

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS
AS TO
INSTRUCTION IN FARMING
IN
CANADA,
AND THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
AND
TASMANIA.

*A Self-Supporting Occupation and Opening in Life for Gentlemen's
Sons, and a prudent way of starting for any who desire to
engage in Agriculture in America and the Colonies.*

FOURTEENTH EDITION, REVISED JUNE, 1885.

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FORD, RATHBONE AND CO.,

21, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON, E.C.

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PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

AS TO

INSTRUCTION IN FARMING

IN

CANADA

AND THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

AND

TASMANIA.

"Angustam amice pauperiem pati
Robustus acri militia puer
Condiscat." —*Horace. Carm. ii. 2.*

FOURTEENTH EDITION, REVISED.

BY

WILLIAM WILBRAHAM FORD

AND

JOHN RATHBONE,

21, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON, E.C.

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P R E F A C E .

Messrs. FORD, RATHBONE & Co. are a private Firm, independent of all land companies and agents, and they have a complete organisation on both sides of the Atlantic, which ensures a thorough fulfilment abroad of every engagement entered into here. The Firm commenced operations at this office in 1880. Its success to this date is attested by the clients themselves and their constant letters, some of which are quoted below.

It is very desirable that all communications intended for us should be addressed to us by name, as

Messrs. FORD, RATHBONE and CO.

The following form of Receipt is given for the Premium :—

N.B.—The Practical nature of the duties and routine of the Farm have been thoroughly explained to the Pupil or to his friends.

21, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON, E.C.

£

RECEIVED from _____
of _____
the sum of _____ the same being a Premium for
which we undertake to place _____
who is now _____ years of age, as a Farm pupil, in

with a good Farmer there, where he will be treated as one of the family, and have as comfortable a home as Farmers in that district usually have, and be practically taught American Farming, receiving also his board and lodging, with bed and bedroom to himself, and in addition thereto pay at the rate of _____ Dollars per month for the first twelve months.

It is expected that he will remain with the Farmer upon the above terms for twelve months, but this arrangement is entirely based upon the reciprocal promise that said _____ is to conduct himself properly, and diligently aid in the work of the Farm, the same as the Farmer's sons are accustomed to do there. Of the above Premium _____ Dollars are to be paid as a bonus to the Farmer.

It is clearly understood that this Agency will not be responsible for any consequences which may arise from intemperance or misconduct on the part of the pupil, or physical incapacity.

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PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

AS TO

INSTRUCTION IN FARMING

IN

Canada and the United States of America, and Tasmania.

*A Self-supporting Occupation and Opening in Life for
Gentlemen's Sons, and a prudent way of starting for
any who desire to engage in Agriculture in
America and the Colonies.*

YOUNG gentlemen desiring to learn agriculture and stock raising thoroughly, with the view, when they have gained sufficient experience, of commencing work on farms of their own, can be placed with carefully-chosen farmers in the best districts either of Canada, the United States, or Tasmania, where they will receive board and residence in addition to monthly pay, so that from the commencement they can be self-supporting and start successfully.

Objects
and Scope
of the
System.

The system requires on the part of the pupil the same attention to the farm and actual labour as the owner of the farm and his sons are accustomed to bestow upon it, and almost any one who has thus learned farming can engage in profitably on his own account; (1) by the purchase of land for cash; (2) on time payments extending over a term of years; (3) by joining the farmer he is placed with, or some

of his English companions ; (4) by taking a farm on the share system, a plan commonly adopted in the States, and explained in the Appendix ; (5) by acquiring 160 acres freehold, and free of cost, under the Homestead* Act. In either of the last two methods he can, if necessary, commence with little or no capital beyond that which he may save out of his earnings ; and though the progress then *will be much slower at first*, it is the way in which many, and in some districts the majority, of American farmers begin.

The leading principle of the system we have originated is to make the young men self-supporting from the first, and in this way the self-reliance so necessary to success in a new country can best be acquired. *To send them out without the imposed obligation to work and to earn honest payment for their services would not lead to habits of industry, and to that practical acquaintance with every part of the business without which they could not safely be hereafter trusted with farms of their own ;* and the farmer himself would not have such control over them as would ensure his being able to teach them properly.

**Position of
Farmers.**

The farmers selected to receive young men are chiefly those cultivating from 160 to 600 acres as mixed grain and stock farms, which are the size and description most general in the States ; † and as it would probably be on farms of this acreage that the majority of those going out would commence for themselves, it is unquestionably better for them to gain their experience in this manner than on larger farms ; those however, who desire to learn on larger farms, and can afterwards command the capital necessary to start and carry them on, can be suitably placed for that purpose, though the advice in all cases is that they should commence in the smaller way.

We quote the following from the tenth Census of the United States for 1880, Vol. III., xxviii. :

* The fees on entering a homestead amount to about £3, and absolute title given after proof of five years' residence and cultivation each year of some portion. A capital of £100 would be sufficient to enable a young Englishman to commence in a small way for himself. It may be observed, however, that many Americans start successfully with even smaller amounts.

† See statement in the Appendix, p. 66.

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From "Garfield, Pr

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"The actual cultivators of the soil here have been the same kind of men precisely as those who filled the professions, or were engaged in commercial and mechanical pursuits.

"Of two sons of the same mother, one became a lawyer, perhaps a judge, or went down to the city and became a merchant, or gave himself to political affairs and became a governor, or a member of Congress; the other stayed upon the ancestral homestead, or made a new one for himself and his children out of the public domain farther west, remaining through life a plain, hard-working farmer."

From "Log-Cabin to White House." Life of James Garfield, President, U.S.A.:

"James might have called the farm his teacher. It taught him many excellent lessons.

"He extracted the most valuable knowledge from its soil. He evoked inspiring thoughts from its labour. His manhood developed under its rigid discipline. His mind enlarged its mental grasp. The season spent in the log schoolhouse could not have pushed him higher up than did his experience on the farm. It was positive proof that work is discipline as much as study, and that it can do for boys often more than study to qualify them for the stern duties of life. James was more of a man at the close of that season than he was at the beginning of it."

N.B.—James was twelve years old at this time, when he ran a farm of fifty acres alone for his mother.

Lord Coleridge said ("Pall Mall," 11th September, 1883):

"England and America are one in blood, in language, in law, one in hatred of oppression and love of liberty. We are bound together by God Himself in golden chains of mutual affection and mutual respect, and two nations so joined I am firmly convinced man will never put asunder."

To those who prefer an active out-of-door life to the **Prospects.** sedentary occupation of an office, or who seek, but are unable to find, an opening in England which will permit them to earn an income and maintain themselves, this occupation must specially commend itself; for the life is a manly, honest, self-reliant, and healthy one, and a substantial living can be the result.

But whilst it offers an assured future to those who will acquire habits of industry, and are content to live soberly

£3, and absolute title each year of some poor young Englishman, ed, however, that man

and economically, *it is not desired to suggest change* to such as have already settled occupations here, or to cause the slightest feeling of disappointment to those who go out through any highly-coloured representations of the life.

How to learn.

Experience has shown that the best and proper way to start farming is by learning the business thoroughly at the outset in the manner here suggested, and without the aid of capital. Capital is of little or no use without experience, or, at any rate, a fair knowledge of farming. Of course, *where capital is wanting, progress will be much slower at first*; but whilst on the one hand there are many who have started without money and are yet prosperous, there are many more, especially among the English, who, after beginning farming with considerable capital, have lost it for lack of industry and experience.

Practical Experience.

The course here recommended is, that the learner should go out with a view to live and work precisely as the farmers themselves, their sons, and their men do, because the proper plan for any one who intends to engage in farming is first to acquire this practical knowledge and experience, even if he have, or should hereafter have, the command of capital; and it is the only way in which those starting without capital, or with only a moderate amount, can become successful.

Nature of Work.

As to the work to be learned, it is the custom for farmers, especially in Canada and the Western States, to do the work themselves with but little hired help, and to rely on themselves and their sons in the winter months; and it is necessary, therefore, for a pupil not to be above learning to use his hands. Personal labour is not considered in the least derogatory in America, but is regarded as a title to social respect; and as hired labour is generally expensive, especially at busy seasons of the year, such as harvest, it is customary for a farmer to exchange work with his neighbour; the new settler, therefore, stands at a disadvantage if, through being unable or unwilling to work, he is compelled to hire labour, or if his two days' time are only worth his neighbour's one day.

Independence.

Those, therefore, who do not propose to learn farming by actively helping with the daily work, but wish to idle about towns, or only to ride about and overlook others, are

not recommended. They might hone their skills for their future, but they have not been acquiring thoroughly. They have money on their hands, but their prospects are not bright.

This plan is only of the first order, a success to a system under the hands of young men willing to receive instruction, not expecting to be taught.

Nor can it be recommended for, though it restricts in conduct gentlemen who themselves learn, it is not qualified to acquire high talents, even long time (a year), and neither become a farmer, nor a way would be acquired through readiness to succeed, it is a habit of access when

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not recommended to go under this system ; for, though they might honestly believe they were doing all that was necessary for their future success, they would eventually find they had been acquiring only habits of idleness, never becoming thoroughly independent, but making constant demands for money on their friends at home, and permanently prejudicing their prospects.

This plain view of the matter is expressed in the interest only of the pupil and his friends. We are far from painting a success to be acquired without labour, or advocating a system under which we could easily, if so desired, place young men with farmers or other residents, who would be willing to receive them on moderate annual payments without expecting their help or exertions.

Nor can a residence with English gentlemen in America be recommended to those who go out to really learn farming, for, though there are English families settled in various districts in comfortable homes, they are usually officers or other gentlemen who, *having but recently gone out*, are only themselves learning American farming, and are, therefore, not qualified to teach it ; these gentlemen, moreover, usually require high terms as payment for board and residence, however long the pupil may remain (often as much as £100 a year), and usually give no pay ; so that young men neither become self-supporting nor are taught as an American farmer who has begun without money and made his own way would be able to teach them ; and unless they have acquired the knowledge of detail and habits of work and readiness which a practical training gives, they will not be likely to succeed in the management of land or farms of their own ; it is not only knowing how to do the work, but the habit of actually doing it, which is so necessary for their success when they start for themselves.

As to the country or district to be selected, there is no doubt that North America has an advantage on the score of distance over most of the English colonies. Not only are Australia and New Zealand far distant, and the cost of the journey very great, but it now requires considerable capital to succeed in these colonies ; the Cape has few advantages, and the constant difficulties with the natives form a

Practice
and
Theory.

How not
to do it.

Selection
of
Country.

serious obstacle to settlement there. North America is provided with perfect railway communication; Quebec and New York, its principal ports, are within ten days of Liverpool, and the mails are dispatched nearly every day.

In reference to the most desirable parts for settlement, the "Standard," in commenting upon recent emigration statistics, says :—

"When we glance at the direction taken by the human flood which in June poured out of the Mersey, we find as usual that the great Republic obtained the greatest share of the fertilising overflow of the Old Continent. Of these 26,688 people, 22,565 were bound for the United States, 3,837 for Canada, 40 for Australia, 173 for South America, and 31 for Africa, by which may be understood the Cape and Natal. . . . It may be, therefore, said in general terms that last month's emigrants went entirely to the United States and Canada. . . . The great distances of the South African and Australian colonies are a drawback to their settlement. With the exception of New Zealand, and of Tasmania in a less degree, they present but small attractions to the tiller of the soil."

Selection of District.

Minnesota and Iowa.

Wisconsin

Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia.

The district at first selected by the founders of this agency was that of Southern Minnesota and Upper Iowa a country exceptionally healthy. The climate is hotter in summer and colder in winter than in England, but the seasons are very enjoyable, the atmosphere is clear, dry and bracing, and rain seldom falls during the winter months, which are much more healthy than in England. The same characteristics of temperature, soil, and climate are also found in Southern Wisconsin, to which we are still sending pupils, and the farmhouses and appointments are usually better than in the first-named districts. The best parts of Canada also offer an excellent field for learning farming, probably better than any of the Prairie States, though the prairies give better opportunities for buying land at low prices or starting a farm. We have selected, therefore, the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia, as containing within their boundaries some of the best districts in the Dominion, and quarters eminently suited to those who desire to gain a thorough knowledge of farm and country, and yet wish to settle under English laws. The soil of Ontario and Quebec is extremely rich, though the best fields are by no means equally

distributed. C reported. The breeds of ca possesses a most satisfac a most health the western in Upper Ca a good farm Upper Can especially p; inestimable States, Gre the milder some of the place in th and in Flo Virginia, w more attrac ing in catt ages for t vegetables. with such with the b The climat describing Virginia h thick with local prosp of mixed an confid small expe about \$13, largely occupation Florida grape, mel dig is a

n America is distributed. Cereals and fruits abound, and are largely ex-
 ; Quebec and ported. The grasses are luxuriant. Horses and the best
 days of Liver- breeds of cattle are encouraged and reared. Nova Scotia
 y day. possesses a vast deal of excellent land, capable of giving
 settlement, the most satisfactory returns for labour and capital and enjoys
 ation statistics, a most healthy climate, without either the extreme rigour of
 the western winters or the excessive heat of the summers
 in Upper Canada. Nova Scotia offers very cheap land:
 a good farming climate, more humid in summer than in
 Upper Canada, and very advantageous for vegetation,
 especially pasture, and, above all, a geographical position of
 inestimable value, between three markets—viz., the United
 States, Great Britain, and Newfoundland. Many prefer
 the milder winter climate and more equal seasons of
 some of the Southern States, and these we are able to
 place in the well-known blue grass region of **Kentucky**,
 and in Florida and the beautiful Piedmont section of
 Virginia, where the farms are large, and the homes often
 more attractive than in the North; and Nebraska, abound-
 ing in cattle. In Virginia there are great natural advan- **Virginia.**
 tages for the successful growing of fruits, flowers, and
 vegetables. The culture of the vine has been attended
 with such success as to bring Virginia into competition
 with the best known markets. Indian corn ripens well.
 The climate is mild, the scenery beautiful. The *Times*,
 describing "The South of To-day," December 22nd, 1884,
 remarks. "One or two of the best peopled counties of
 Virginia have in the last ten years covered their hill sides
 thick with vineyards, to the great advantage of their
 local prosperity," and, as in these counties a good system
 of mixed farming, including fruit growing, prevails, we
 can confidently recommend this part of Virginia. The
 small expense of the journey from New York to Virginia,
 about \$13, or £2 15s., is another element in the settler's
 favour. In Nebraska, Indian corn as well as other grain **Nebraska**
 and quarters are largely grown, and cattle-breeding is a profitable
 occupation.
 Florida is celebrated for the production of the orange, **Florida.**
 grape, melon, peach, and other fruits; and market-garden-
 ing is a profitable industry. California offers special **California.**

advantages to men with capital to develop its resources in wheat, alfalfa and fruits; and pupils with adequate means can be placed there with the best opportunities of advancement and with the luxuries of an English home. A training at any of the stations provided by us for pupils qualifies them for settling in any part of the United States, Canada, Manitoba, or the Colonies, where free lands are to be had; and their judgment in selecting a favourable locality for operations will be much assisted by the experience gained in their course of tuition.

Tasmania

We have introduced the same system into Tasmania for the benefit of those who are not fitted to stand the severity of the American winter, and who are able to bear the greater expenses of the journey. Arrivals from Great Britain who pay their own passage, on producing receipts for the same, are, if of age, entitled to a grant of land, viz. :—males 30 acres, females 20 acres, and are entitled to 10 acres for children.

The following, written by Major-General the Hon. W. Fielding, appeared in the "Nineteenth Century," July, 1883:

"The smallest of the Australian Colonies is that island formerly known under the name of Van Diemen's Land, but now called Tasmania. Here the climate more nearly resembles that of the best parts of England, the soil is rich, there is plenty of it to be bought on easy terms of payment from the Government, and were it not for the difficulty of obtaining a reliable supply of good labour at reasonable wages, Tasmania would be a paradise for energetic young men with some small means of their own. There is considerable scope just now for the well-directed and energetic inauguration of a statesmanlike policy, and an educated and capable young English gentleman would find here a good field for a successful and useful Parliamentary career. The population consists for the most part of yeomen farming their own lands."

Homes.

The farmhouses, *except in the special cases* of Virginia, Florida, California, Minnesota, and Nova Scotia, are usually smaller than in England, and not adorned with gardens; the living also is generally plainer than that which young men well brought up here have been accustomed to, especially in the mode of cooking, which is indifferent, but the

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led by us for y part of the Colonies, where ent in selecting e much assisted f tuition.

The people are orderly, sober, honest, energetic, and steady; and the farmers, who have been carefully selected to receive the pupils, are among the best and most respected in the community, and often fill posts in the local Government or administration. They will in each case do all in their power to make those they receive comfortable, provided the latter are industrious, steady, and docile.

The Farmers.

into Tasmania d to stand the re able to bear als from Great ducing receipt grant of land, nd are entitled

Usually only one pupil will be placed on a farm, never more than two; and in every instance a separate bedroom is stipulated for, unless expressly stated to the contrary; some of the farmers wish to take two pupils, but though the companionship of another young Englishman might be very agreeable, it is not considered to their ultimate advantage to be together. They will be more under the influence of the farmer, and more interested in their work, when on separate farms.

The Pupil.

al the Hon. W. entury," July,

The cost of clothes and necessary expenditure need not exceed £10 a year, and can be provided out of their pay. Young men going out inexperienced would not at first be worth more than their board, but in the agreement made on their behalf with the farmers it is stipulated that they shall receive from £1 to £2 a month, in addition to board and residence, for the first twelve months or more; after that time they are worth more, and can in some cases earn as much as £4 a month throughout the year, if they are strong, capable, and industrious; but having by this time acquired self-reliance and experience in the business, they would be able, and probably prefer, to bargain on their own account, until they are ready to take land or farms of their own.

Expenditure and Allowance

that island for s Land, but now resembles that of is plenty of it to Government, and eliable supply of ld be a paradise uns of their own. well-directed and and an educated ind here a good reer. The popu- rning their own

ses of Virginia, otia, are usually with gardens; t which young tommed to, espe- ferent, but the

A probation of from one to three years is sufficient to confer such a thorough knowledge of farming as will qualify them to start on their own account, with a good prospect of success.

Period of Instruction.

In corroboration of the views advanced in the present and previous editions of this pamphlet, respecting the necessity for some such probationary time being spent on

Essentials to Future Success.

an American farm before any investment of capital is made, the following extract is given from a speech by Mr. J. Walter, M.P. for Berkshire, and of the "Times" newspaper, who, in saying that he—

"Had some experience of the emigration of English farmers to America . . . believed it would be greatly to their advantage, and would materially advance their object, if they would serve a very few years of apprenticeship before they entered upon their career as farmers. . . . To succeed as an emigrant farmer there should be at first, on one side or other of the Atlantic, an apprenticeship, so to say, to the business."

In a subsequent speech Mr. Walter says :—

"I am firmly persuaded that America will become more a field of enterprise to thousands of English gentlemen, farmers and other classes of people. . . . Before the close of next century there will be a population of 200 millions in the United States, and what I wish is that more Englishmen would go out there."

Work and Recreation.

The work required is hard, and a sound constitution is essential, but the health and physical capacity are improved by the regular exercise, and there is time for recreation for at certain seasons of the year, especially in Canada or the West, there is not so much to be done on the farm and time is then pleasantly spent in social enjoyments, sport also is plentiful in some districts.

Profits.

As to the profits to be derived from farming, the occupation should afford an income comparatively free from anxiety for the maintenance of a family and a provision for the future; and further, it may be stated that there are some cases in which farmers in some of the States referred to commenced without capital and have realised from £10,000 to £20,000, or more, from farming; this result is exceptional; it is, however, by no means exceptional to see farmers who came into the country originally without any money at all now well-to-do and thriving. The advantages of superior education which most young Englishmen have received will, if they show equal industry with their American neighbours, ensure their becoming influential and respected members of the community progress being much more rapid, and openings for ad-

vancement, more numerous of "To-Day"

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* The to 12 months, £60; Minn Wisconsin, and Florida and £150; either annu

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vancement, both in agricultural and commercial life, much more numerous in America than in England. The author of "To-Day in America" says:—

"Life in America must have special charms for young Englishmen who have to make their way in the world."

English farmers greatly to their object, if they fore they entered succeed as an emigrant or other of the business."

* The total outlay necessary for entering on a farm for 12 months, in the manner here indicated, is:—For Iowa, £60; Minnesota, £60 and £150; Canada, £70 and £100; Wisconsin, Nebraska, £70; Kentucky, £80; Nova Scotia and Florida, £100; Virginia, £110; and Tasmania, £80 and £150; beyond which there is no charge whatever, either annual or otherwise, and the only further expense is the cost of the journey, and such outfit as may be taken. A detail of the outfit will be given to pupils. Terms for California can be specially arranged at this office.†

s:—
l become more gentlemen, farmers the close of next years in the United men would go out

The sum paid to us covers the amount paid to the farmer as well as the agency here, and also the payment to the local agents who receive and place the pupils on suitable farms, and who continue, from time to time, to advise them and see to their welfare; the proportion paid to the farmer is in each case specified in the agreement and receipt, and this amount is in each case remitted by us, and paid to the farmer when his contract is signed, after a month's trial has elapsed, and the pupil has signified his

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* The outlay can be covered by an Insurance on the Pupil's life, see pages 69 and 70.

† APPROXIMATE RATES.

	Contract.	First Class Ocean and Railway Fare
Nova Scotia	£100	£13 0 0
Quebec (Province of) ..	70	15 4 0
Ontario (Province of) ..	70	15 4 0
Iowa	60	18 17 0
Kentucky	80	17 14 0
Wisconsin	70	18 8 0
Nebraska	70	21 6 6
Virginia	110	15 2 6
Minnesota	£60 & £150	19 12 0
Florida	100	19 2 0
Tasmania.. ..	150	First class 54 15 0
.. ..	80	Second class 39 0 0

"About £5 may be deducted if the pupil prefers to travel at "Intermediate Rate" across the Atlantic,

satisfaction with the way he is placed; this precaution being taken so that if any change of farm is necessary it can be the more readily made.

Expense of Journey.

The entire cost of the journey to the States or Canada will be covered by from £20 to £30, according to distance and locality selected; it includes first-class cabin on the steamship, first-class railway fares in America, berth in sleeping car, and the whole of the living expenses from the time of leaving Liverpool until the pupil is settled on the farm. Detailed particulars of these expenses, and the fullest instructions as to the journey, are supplied before departure, also letters of introduction to our agents, both *en route* and at their destination, who are advised in advance of each sailing. At New York they meet the vessel on arrival, assist in passing baggage through the Custom-house, and see the pupils off by train; the arrangements throughout being so complete that no difficulty or mistake can arise at any stage of the journey.

Outfit.

The only addition to the cost of the contract and journey is the outfit, which need not be large or expensive but should consist of a supply of winter underclothing and, in addition to the suits in ordinary wear, such work clothes as may be hardly suitable for use here, but quite good enough for rough wear. Other clothing can be bought, as and when required, out of monthly pay. Pupils learn thus to take care of their money. It is a mistaken kindness on the part of parents or friends here to send out large additional amounts, for it only tends to promote a feeling of dependence upon home, instead of one of self-reliance.

Responsibility of Agency.

The question may arise in the reader's mind, Why should any charge be paid? It is undoubtedly true that young men can seek, and probably obtain, *temporary employment* for themselves without paying any premium for being properly directed where to go, and for being provided with a settled home on their arrival; but the attempt has been found dangerous unless they have friends to whom they can apply at all times, and then of course the services of a responsible agent are not so necessary. It is very difficult for a young man without advice, in the

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States, to ascertain the best spot for his purposes; he would probably hang about large cities, where employment is as difficult to find as it is in England, or if he should settle upon some country district he must lodge in hotels, and when successful in finding employment, it might only be of a temporary nature, or with undesirable comrades or acquaintances; and even if the consequences were not demoralising, *the difficulties and expense would be very considerable.** Of course, when experienced in colonial farm life, it would be easy enough to find suitable places, but it is at the commencement that help and guidance are of so much value; and experience shows that parents are safer in paying a charge which ensures a suitable position, for a certain term, on the arrival of their sons, than in sending them out in a haphazard manner to seek homes for themselves. A strong confirmation of this view is to be found in the fact that parents who have sent their sons out under our care have, after a fair trial, sent other sons also through our agency.

Mr. Craig, M.P., writes, 28th December, 1883:—

“Dear Sirs,—I have read the enclosed letters, cut from the ‘Times’ and the ‘Standard,’ written by Geo. Aitkens, Church of England Missionary, and C. P. Drake.

“I do not know whether you have taken any notice of them through the press, but they are entirely contrary to my experience in relation to yourselves, through whom I placed my son to learn farming in America.

“When I arranged with you fifteen months ago to send my son to a respectable farmer in Kentucky, to be employed in such a way as would secure his becoming acquainted with American farming, and enjoying the privileges of a comfortable and respectable home, I did not doubt that you would discharge faithfully the duties for which I paid the premium.

“I had, of course, made very careful inquiry into your position, and ascertained pretty fully the connections you had in America, so that at our interview I felt assured that I might safely entrust my son with you to arrange for his being properly attended to.

“I feel it only due to yourselves to state that I have never pro-

* See p. 40, W. H. C.

ductive of more satisfactory results than that paid to you. There has been everything done for him that it was possible for a parent to do possessing an intimate knowledge of the country, and after the expiration of the twelve months, when you were in no way bound to give further assistance, he was furnished with such helps by your agents as will, I believe, ensure his future progress.

"It is of little value to write such letters as those referred to on such a subject. All I can say is, that if I had other sons desirous of following the same pursuit, I should have no hesitation in placing them as you might direct, and pay the premium, subject to the conditions and regulations which have proved so satisfactory in the case referred to.

"What is really required by those desirous of going to America or Canada is employment with some farmer of respectability, and I know of no better method than that pursued by your firm, who stake their reputation upon the faithfulness with which they discharge their obligations.

"I may say in conclusion that I feel very grateful to you for what you have done for my son, at a cost which I deem moderate, and should you refer any one to me I shall be pleased to state my experience to the effect herein expressed.

"Yours faithfully,

"(Signed) W. Y. CRAIG."

"Messrs. Ford, Rathbone and Co."

"To Messrs. Ford, Rathbone and Co.

"Kew, January 4, 1884.

"Dear Sirs,—After the very satisfactory way you have arranged matters for my son in Minnesota, U.S.A., I can do no less than write and thank you. In every way you have acted up to your engagements and how satisfactory the result has been may be judged of by the fact, that for a total outlay of about £120, which included his passage and outfit, he is now earning his own livelihood, and is well and happy.

"I was much struck by the kindness of Mr. Rathbone of your firm, who, during his recent sojourn in America, went to see the lad. This he was in no way bound to do, and it showed how anxious you are for good results in every case you undertake.

"My son seems to like the life, but he is not afraid of work, and as you say in your prospectus, those who are should not go. With best wishes,

"I remain, Dear Sirs,

"Yours faithfully,

"E. MONEY, Lt.-Colonel."

**Responsi-
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Farmers.**

[The farmers vary in style and education; they are generally freeholders and independent of criticism. Terms of employment on Western farms are made the subject of

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a close bargain, in which the most experienced parties fare the best. Our experience of farmers, whether native or naturalised, proves the need of intervention and of supervision on behalf of young Englishmen.

The best farmers can only be ascertained by careful inquiry, which involves inspection and an expense of time and money. In undertaking this selection we aim at saving the pupil delay and expense.

Direct intercourse with both farmers and pupils, and personal examination of quarters, enable us to speak with effect to all parties. The pupils are placed on the best farms in permanent quarters on the same basis as the farmers' sons, and are rendered independent of the changes which affect labourers, by special agreements entered into in all cases by the farmer to give board as well as monthly pay and a separate room.

Such an inspection could not be made with discrimination, and superintendence could not be maintained in many different districts, were we merely commissioned by the farmers to engage and interview the pupils.

The charge paid by the pupil is intended to cover the expense of obtaining authentic information on all points and executing the engagement set out on page 4 (supra), and it is an insurance against risk.

It should be understood also that the interest Messrs. Ford, Rathbone and Co. take in their pupils does not cease upon their settlement on suitable farms;* they are kept informed of, and report on, their progress, and endeavour to afford the pupils every advice and assistance. The first few months on a farm is probably the most trying time of all, and pupils are requested, as soon as possible after arrival, to write their views, fully and freely, about the living and the work, to assist our judgment, and to show whether the best arrangements under the circumstances have been made: so that if for any reason a change seems necessary (as will sometimes happen even where the greatest care has been taken in selection), it may be made without delay, under proper instructions, and before the contract is closed with the

* See p. 32.

farmer. *In any case of doubt or difficulty, the pupil should at once seek and follow the advice of our local representative, and should also write immediately to this office.* Where any change is made without consulting with the resident agent or ourselves, we cannot undertake to be responsible for the result, although at all times, and under all circumstances, the best thing possible in the interest of the pupil will be done. Our interest in his welfare is identical with his own; we take every precaution against dissatisfaction or failure that knowledge and long experience can suggest, and any further modification which appears necessary will at once be adopted.

**Qualifica-
tions for
Success.**

It is desirable that all who propose to settle in America should thoroughly understand what the life is like. A proper and early understanding of what they may expect has much to do with their ultimate success. Some are sure to say the hardships and difference in living are greater than they anticipated, and others similarly circumstanced will declare that the life is by no means so rough as they expected; all will not meet with the same success, all will not be equally contented. Some, after a thorough trial, may not like the occupation or be fitted for it; and to these openings in commercial life may present themselves, but such opportunities are not much more numerous there than in England. Others may not do well, from circumstances over which the agent who places them can have no control; and some few would be of a class who would not succeed anywhere. For the last, the kindest thing their friends can do is to leave them *fairly started*, entirely dependent on their own exertions, and not to be continually sending them money from home; for no one need suffer want who has ordinary bodily health; and the steadiness which this mode of life will sooner or later beget is an excellent course of training. The moral drawn from Robinson Crusoe, from his experience, will still apply, that "the diligent lived well and comfortably, and the slothful lived hard and beggarly, and so I believe, generally speaking, it is all over the world." *We cannot be responsible for the consequences of irregular conduct; the system here recommended as a safe training and a valuable opening in life is*

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based upon *sobriety, steadiness, self-control, good health and proper physical capacity.*

We believe that a young man when fairly started should depend for success mainly on his own exertions, and agree with a recent writer in "Scribner" that—

"The young man who is saved from the effort of making his own way in the world, and the necessity of establishing his own position, is denied the most powerful stimulus to labour and development. The young men who are coming every year out of the colleges and the professional schools of the country, and starting into active life, will win success or sink into failure, mainly in accordance with the amount of stimulus under which their education has been acquired. If they have been obliged to labour until they have learned the value of money; if they have been forced into close economies, and learned also how difficult it is to keep it; if they have grown up with the consciousness upon them that everything they hope for in the world must be won by their own unaided force and industry; if they have acquired thrifty habits and self-helpfulness and self-trust,—they enter life with great and most assuring advantages."

It is precisely this training which can be found in the occupation we offer; but though we can carry out what we undertake, we cannot always ensure a successful result, nor provide the pupil with a lucrative employment. We can, as Emerson says, "but accompany the youth to the gate of the arena, for it is certain that, not by any strength of ours, but only by the strength of his own, must he stand or fall." Unquestionably in some cases, notwithstanding all the care of ourselves and our agents, signal failure has been more or less the result—less when the pupil has simply been disinclined for steady application, more in that of those of dissolute and intemperate habits. But even in these latter and disheartening cases, success is not absolutely hopeless, if friends will be persuaded not to commit the fatal error of continually helping with money young men whom it would be truer kindness to leave to help themselves. The late lamented President Garfield, who rose by his own exertions from the humblest to the highest station in his native country, once observed with homely triteness:—

"In nine times out of ten, the best thing that can happen to a young man is to be tossed overboard and compelled to sink or

swim for himself. In all my acquaintances, I never knew a man to be drowned who was worth saving."

**Agree-
ments.**

Proper contracts are entered into by us both with the farmers and the friends of the pupils, and the fullest particulars will be given on all points upon which further information is desired. Whenever it is possible, a *personal interview is most satisfactory*, for the numerous questions which naturally occur can then be more fully answered and explained than by letter.

**Refer-
ences.**

Reference will be given to parents whose sons have gone out (many among the number being the sons of clergymen, officers, and members of county families), so soon as it has been decided that this proposed occupation and opening meet the views of the enquirer; and we strongly advise all who wish to send out their sons to make full enquiry, as we give numerous references both as to our own responsibility and as to the success of our system.

Bankers.

Cheques on London Bankers should be crossed Messrs. Hoare and Co., 37, Fleet Street, London, E.C.; cheques on Country Bankers should be crossed Messrs. Melville, Evans and Co., 75, Lombard Street, E.C. Solicitors inquiring on behalf of clients are referred to Messrs. Ford, Ranken Ford and Ford, Solicitors, 4, South Square, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.

Solicitors.

**Competi-
tive
Systems.**

The method of some of our competitors differs from our own in advocating that sailings should take place in large parties, a plan we abandoned more than four years ago as being in no respect so desirable as frequent sailings in fewer numbers; for it invariably happens that when large parties go together there will be some whose influence would not be for the good of the rest. Nor are personally conducted sailings necessary, for the arrangements we make for the journey are so complete that the youngest may accomplish it without mistake or inconvenience, and we take every care necessary to ensure the safe conduct of pupils from the time they leave England until they arrive at their destination.

In more or less adopting our system, competitors have adopted our terms, although unable to offer the advantages either in choice of locality or arrangements for settlement which experience has enabled us to do; while some indeed

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fix a lower charge, expressly stating that they cannot assume any responsibility whatever as to the settlement or future of the pupils; a system which obviously affords no guarantee or security to parents. All communications therefore intended for us should be addressed to us *by name*, as Messrs. Ford, Rathbone & Co., 21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Some systems differ from our own in recommending young men to learn from English gentlemen who have recently settled abroad, and have, therefore, little knowledge of farming; this plan, which we have referred to on page 9, has a certain attractiveness; but whilst it offers, possibly, pleasant homes, it could scarcely turn out good farmers.

A residence in a so-called agricultural college (really only a private establishment) is another plan proposed, as offering the best preparation for American farm-life. There may be something to say in favour of such a training for farming in England, where the system of agriculture is highly artificial, and a knowledge of chemistry, rotation of crops, etc., is essential; but in America, where agriculture is of a more simple character, the time and money so spent, even if the tuition is good, would be more or less thrown away, and at the end of twelve months less would be known about the real work of the farm than if a pupil had commenced to plough, and plant, and attend to stock under the watchful eye of an experienced practical farmer. If this course be gone through at all, it *should follow a practical training on a farm*, and then it should rather be at one of the numerous agricultural colleges founded by the respective States or Provinces in which they are situated, and which are usually ably conducted by efficient professors, than at private establishments started as mere speculations.

Both of the above plans, however, entail a heavy annual outlay for board and other serious items incidental to living in town, whilst the pupil's labour is in the meantime unproductive, and he neither acquires habits of self-reliance nor becomes self-supporting; nor is it, we believe, desirable that young men should associate in large numbers either on farms or in the so-called colleges of those whose chief income is derived from taking pupils; they would be under

a more healthy influence and better control when placed singly under the care of a practical farmer whose income was derived from the profits of his farm, and where the best opportunities are afforded for practical instruction and future advancement, with the imposed obligation to work, which would ensure regular habits of industry.

We believe that the preliminary training we recommend is based upon right principles, and would prove of real and lasting benefit to the pupil, making him self-reliant and independent, and enabling him to do well in any department of agriculture, and in any State in which he may settle. We purpose, therefore, to follow in the future the system we have adopted in the past. It would be easy, perhaps, for us to send out more young men than we do, if we felt at liberty to offer a less laborious life to sons, even though at a greater cost to their parents; but this, we are sure, would ultimately result in disappointment and failure. Those we have hitherto sent out have included the sons or relatives of noblemen, officers, clergymen, solicitors, and country and other gentlemen, and wards in Chancery, and we are happy to believe that in the case of many for whom no suitable position could be found at home, we have been instrumental in laying the foundation of a manly, honourable, and prosperous future.

The system we have initiated has been very generally commended, and our pamphlets describing it have been prepared with a desire to place the matter candidly before inquirers. In evidence that this object has been obtained, quotations may be given from a few of the numerous letters received from correspondents. A clergyman, in writing on this subject, says:

"I thank you for abstaining from inducing my son to go by any highly-coloured representations of the life there."

Another writer says of this publication:

"It makes a most candid statement of the facts, dealing fairly with both sides of the question. There is nothing in it to lead me to expect too much without activity."

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F. K. B. 11th, 1883, Canada:

"My year on the 17th in will like to k which adjoin work together

A barrister says of the pamphlet:

"So far as I can judge from its contents, the system you are working upon is the only true one to command success."

As to the desirability of the life, a gentleman writes:

"A friend has placed in my hands a pamphlet containing your prospectus (if I may so term it) of an 'occupation and business for gentlemen's sons.' He did so knowing the great interest I had in things American, acquired during a period of sixteen years' residence in the States, and also for the purpose of asking my advice in the matter, in the interest of a friend of his.

"I have perused the various documents with much interest, and the scheme has my entire approval and if anything I can say or write will induce any enterprising young man to go out, I shall consider that I am conferring upon *him* a great favour.

"Your great difficulty, it strikes me, speaking from an English standpoint, is to make them understand how the dignity of labour is respected in the States"

General Rich writes, January 1st, 1884, from Twyford, Winchester:

"If you refer anyone to me I will unhesitatingly state to them all I have experienced in your assistance to myself and to my son. I have written to you on this point before, and have felt very angry with the correspondence I have read in the newspapers regarding the agencies of which yours is one. I am fully satisfied that the arrangements you have made, and the assistance you in conjunction with your agents abroad have given my son, are all and everything that a father could expect. You have never wearied in trying to help him, and he has received the greatest kindness throughout, and I have observed that you have always been most desirous to secure his success. I have just heard from my son. He seems very well and writes cheerfully," etc.

"A. RICH, Lt.-General."

"Messrs. Ford, Rathbone and Co."

F. K. B., also quoted below, writes to us, November 11th, 1883, after an experience of one year on a farm in Canada:

"My year with Mr. W— expires, as you are doubtless aware, on the 17th inst. From your letters to Mr. W— I feel sure you will like to know my plans. Mr. W— has taken two farms, which adjoin each other, and one of which he and I are going to work together, the other being managed by his two sons.

"Now, gentlemen, I think the mere fact of my electing to enter into partnership with Mr. W—, living for at least the next two or three years with him and his wife, will be sufficient to show you how well we have got on together.

"Accept my best thanks for the trouble you have taken on my behalf."

"To Messrs. Ford, Rathbone and Co."

Mrs. B., mother of F. K. B., writes, December 14th 1883:

"I beg to acknowledge with many and sincere thanks your kind letter, with the quotations you were good enough to make from others for my perusal. It gives me indeed heartfelt pleasure to find my son continues well and happy in Canada, and that Mr. and Mrs. W— and he seem so much pleased with each other. I think it is a great advantage for my son to remain with such kind friends as they have proved, and to be allowed a share in their new farm, instead of making a separate venture on his own account. Both my son and myself will, I am sure, always feel grateful to you for your valuable assistance in furtherance of his first start in life, and I never fail to mention my cause for most complete satisfaction whenever occasion offers or friends inquire."

W. E. S. writes from Ontario, December 2nd, 1883 :

"Dear Sirs,—I write to tell you that I am perfectly satisfied with the farmer with whom your agent, Mr. B—, has placed me. Mr. W—, the farmer that I expected to have gone to, had unfortunately got a man when I arrived, so I could not go there. The farmer I am with is both kind and considerate towards me and his family treat me with the greatest kindness. Farming out here is, as I expected, very different from England, and the climate is very enjoyable, although very cold just now. The farmer when I had been here a day or two, told me I was to make myself as much at home as if I was in my own father's house, so you can guess from that what sort of man he is. My opinion of this country is that if a young man comes out here with a thorough determination to work and get on he can do so by perseverance. When I first came here we had four men draining different fields on the farm, and from conversation with them I found they had been farm labourers in Surrey, all four working on the same farm. Their master gave up and they emigrated twelve years ago, and by hard work they got on, and now two of them, brothers, own between them one hundred and sixty acres of land and two spans of horses, besides a few cows and pigs. Now, if such men can get on, why cannot young men with good educations get on? But on

my electing to thing I would recommend them to do before coming out here, and
 for at least that is they must leave all pride and fastidiousness behind them.
 I be sufficient to have to-day written to Mr. B— with regard to signing the
 contract, as the month is up on Thursday, December 7th. All I
 ve taken on m can say of your travelling arrangements for young men sent out
 as I was is that they are everything that could be desired.
 "Wishing you a vast increase in your business."

December 14th

The Rev. Dr. J. B. D. writes, January 14th, 1884 :

are thanks you "I have had many letters from strangers to me with inquiries.
 enough to make have always answered that I am sure you will fulfil your engage-
 heartfelt pleasure ments and do all that you can for young men sent out through
 la, and that Mr you. Of course there are some who will never do anything for
 th each other. themselves whatever is done for them, but I am convinced that
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APPENDIX.

OPINIONS OF THOSE WHO HAVE GONE AND OF
THEIR FRIENDS.

It has been suggested by several correspondents that a few of the written opinions of the friends of those who have gone out under our care should be appended, so that inquirers may be able at once to form an opinion upon the testimony of those having actual experience of the life to the advantage of the openings here proposed. We are ourselves of this suggestion, which will serve at once to place before applicants some idea of the young men's opinion of the life, without requiring at an early stage of the negotiation an actual reference to parents, which we do not always feel at liberty to give unrestrictedly in the first instance, solely because it would be trespassing upon their kindness by asking them to engage in such an extensive correspondence as an immediate reference to them would involve.

For the sake of brevity in this edition we omit about 100 letters quoted in a former edition. We shall be happy to show the originals of the following extracts, which, with others too numerous to set out, cover the years 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885. They relate to Canada, Tasmania, and the United States.

Mrs. J. H., November 9th, 1881 :

Minnesota

"I cannot express the gratitude I feel to your agents in America for their trouble with my son, and I am exceedingly rejoiced to find he has listened to them and been induced to go to work again, and I trust he has made up his mind to be contented."

Again, December 12th, 1881, about her son :

"He is quite comfortable where he is, and likes his work, particularly that which concerns the animals."

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This lady has now sent out another son under our care, and two of her nephews have also gone out.

J. J. H., November 26th, 1882 :

"My son is quite happy and writes in very good spirits. The **Minnesota** place and work must agree with him, as he has gained eleven pounds in weight, so I am satisfied the right thing has been done for him in sending him to a farm. My other son has left Mr. P—, and has been earning 1 dollar 25 cents a day threshing, and when he wrote had got a fortnight's work at threshing corn for 1 dollar a day; when that was over he should get into winter quarters. He had 75 cents left of the money he took from home last year, so it is quite evident the lads do not need much money out in the States when they first go.

"Thanking you for your trouble."

Mrs. G. B., November 17th, states that her son

"Is very happy and comfortable, and that he is very kindly **Minnesota** treated by Mr. G—, and he hopes, if he suits, that he will be kept on the same farm. He appears to like the work, though he says it is hard. He was in very good health when he wrote at the beginning of the month."

Again, on the 4th January, 1882 :

I am glad to be able to tell you that I continue to receive very satisfactory accounts from my son in Minnesota. He likes Mr. G— and his family more and more every day. I must thank you for having placed him in such a comfortable home."

And on March 22nd, 1882 :

"I enclose a letter for your perusal which I have received from Mr. B. G—, in which he writes so nicely and kindly of my son. I have also received another very nice kind letter from Mrs. G—. I am much indebted to you for having interested yourselves so much in my son's behalf. He is so happy, and all the family are very fond of him. My son writes me that he would do anything for them."

E. B., January 28th, 1883 :

"Accept my best thanks for your kind letter. Mr. F—'s **Minnesota** information respecting my son Willie is most satisfactory, and I feel very thankful that my son is with such good people. I have heard frequently lately from my son, and am so glad he is to remain another year with Mr. G—. I am quite sure he could not be in better hands. I have heard also from Mrs. G— very recently; she is very kind to my son."

The Rev. G. F. writes, August 18th, 1881 :

Minnesota

"I have received a short letter from my son telling me of his safe arrival at the farm. He speaks very highly of Mr. C— and his family, and expresses a hope that as soon as he is settled he shall be very happy indeed."

Again, January 12th, 1882 :

"I had a very nice cheery letter from my boy yesterday. He seems now very happy, and much enjoyed his visit to Mr. T— I quite agree with what Mr. T— says about what young men who go out to America must do and be in order to succeed."

"I have received a letter concerning your system from Messrs. M— and W—. You may depend upon my speaking (as I am glad to be able to do) in the highest terms of gratitude for what you have done for me."

Again, on April 17th, 1882, and 3rd August, 1883 :

"I am glad to say that I had a happy, cheerful letter from my boy a week ago. He speaks very highly of the kind treatment he receives."—"My boy writes cheerily."

Again, February 6th, 1884 :

"I had a letter from my son to-day. . . . He says he is in wonderfully good health and very happy."

H. D. F., January 25th, 1882 :

"I have to thank you for your letter of 24th inst., forwarding me cheque for £96 16s., being the sum in full which I paid to you as premium and passage money for my nephew, who at the last moment declined to go to Kentucky, as I had wished him to do. I consider it most handsome of you to have returned this sum to me, as you were put to much trouble and some expense in the matter, for which you might justly have charged me. I would add that after the fullest inquiry I convinced myself that the employment offered to young gentlemen through your agency is of the most promising kind for their future advancement in life, and I shall take every opportunity to recommend my friends to apply to you."

Messrs. R. & D., Solicitors, Edinburgh, write January 25th, 1882 :

Minnesota

"You are quite welcome to use our name in any of your Scotch cases in which you think we may be of assistance to you."

Mrs. S. C., March 28th, 1882 :

Wisconsin

"I have just heard from my son . . . he asked me to let

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you know that he is very comfortable; likes Mr. B— and his
life very much; they are both kind to him, and though the work
is hard and plenty of it, he likes it."

Again, April 14th, 1882 :

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"I am very glad my son is going to stay at the same farm; he
likes Mr. B— so much, and is getting into the work. Will you
kindly send one of your pamphlets and particulars to the enclosed
address?"

Again, June 21st, 1882 :

August, 1883 :

letter from my
and treatment he

"I often hear from my son, and he seems well content with
his life, and speaks highly of the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. B—."

Mrs. M. S., March 31st, 1882 :

"My son tells me he likes the life very much indeed; that it **Kentucky.**
agrees wonderfully well with him. He names several friends he
intends trying to persuade to go out. Should you like to refer
any one to me, I shall be very happy to answer any questions, as
I can now recommend your system of sending young men out
most cordially."

The Rev. G. H. B., April 5th, 1882 :

He says he is in

"My son gives a good account of himself, and of all the pro- **Kentucky.**
visions you had made for his being met and forwarded on with his
baggage. He seems to like his new life very much, and finds his
quarters comfortable. . . . He has met several of your young
men, who give a pleasant and favourable account of the life, which
they seem to enjoy."

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Again, February 20th, 1883 :

write January

"He seems quite happy and contented so far as his work and
position go. The only objection to his remaining where he is for
another summer is that he had a slight sunstroke last year, and
though he soon apparently got over it, we know he will be more
liable to one another year."

r of your Scotch
to you."

Lt.-Col. J. E. K., April 29th, 1882 :

"Each successive step has given us more and more cause for **Wisconsin**
satisfaction with the completeness of your arrangements."

Again, May 22nd, 1882 :

asked me to let

"I am happy to say that from no one have I heard a word
against your institution, except from those who are engaged in a
similar occupation. The experience of every one I have seen or

heard of seems to be most favourable ; I have therefore an easy as well as pleasant task in giving the results of my inquiries to those who ask for them."

Again, June 9th, 1882 :

"There could be no better recommendation of your scheme than is afforded by the tone and contents of your correspondence."

Again, June 14th, 1882 :

"I have had a very nice letter from my son ; the farmer and his wife are most kind to him, and the boy is thoroughly happy and very well."

Again, July 10th, 1882 :

"I have had a most delightful letter from my son this morning . . . he says he is very busy, very happy, and very comfortable."

Again, October, 11th, 1884 :

"If I can help you at any time I shall be very glad. The interest you have always taken in my son, and the ready help you have afforded, have been uniform in my two and a half years experience."

O. L., May 3rd, 1882 :

Wisconsin

"I have a letter from my son at Wisconsin, in which he states he likes his quarters. . . . So far I am perfectly satisfied with your arrangements."

Again, June 22nd, 1882 :

"I thank you very much for your attention. . . . The whole thing confirms my opinion in the advantages of your agency so much so that I prefer leaving the case in the hands of Major M— to use his discretion."

Again, March 7th, 1883 :

"I have had very good letters from my sons, E— and H— at P—. The former seems as well as ever he was. He speaks very gratefully of Major M—'s kindness, to whom I will write to add my thanks. Major M— has from first to last done everything well and to me very satisfactorily."

The Rev. A. M. G., Edinburgh, June 5th, 1882 :

Canada.

"I had a letter from a young gentleman in England inquiring very properly, what report my son gives of his treatment by you

house and its truthfully reported honourably, and

Again, J

"I beg to the information my son. He found Mr. P— however, that his sojourn there enjoys his very pleasant society

H. J. C.,

"B— says likes the life very being much better

C. E. F.,

"He writes will suit me a man than the We have good

H. T. M.

"I have been in good spirits work at this than Mr. P— make himself on the farm. dollars a month has promised in another letter, had brought out always goes out for three weeks and to fish, so give me a chance the harvest. near a lake, he of boating and expert. He does not think well, except that

house and its agents in America. I was very glad that I could truthfully report that you had acted towards my son honestly, honourably, and kindly." **Ontario.**

Again, January 5th, 1883 :

"I beg to thank you for your kind letter of yesterday and for the information it conveyed to me. I hear every ten days from my son. He writes in good health and spirits, and he has always found Mr. P—— friendly and pleasant. I have the impression, however, that he will not remain in Canada, but I am sure that his sojourn there has in several respects done him good. He enjoys his work, he enjoys Mr. P——'s house, and he enjoys pleasant society at O——."

H. J. C., July 8th, 1882 :

"B—— says they are all very kind to him at Mr. A——'s, and likes the life very much. He speaks of the people he meets as being much better educated than he expected to find them." **Wisconsin**

C. E. F., July 20th, 1882 :

"He writes in excellent spirits, and says:—'I think this life will suit me down to the ground. I could not be under a better man than the young K——; he is an exceptionally good fellow. We have good food, and plenty of it.'" **Ontario.**

H. T. M. K., August 30th, 1882 :

"I have heard frequently from my son in Ontario. He writes in good spirits, and enjoys the life he is leading. He says: 'The work at this time of the year is hard;' but then he does more than Mr. P—— expects from him, and is determined that he will make himself thoroughly useful, and not be outdone by any one on the farm. He also says: 'Mr. P—— is now giving me twenty dollars a month, which is to continue through the summer, and has promised me ten dollars a month through the winter.' In another letter, received about a fortnight ago, he says: 'I wish I had brought out a gun or rifle and some fishing-tackle, as P—— always goes out for a hunting excursion in the fall for a fortnight or three weeks, and he is going to take me with him to shoot deer and to fish, so I must get a rifle somehow. P—— also hopes to give me a chance of meeting with bears and a few wolves after the harvest.' My son likes the country very much, and, being near a lake, he enjoys the opportunity, which he occasionally has, of boating and swimming, in both of which exercises he is an expert. He further says: 'I have been here just two months, and do not think that any other life would really have suited me so well, except the army.'" **Ontario.**

Again, March 4th, 1883 :

"My son has now had nearly ten months' experience on the farm in Ontario, on which you placed him. You will be glad to hear that he is getting on famously, and thoroughly enjoys the life he is leading. He can turn his hand to anything. He seems to excel in ploughing and threshing, and he has the care of the horses, cows, sheep, and pigs, so I think he is learning the business of a Canadian farmer well. He speaks with gratitude of the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. P—, and the good care they take of him. The life agrees with him remarkably well, and exactly suits him, so much so that he says he would not exchange it for any other. The past winter has been unusually cold in Ontario; colder than has been known there for fifty years, the thermometer having been 14° below zero in the neighbourhood of R— Lake, where my son is, but he has not suffered from it at all. Mr. P—'s house is very comfortable and well built. My son likes the place so well that he will probably remain there another year before taking land on his own account.

"I had a nice letter from Mr. P— last month, in which he expresses entire satisfaction with my son's conduct; the admirable way in which he has taken in hand all kinds of farm work; and the interest he takes in everything relating to Canadian farming. He has no doubt that my son will be a successful farmer.

"Thanking your firm for your advice and assistance in the matter."

L. C. E. F. writes, September 6th, 1882 :

Ontario

"I have much pleasure in saying that I am perfectly happy and comfortable, and in every way satisfied. I have a very nice room and comfortable bed, etc. With regard to instruction, I am able to say it has been given to me in a polite and painstaking way. The usual time of getting up in the morning is five o'clock. One generally gets about one hour and a half rest at noon, going out to work again about one till five, when you have supper, from which you go straight to work again till about sundown, when the horses and other animals have to be fed, etc.

"This is a first-rate life for a young fellow to lead if he is strong and throws himself right into the work."

We have permission to insert the following, which was written by the parent of a pupil in Ontario, to another seeking information :

Ontario.

" 28th Oct., 1882.
"Dear Sir,—I have received a great number of letters from parents anxious to settle their sons since my second son went to Canada in July last, and the same answer may be given in every case. You cannot do better than follow the advice given in the

little pamphlet and take you and talk the farmer in O and my son g laying by me life pays, be was given to list, with the there, because My son went his legs and with his fath the young ge England. I seems to ha experience o and the color on the young colonies. W drives home and works v and probabl and amusing like gentlem If young me but if they they get into

"G. H. G.

"P.S.— he is only for were rather c

Mrs. B
12th, 1883

"I am gl contentedly, you and you nice, kind pe

J. H., J

"I thank to my son W pondence wit year, and we

little pamphlet published by the American Colonisation Company, and take your son with you to the office in Finsbury Pavement and talk the matter over with the people there. My son is with a farmer in Ontario, a Scotchman and thorough gentleman. He and my son get on capitally. My son likes the life, and is already laying by money; not much, tis' true, but enough to show that the life pays, besides being very enjoyable. Now this farmer's name was given to me by Mr. ———, the first that came to hand on his list, with the information that another pupil had declined to go there, because the boy thought the place was too far from a town. My son went there, and, as he says in his letters, 'has fallen on his legs and no mistake.' Another pupil went to the same part with his father, and when the time came for the father to return, the young gentleman prevailed on his father to bring him back to England. I give you these two instances to show that my son seems to have succeeded where two others failed, and my own experience of more than thirty years out of England, in India and the colonies, goes to prove the same, that it depends entirely on the young men themselves whether they get on or not in the colonies. We hear every fortnight from my son, who ploughs, drives home cattle, milks cows, and looks after horses and pigs, and works with the farmer like our farm labourers in England, and probably much harder, and yet finds time to write long and amusing letters to us, and he and the farmer turn out like gentlemen on Sunday, and go to their respective churches. If young men are steady and not afraid of work, they will succeed, but if they loaf about and take a lot of money out with them, they get into a bad way very soon.

"Yours faithfully,

"G. H. G., Esq." / (Signed) "W. H. S., Major-General."

"P.S.—We send our son the county paper every week, and he is only four miles from a town, so I think his two predecessors were rather easily daunted."

Mrs. B., mother of F. K. B., quoted above, January 12th, 1883 :

"I am glad to tell you that my son writes quite cheerfully and contentedly, appearing fully satisfied with all the arrangements you and your agents made for him. Mr. and Mrs. W—— seem nice, kind people, with whom he anticipates getting on famously."

J. H., January 16th, 1883 :

"I thank you very much for your satisfactory letter relating to my son William H——. I have been for some time in correspondence with Mr. N—— about his remaining at his farm another year, and we have made arrangements for him to do so."

F. W., January 30th, 1883, respecting J. T. W., quoted below :

Wisconsin "I must again assure you of my entire satisfaction with all you have done for him."

C. F. T., February, 1883 :

Iowa. "I get up at five in the morning, and, as a rule, go to bed at about eight. The work, of course, is hard to one at first, but I shall soon get over that; the food I get here is excellent, far from what I expected, and my bed is just as good as I had at home. I have now been here long enough to know that every young fellow who comes over here, and has made up his mind to work, can get on, but he must equal himself with every one. I am afraid I have no more to say, except I must thank you for having placed me in such a comfortable home."

M. T., February 2nd, 1883, respecting the same pupil :

"He sends long and amusing accounts of his new life, and is most thoroughly happy and contented. He quite appreciates the advantage of being with so nice a family, and speaks of the I——s with affection and respect."

W. Y. C., also quoted above, February 20th, 1883 :

Kentucky. "I only came to town a few days ago, and as soon as I could spare an hour I had intended calling upon you to thank you for the very satisfactory arrangements you made for my son in Kentucky."

"My son writes in excellent spirits, and likes the work exceedingly. He is very happy, and speaks of Mr. and Mrs. —— in the highest terms."

"He is a very clever and talented lad, full of romance, and nothing will more conduce to his future prosperity and well-being than plenty of good hard and useful work. He seems very determined to learn the work and become a first-class farmer."

The following was received from Mrs. S. C., quoted above, on being informed that her son had formed an engagement with a farmer for his second year on improved terms; dated 9th April, 1883 :

Wisconsin "Thanks for your letter received yesterday telling me of the engagement made by my son with Mr. E——. I had heard from him that it was likely to be. He writes cheerfully, likes his work, and speaks very highly of the kindness and attention of your agent, Major M——"

"Thanking you very much for the satisfactory manner in

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which you have carried out all you undertook to do for my boy, and wishing you success with other clients," etc.

Mrs. H., alluded to above, who has sent out two sons to **Minnesota** Wisconsin and Minnesota, writes, April 12th, 1883 :

"Johnny wrote that he had written to his brother to ask if **Wisconsin** there was an opening for him in Minnesota, and what Jim was going to do. Jim wrote to me a short time ago and said he should get \$20 a month, for he was able to do all sorts of work and was as strong as the run of men. He liked the farm work, so had declined the offer of a place in a store. Johnny has always spoken in the highest terms of Major M——'s kindness when he had seen him, and also that he has frequently received newspapers from him, which is an exceeding great kindness. It is an inestimable boon that some one will care for the young lads in a strange land."

S. M., 10th May, 1883 :

"I have to thank you for the good selection of farmers you **Minnesota** have made for me and B——. I am very happy here indeed, and like the work and my new life very much. Mr. G—— is very kind to me and we get on very well together."

Professor M. (father of above), May 14th, 1884 :

"You may rely on my being at all times ready to do what little I can by way of showing my sense of your kindness to my two boys."

J. C. G. writes, May 11th, 1883 :

"I find that with Mr. W. W—— I am very comfortable, and **Wisconsin** that he and his wife are very kind and do all they can to make me feel as much at home as possible. Indeed I don't think I could be more comfortably placed. I should certainly like now to complete the arrangements for my stay with him (Mr. W——) for the twelve months. I find the work seems to suit me very well, and I may say I like the life very much."

W. G., his brother, writes :

"I agree with the above as applies to Mr. W. J. W——" (the brother of Mr. W. W——), "with whom I am placed."

H. J. writes from Nebraska, June, 1883 :

"Just a line to say I am very pleased with the farm Mr. H—— **Nebraska.** has selected for me. I think it is the best for some miles, Mr. and Mrs. B—— being particularly kind, making me as comfortable as I could wish. I often see Mr. H——, who is very kind in arranging and seeing to things I require. I am not at all sorry I came out here."

R. L. W., June, 1883 :

Nebraska.

"I have delayed writing to you until I became thoroughly acquainted with this country. Of course, at first things seemed very strange, as one has to do a certain amount of roughing it. This I soon got over, and am now become acclimatised, and am really pleased both with this State and also with the location you chose for me. B— is, as you can imagine, an extremely uncouth man, being the first to settle in this valley, but at the same time he is a first-rate farmer and a good judge of cattle and a wonderfully friendly sort of fellow in his way. He has done everything to suit me as far as he is able. This, so far as I can learn, is the condition of most of the pupils in this neighbourhood. I see K— very frequently, and he is getting on very well now, although at first he was not very contented; and, quite naturally, one coming from civilisation would think this very awful, but after a month or so all this wears off. Certainly the climate out here is most healthy and invigorating. Mr. H— is a thorough Englishman, and so seems to know what one requires, and seems always ready to put everything straight whenever any difficulty arises. In conclusion I may say that I am perfectly contented with B—, his farm, and the country generally, and propose to settle out here."

Dr. H. C. writes, June 28th, 1883 :

Wisconsin

"My son tells me he is very happy in M—, and speaks in the highest terms of that 'worthy man,' Mr. C—, whom he reveres. The prospect you held out to me when I sent my son out to America has, I freely and gratefully acknowledge, been realised already, although he has been only a short time there; and I think I may venture to say that by his industry and fidelity to his employer, and the employer's kindness to him, he is laying the foundation of future success."

E. Y. writes, June 24th, 1883, from Manitoba :

Manitoba.

"I like C— and his wife very much, and I have no doubt I shall get on well. I am getting great at milking cows. I am going to grow some celery for him if I can get the plants, so if you come up this way you can bring some up," etc., etc.

Mr. M. H. Y., brother to Mr. E. Y., writes to ourselves, July 16th :

"I have just received a letter from my brother, in which he speaks very well of both Mr. and Mrs. C—, and says they make him very comfortable. He appears to like his new occupation," etc., etc.

H. T. C. writes, July 1st, to ourselves :

Kentucky.

"I am much pleased with the farm and people that you placed

me on, and I am getting certainly ad apply to you goes by to apply at this letter in etc.

Mrs. C.

"He has received a s and happy,

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Mrs. F.

"I have

me on, and I would not change for any other farm in the county. I am getting used to hard work, and like the life well, and I shall certainly advise any friends who may desire to come out here to apply to you; in fact I have written by the same mail as this letter goes by to a friend who expressed a wish to come out to the States to apply at once to you if he still wishes to come out. Please use this letter in any way you think fit, if it will be any good to you," etc.

Mrs. C. (mother of above), January 1st, 1884 :

"He has a most comfortable home with nice people, and has received a small salary from the first. His letters are cheerful and happy, and he seems thoroughly to enjoy the life."

J. G. G. writes, August 12th, 1883 :

"I came on this farm on the 28th of March last. The name of **Ontario**. the farmer is D. S—. His brother J. S— farms with him also. I think they are both very nice young men, and they treat me like one of themselves."

Mrs. G. writes, August 17th, 1883 :

"I am much obliged by your letters telling me of my son, and **Iowa**. it will also be a satisfaction to you to know I have heard from him, and he tells me he does not think he could be more comfortably placed.

"I must thank you for your kindness and courtesy to myself and also for the arrangements you made for my son, which enabled him to travel so comfortably and safely."

R. P. H. writes, August 23rd, 1883 :

"My son has always spoken in high terms of Mr. F—, and, **Wisconsin** though he has had a year of hard work, he feels that he has acquired a good practical knowledge of farming operations, which I hope he will turn to good account."

Mrs. Y. writes, August 24th, 1883 :

"I am much pleased to have so favourable a report of my son **Manitoba**. E—, and also to tell you that in his letters home he has always written cheerfully and appears contented and happy."

H. B. S. writes, August 31st, 1883 :

" . . . received a very satisfactory letter from my brother **Ontario**. (Mr. F. W. B. S—) from the farm, in which he speaks highly of the farm, farmer and neighbourhood."

Mrs. E. R. P. writes, 3rd October, 1883 :

"I have letters from my son; he tells me he is quite happy, **Kentucky**."

that he finds Mr. L.— a 'jovial old fellow' and his sons nice boys. He appears to like the work, and tells me there are 150 horses and 75 mules on the property. I am greatly comforted to have so cheering a letter, for I feared he might find the work irksome, if not very hard."

And again, December 4th, 1883 :

"Pray accept my thanks for the kindness and trouble you have taken in placing my son so satisfactorily. I have every reason to be pleased with the result.

And again, on January 17th, 1884 :

"I have the most satisfactory and happy letters from son, and I am sure I should be glad in any way to bear testimony to your kind offices in placing him."

R. F. F. writes, October 4th, 1883, to our agent :

Kentucky

"I am still very satisfied with the farm you have placed me on, and like the life very much."

W. H. C. writes, May 14th, 1884, from Iowa :

Iowa.

"I have been asked by various people again and again why we don't come out here 'on our own hook,' and save a certain amount of money by hiring ourselves to some farmer? My answer always has been that the experience we gain repays tenfold any expense.

"To begin with, if an Englishman comes out here to hire himself on a farm, he probably will have to wait about a month or more if there is no one he knows to go to; then supposing he does hire himself to a farmer, his pay for the first few months will certainly be no more than he gets by means of this Agency, and probably not so much, and the farmer is certain to make him act as the errand-boy for all the hands.

"But the chief argument, it seems to me, in favour of this Agency is that the farmer, whose farm he has not had the trouble and delay of finding for himself, will always treat him with a certain amount of respect—in fact, on all the farms where I've seen English boys, and certainly on my own, we have been treated as members of the family.

"The monthly pay I've found to be ample for everything, provided everything sufficient for winter is brought from home, and his experience is worth three or four bonuses.

"And, lastly, let me add that Englishmen coming here could not find kinder people than your agents, or more careful over our interests; and, for myself, I shall never forget their kindness and hospitality to me."

The Rev. T. C. C., his father, wrote, 2nd June, 1884 :

Iowa

"I am glad that my son wrote to you, expressing his thanks.

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I think he has every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which you carried out what you undertook for him."

Mr. C. S. writes, October 8th, 1883 :

"I am glad to state that the reports I get from my son are Ontario. first-rate. He likes the farmer and his wife, etc. He seems to have made a trouble of nothing, and has buckled to work with a will."

R. F. S. writes, October 23, 1883 :

"I desire especially on my own part to express my entire Ontario. satisfaction with all the negotiations that have passed between yourselves and myself. I have from first to last been treated with candour, courtesy and consideration, greater even than I could have expected, and I feel confident that your Company would have carried out to its entirety the contract (which I freely entered into after making many inquiries and being perfectly satisfied with the results), had not my son's sudden attack of illness unfortunately necessitated his return to England for a while.

"I do not know what we should have done but for the Company and its agents abroad when my son's illness occurred, and I beg to tender you my best thanks for the kind interest you have taken in arranging for his medical treatment, and for obtaining information so speedily, and for providing in advance the necessary funds for his care and for his passage back to England."

J. E. A. writes from Ontario, October 28th, 1883 :

"Canada seems to me very like the old country, and my ideas Ontario. of having to rough it have been by no means realised. I have not felt the least bit homesick, and have not the slightest wish to return home.

"I have found your agents kindness itself, and your arrangements most complete."

H. H. writes, October 29th, 1883, from Nebraska :

"As I have purchased the farm on which I have been placed, Nebraska. and intend starting for myself next spring, I shall consequently require a good many things from England, and should be much obliged if you would inform Mrs. H— as to the best way of sending things out here, and if you would also give her any other instructions as to packing, etc. I am much pleased with the country, and have been purchasing stock, and intend to go in solely for cattle and hogs, as there is an almost unbounded range up here. Mr. P— is, I think, now content, though somewhat unsettled at first. I think, from all accounts, that this seems the best part of Central Nebraska, and all land in this county is bought

up and is selling high. Any time that any of your firm are in this part of the world, I hope you will make my house your temporary home."

The Rev. G. C. writes, October 31st, 1883:

Quebec. "I am obliged to go out to-day or I should have written to thank you for the very satisfactory letter respecting my son. On Monday evening we received a long letter from him exactly to the same effect. He expresses himself quite pleased and happy, and I doubt not will continue to be so."

Again, February 21st, 1884:

Ontario. "Indeed we are so satisfied that we have spoken very favourably of your firm to several parties, and have advised the sending of their sons in the same way."

Mrs. L. S. writes, November 7th, 1883:

Ontario. "I frequently hear from him, and he seems very happy, and likes the life in Canada very much."

F. G. H. B. writes, November 17th, 1883, after two years' experience as a pupil in Wisconsin:

Wisconsin "I arrived home safely on the 29th of October, after a very pleasant though rather long voyage. I expect to be in town either next week or the week after, and will then call on you. I can only say now, after nearly two years' experience, that I have never regretted going under your system, and only wish I had gone sooner."

F. H. H. writes, December, 1883:

Minnesota "If you happen to be writing to Ford, Rathbone & Co., you can tell them that I am exceedingly pleased with all the arrangements they have made. They made me think that the life here would be rougher than it really is. Mr. C— makes a splendid agent, as he looks me up from time to time, although I am thirty-five miles from him."

W. J. P. writes from Kentucky, December 1st, 1883:

Kentucky. "I am almost as comfortable with Mr. J— as I should be at home. Of course the living is totally different, but as far as kindness goes I have nothing to complain of. Mr. J— is a very considerate man, and does not expect from me any more than I can do. With regard to the work, I found it rather hard at first, but I am getting quite accustomed to it by this time. On the whole I like farming very well. My friends the other Englishmen out here are, I think, very comfortable."

J. J. W.

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J. J. W. writes from Wisconsin, December 4th, 1883:

"Just a line to you to say how I am getting on. My year with Mr. C—— was up on September 30th, but I made arrangements with Mr. C—— to stay with him for two months longer for 18 dollars per month. I have great pleasure in writing you that since I have been in the States I have met with nothing but kindness, and the people I am with have treated me with nothing but kindness, in fact as well as one of their own children; and though American manners and Western customs are very different to ours in England, still I am getting used to them now. Before I came out here I was in Otago, New Zealand, and I must say that I prefer the States to any one of the Australian Colonies. I am sure that if the other fellows have had as good a place as I have had that they can have nothing to complain of. I intend to stay here the greater part of the winter, and in the beginning of next year to go through the northern part of this State to Minnesota, and I hope, if all is well, to be able to pay a short visit to England next winter, and then I expect my mother to return to the States with me. I cannot close without saying a word for your agent, who I and everybody I have seen say 'he is the right man in the right place.' I don't think any one could treat us better or more kindly."

Mrs. C. writes, December 23rd:

"It is a great comfort to us to know that he is so well placed; all his letters to us have been in a thoroughly contented, happy strain."

Mrs. T. writes respecting her son in Nebraska, May 2nd, 1884:

"We have received two letters from my son since he arrived at G——. In both of them he speaks most highly of the kindness of Mr. A—— and family. He says they are all very anxious to assist him in learning his work. The farm and farmhouse are the best anywhere about, with good cattle and horses."

"I must thank you for your kind courtesy in letting us know of my son's arrival and for the very satisfactory manner in which all the arrangements made by your firm have been carried out, and wish you all success in the future."

And again, June 30th, 1884:

"We have letters from him every fortnight. He continues to speak cheerfully of his work, which, of course, as he expected, is very hard, but he says he is very comfortable and he is twice the man for health that he was."

And again writes, December 3rd, 1884, respecting her son in Nebraska :

Nebraska.

"He was settled there and was very comfortable. He has got his health wonderfully and is twice the man he was, and the climate is lovely.

"With best wishes for the success of your Company."

And again, 27th April, 1885 :

"We have letters every fortnight from him. He is well and very happy with the Messrs. J.—, with whom he purposes remaining some time longer."

The Rev. J. B. writes, 5th May, 1884, respecting his son in Missouri :

Missouri.

"I beg to thank you for your letter, which gives me much pleasure.

"I have always received very satisfactory reports from my son as to the comfortable quarters in which he is placed with Mr. McC—, and I am glad to hear that Mr. McC— is also pleased with the boy's conduct and progress."

Lieutenant-Colonel C. writes, May 21st, 1884 :

Iowa.

"I must thank you for the trouble you have taken in selecting such a good farm for the lad; he speaks highly in a letter to me of the kindness shown him both by Mr. and Mrs. B—.

"I think you have very accurately described the work, the kind of food, and the life generally a boy has to lead who selects American farming as a means of livelihood, and it is his own fault if he does not succeed.

"I shall be happy to recommend your firm to any parents who may be desirous of sending a son to learn farming in America or the Colonies."

Mrs. C. writes, 9th June, 1884 :

Ontario.

"My son has got on very well with Mr. P—. He has worked the farm chiefly himself, and feels quite capable of starting for himself at the end of the year.

"He is in very good health and spirits, has thrown himself entirely into his work, and is now eagerly looking forward to the time when he can begin work for himself."

And again, October 1st, 1884 :

"He is fairly embarked now, under the guiding hand and advice of Mr. B—, whom he consults on all points of business."

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Mr. A. C.
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And again, 12th February, 1885 :

"My boy there is getting on capitally. He has his farm and stock now, and Mr. B—— writes that he will make a fine farmer."

And again, 26th March, 1885 :

"We get excellent accounts from my son, who is farming in earnest, and very cheerful over it all."

Mrs. P. writes, June 16th, 1884 :

"Three letters have been received from them ; the last arrived Iowa. so lately as the 16th inst., and in all they expressed themselves quite satisfied with the arrangements made, and appear in all respects to be happy and contented."

Mr. A. C. B. writes, respecting an old pupil, June 16th, 1884 :

"I am glad to say my brother is doing very well, and has now Wisconsin bought a farm of his own, and working it with great success."

A. C. A. writes from Tasmania, June 17th, 1884 :

"I am very pleased with the work and with the treatment I Tasmania. have received."

Mr. W. H. O. writes, June 18th, 1884 :

"It occurs to me, whilst writing to you, to say that in every letter Ontario. from my son he expresses nought but entire satisfaction with everything at Mr. H——'s farm. No complaint of any sort has reached me."

Mr. C. C. writes, June 18th, 1884 :

"Many thanks for your letters. I have received one from my Ontario. son, who seems perfectly happy, and thinks it would be best to stay with the same parties for another year."

Admiral M. writes, October 4th, 1884 :

"I have received two letters from my son since he has arrived Virginia. at Mr. M——'s, in both of which he expresses himself as highly satisfied with everything, and is delighted with the country. He likes Mr. and Mrs. M—— very much, and feels confident that he will succeed and be very happy."

Mrs. W. writes, October 6th, 1884 :

"I have read through all the letters I have received from my and Ontario. sons since they arrived in America, and there is not a single com- Virginia.

plaint of any kind in one of them; on the contrary, they both speak most highly of their comfortable homes and the great kindness of their employers. I only hope *they* are as well satisfied with *them*. I have just heard from Lionel—he says he hopes Mrs. C— will return, she is such a charming person. It is a great comfort to me to hear he keeps his health so well. He strongly urges my going out and settling there by-and-by.

“Thanking you for your kind letter and interest in my sons.”

H. C. F. writes from Tasmania, October, 1884 :

Tasmania. “Your agent has asked me to state a few of my opinions regarding Tasmania, its climate, the prospects for young men coming out from England to start for themselves, etc., etc.

“I have now been nearly 12 months here, and have endeavoured to make myself acquainted with all the details of bush farming. The climate suits me exactly, and I have enjoyed the best of health. If a man is not frightened of hard work, a rough but happy life, and a moderate return for the capital invested, I think he cannot do better than try his fortune here.

“The soil is very rich, abundance of water, and suitable for growing almost anything. I am about starting for myself with a small capital, and have every hope by perseverance and with God’s blessing to do well. Of course everybody meets with a few reverses at first, but let them not be cast down, for all about here have gone through a great deal, but have triumphed in the end, as their land will show. In conclusion, I may say I have met with every assistance, great kindness and good advice from your agent.”

E. L. R. writes, October 1st, 1884, regarding his position in Tasmania :

Tasmania. “I do not suppose that anyone can complain of lack of hospitality in Tasmania. The more I see of this colony the more I like it, and the only thing I cannot understand is that so few young fellows like myself come out here. To say anything about Tasmania is a mere fallacy, as one cannot say too much about it, but there appears to be a great deal of ignorance at home in reference to its position. The people about here are very kind; in fact their homes are as good as my own, for I walk in when I please.”

And Mrs. O’N. writes, January 1st, 1885, respecting her brother, E. L. R., in Tasmania :

Tasmania. “He writes saying that he likes Mr. D— very much, and is very comfortable altogether.”

A. W. N. T. writes from Virginia, November 3rd, 1884 :

Virginia. “In reply to your letter which I received at B—, I have now

been with Mr. with the farm you took to me, indeed to me, is a very nice M—, who li and Mrs. M— sure that any not wish for kindness.”

Mrs. T. v in Virginia :

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Mrs. L. v 11th, 1884 :

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W. J. P.

“We, i.e. F when it is perf supper at 6.

been with Mr. C— at S— over a week. I am very much pleased with the farm, and I am very much obliged to you for the trouble you took to make me so comfortable. Mr. C— has been very good indeed to me, and has made me extremely comfortable. Mr. W— is a very nice young fellow. Mr. C— has introduced me to Mr. M—, who lives close to us; he has a very nice farm and house, and Mrs. M— is very nice. I believe they take pupils, and I am sure that anyone who gets to Mr. C—'s or Mr. M—'s could not wish for anything better. Thanking you again for all your kindness."

Mrs. T. writes, November 9th, 1884, regarding her son in Virginia :

"I heard to-day from my son; he is extremely pleased with Virginia. B— H—, and says Mr. C— is most kind and nice to him; he is very happy altogether."

And again, April 25th, 1885 :

"When last I heard, thirteen days ago, Mr. T— was well and happy, and continues much pleased with his home."

H. M. M. writes from Tasmania, November 11th, 1884 :

"My present duty at the home I am at is to get up at 5 or 5.30., Tasmania milk the cows and feed them; breakfast; then paddock or field duty till 12.30; dinner; more paddock work until 5, then milking and sometimes farm butchery till 7 or 8. By this time we are pretty well tired out, but if there is a good moon, we go out shooting opossums and sell the skins."

Mrs. A., November 12th, 1884, writes respecting her son, A. C. A., quoted above :

"My son always writes that he is quite satisfied with his work, Tasmania Mr. C—," etc.

Mrs. L. writes, respecting her son in Ontario, November 11th, 1884 :

"I hear from him frequently, and he seems contented, but it is Ontario. certainly a very rough and uncultivated life for a gentleman, and very hard work."

W. J. P. writes, Virginia, November 17th, 1884 :

"We, i.e. Frank and I, have to be down at the farm at 6 a.m. Virginia. when it is perfectly dark; we have breakfast at 8, and dinner at 1; supper at 6. We have meat at every meal and are fed very well

indeed, though a bit roughly, which I like. Old Mr. D— is a thoroughly nice man, and I am very happy here. You might tell Mr. Rathbone that I like it very much."

And again, April 6th, 1885 :

"I have been at Mr. D—'s now nearly six months; while here I have been treated with every kindness, and been made very comfortable indeed. I like the life here, and have not had an hour's illness since I have been here, and as a doctor (P—S—) said before I came out that I had a slight palpitation of the heart, it will say something for the climate.

"Thanks for the trouble you have taken about me."

Miss S. writes, November 19th, 1884, respecting her nephew in Iowa, who went out in July, 1883:

Iowa. "I am thankful to say I have good accounts from him. He is still with Mr. D—."

General P., November 27th, 1884 :

Virginia. "I continue to receive happy letters from my son Gerald; he is delighted with his home; likes Mr. and Mrs. M— very much."

And again, January 6th, 1885 :

Virginia and Nebraska. "We constantly hear from Gerald (who is in Virginia); his letters are very satisfactory, and he seems happy.

"Arthur also writes cheerfully from Nebraska, but his life seems a hard one. . . . However, he does not complain."

And again, 17th March, 1885 :

"My son seems very happy; he went to stay a couple of days with Captain and Mrs. H— for a ball. He rode over."

Mr. Y. writes, December 5th, 1884, respecting his brother, who had completed his term as a pupil :

Ontario. "We hear well of my brother, who has recently moved to Guelph, and is quite able to look after himself."

Mrs. G. writes, December 7th, 1884, respecting her son in Ontario :

Ontario. "I continue to have good accounts from my son with regard to

his health and send me another friends here already give could go abro

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his health and interest in his work. . . . Will you kindly send me another little book, as I have given mine away, and some friends here (Major and Mrs. J——) would like to see it. I have already given them your address, as I am sure no young man could go abroad under better agency."

A. C. writes, December 20th, 1884 :

"We have heard from my brother, and he seems both very Ontario. happy and comfortable. He says he has quite left the old country behind for ever."

J. M. writes, December 30th, 1884 :

"I have received a letter from my son in which he says:— Ontario. 'Everybody says I look much better and stronger, and to-day I have felt so. The longer I am here the more I like it, and the people are all so kind to me; they are so nice among themselves.' As I feel sure this report will be as gratifying to you as it has proved to us, I have much pleasure in transcribing it for your perusal. The boy writes in capital spirits and will, I believe, get on. He makes no complaint of any kind, and is evidently enjoying his Canadian life."

Mrs. D. writes, January 1st, 1885, respecting her son in Ontario :

"We heard from our son this morning. He seems more pleased Ontario. with Canada each letter we have."

T. W. writes, January 6th, 1885 :

"Everything seems going on very satisfactorily. I had a Quebec. letter also from my son yesterday morning, in which he expressed himself as thankful he had come out, and felt himself twice as strong with all the cold and hard work he was going through, and the people he was with were kind to him."

H. P., January 6th, 1885, quotes an extract from his son's letter :

"I like my life out here very much, although I have to work Tasmania. very hard, about ten hours a day. If the pupils did not work hard it would be no gain to the farmer."

Colonel A. D. writes, January 7th, 1885 :

Ontario.

"We are much pleased to hear that my son expressed himself to your agent as being so thoroughly satisfied with all his surroundings, though it simply confirms what his letters have told us, and we thank you sincerely for all you have done for him and for your kind wishes on his behalf."

The following extracts are from a few of the letters written by pupils to ourselves and our local agents after their probationary term of about a month on their farms; they are inserted to illustrate the care taken to ensure the selection of a satisfactory farm and comfortable home, a transfer being readily made by our local agents for any just reason before the contract by the farmer is finally closed, or even after the contract, though experience shows that the need for any such change is exceptional.

G. W. L. B., November 16th, 1881 :

Minnesota

"I am perfectly satisfied with the farm I am on. Mr. G—— is a very nice farmer, and I like him very much indeed."

F. C., February 16th, 1882 :

Kentucky.

"I am at Mr. S——'s farm, and I think, if nothing happens, I will stay here after the month. . . . The work is not very hard; of course it seems hard to me at present, because I never did a day's work in my life, but if one takes it easy at first one soon gets used to it. The life is one of the healthiest in the world, and would mend any one's constitution. All the arrangements you have made are good. Mr. S—— is a nice old gentleman, and one is sure to get on with him."

Again, May 3rd, 1882 :

"D—— has come out, and is staying on the same farm as myself. He is a very nice fellow, and we get on very well. S——'s farm is about the best round here, and, as far as I can see, we both have had good luck to come here."

R. S., March 5th, 1882 :

Kentucky,

"I like the place very much indeed. The farmer and his wife are very kind to me. I have decided to stay here for twelve months. I like the work, what little I have done. I am very much obliged to you for choosing me such a comfortable home."

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T. C., son of Mrs. C., quoted above, March 31st, 1882 :

"I am quite satisfied with the way I have been treated since I have been on Mr. C——'s farm, and shall be very willing to stay during the rest of the year upon the terms arranged. . . . I have already been here nine weeks." Wisconsin

H. G. B., April 10th, 1882 :

"I am quite satisfied with my farm at Mr. C——'s. Please settle the agreement for a year from March 17th, the day I went there." Kentucky,

E. C., April 22nd, 1882 :

"I am quite satisfied with the situation in which I am placed, and will stay with Messrs. P—— for a year from this date." Kentucky.

Again, February 28th, 1883 :

"I have been kindly treated by the Messrs. P——. I have learnt to do everything that is required in farming, under their tuition, and will regret to leave the hospitable roof which has sheltered me during the first year of my experience in farming. It is with pleasure I can say that your idea of sending young men out to America is a good one, for there is nothing better for a young man than to breathe the pure, fresh, country air, and join in the healthful exercise of the farm, provided he is willing to work."

R. N. H., May 4th, 1882 :

"I am very comfortable here, and like the farmer very much. I do not think I could be better off or more contented than I am here." Wisconsin

And again, May 25th, 1882 :

"I have the pleasure of informing you that I am thoroughly satisfied with the farm I am on, and shall stay on the same for a year."

F. G. H. B., alluded to above, June 12th, 1882 :

"I have now completed my month's trial with Mr. A——, and write to say I am more than satisfied with the gentleman we selected. . . . He seems as well satisfied with me as I with him and his family, who are all exceedingly kind, and willing to afford me every help and advice. I like the country, and shall no doubt Wisconsin .

like it better as I go on. Mr. M—— and Major M—— afforded us every assistance in their power, and we managed very well. If I may make one suggestion without interfering with your plan, I should like to; that is, that the character of the pupils should, as far as possible, be inquired into before sending them out. . . . I know a man close to here who would like to have one if he could get a nice fellow, but he is afraid he might be unlucky and get one like one his neighbour has. I do not mean to say that it is the rule with the men who come out here under your system, but quite the exception. You asked me to express my ideas freely, and I hope I shall not offend by so doing."

A. B. A., June 22nd, 1882 :

Wisconsin "I am perfectly well satisfied with all that has been done for me, and seem to get on all right with the farmer I am with, and shall be very glad to remain with him."

The practice of allowing a month's trial has always been adhered to. The following extracts are some of the more recent illustrations of the prevailing system :

K. H. C., quoted above, writes, May 13th, 1883 :

Iowa. "My opinion is still the same as regards this farm, and I still think you couldn't have located me on a better farm, at any rate one more suited for what I came out here for."

H. A. S. de B. L. writes, May 13th, 1883 :

Iowa. "Many thanks for your note of the 8th instant, and in reply can only say that I am perfectly satisfied with Mr. V——, and consider him just the man whom I ought to be with to earn farming in this country," etc.

C. B. de la B. writes, May 15th, 1883 :

Wisconsin "I have been with Mr. H—— since the 16th April. I find I can stand the work very well, and I think I shall like farming. I am comfortably situated, and I wish to complete the agreement and stay the year."

W. C. S. writes, May 21st, 1883 :

Ontario. "I shall have been here a month by to-morrow, so I write to let you know that I am satisfied with the farm on which you have

placed me, and agreement with same effect.

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placed me, and that, as far as I am concerned, you may close the agreement with W. F——. He will, I believe, write to you to the same effect."

L. C. S. (brother of W. C. S.) writes, May 24th, 1883:

"Having been a month here now, I write, as I promised, to tell **Ontario.** you how I like this place. I really do not think I could have found a much nicer one if I had had my pick out of all the farms round here, and I am very well satisfied with everything. Both Mr. and Mrs. C—— are very nice and kind people, and I do not think I shall regret staying here a year or so, if they will keep me. I have not had very much hard work to do yet, but I am quite ready to work hard when it is needed. If you can put every pupil on to a farm like I am on now they will be pretty sure to get on all right. If they don't, they can't be good for much."

H. S. L. C. writes, 19th June, 1883, to our agent:

"Having completed my trial month I write to tell you I am **Ontario.** very well satisfied with my place, and have every reason to hope I shall be most happy. Kindly make all arrangements with Mr. H. N—— for remaining; and believe me,—Yours sincerely."

Mr. H. R. N., the farmer to whom the above Mr. H. S. L. C. was attached, writes, June 29th, 1883, to our agent:

"As Mr. C—— has now completed his trial month as a farm pupil with me, and expressed himself well satisfied to continue for the year, you will please complete arrangements necessary therefor.

"I am highly pleased with Mr. C—— in every respect, and find him a very pleasant addition to our family circle, as well as an efficient help on the farm.

"He appears to take quite as much interest in the growth of crops and matters about the farm as I do myself. Hoping to hear from you soon," etc.

S. R. P. writes, June 24th, 1883:

"I am very much pleased with the farm I am on now; Mr. and **Ontario.** Mrs. M—— are extremely nice, and make me very comfortable. Mr. M—— says that he is satisfied with me as a pupil. He will write to you. I think the contract can be made out as soon as you hear from him," etc.

M. R. writes, July 30th, 1883:

Wisconsin

"Dear Sirs,—We are greatly obliged by your letters. We have heard from our son this morning, telling us the contract is signed. He is very satisfied that Mr. R—— is a most excellent farmer, and that under him he will learn his work well."

A. L. O. writes, October 27th, 1883 :

Iowa.

"I am very well satisfied with the farm on which you put me. Mr. K—— and his wife are very kind to me, and I am not overworked. The food is excellent, and I am willing to stay the year under the terms expressed in the contract."

Colonel O., his father, writes, April 4th, 1884 :

Iowa.

"He expressed himself highly pleased with the living and kind treatment in the family. He is only just sixteen; said he had been weighed; found he had increased 20lb., and now turned 10st. 7lb."

H. C. F. writes from Tasmania, December 17th, 1883 :

Tasmania.

"Thanks for your kind letter. You will be glad to hear that I am very comfortable here and like the place very much. Everybody is most kind and considerate.

"I showed your letter to Mr. W——, so if you forward the documents they will be duly signed. We are having a considerable amount of rain. Mr. W—— and I went to the S—— Show last Wednesday."

G. A. P. writes from Tasmania, January 21st, 1884 :

Tasmania.

"As my month's notice has now expired, I will write again and let you know how I am getting on. In the first place, you will be glad to hear the farmer is satisfied with me, and I with him, so we've agreed to stick to each other.

"I like the farming very much indeed, and feel quite a different fellow now.

"We rise at 4 a.m., and naturally go to bed early, say 10 p.m.; but it seems to agree very well with us.

"On Sundays we do no work here, except to milk the cows, and I go twice to church with Mr. P——, the farmer. The people about here are very kind indeed; I have been to two or three parties already, as they seem to like the company of a young fellow from the old country. I am awfully glad I brought the gun out, as we have splendid shooting—hares, rabbits, wild duck, parrots, opossums," etc., etc.

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H. C. writes, April 25th, 1884, from Iowa to our agents :

"I am quite satisfied to stay the year with Mr. B—. They Iowa. are very nice, kind people; I am getting on very well with them. I plough and harrow, etc. I like it very much."

Mr. B., the farmer in this case, writes, April 25th, to our agents :

"I send you the contract signed as requested. Harry does well; is unaccustomed to work, but is learning, and tries to learn. This is all we can reasonably ask. He is very well contented, I think."

J. T. writes from Iowa, April 29th, 1884, to our agents :

"I arrived here on the 17th of March, 1884, and as long as I Iowa. have been here I have been very kindly treated, and have received proper instruction about farming, etc., and the family are very kind to me."

J. M. U. and F. U., two brothers, write from Iowa, May 2nd, 1884 :

"We write to express our satisfaction as to the farm on which Iowa. you have placed us. Mr. W— and family are all you said they were, and do everything in their power to make us at home and comfortable. Of complaints we can make none, and feel certain that as long as we remain with Mr. W— we shall be happy, and willing to do all we can to please him. Mr. W— takes the greatest pains in teaching and showing us everything. The country is charming, and both of us can at present boast of not having had the slightest ailments, and we feel capable of doing far more than we ever calculated upon. The neighbours we find kind and hospitable, and willing to do anything for any one. We can only conclude by thanking you for getting us such a comfortable home, and placing us with such a good and painstaking man as Mr. W—."

Captain U., their father, writes, June 2nd, 1884 :

"My sons both seem quite happy and contented, and write in Iowa. excellent spirits. They like Mr. W— and the family very much."

E. A. writes from Iowa, May 3rd, 1884, to ourselves :

Iowa.

"I write to tell you of my safe arrival upon the farm you chose for me. I have been here for a month, and am well satisfied. I do not think I could have done better. . . . We have got in almost all our seeds, so that almost all the hardest work will be over this week till hay harvest. Mr. B— and family are very kind. . . . I found your agents all that could be desired; no hitch throughout."

L. R. writes, May 3rd, 1884 :

Tasmania.

"You will be glad, no doubt, to hear that I found Mr. D— the nicest man I ever had to deal with; farmers of this district also say he is most practical. If it is agreeable to Mr. D—, you will kindly sign the agreement and finish with him."

J. B. writes, June, 1884, from Iowa to our agent :

Iowa.

"I have been at Mr. W—'s for nearly four weeks, and I am certain if I tried I could not find a better home in America. They treat me as if I was one of their own family, and I am as happy as can be. I like the work, and I am delighted. I came out here to learn farming."

W. G. S. writes, 15th July, 1884, in Wisconsin :

Wisconsin

"I am so pleased to be able to inform you that I am here permanently, at least for a year, and so you will not have any more trouble with me. Both parties are mutually satisfied, and from my part one cannot speak too highly of them. I would like to know if there are any arrangements to be made—I mean, anything to be signed or fixed in any way."

A. L. W. writes, August 10th, 1884, from Virginia :

Virginia.

"On the 27th of May I arrived here, when the Indian corn was hardly a foot high; now a good deal of it is over fifteen feet.

"A few days after I began farming, haymaking commenced; it seemed very easy work, as it was cut one day and raked together and carried the next. We have had quite a busy time; however, there has never been any want of help, and the darkies are always civil and obliging, and everything on the farm works comfortably. I have not been ill one day since I came, and the life suits me remarkably well. We are surrounded by most pleasant people.

"I think I have learnt a good deal about farming already, including the management of grape vines, and some other things not generally grown."

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A. G. B. writes (Wisconsin), September 3rd, 1884 :

"Having remained with Mr. C— now a month, I beg to **Wisconsin** state that I am quite satisfied with the way I have been treated, and have been made during that time most comfortable. I wish to remain on his farm for the next twelve months, and I feel sure I shall pick up as much about farming on Mr. C—'s farm as anywhere."

J. D. T. writes, March 2nd, 1885, regarding A. G. B. :

"We have just heard from my nephew, who writes in good spirits, and thinks the description of life on which he has entered suits him very well."

Captain P. writes, 18th September, 1884 :

"I am glad to hear such good accounts of my nephew. When **Iowa**. I last heard from him he expressed himself satisfied, and said he liked Mr. K— and family very much, also that his food was not the rough thing I had led him to expect."

Mrs. T. writes, September 25th, 1884 :

"My son H. J— writes home always very cheerfully, and **Ontario** expresses himself quite satisfied with his farm. He says he works very hard, but he is fond of farming, and the farmer and his wife are both very kind."

E. L. M. writes from Virginia, September 29th, 1884 :

"I have much pleasure in writing to inform you that I am **Virginia** quite satisfied with my settlement here and with the arrangements made on my behalf."

Mrs. G. writes, October 1st, 1884 :

"He writes very much pleased with Mr. P— and his work. **Ontario**. He writes cheerfully, and says he is well and happy."

A. G. V. writes, January 30th, 1885, to our representative in Ontario :

"I thank you for the trouble you have taken in procuring for **Ontario**. me such a good farm, and I am very happy and am sure I shall

remain so unless some unforeseen accidents occur to mar my happiness. I shall doubtless remain here as long as possible, as I am quite assured that I could get no better place. Hoping you are in good health."

W. J. D. writes respecting his son in Ontario, 26th March, 1885 :

Ontario

"I, too, have had very satisfactory letters from him. It is of course a great comfort to us to feel that he is with nice people, and that they make him comfortable and happy. I am also very pleased to find that they mutually appear to get on very well and to like one another.

"His letters to us are very interesting."

Mrs. B. writes, February 22nd, 1885 :

Wisconsin

"My son writes to say he likes his farming life very much, and speaks of the great kindness of Mr. R—— to him, and I hope he will find some way of getting on."

Mr. B. writes regarding W. H. B., March 18th, 1885 :

Iowa.

"Thank you for your kindness in having placed him so comfortably. Both he and myself must feel greatly indebted to you for it, and it will be his fault alone if he does not do well, but he writes in a very cheery spirit. Will let you know from time to time how he is getting on."

T. I. writes, March 18th, 1885 :

Iowa.

"I received yours of the 16th inst. with thanks, and I also received a very satisfactory letter from my son in Iowa on the same day, written in his own apartment at his actual destination.

"I shall have much pleasure in writing you a few lines after awhile, when we have two or three more letters from my son, telling us how he is going on, and so forth, but, even so far, I tender you my warmest thanks for placing him in such an A.B.C. sort of way, and in such an admirable business-like manner at his allotted farm."

W. H. B. writes from Iowa, March 29th, 1885 :

Iowa.

"I am very well pleased with the farm and the country, and cannot speak too highly of Mr. and Mrs. P—— and their family;

they seem to do great pains in struck such nice quite satisfied with ing you for you

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they seem to do everything to make one comfortable, and take great pains in all they do. I am exceedingly pleased to have struck such nice people. Regarding Mr. P—, he told me he was quite satisfied with me and willing to sign the contract. Thanking you for your trouble."

Mrs. R. writes, May 5th, 1885 :

"I have another son, who is anxious to follow in the footsteps of his brother and go out to the States. I am glad to be able to tell you that his brother has done well with the farmer under whose care you placed him. He remained with him one year and nine months, and only left him for higher wages elsewhere."

J. H. T. H. writes from Virginia, April 3rd, 1885 :

"I am very well satisfied with your arrangements made on my behalf. I am very comfortable with Mr. K— M—, and like the country very well, and this I can say after four months' experience."

F. F. M. writes, 24th March, 1885, respecting his son, E. L. M., in Virginia, mentioned below :

"I am glad to see that everything is going on so satisfactorily with my son, who also in his letters to us expresses himself as satisfied with his mode of life and all his surroundings. His health seems to have improved marvellously, and he likes both Mr. and Mrs. M— very much."

H. B. R. writes, 2nd May, 1885, respecting his brother in Virginia :

"I have much pleasure in informing you that I have heard from my brother, who expresses himself very pleased with Mr. A—'s farm. He says he thinks he shall learn as much farming there as anywhere, and Mr. A— makes him very comfortable."

Mrs. T. writes, April 9th, 1885 :

"I am more than delighted with the news I have had from my boy N— this morning. I quote his own words. He says 'Mr. and Mrs. G— are awfully jolly people,' and that he is 'as comfort-

able as the day is long.' It is a very nice house and he has a 'lovely bedroom,' with everything he could wish for in it.

"The ground is covered with three feet of snow, but he does not mind the cold a bit, and feels as well as possible. At present the only work is to attend to the stock, which keeps them busy up to one o'clock dinner. In the afternoon they sleigh into T— for shopping. Mr. G— is a great sportsman, and belongs to a cricket club at T—, which greatly rejoices N—'s heart. They were both going out for a night to a place on the Bay of Fundy for some wild goose shooting.

"I could not possibly have had more satisfactory news, and I feel indeed most grateful to you for introducing him to such a comfortable home and pleasant family."

N. T. writes from Nova Scotia, April 17th, 1885 :

**Nova
Scotia.**

"As I have been here nearly one month, I write to tell you that I am perfectly happy here. Mr. and Mrs. G— are very kind and make me very comfortable.

"The life suits me splendidly."

H. E. H. W. writes, April 20th, 1885, from Nebraska :

Nebraska.

"I just send you a line, as it is requested to say how I am getting on. Have been here now three weeks yesterday, and guess I am getting on well. I like the life, and Mr. and Mrs. T— are both very kind and nice. I think he is satisfied with the amount of work I can do. I don't find it nearly as rough as I expected, and have got into the work quicker than I thought I should."

Admiral M. writes, 21st April, 1885, respecting his son in Tasmania :

Tasmania

"I am glad to acquaint you that — expresses himself well content with my son, and tells me his health, strength and personal appearance are improved, and the lad himself in his letters to his mother and sisters speaks of his employment as being, though 'hard work, yet perfectly enjoyable,' and specially in company with the two eldest sons, who he seemed to like much."

W. T. writes, 14th May, 1885 :

Nebraska.

"I am happy to say that the accounts I receive from P— are good. He has purchased his team and implements and is now fairly settled, and seems to like his work."

Mrs. A. writes, May 15th, 1885 :

**Nova
Scotia.**

"I am glad to confirm the good news you sent me. My son writes cheerfully, and seems quite at home; both Mr. B— and Mr. G— received him most kindly."

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GENERAL OPINIONS AS TO SYSTEM.

The following is from the Episcopal clergyman in one of the districts in Minnesota where pupils have been placed. This gentleman, who is highly respected in the State, has shown much interest in their welfare, and his letter is in response to a request from us for criticisms or suggestions on the system. The concluding paragraph refers to one or two isolated cases in which much trouble and annoyance have been caused to the agency by the young men having been addicted to habits of intemperance, which they could not be induced to abandon : Minnesota

" I quite agree with your letter of December 10th. Since my writing I have given thought to particular cases, and I do not see how any better arrangement can be made. As I see more of the young men I fully agree with what you say on page 6. There are some fine fellows ; others of a different character. The friends of some of them ought not to send them money to use at their discretion, for they thereby defeat the very end of their coming here. As you say, they can become self-supporting from the first.

" Every young man who comes to America, and will be industrious, economical and sober, can succeed, but their friends must not interfere with their habits of self-reliance. I have given the young men good counsel as to our customs, and can be of great service to them if they will allow me to be so by being worthy of it.

" Many of the young men in this county are well spoken of. As County Superintendent, I have the best of opportunities to see them, and many of them come in often to Church. We had a good number at Christmas at Holy Communion.

" I feel quite sure your agent has done his duty faithfully in locating these lads. Some of them will date their manhood from this point of life.

" As to those who come to America because their friends desire to be rid of them, I fear little can be done for them, but no one is to blame for this but themselves."

And February 16th, 1882, writes :

" Your pamphlet was duly received some weeks since. I do not see how it could be changed for the better. I would think you had taken every precaution possible to protect the young men sent out under your auspices, and those who will succeed elsewhere are doing well. I mean those who are persevering. An industrious young man of energy and a fair education can do well in America."

In a further letter, dated September 4th, 1882, he says :

"So far as I have been able to observe, your agents have selected good places for the young men. In the long sickness of B——, no one could have taken better care of him than Mrs. —— and her family. I might also mention other instances. The influences surrounding the young men have been good, and every effort has been used to direct and assist them."

And May 1st, 1883 :

"I have received a copy of your pamphlet. I have watched the boys who have come over here with much interest. Most of them have done well. Of those sent to S—— County it would be difficult to find a more manly body, and you may rest assured they will succeed. I have taken a very deep interest in their welfare, in advising them, etc. Some of them have taken land, free homesteads, and some of them have gone into business, for which their education peculiarly fits them. They have learned self-reliance, and where there has been willingness to learn there have been the happiest results. In America no boy of good habits and industry and energy can possibly fail."

And again, July 17th, 1883 :

"I am glad to say, in regard to the young men, that they have found some good friends, and those who have been prudent have every prospect of success."

The following is from a letter received from our representative in Nebraska, dated September 6th, 1882 :

"I should have stated that I had met Mr. P——, who has a farm in N—— County in this State, at the house of a friend of mine, an Englishman, in that county. I was there a week in his company, and believe he was thoroughly pleased with the arrangements made for him by you."

The Acting Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, U.S.A., Mr. E. A. Cannan, writes as follows :

"May 21st, 1883.

"GENTLEMEN,

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the 8th inst., enclosing a copy of 'Practical Suggestions as to Instruction in Farming in Canada and the North-West, and the United States of America,' and I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the methods you have adopted for putting young Englishmen in the way of acquiring American farms after they have learned to manage them profitably. The statements made in your pamphlet regarding American farmers and farms are moderate, and should command the confidence of the young men to whom they are especially addressed."

"To Messrs. Ford, Rathbone and Co.,
"London, E.C."

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TABLE OF MEAN TEMPERATURES. THE DOMINION, Etc.

	Toronto, Ontario.	St. Paul, U. S. A.	Winnipeg, Manitoba.	Battleford, N. W. Territory.	England.
August .	66·38	72·00	67·34	67·79	61
Sept. ...	58·18	60·06	52·18	47·10	56
October .	45·84	46·03	35·84	34·52	50
Novmbr .	36·06	38·03	30·66	28·66	43
Decmbr..	25·78	19·03	11·97	7·43	39
Jany. ...	22·80	16·03	6·10	0·45	37
Feb. ...	22·74	15·02	12·32	10·25	39
March ...	28·93	33·01	14·14	16·84	41
April ...	40·72	50·04	39·10	46·70	46
May ...	51·74	58·07	53·13	53·35	53
June ...	61·85	67·09	63·20	60·35	59
July.....	67·49	73·05	68·19	63·95	62
Yrly. { Means }	44·04	45·61	36·67	36·46	48·83

Tasmania.

Mean Temp.—January 63·17

July..... 46·44

TABLE OF MEAN TEMPERATURES. THE STATES.

State.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Year.
Florida	68·9	80·9	69·3	55·7	68·7
New York.....	43·9	69·7	50·0	24·9	47·1
Kentucky	54·4	74·5	55·7	35·2	54·9
Wisconsin	41·8	68·6	47·8	20·5	44·7
Minnesota.....	39·4	67·8	45·3	14·0	41·6
Iowa	44·5	71·2	48·9	20·3	46·2
Missouri	52·5	75·5	55·0	30·7	53·4
Nebraska	45·9	73·4	51·0	22·9	48·4
Virginia.....	55·6	76·1	59·8	40·5	58
Illinois	47·6	72·9	52	25	49·6

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The increase in number* of farms in decennial periods in the States, as shown by the national census, is as follows:—

1850	1,449,073
1860	2,044,077
1870	2,659,985
1880	4,008,907

It is the distinctive peculiarity of American farm occupancy that the tillers of the soil are the owners of the land. Foreigners come here not to become tenants, but proprietors. They move directly onward toward the free Government lands, which furnish a vital inducement to immigration. They go west rather than south—first, because they can obtain the best lands in fee simple, and not as renters; and a second consideration is the fact that prairie lands can be selected, which can be opened and made productive the first year. Therefore we find that 2,984,306, or about three-fourths of all in number, and a far greater proportion of the total value, are occupied by the owner. Then there are persons, temporary occupants of holdings for various reasons, in the north, and in the south a large number of freedmen, who are averse to working for wages, and unable to own and stock a farm, who are compelled to work the land for others. Preferring semi-proprietorship, or a sort of partnership in the produce of the farm, there are 702,244 who occupy land on shares in various proportions, according to the fertility of the soil and the conditions of the partnership as to furnishing and feeding of farm animals, the use of implements, etc. The following figures will show how much smaller are these farms, which are usually fragments of original farms of greater area. The number rented at a fixed rental in money is very small—only 322,357. The following statement gives the classification by size and also by tenure:—

* This is quoted from the United States of America Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1881 and 1882, page 645.

ION, Etc.

y.	England.
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54-9
44-7
41-6
46-2
53-4
48-4
58
49-6

NUMBER OF FARMS.

Number of Acres.	Whole Number.	Occupied by Owner.	Rented for Money.	Rented on Shares.
Under 3 acres... ..	4,352	2,601	875	876
3 acres and under 10	134,889	85,456	22,904	26,529
10 " " 20	254,749	122,411	41,522	90,816
20 " " 50	781,474	460,486	97,399	223,589
50 " " 100	1,032,910	804,522	69,663	158,725
100 " " 500	1,695,983	1,416,618	84,645	194,720
500 " " 1,000	75,972	66,447	3,956	5,569
1,000 " and over ...	28,578	25,765	1,393	1,420
Total	4,008,907	2,984,306	322,357	702,244

We quote the following from the 10th Census of the United States, 1880, Vol. III., 522 :—

"The yield per acre on small farms pursuing mixed farming is greater than on large ones. Greater care can be, and usually is, taken in the selection of seed, in the cultivation of the crop, in manuring, and in harvesting, and on lands of the same value the interest account of such farms is lessened as the production is increased, and all this induces thrift. Small and large farmers are more nearly on the same footing than small and large operators in any other industry."

Visitors may see at an interview any of the letters quoted in this pamphlet, as well as numerous others on the same subject; the fullest inquiry is invited into the working of the system and the nature of the organisation.

Messrs. Ford, Rathbone and Co. are a private firm, having a complete organisation on both sides of the Atlantic, enabling them to offer a thorough fulfilment abroad of every contract entered into here.

Solicitors may refer in the first instance to Messrs. Ford, Ranken Ford and Ford, No. 4, South Square, Gray's Inn, London; and Robert Lyle, Esq., 33, Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin; and Bankers to Messrs. Hoare and Co., 37, Fleet Street, London, E.C., and to Messrs. Melville, Evans, and Co., 75, Lombard Street, E.C.

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We issue Foreign Drafts for remittances for Pupils, &c. **Foreign Drafts.**

We think it well to mention that in a recent communication from the State Board of Immigration of Minnesota, the Secretary wrote, under date 12th July, 1883: "This State has no Agent or Commissioner of Immigration in England or elsewhere outside of the State; nor is there any law in existence authorising such appointment."

It is very desirable that all communications intended for us should be addressed to us *by name*, as Messrs. Ford, Rathbone and Co.

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FORD, RATHBONE & CO.,

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LONDON, E.C.

(Close to the Moorgate Street Station of the Metropolitan
Railway.)

AGENTS

TO

SUN FIRE OFFICE

AND

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

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