s. each; geese from about 2s. to 2s. 6d. each; and chickens from 6d. to 1s. each. All kinds of dairy produce are cheap. There is very little game, such as we have in England, but there is plenty of wild fowl. Fishing is plentiful." Mr. Irving had an opportunity, while in Ottawa, of paying a visit to the Dominion Exhibition, the royal show of Canada. He witnessed a wonderful display of farm produce of all kinds. Amongst the cattle were Shorthorns, Galloways, Herefords, Polled-Angus, Ayr-shires, Devons, and perhaps other kinds, much like our big shows at Lome. Some grand specimens were to be

seen in almost every class. The Shorthorns were the finest, however—but some of the Shorthorn breeds in Canada are noted. In the sheep classes were to be seen Leicesters, South Downs, Hampshire Downs, and other kinds. He was disappointed with the horse classes. There was no sign of the heavy Clydesdale breed; the farming and harness horses seemed "too long drawn," resembling the Cleveland horses that used to be known in the north of England. Yet the Canadian horses have a great deal of go in them, and are magnificent trotters. Nor are heavy horses particularly required, the land being, as before mentioned, of a sandy or clay loam; and when spring arrives, after a hard winter, farmers are anxious to make the most of the first fine weather, so that light, sharp, quick-going horses are in requisition in preference to others. A great variety of farm implements were also to be seen. When in the western portion of the Province of Ontario he visited a local show in London, a town which had its River Thames near, and which had adopted many other names from the metropolis. At this show he found a most admirable collection of stock. Speaking of the fruit grown in Canada, he says, "grapes are grown in many places in the open air, the peaches are most delicious, and the apples—some as big as turnips—are of fine quality." "I saw," he added emphatically, "one vineyard of 50 acres, and I was told a fine crop had been got; I saw orchards 40 acres in extent, and the peaches are like apricots." Mr. Irving has formed a very high opinion of the capabilities of the country generally. He is much pleased with the towns, which are all open and healthy-like, and he declares the people to be "kind, hospitable, and very loyal, much more so than we are at home. They speak of England as their home."

At a meeting of the Gala Water Farmer's Club, held at Stow on Friday the 19th December, 1879, Mr. Elliott, one of the delegates recently returned from Canada, gave a very interesting account of his visit, of the places he had seen, and the opinions he had formed of the Province of Ontario. This statement was in the form of a diary of each day's experiences, but his conclusions were summed up in the following words:—

"I have described the country through which I passed, as fairly as I was able to judge. The roads in some counties are very good, in others again inferior. The 'gravel' roads are in generally good repair. The railway communication is good and cheap, and they are always building more. Regarding the climate it is hotter in summer and colder in winter than at home. The autumn or fall is delightful, as I can testify from experience. The atmosphere being clear and dry, one does not feel the extremes so much. Winter (which is considered such a draw-back to Canada) generally commences about the middle of December and goes in March. Although little or no ploughing is done, farmers have plenty of work preparing wood for next season's fuel, and other odds and ends. I find after due inquiry, that cattle are not housed longer than in Scotland, and it is the universal testimony of the people that their winters are most enjoyable. I consider that farming in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec is in a transition state. The growing of wheat in Manitoba,

and the north-west territories, which will increase with rapid strides, must soon affect the growers of wheat in these provinces. They are already alive to that fact, and for some time back have been increasing their stocks of cattle and sheep. Calves, instead of being mostly killed, as formerly, are now all reared, which in a very short time must enormously increase the supply of cattle for exportation to this country. The Dominion of Canada, from the energetic nature of its people and boundless resources of every kind, has a great future before it. With regard to farmers emigrating to Ontario or the Eastern Townships of Quebec, I have not the slightest hesitation in recommending them to do so; as I am satisfied, from what I saw, that men with moderate capital could do better there than they can at home; and that for several reasons:—In the first place you can buy and stock a farm for little more than it takes to stock one at home; then there is no rent to pay; and taxes are very light—they do not exceed 4d. to 10d. per acre, according to the value of the property. You can make the most of the land by growing the most profitable crops, and those best suited to your soil and climate. There you have no lawyer factor, prescribing in a long antiquated lease, which almost no man can understand, what crops you shall grow and what seed you shall sow, as if you did not understand your business better than he is able to teach you, and, generally speaking, binding you to protect the landlord's hares to eat your own crops. In my own case, however, I have been very liberally dealt with, both as regards cropping clauses and game. Again, a man going there with his family, can get a first-class education free for his children, which at home costs a great deal of money. I consider their educational system one of the best possible. In a new country there are many more opportunities and openings turning up than there are in an old country, that young men of intelligence and enterprise can take advantage of."

Another delegate, Mr. James Biggar, of Dumfries, gives in the course of his report, the following practical information gained during his visit to Ontario:—

"At Mr. McCrae's, Guelph, county of Wellington, we saw good turnips and a nice herd of Galloways, including some of the principal prize winners at Ottawa. At Mr. Hobson's farm we saw some excellent short-horns. Mr. Hobson feeds a good many cattle, buying half-fat cattle in December and January, and feeding till June. He allows 12 to 15 pounds of meal daily, and 60 pounds of roots. He also feeds off 400 lambs on rape, buying them in August at 10s. to 12s. each and making them worth 22s. to 25s. by the middle of December. The rape is sown in drills and worked the same as turnips. On this farm of 300 acres, 240 cleared, four men are employed in summer and two in winter, with some extra help at busy seasons. Mr. Hobson estimated the necessary capital for such a farm at £3 per acre. Of course where pedigree stock is kept it is much higher. We visited a farm of 180 acres, all good land except 20 acres, which was for sale at about £13 per acre. It was a nice place near a railway station. The house was new—had cost £800—and the buildings fair. Another farm of 200 acres let at 12s. an acre was considered too dear. The soil was a fair sandy loam on a clay subsoil, intersected by a gravelly

ridge. The turnips were a very good crop. The divisions of crop on this farm were as follows:—75 acres hay, 60 acres pasture, 15 turnips, 20 fall wheat, 20 peas and 20 oats. The taxes payable by the tenant, were about £18 in addition to eight days' statute road labour. This farm was part of a block of 500 acres for sale at £12 per acre. Near Guelph we saw two farms of 400 acres, farmed by two sons of the late Mr. Gerrard Marchfield. They pay £200 a year rent and taxes, and are said to be doing well. These seemed very desirable, in a good situation, and were for sale: price £12 to £13 per acre. We passed through part of the Paisley Block, a district settled a good many years ago by emigrants from Paisley, few of whom had been brought up to farming. They have in nearly all cases been successful, and possess very comfortable residences, and tidy, well-managed farms. We next visited Galt, where a large proportion of the people are of Scotch descent. Mr. Cowan, a native of Dumfriesshire, has a good farm of 540 acres in the neighbourhood. We saw a first-rate flock of ewes. He also breeds short-horns. The land is mostly rolling—a deep sandy loam and free from stones."

Mr. Biggar in conclusion, says, as to the farmers' prospects in Canada:

"In a statement drawn up for us by a committee of practical farmers, the interest on farming capital is shewn at 6 per cent. on an average of the last five seasons. No exact system of rotation has been followed. Successive grain crops have been grown too long, till wheat is in many cases not a paying crop, and the farmers of Ontario are now beginning to see that they must pay more attention to green crops and stock-raising. A few, very few, use artificial manures, but by and by they are likely to come into more general use. A large buyer of barley told us that a few farmers who used superphosphate, sent him barley as much as five and six lbs. per bushel heavier than their neighbours'. Labour in Ontario is about 15 per cent. dearer than in this country, but the farms are evidently worked with fewer hands. We are told, again and again, that no farmer should go there who did not intend to work, but taking the whole year round we think we know many farmers here who work as hard as farmers seemed to do there. We now come to the question of immigration. I feel that there is much responsibility in answering that question. I am satisfied that men with some capital could make more of it in Canada than in this country."

Mr. Cowan, the delegate from Wigtonshire, was at Stranraer on the 19th December, 1879, and referred, among other things, to the great cheese making industry of Ontario. He said:—

"In the Province of Ontario we visited the town of Stratford, county of Perth, in the immediate neighbourhood of which are several large cheese factories. I was fortunate enough to have a letter of introduction to Mr. Ballantyne, M.P.P., who resides in Stratford, and who received me in a most kindly manner. Mr. Ballantyne, a highly intelligent gentleman of active business habits, is a great enthusiast in the manufacture of cheese, and has, perhaps, done more than any other man in Canada to perfect the system of factory cheese-making. He owns one or two fac-



BEAVERS AT WORK.

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ories, and is also an extensive buyer of cheese throughout the Province. We were privileged to see through the Black Creek Factory, which is situated in a fine, well watered grazing country, well suited for dairy purposes, about eight miles from Stratford.

"This factory, which gathers its supply of milk from about 1000 cows, was one of the very first established in Canada, in the year 1864. It belongs to Mr. Ballantyne, but is conducted on the co-operative principle; Mr. Ballantyne charging the farmers a certain sum per gallon for hauling the milk and making the cheese. Mr. Ballantyne fully explained the whole process of factory cheese-making, of which he is a thorough master. The season begins in Canada on the 1st of May and closes on the 1st of November; the busiest time is in the month of June, when the cows are in full milk. During this month 26,000 lbs. of milk was sent to the factory, and the make of cheese per day ran from 2600 to 2700 lbs.

"Mr. Ballantyne informed us that in the early part of the year, between the fodder and the grass, he found the greatest difficulty in making cheese of good quality; this applied also to certain portions of the months of July and August, when the weather became extremely hot. Mr. B., however, has now managed to overcome, in great measure, the difficulties of making a really good article during the hot season, when the water is not very good, and the milk in some instances becomes tainted before it leaves the udder of the cow; and I tasted several cheese made at this factory from impure or tainted milk, that were quite free from any impurity in either smell or taste. . . . I will only further remark that, in the large, well ventilated, and commodious cheese-room at Black Creek, I was surprised to find such uniformly high class cheese, quite equal, if not superior, to the finest makes in the Rhines of Gallo-way. The cheese were mostly uncoloured and would average about 60 lbs. in weight, and were very uniform in size as well as in quality. At the time of my visit the kane had been disposed of up to the 1st of August. They had gone to the London market, where cheese from the Black Creek Factory command the highest prices. On making inquiries about the future prospects of the cheese trade, Mr. Ballantyne assured me that they were much brighter than they had been during the previous two years; that the price of cheese was certain to keep up during the remainder of this season, and for some time to come, as, owing to the severe losses sustained through the unremunerative prices of the last two years, a great many factories had been closed down both in the United States and the Dominion—large numbers of cows from which these factories had been supplied had consequently been fattened and sold off, and that many of the farmers were now turning their attention to the raising and fattening of cattle for the British markets; and that in his opinion the deficiency in the make of cheese in America next year, comparing it with the previous one, would be as much as 25 per cent."

Mr. Cowan's opinion generally of the Province of Ontario was expressed in the following terms:—

"I was also much pleased with what I saw of its (Ontario's) agricultural resources. The greater part of the country through which I passed was very good farming soil. Several districts were perhaps as well farmed as our own country, but, as a rule I did not consider the farming of a very high class. No regular rotation seemed to be observed; and

the value of the manure, as an aid to raising good crops, if understood, did not appear to be acted upon. Too much attention appeared to me to have been given in the past to raising cereals, and too little to the raising of stock. But farmers seem now to be turning their attention more that way; and I have no doubt when farming is pursued in a systematic manner, similar to that observed in this country, a prosperous future awaits the agriculturists of Ontario. But to anyone thinking of emigrating to Ontario I may say that, with the exception of the climate—which, however, I was informed is not so extreme, either with heat or cold, as in the North-West—he will have none of the difficulties to encounter in the districts I visited that he would have to face in Manitoba. Indeed I thought it very much like our own country with respect to its large and thriving towns and villages and the appearance generally of its country districts. It has sufficient railways and water facilities through all its bounds; its roads are well kept and in good order; its educational system is, I think, better than our own; in fact it enjoys all the advantages that we possess in this country, even to the extent in my opinion of being over-much governed."

Mr. G. Hutchinson, another delegate, spoke at Penrith on the 28th December, 1879.

"He described the climate of Canada on the testimony of settlers, as excellent. The surface soil varied from light sand to heavy loam, a medium fertile loam predominating with generally a clay subsoil. The great wealth of the Dominion was undoubtedly in her soil. Although only a new country as compared with others, she was already known as a great meat and corn producing country. There was not, he believed, a more contented man in the world than the owner of the soil. He may not have command of as much capital as some English farmers, nor did he keep his land in such a high state of cultivation, yet the land he worked was his own; his taxes were light, and, as a rule, he was a happy and contented man. In a new country like Canada, it would be absurd to expect farming to be carried on in as scientific a manner as in England; the land was so abundant, and greater breadth was cultivated in proportion to the population, in what an English farmer would consider a rough sort of way. It spoke well for the climate and the soil that under such adverse circumstances, such excellent crops were obtained, as in too many instances the land was merely scratched over. Not more than five years ago, the Canadian farmers looked upon wheat as being their chief production. To-day the growing of beef for England was their first consideration, wheat now taking second place. Many farmers in England were paying as much every year in rent and taxes, as would purchase the freehold of a farm in the old Provinces of Canada, and he would have a free education for his children, and other home comforts. To such farms he recommended a man with a young family and capital to go, rather than into the new settled districts where he would have to exchange the condition of a very old and thickly populated country for one that was entirely new, and where he would have to make up his mind to rough it, which was more suited to a young man without a family. Good

well-cleared farms could be bought in any of the old Provinces. The crops in Ontario were the same as here, with the exception of Indian-corn. Wheat seemed most in favour on the better soils; it yielded on an average about 20 bushels per acre; the market value of wheat in Toronto last September, was 4s. 6d. per bushel. At this price an average crop of wheat would be worth £4 10s. per acre. Oats were generally a very poor sample, the hot days of summer bringing them forward too rapidly; they very seldom weighed more than 84 lbs. per bushel, and yielded 50 bushel per acre. In Toronto, last September, they sold for 1s. 4d. per bushel, so that an average crop would be worth £3 6s. 8d. per acre. Barley was generally a good sample, although not so good as we could grow here, the average yield being about 30 bushels per acre and the price 2s. 4d. per bushel. Turnips were not grown very extensively, although, except in a very dry season, they grew pretty well, and there was no doubt a more extensive culture would be beneficial to the farming interests of Canada. One of the main hindrances to a more extensive cultivation of turnips was the amount of manual labour they require. Potatoes grew well and so did peas, of which he saw some excellent samples. He also saw a large number of Colorado beetles upon some potatoes, but they did not seem to have done much harm as the potatoes were an excellent crop."

METEOROLOGICAL.

THE TEMPERATURE—OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

In addition to the information given at page 49 the following further particulars, from an official source, respecting the climate of Ontario, may be interesting and serve to remove some misconceptions on this head. There is, in Ontario, a department in which accurate statistics of the weather have been collected for ten years past, and from these it is easy to institute a comparison between the temperature of Ontario and that of Great Britain, at the various periods of the year. Statements, it may here be remarked, respecting other portions of the North American continent, in the same latitude as Ontario, may be, and probably are, substantially true, while they would not be in any sense correct as regards this Province, the almost insular character of the latter protecting it from the extremes of heat and cold of the Western States and Territories. The intense cold which prevails in those places is seldom felt in Ontario, and in summer, when, in the Western States, existence is scarcely tolerable under the abnormally high temperatures recorded there (frequently 100° in the shade), in Ontario life is enjoyable with the thermometer somewhere in the neighbourhood of 90°. This difference is accounted for by the fact that the vast bodies of water contained in the great lakes receive and part with their heat much more slowly than the land. The

temperature of the water actually does not reach its lowest point until winter is past. As most of the centres (commonly called "storm-centres"), around and into which the air flows, cross from the west, eastward, north of the lakes, the prevalent winds pass over the latter, and are thus heated in winter, and cooled in summer.

The average annual temperature for Ontario is 44°, while that of the British Isles is about 48°.

The mean temperature in the various seasons is as follows:—Winter, 22°; spring, 47°; summer, 67°, and autumn, 40°. In England it is, winter, 39°; spring, 52°; summer, 60°; and autumn, 44°. It will be seen that the summer temperature is higher than in England and consequently more suitable for the ripening of grain, fruit, etc.

The total amount of rain which falls during the year averages a little over 24 inches. This is supplemented by snow equivalent to a little over 8 inches of rain, making a total of 32½ inches. The average rain-fall in Great Britain and Ireland is 35 inches. The average annual number of days in which rain fell in Ontario is 92, and snow 54 days. The number of days of rain in the British Isles is much larger, being over 170. At Toronto, in Ontario, where observations have been taken for a long series of years, the mean annual temperature is 44°, and the total fall of rain and snow nearly 36 inches. The average annual rain fall in London, England, is slightly over 25 inches, and while there are many places in Great Britain and Ireland where the rainfall is very much greater than in Toronto, there are many also where it is considerably less. The general distribution of rain is far more uniform in Ontario than in England.

There is one very important advantage, with regard to climate, that Ontario has over many of the western and south-western of the United States, and that is, that the Province is free from tornadoes, those fearful storms of wind, hail and rain which destroy so much valuable life and property. One has only to read the accounts of these disasters that appear occasionally in the American newspapers, and which are generally only too true, to appreciate living in a locality free from such terrible visitors.

As regards health, the climate of Ontario is almost all that could be desired.

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