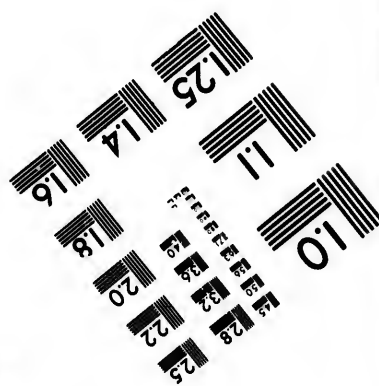
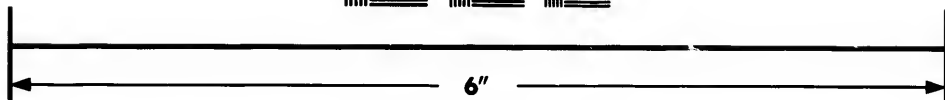
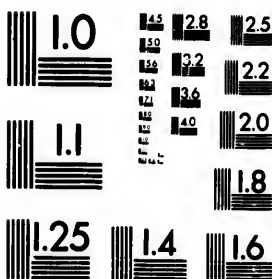


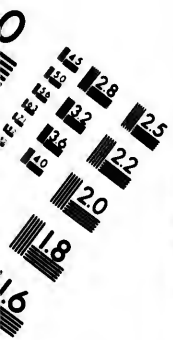
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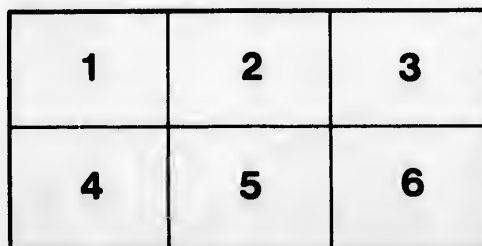
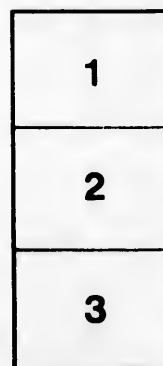
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INTRODUCTION.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

THIS pamphlet, prepared by authority of the Government of Ontario, is designed to afford information to intending emigrants and others, as to the advantages the Province presents as a field for industry, enterprise, and capital.

The efforts to promote emigration for the past year have been attended with more than ordinary success, showing an increase of several thousands over that of 1872, and it is believed all who have come, and who on their arrival were prepared to utilize the opportunities afforded in the country for employment, have been provided for and are doing well.

In the spring of the year circulars are sent to the heads of all municipalities in the Province, numbering about 400, asking for information as to the number and description of labourers, mechanics, &c., likely to be required, and the average wages paid. The answers to these circulars enable our immigration agents to direct emigrants on their arrival to places where employment awaits them.

The agents of the Canadian Government in Great Britain and Ireland, and on the Continent of Europe (a list of whom is supplied on the cover of this pamphlet), will afford information to all inquirers in respect to the Province, its resources and advantages, and the classes of emigrants most needed and most likely to succeed.

Emigrants, on their arrival at Quebec, will receive instruction from the Immigration Agent in that city as to their future course, which they may find of great practical moment in the promotion of their interests.

Emigrants as a rule would act wisely in not paying their passage in Britain to any point beyond Quebec, unless they have

friends in the country to whom they purpose going. When necessary free passes to all railway stations in Ontario are granted.

Persons with small capital for investment in the purchase of improved farms in Ontario are strongly advised against concluding such purchase before leaving Britain. The Immigration Agents in the Province (a list of whom is found on the cover of this pamphlet) will cheerfully render them every assistance in the selection of suitable locations and in investing their means to advantage.

There is no class to which Ontario offers a better field for settlement than the tenant farmers of Great Britain and Ireland, who, having saved money, are anxious to change their position to that of proprietors of the soil.

There is a constant demand for farm labourers and for good female servants, and there is likewise a steady and moderate demand for tradesmen in every branch of industry, such as carpenters, masons, bricklayers, shoemakers, blacksmiths, tailors, &c.

The new sections of the Province, especially where free grants of land are offered, are capable of absorbing a large immigration, especially of the agricultural class. These grants are offered to all settlers over eighteen years of age, without distinction of sex, on terms explained in this pamphlet.

The Map indicates the free grant townships and the highways of communication therewith, such as railways, gravel roads, &c., &c.

The Government of Ontario are thoroughly alive to the importance of settling, as rapidly as practicable, the newly surveyed districts of the Province with a thrifty and industrious population. Such a class speedily becomes a double source of wealth to the country; and with this patriotic and laudable purpose in view are anxious to promote by every means within reach, and which can be employed with advantage, an increasing and healthy emigration.

ARCHIBALD MCKELLAR, *Commissioner*.

Toronto, January, 1874.

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EMIGRATION

TO THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

EMIGRATION is alike an advantage and necessity of both the Old and New Worlds, and to the communities and individuals directly affected thereby is one of the most striking and beneficial social movements of modern times.

During the past ten years some two million persons emigrated from Great Britain alone, and the movement continues to show signs of increase instead of diminution.

It appears from official statistics, published by the Registrar General, that with all this outflow from emigration, the natural increase of the population of England is close on one quarter of a million a year.

Even with this large emigration, there is crowding in the labour markets, and a large amount of pauperism.

Emigration helps to relieve both, while it builds up powerful, prosperous, and happy communities in hitherto waste places of the world.

These pages are intended to show why a portion of this emigration movement should be directed to the Province of Ontario, to indicate the classes of persons who are most wanted and likely to succeed, and to furnish them with useful practical directions.

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Ontario, the most populous and wealthy Province in the Dominion of Canada, is situate to the north of the great lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, and the river St. Lawrence. The Ottawa river, a splendid stream, divides it from the Province of Quebec on the east and north. And the New Province of Manitoba bounds it on the north and west.

It has an area of about 80,000,000 acres, or 122,000 square miles, being about equal in territorial extent to Great Britain and Ireland.

The population of Great Britain and Ireland is over 80,000,000. That of the Province of Ontario only 2,000,000.

After making due allowance for difference of climate, soil, and other conditions, as compared to Great Britain, it may be assumed with perfect safety that Ontario could sustain a population of at least 10,000,000.

The actual population of the Province, and the rate of increase at different periods is shown by the annexed table:—

1830 Census	210,437	1861 Census	1,396,091
1841 "	465,357	1871 "	1,620,851
1852 "	952,004	1874 estimate	2,000,000

From those figures it will be seen that the population in 1871 was about eight times that of 1830: a rate of increase, in the period of forty years, greater than that of the United States during the same time.

The Census of 1871 was made in the month of April; since which time three years of great progress in constructing public works and general prosperity have been enjoyed.

The natural advantages of Ontario are very great, being unsurpassed or unequalled by any Province in the Dominion, or any part of the United States. Its soil varies in different localities, a large proportion being of the very best description for agricultural purposes. Its water communication by means of the great lakes and the river St. Lawrence is unsurpassed. Its railways, gravel roads, &c., connecting with the leading provincial British and

American markets, are accessible to all sections of the Province. Its mineral wealth (except coal) is pronounced by competent authority equal to any part of the world, abounding as it does in iron, copper, lead, silver, marble, petroleum, salt, &c., &c. Its extensive forests of pine timber, hard wood, &c., are a source of great wealth and profitable employment to a large number of people. The great lakes abound with fish, and the forests with game.

EMIGRANTS AND IMMIGRATION.

No part of the Dominion offers superior inducements to emigrants than the Province of Ontario. With the rapid increase of population and wealth in the Province, and the growing importance and value of its varied manufactures and industries, there is room for a moderate emigration of skilled labour; and, in connexion therewith, good hands usually find steady and profitable employment.

Ontario, however, is comparatively a new country. Of its vast territory of 80,000,000 acres the quantity surveyed is only about 25,000,000, and the quantity sold about 21,000,000, facts which sufficiently indicate the class of emigrants most needed, and certain of finding in the Province not only ample scope for both labour and capital, but present and prospective reward for the employment of both.

Ontario is essentially an agricultural country.

The unoccupied public domain, much of it rich in all the elements of agricultural wealth, must be colonized and improved as a primary condition of legitimate and healthy growth in other directions. When this is done, and while it is being accomplished, our commercial, manufacturing, and professional population will be found to keep pace with the growing wants and wealth of the commonwealth.

What Ontario primarily wants is an increase of producing capital and an increase of the producing classes of emigrants. They want men to clear the forest lands, to cultivate the soil, to raise live stock, and to aid in the construction of our public works, such as railroads, canals, gravel roads, &c.

We want farmers, with or without capital, agricultural labourers, and day labourers, prepared to turn their hand to all kinds of work incident to the settlement and improvement of a comparatively new country. Those classes are certain to succeed, and from being hewers of wood and drawers of water speedily become lords of the soil, and place themselves in comparatively independent circumstances.

The fact is notorious that large numbers of our well-to-do farmers in Ontario arrived in the country with no more than sufficient to buy an axe and a few months' provisions. Industry and resolution in their cases conquered success. The same elements of character continue still to accomplish like results.

Farmers with moderate means can readily purchase or lease suitable farms of from 100 to 200 acres, more or less improved, and by ordinary industry, if blessed with health and strength, rarely fail in improving their condition, and affording their children as they grow up a favourable start in life. The price of such lands vary according to location and value of improvements.

Cleared or improved farms, with from 40 to 75 acres on each 100 acres under cultivation, can be had at prices ranging from 4*l.* to 10*l.* an acre, and higher where the buildings are of an expensive character or the location exceptionally favourable.

Wild or forest land varies in price from 2*s.* to 60*s.* an acre according to situation and soil. In good locations rents range from 8*s.* to 12*s.* an acre for cleared or improved land. Renting is the exception, not the rule, as most men desire to own the land they cultivate. In purchasing, payments are usually made in instalments extending over a period of years, and commonly on such terms as will meet the ability and circumstances of the buyer.

Emigrants possessing means would, as a rule, do well not to be in too great a hurry in purchasing. Experience in the methods of Canadian farming will be found of consequence in averting loss and disappointment. It ought to be borne in mind that the expensive methods of cultivation, suitable in old countries where land is dear and labour cheap, is not adapted to the exigencies of a country where the opposite conditions are the rule and not the exception.

Farm labourers, and labourers generally would study their interests in accepting such employment as may be offered on their arrival. The methods and ways of the country will be new to them, and for a short time wages may be somewhat less than the ruling rates. They will soon, however, in this regard learn to improve their condition. Persons with a knowledge of the mechanical arts, who purpose turning their attention to farming, will find such knowledge of great value and convenience.

FEMALE SERVANTS, &c.

Of the female sex the class most needed are household servants. These are sure of employment at wages of from 25s. to 35s. per month. There is also considerable demand for dressmakers, milliners, seamstresses, and bonnetmakers, all of whom obtain higher wages than they do at home.

TRADESMEN.

Tradesmen of all kinds are in moderate request, and at fair wages. The classes most wanted are bricklayers, stonemasons, carpenters, framers, waggon-makers, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, shoemakers, tailors, and cabinetmakers, &c., &c. Those not only do well, but with ordinary industry and application, become employers instead of being employed in their respective callings.

CLASSES NOT WANTED.

Comprehensively expressed, Ontario is no place for the idle and thriftless. The climate, the soil, the institutions, favour a strong, self-reliant, industrious, and hardy race, but show no favour to drones or people who aim at living without any visible means of support. It is also important to observe that of professional men, book-keepers, clerks, and others not directly engaged in the arts of production, Ontario has already enough and to spare.

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF LABOUR AND CAPITAL IN ONTARIO.

There is every prospect that the price of all kinds of labour, and the value of capital for many a long year will be maintained, if not enhanced within the Province.

This expectation is based on solid grounds, and may briefly be summarized as resting chiefly on the resources of the old

and settled portions of the Province as yet only partially developed:—

On the large extent of unoccupied and unimproved public domain, aggregating some fifty million acres of land, much of which is adapted for agricultural purposes on the favourable terms on which those lands are offered for settlement ;

On the great extent and value of our forests ;

On the valuable mineral resources of the Province as yet only partially developed ;

On the salubrity of the climate favourable to health and vigour of character ;

On the institutions of the Province, religious, political, municipal, educational, and social, eminently favourable to equality, freedom, self-reliance and success ;

On our unrivalled water communication with European and home markets, enhancing the value of all the products of the soil ;

On our admirable railway system, enlarging every year and reaching all sections of the country, creating home markets and good prices for the products of the soil, in the remotest districts of the Province ;

On the facilities afforded for emigration, practically reducing the distance to and from the Mother Country to eight or ten days' travel, and placing the cost of emigrating within reach of the poorest.

With material resources of such extent and value, and other conditions favourable to colonization and capital, we may reasonably expect from emigration and natural causes, a steady increase of our producing population without any reduction either on the price of labour or capital.

PROSPERITY OF IMMIGRANTS IN ONTARIO.

Men commencing as labourers, without any capital but strong arms and willing minds, seldom keep in that condition very long, but after a period of more or less duration they generally become employers of labour themselves. It is this moral certainty of rising in the social scale, when the proper means are employed, that brightens the hopes and stimulates the exertions of the needy settler.

In coming to Ontario, old country people will find themselves surrounded by appliances of comfort and civilization similar to

those which they left in the old land; the means of educating their children universally diffused; religious privileges almost identically the same; the old national feeling for the land of their fathers loyally cherished; and an easy means of intercourse, both by steam and telegraph, with the central heart of the great British Empire, of which Canadians are proud to boast that their country forms an integral and no inconsiderable part.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

There are many fine cities and towns scattered over the country. The largest, and in every respect the most important, is Toronto, the capital of the Province. The city now numbers a population of over 70,000; it is well situated on Lake Ontario, is very handsomely built, containing as large a number of fine buildings as almost any city of the same size in the world.

ON CLIMATE, &c.

Very incorrect ideas prevail abroad as to the climate of this country. Our winters are supposed to be arctic in their duration and severity; and our summers, in like manner, arctic in their brevity and coldness—the rigours of a Canadian climate having almost become proverbial.

The truth is, however, that Ontario has one of the most pleasant and healthful climates in the world. Comparing it with that of the United Kingdom, it is, as to heat and cold, far more changeable, but as to rain and sunshine, far less so. The atmosphere is purer and clearer, fogs being almost unknown. The sky is rarely clouded over for longer than twenty-four hours at a time, and consequently it seldom rains for two days in succession. The amount of rain which falls in the year is about the same as in England, but the number of rainy days are far fewer.

Spring commences about the beginning of April, and lasts till the end of May, by which time the trees are all in full leaf. Summer is hotter than at home, especially in July and August. Autumn, or "the fall," as it is called, lasts through September, October, and

November, the two latter months being very changeable; raw, chilly weather being interspersed with lovely warm Indian summer days. Fires begin to be necessary about the middle of October, and by the end of November the trees are denuded of their leaves, and there is a gradual progress to winter, which, however, does not usually set in with severity till the latter part of December. The winter lasts till the end of March, the extreme cold, however, usually being over by the end of February. With regard to the character of the winter, there is a good deal of misconception. It is probably neither so long nor so severe as that of European Russia, a country which now boasts a population of over seventy millions. It is certainly not much longer, nor more severe than in Boston or New York, nor so tedious, cold, and tempestuous as in some of the Western States, Wisconsin and Minnesota, for example. The season, though confessedly severe, is exhilarating; for it has its ameliorations in a bright sun, clear, frosty air, skating, and the pleasant jingle and fleet gliding of the sleigh, together with almost entire exemption from damp and mud, two most disagreeable accompaniments of winter in milder climes.

The long and severe winters of Canada are, by strangers, supposed to be almost insuperable obstacles to keeping large herds of cattle. We cannot here discuss the question further than to refer to the facts that Canadian farmers keep more stock than American; that immense numbers of horn-cattle, sheep, and horses, are exported every year to the United States; and that hay, from low down the St. Lawrence, is sent, more than a thousand miles, to Chicago, on the borders of the great prairies of the West. In Northern Europe, even where there may be no snow, grasses grow very little or not at all during that part of the year covered with snow in Canada; and it would no doubt be better both for the soil and plants in those countries had they a similar protection from the winds and sun of winter and spring.

In this connexion it should not be forgotten that the chief grazing and grain-growing countries of Europe are in the higher parts of the temperate zone, and must, from similar causes, be in corresponding parts in America; in other words, in Canada.

The length of winter in such climates, it is often said by Europeans, limits very much the period of out-door operations. Professor Johnson quotes the opinion of sixty-two experienced farmers to this effect—that the frosts of winter open and make friable the soil to such a degree that the labour expended upon it goes much further than in England; that one ploughing is, in fact, so far as the mechanical loosening of the soil is concerned, equal to two in countries without such frosts; that the rains in Canada falling more in short showers than in protracted rains, as in Great Britain and Ireland, the number of working days is greater in the spring months in the former than in the latter country; that the rapidity with which crops come to maturity leaves a longer period for ploughing and out-door work, both before the seed is sown and after the crops are reaped; that by stabling and keeping together the stock, more manure is saved. Finally, there is much work which can be far better done in winter than in summer, as the felling and cutting of trees, so much easier with the frost in the wood, clearing the land, hauling manure to the remoter parts of the farm, fencing and wood from swamps and places difficult of access in summer, conveying produce to market at distances with a speed and in quantities which would not be practicable on wheels, and many other things known only to those living in such countries.

Harvey J. Philpot, M.D., Assistant Surgeon to Her Majesty's Forces in the Crimea and Turkey, says, in his "Guide Book to Canada" (London, 1871), p. 67:—

"Canada is an exceptionally healthy country. I do not hesitate to make the statement after seven years in the country engaged in an extensive medical practice. As a race the Canadians are fine, tall, handsome, powerful men, well built, active, tough as pine knot, and bearded like pards. The good food upon which they have been brought up [with the invigorating climate] appears to develop them to the fullest proportions of the 'genus homo.'"

"The Canadians are eminently English. They speak the language as we do, with no noticeable change of accent. They are jealous to a fault of the English honour, and proud of the English

fame and power. In race they are wholly one with us. Climate has fostered, not changed, the national characteristics. They are conservative of the old traditions of English liberty, and honour, and national greatness. They are the English of the English" (pp. 245-8).

These are the opinions of well-informed Englishmen, whose knowledge of the peoples in the several countries of whom they speak or write, should give weight to their views.

It may be interesting to look at the climate of Canada in the light of its productions, and with this view some quotations will be made from Mr. Marshall's recent (1871) work on Canada, because his opinions are those of a well-informed stranger, and one who tells us that he entered Canada without prepossessions in its favour, meaning, as we infer, that he was prepossessed unfavourably towards the country, having come into it through the States, and, like most Englishmen, received his first impressions of Canada, both before he left England and afterwards, from Americans.

Mr. Marshall visited an agricultural show which represented only the country around London, Ontario. Of this he says,—

"The fine display of produce surprised me. Wheat, barley, oats, and other cereals were well represented. Maize shows excellent samples. The roots and vegetables were surprisingly fine. A field pumpkin which I measured was 4 feet 10 inches in circumference; a squash 8 feet 3 inches, weighing 150 lbs. (We have seen them 350 lbs., open air growth. No better illustration could be given of a summer semi-tropical in heat and of great duration than the maturing of the pumpkins and squash of such great size.) The potatoes were the finest I have ever seen. There were a great number of varieties. Citrons, melons, marrows, and tomatoes were also exceptionally large and fine."

"It is difficult to speak of the return of grain commonly yielded to the farmer in this country. I have seen some fields that yielded 40 bushels to the acre (the Government pamphlet reports 50 bushels on new lands), others not far distant giving but 15. (No doubt, in a new country, where many turn farmers

not before acquainted with it, the average yield gives a poor idea of the capabilities of the soil.) I remarked one morning a particularly poor-looking crop of Indian corn. On the Sunday, in the same county, I walked through a field of 40 acres of this splendid plant, growing to a height of 18 to 20 feet, and yielding 37 tons to the acre as food for cattle. I plucked an ear nearly ripe, 18 inches long, and counted 600 grains on it" (p. 79); usually there are two ears, sometimes three on one stock or stem—not, of course, all so large.

"Upwards of a hundred varieties of apples were exhibited. For cooking there were the Cayuga, Red Streak, or Twenty-ounce Pippin, an imposing fruit, measuring sometimes over 15 inches; the Alexander, of glorious crimson; the red Astrachan, or Snow apples, so named from the whiteness of the pulp; the Gravenstein, Baldwin, and many others. For dessert, there were the Fameuse, the streaked St. Lawrence, the Spitzenberg, the Seek-no-farther, of gold and red" (p. 76). "The Canadian apple is the standard of excellence" (p. 5).

"Even in California, the orchard of the Union, the superiority of the Canadian apple was, to my surprise, confessed; vast quantities are exported to England and sold as American, their nationality being lost" (p. 77). "Fruit and vegetables grow generously. Melons and tomatoes grow equally with the potato, pea, turnip, and the rest of the vegetables known in England. The grape thrives well. Raspberries (strawberries, blackberries, or brambles), cranberries, cherries, and other fruits, currants, plums, grapes, apples, &c., grow wild. Orchards everywhere thrive."

These facts suggest some practical considerations worthy of the consideration of emigrants.

THE FREE GRANT LANDS AND HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

The Free Grant lands of Ontario are worthy the attention alike of the immigrant and of residents in the country who are desirous of possessing freehold farms, but whose means are limited.

Anxious to promote the settlement of the yet uncleared districts, the Provincial Government has thrown open, upon the most liberal terms, a large tract of land, including fifty-three townships, and about three millions of acres, where persons may go and select for themselves the site of a future home. Every head of a family can obtain, gratis, two hundred acres of land, and any person arrived at the age of eighteen may obtain one hundred acres, in the Free Grant districts. This offer is made by the Government to all persons without distinction of sex, so that a large family, having several children in it at or past eighteen years of age, may take up a large tract, and become, in a few years, when the land is cleared and improved, joint possessors of a valuable and beautiful estate. The settlement duties are: to have fifteen acres on each grant of one hundred acres cleared and under crop, of which at least two acres are to be cleared and cultivated annually for five years; to build a habitable house, at least sixteen by twenty feet in size; and to reside on the land at least six months in each year.

The Free Grant lands are marked in the map by being shaded with fine black lines. Fifty-three townships, each containing from fifty to sixty thousand acres, have been set apart; they are divided into eight districts. Full information regarding the Free Grant Lands may be obtained from the Government Agents in the different districts.

In order to make a successful settlement upon a free grant, the settler should have at the least from 40*l.* to 50*l.* after reaching his location. But it would be an act of wisdom in all such persons, on their arrival in the country, to deposit their money in a Savings Bank, where it would draw from 4 to 5 per cent. interest, and go out for a year as agricultural labourers. The experience thus acquired will far more than compensate for the time lost. The settlers are always willing to help new comers. A house, such as is required by the Act, could be erected by contract for from 5*l.* to 8*l.*; but with the assistance which the settler would certainly receive from his neighbours, it might be erected for even less. Should it be desired to clear the land by hired labour or by contract, in order to bring it more rapidly into cultivation, the

cost would be about 3*l.* sterling per acre. The best season of the year to go on to a free grant is the month of September, after harvest work in the old settlements is over. There is time to put up a house, and get comfortably settled before the winter sets in; and during the winter, the work of chopping and clearing can go on. In this way, a crop can be got in during the first spring. The operation of putting in the first crop is a very simple one. Ploughing is at once impracticable and unnecessary. The land is light and rich. All it needs is a little scratching on the surface to cover the seed. This is done with a drag or harrow, which may either be a very rough primitive implement—a natural crotch, with a few teeth in it—or it may be carefully made and well-finished.

AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES OF THE SOIL.

The agricultural statistics collected at the Census in 1852 and 1861, will afford reliable evidence as to the capabilities of the soil of the Province. Of course much depends on the character of the farming. During the last five years—1868, 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872—the average yield of wheat throughout the Province, taking the good and bad soils, and the good and bad farming together, has been about eighteen bushels to the acre, or about the same as it was in 1861 when the census showed the average yield to be $17\frac{3}{4}$ bushels. This, of course, is much less than the yield in England, but it must be borne in mind that the farming in Ontario, though much better than it used to be, and better than in the United States, is still of a rough and ready description and far inferior to what it is in the old country. Where comparatively good farming prevails twenty-five and thirty bushels an acre are commonly got, and occasionally even forty bushels and upwards. With regard to quality, the white wheat of Ontario is probably equal, if not superior to any in the world. In proof of this it may be stated that it won the first prize at the Paris Exhibition in 1867.

Hemp, tobacco, and sugar beet are also profitable crops.

As to vegetables; potatoes, carrots, turnips, mangel-wurzel, peas, beans, cucumbers, onions, cauliflowers, tomatoes, artichokes, asparagus, and celery, all thrive well and yield abundant crops.

With regard to fruits, all the following thrive well:—Apples, pears, currants, strawberries, raspberries, plums, greengages, cherries, quinces, gooseberries, and melons; and in the southern counties, grapes and peaches.

Of late years more attention has been paid to pasture-lands, which, though inferior to those of the old country, are rapidly improving under improved treatment. As a consequence dairy products, such as cheese and butter, have greatly increased in quantity and improved in quality. Cheese-making, on what is termed "the factory system,"—that is, a number of farmers in the same neighbourhood co-operating to support a common dairy—has been extensively carried out in many parts of the Province with very satisfactory results; one result being that Canadian cheese is acquiring considerable reputation in, and is being largely exported to, foreign markets.

THE AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS OF ONTARIO AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The maxim "comparisons are odious" is not always true. Without doubt they may sometimes be very properly instituted. In such cases they should, of course, be conducted with scrupulous fairness. When thus made between parties engaged in honourable competition, and only asking from one another "a fair field and no favour," the results can hardly fail to be of an encouraging and stimulating character.

Taking as the basis of calculation the official volume which contains the agricultural results of the last census of the United States, and the similar census returns for Canada, referring to nearly the same period, it can be demonstrated that Canada, and Ontario especially, instead of lagging behind the United States in every element of progress, as some people are constantly telling

us, can put the tabular statements of her products and her progress side by side with those of the Great Republic on her borders, and not suffer one whit from the comparison, but that, on the contrary, she is shown to be considerably ahead of the United States in many important indications of a skilled and productive agriculture, and a rapid general advancement. The following is a summary of the results obtained by a comparison of the official statistics above mentioned, as regards Ontario.

In nine years she added 46·65 per cent. to her population, while the United States in ten years added only 35·58 per cent. to theirs. She maintained a *decennial* rate of increase greater by one-half than that of the whole of the United States and territories; more than *double* that of all the United States, excluding the Western States, and only falling short of the increase in the Western States and territories by 7 per cent. In nine years she added nearly sixty-four cultivated acres to every hundred acres in cultivation in 1851, while the United States and territories in ten years added only a little over forty-four acres to every hundred acres under cultivation at the date of the previous census. She subdued her wild lands more rapidly than even the growth of her population, and at a rate almost double that in the United States; the proportion being as 17·10 to 8·72. The cash value of farms in 1860, per head of the population, was greater in Ontario than in the United States, being \$211 42 in Ontario, and \$211 33 in the United States. Their value per acre was greater in Ontario than in the United States by nearly \$6, being \$22 10 per acre in Ontario, and \$16 32 per acre in the United States. The capital invested in agricultural implements was greater in Ontario than in the United States in proportion to the breadth of land cultivated, being \$186 for every hundred acres of cultivated land in Ontario, and \$150 for every hundred acres of cultivated land in the United States. She grew more wheat in 1860 than any State in the Union. In proportion to population, she produced in that year more than three times as much wheat as the United States, raising 17·64 bushels for each inhabitant, while the United States raised only 5·50 bushels for each inhabitant. She was greatly

ahead even of the Western States as a wheat-producing country, the average production of wheat in the whole of the Western States being only ten bushels for each inhabitant. Of the nine leading staples of agriculture, common to both countries—wheat, Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas, beans, and potatoes—she produced 55·95 bushels for each inhabitant, while of the same articles the United States produced only 43·42 bushels for each inhabitant. Excluding Indian corn from the list, she produced of the remaining articles, 54·34 bushels for each inhabitant, against 16·74 bushels for each inhabitant, produced in the United States. In proportion to population, she had more capital invested in live stock than the United States, the value of live stock owned in Ontario being \$38·13 per head of the population, while in the United States it was \$34·64 per head of the population. For every hundred of the population, Ontario owned 27 horses, and the United States only 20. For every hundred inhabitants, Ontario owned 32 milch cows, and the United States, only 27. For every hundred inhabitants Ontario owned 84 sheep, and the United States only 71; of live stock, in the number of pigs only was she exceeded by the United States, in proportion to population. In 1860 she produced 19·22 pounds of butter for every inhabitant, while the United States produced only 14·62 pounds. In the same year she produced 2·62 pounds of wool for each inhabitant, while the United States produced only 1·92 pounds. In the nine years from 1851 to 1860, she increased her annual production of butter by 67 per cent., while in the United States, in ten years from 1850 to 1860, the increase in the production of butter was only $46\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. And in nine years she increased her production of wool 40 per cent., while in ten years the United States increased their production of wool only 15 per cent.

These facts need no comment. They speak for themselves and exhibit a most gratifying progress in Ontario, both absolutely and relatively, as compared with the United States.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

In the Government of Ontario there is a Commissioner of Agri-

culture and Arts, who has also the charge of Immigration and Public Works. His functions are, to receive the reports of all Societies connected with the Department, to pay the Government grant, and to embody in a report, presented annually to the Legislature, the state and progress of the various Societies and industries comprised within his sphere.

The Provincial Agricultural Association was commenced in 1846, and from a very small beginning it has, for some years past, assumed a magnitude of great importance. Its main object is the encouragement of agriculture, horticulture, manufactures, and the mechanical and fine arts, by holding an annual Provincial Exhibition, and by such other means as it thinks advisable. The number of articles entered in the various departments has of late been from five to upwards of seven thousand, and from ten to more than twelve thousand dollars have been annually awarded in prizes. The Association is governed by a Council, chosen by the County Societies throughout the Province. The Legislature gives an annual grant of ten thousand dollars to this body to assist it in the prosecution of its important objects.

There are in Ontario upwards of three hundred Societies organized according to law, for the promotion of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanical arts, principally by holding annual exhibitions for public competition in their respective localities. In addition to the large sums raised by members' subscriptions, the Government encourages their efforts by an annual grant amounting, on the whole, to nearly seventy thousand dollars. This large sum is given to the different Societies in proportion to the amount which each raises respectively. The stimulus thus given to agricultural improvement generally, has induced, of late years, several enterprising farmers to import from Britain pure bred animals of the Short-horn, Hereford, Devon, and other breeds, at great expense; and this may be said also of horses, sheep, and swine, so that the Province now contains a large amount of breeding stock of the highest character and value.

The high position which Ontario occupies, both in the Dominion of Canada, and as compared with the United States, in relation to

agricultural and industrial progress generally, is largely to be ascribed to the very liberal manner in which public aid has been brought to second individual and voluntary effort.

In addition to the Provincial Show, successful District Exhibitions have been held for some years past at Hamilton, Guelph, and London, at each of which from 8000 to 12,000 dollars have been expended in prizes yearly.

The amount expended in 1872 by the Government of Ontario for encouragement of agriculture and art was \$79,762.10.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The trade and commerce of Ontario have made as rapid strides as the other branches of industry, the amount having trebled in the last twenty years. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, the total value of the exports and imports of the Province was over 12,000,000*l*. During the year 1870, the number of arrivals of vessels engaged in the Lake trade between the United States and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec (principally the former) was 17,866, with a total freight of 3,189,606 tons; the departures being 18,804, with a freight of 3,143,391 tons.

MANUFACTURES.

The almost unlimited supply of water power throughout Ontario affords unusual facilities for manufactures to which that power is adapted, and in consequence various descriptions of industry are springing up in all directions. Steam power is also used to a large extent. The principal articles manufactured are cloth, linen, clothing, leather, furniture, sawn timber, flax, iron, and hardware, paper, soap, cotton and woollen goods, steam engines and locomotives, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, &c.

MINES AND MINERALS.

The mineral wealth of the country is not surpassed by any other in variety and richness. It has not yet, however, received anything like the attention it deserves, and may be said to be almost entirely undeveloped. To mention some of the principal articles:—

We have iron in large quantities a short distance back from Lake Ontario, in the country between the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa; also, in the same region, copper, lead, plumbago, antimony, arsenic, manganese, heavy spar, calc spar, gypsum or plaster of Paris, marble pronounced by good judges as fully equal to Carrara, or that obtained in Vermont, and building stone, all of them in large quantities near the surface. Gold has also been found in the same region, but not as yet in quantities sufficient to pay well. Mica is also found in considerable quantities, and is very profitably worked.

On the north shore of Lake Huron are the celebrated Bruce mines of copper, from which ore and metal to the value of 50,000*l.* are exported annually. Silver is found on the shores of Lake Superior, particularly in the neighbourhood of Thunder Bay. Silver Islet, a small island in this bay, contains one of the richest veins of this metal ever discovered. An American Company, last summer, took out 2000*l.* worth of ore in two days, and soon after 12,000*l.* worth in four days. There are other veins on the mainland almost, if not quite, as rich.

Petroleum is got in the westerly part of the Province in immense and apparently inexhaustible quantities. The first wells were struck at Oil Springs, County of Lambton, in 1862; and by March, 1863, over four millions of gallons had been obtained. Other regions had yielded this valuable mineral in large quantities; Bothwell, in the County of Kent, and Petrolea, in Lambton, being the principal. The last-mentioned place is now the largest producing district. In 1867, 130 wells were sunk with great success, 120,000 barrels being shipped, and 200,000 tanked for future use. In 1868 the produce was about 4000 barrels weekly, equal to 200,000 in the year. In 1869 the produce had increased to between 800 and 900 barrels a day, equal to over 300,000 in the year.

Salt is obtained at Goderich, at Seaforth, Clinton, Carronbrook, and Kincardine, in the shape of brine, from wells sunk to a great depth below the surface. The article is obtained by evaporating the brine, and is exceedingly good for all purposes, having been found upon chemical analysis to be of almost perfect purity. As

evidence of its quality, it may be mentioned that it received a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and the first prize at the New York State Fair for the same year. From 200,000 to 300,000 dollars have been expended in buildings, &c., to carry on the manufacture.

Large peat beds exist in many parts of the Province, and the manufacture of peat for fuel is now being carried on by two companies, the Anglo-American and the Ontario.

The above is not intended as a complete list, but is merely submitted to show what Ontario may be expected to become in future in respect of its mineral wealth.

RELIGION, LAWS, &c.

After a long-continued agitation on the subject, the union between Church and State was severed many years ago, so that now there is no Established Church under the especial protection and patronage of the Government, but there is perfect religious equality in the eye of the law.

The laws and the mode of administering them are mainly the same as in England; the practice, however, is simpler, and far less expensive.

The Municipal Institutions of the Dominion are an admirable illustration of the advantages of local self-government. The Province of Ontario is divided into forty-two counties; these being subdivided into township, town and village municipalities, the cities being separate and distinct for municipal purposes. These Municipal bodies levy by direct taxation such moneys as may be required for local improvements, such as roads, bridges, drainage, police, &c., and, at the requisition of the Boards of School Trustees, for the maintenance of the free school system. For purposes of taxation an assessment of the municipality is made each year, the right of appeal against the assessment being allowed to each ratepayer, to the Council, sitting as a Court of Revision, and from them to the County Judge. These Municipal Councils are generally well and economically managed. The taxation for municipal purposes does not usually exceed about 2%.

sterling per hundred acres; and Municipal Councils are restrained by law from incurring any debt which, with all other charges, would raise the taxation to above two per cent. of the assessed value of the property of the municipality. This system has infused a fine spirit of self-reliance in the people, and excited in them a lively interest in all public questions; and from the ranks of the Municipal Councillors, who receive a practical training in the smaller arena, are, to a great extent, recruited our members of Parliament.

EDUCATION.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Public School system of Ontario was originally introduced in 1816, but may be said to have been reconstructed, remodelled, and placed on its present efficient footing by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, the head of the Ontario Education Department. Its principal features were borrowed from New York and Massachusetts, Ireland and Germany, all so modified and blended as to suit the temper and condition of the country, and differing in several particulars from other public school systems on this continent.

In order to work this system, each township is divided into school sections of a suitable extent for one school, and in each of these sections three trustees are elected to manage its school affairs. The ratepayers may, however, elect a township Board of Trustees instead of Section Trustees. In cities, towns, and villages, Boards of Trustees, elected by the ratepayers, supervise the management and expenditure. The same general dispositions apply to the Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

The public schools are all free.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

The High Schools are the next most important feature in the Ontario School System, being the intermediate link between the Public School and the University. They were established in 1807. The whole number of schools reported in 1869 was 101, with 6608 pupils. In 1872, 104; pupils 7968.

The pupils of the High Schools are grounded in Latin, French, and Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid, the Ancient and most of the Modern Histories commonly taught in schools; the Elements of Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Geology, Physiology, Chemistry, Agriculture, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Vocal Music.

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

Normal and Model Schools are also provided, in order, as the Rev. Dr. Ryerson says, "to do for the teacher, what an apprenticeship does for the mechanic, the artist, the physician, the lawyer—to teach him theoretically and practically how to do the work of his profession." No inducements are consequently presented to any one to apply for admission to the Normal School; nor is any one admitted except those who declare in writing their intention to pursue the profession of teaching, and that their object in coming to the Normal School is better to qualify themselves for their profession.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, SEMINARIES, &c.

Notwithstanding their number and importance the Common and Grammar Schools of Ontario may, nevertheless, be looked upon as only a part of her educational agencies. The private schools, academies, and colleges must also be considered, in order to form a correct idea of the state and progress of education in the country. The two former number 279, and contain 352 teachers and 6392 pupils, the income amounting to \$81,315. The colleges are sixteen in number. They had 1930 students in 1869, and an income from various sources of \$159,000. They also received a further sum of \$53,000 in fees.

POSTAL SYSTEM.

The postal system is admirably arranged, so as to secure the great requisites, punctuality, despatch, and cheapness. The price of postage on letters carried within the Dominion is three cents per half-ounce, equal to $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ sterling, if pre-paid; if not pre-paid, the charge is five cents, or $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ sterling. The charge on letters to the United States is six cents, or $3d.$

Money orders are given out for a large proportion of post offices within the Dominion, and in exchange with the United States and Great Britain.

Savings banks have been established in connexion with the post office, similar to those in operation in Great Britain. The system was commenced on the 1st of April, 1868, and already, on the 1st of February, 1871, \$2,050,000 remained on deposit in the hands of the Receiver-General, the monthly increase being about \$50,000. The yearly deposit by any one person is limited to \$300, and the large sum above mentioned has been deposited almost exclusively by mechanics and labourers out of their weekly savings. Interest is allowed on deposits at 4 and 5 per cent. per annum.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Electric Telegraph is made use of in Canada to a far greater extent in proportion to population than in Great Britain. There are now two companies in existence in Ontario, the Montreal and the Dominion; the latter has but recently started into existence. The rate throughout the Dominion is 25 cents, equal to a shilling sterling, for the first ten words, and one cent (equal to a half-penny) for every extra word. In 1869, the number of messages sent by the Montreal Company in Ontario and Quebec was 741,254, being an increase of over 300,000 in four years.

NEWSPAPERS.

This great power has been developed to a greater extent, in proportion to population, than in Great Britain; every town and village has its weekly or daily newspaper, which brings the latest news from all parts of the world within reach of the inhabitants. The total number of papers published in the Province is about 222, of which twenty-four are daily, the rest weekly or bi-weekly.

RAILWAYS, CANALS, ROADS.

The railway system has made rapid strides in Ontario during the last fifteen years. In the year 1852, there was not a single mile open in the whole Province. At the present moment there are

upwards of 2000 miles in operation. Several others are constructed or are in course of construction, and in all probability others will be shortly commenced. The principal of these are the Intercolonial, to connect the province of Quebec with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; and the Canadian Pacific, 2500 miles long, stretching from the present Railway system of Ontario to British Columbia, on the Pacific Ocean. Their construction will involve an expenditure of many millions sterling, and will give employment to a very large number of operatives, clerks, &c., for the next five or ten years.

As to ordinary roads; in the settled parts of the Province these are excellent, being generally gravelled or macadamized, and kept in good order. In the unsettled parts, with a view of opening them up, the Government constructs what are called colonization roads. These are marked on the map with black lines of medium thickness, the very thick black lines represent the railways open.

PUBLIC WORKS.

There are numerous institutions throughout the Province which have been built at the expense of the people, and which are consequently public works, under the control of the Government. The Government of Ontario having a large surplus on hand, is spending a considerable portion of it on the construction of other works which are greatly needed. Among these, may be mentioned an Institute for the Blind, at Brantford; a Provincial Agricultural College, having a large experimental farm, and suitable farm buildings in connexion with it; a Provincial College of Technology, or School of Industrial Science, at Toronto; a Central Prison; five locks, and several other works, to obviate rapids and other difficulties in the navigation of the waters in the Muskoka District, and at the back of Peterborough, and in other parts of the Province; and a large number of works for the drainage of marsh lands in various parts of the Province. These and other works, the construction of which is contemplated by the Government, together with the railways now being built, and the

other railways and the canals in contemplation, will give employment to a great number of men, and are therefore calculated to attract a large immigration of building mechanics and other labourers, who will thus find ready employment at good wages.

TAXATION.

The Dominion revenue is raised altogether by indirect taxation. The annual expenditure amounts to about \$15,000,000, equal to \$3.50 per head. In the United States, the Federal tax amounts to \$10.28 in gold per head. Besides this, there is the State tax, which each State collects for State purposes. In New York State, this amounts to \$11.55 a head, adding this to the Federal tax and the sum is \$21.83, which is the annual burden per head of the population of that State.

In Ontario, there is no taxation answering to the State taxation, the Provincial expenditure being far more than covered by the share of the Dominion tax, which the Dominion hands over to each Province. There is in the United States a municipal tax besides the Federal and State taxes, which is probably about equal in amount to the municipal tax of Ontario.

The difference between the above figures, \$3.50 per head and \$21.83 per head, will very nearly represent the difference between Ontario and New York State in regard to the weight of taxation.

With respect to public debt, that of Canada is \$17.61 per head, that of the United States is \$60.80, showing a state of things much in favour of the former country.

BANKS AND CURRENCY.

The financial affairs of the Province are carried on through the medium of the various banks, which are private institutions incorporated either by Act of Parliament or by Royal Charter. The currency consists of a silver and copper coinage, the coins usually met with being Canadian 50, 25, 10, and 5 cent pieces, of silver, and one cent pieces of copper; English shillings and sixpences, which pass for 24 and 12 cents respectively; and United States half and quarter dollar, and 10, 5, and 3 cent pieces of silver, and

one cent pieces of copper. Gold coins are very rarely used, bank notes having almost altogether superseded them. These notes are of various denominations, from one dollar to five hundred and upwards.

It is important that the difference between the currency of Canada and that of the United States should be borne in mind. The Canadian dollar, the currency being redeemable in gold, is worth about 4s. 1d. sterling. The American dollar, on the contrary, being irredeemable in gold, varies in price, but now is worth about 3s. 8d.

A table will be found at the end giving the value of sterling money in dollars and cents, and *vice versa*.

COST OF LIVING IN ONTARIO.

The average price of provisions in Canada may be stated as follows:—Butcher's meat averages from 5 to 10 cents per lb.; fowls, 30 to 50 cents per couple; geese, 40 to 50 cents each; turkeys, \$1; eggs, 20 to 30 cents per dozen; butter, 15 to 20 cents per lb.; potatoes, 35 to 50 cents per bushel; flour, \$5 to \$7 per barrel; tea, 50 to 75 cents per lb.; sugar, 8 to 15 cents per lb.

Rents are moderate; and good board and lodging may be obtained for about \$3 per week.

Clothing is about 25 per cent dearer than in the United Kingdom; but good clothing, suitable to the country, may be obtained at moderate prices. Tweeds are cheaper in Canada; and good boots and shoes are made by machinery at moderate prices.

In short, Canada is a cheap place to live in; and living here is cheaper than in the United Kingdom and elsewhere on the continent.

In country or purely rural districts, and in country villages, cost of living is somewhat less than the above figures.

RATES OF WAGES IN ONTARIO.

The following Statement shows an average range of the rates of wages paid in Canada in some of the principal callings:—

	DAILY.			MONTHLY.			
	Currency.		Sterling.	Currency.		Sterling.	
	\$ c.	\$ c. s. d.	s. d.	\$ c.	\$ c. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Farm Servants, male	0 50 to 1 00	2 3 to 4 1		10 00 to 20 00	2 1 0 to 4 2 0		
do. female	. . . . .	. . . . .		4 00 " 10 00	0 16 5 " 2 1 0		
Dairy Maids . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .		4 00 " 15 00	0 16 5 " 3 1 7		
Domestic Servants . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .		3 00 " 12 00	0 12 4 " 2 9 3		
Cooks . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .		4 00 " 15 00	0 16 5 " 3 1 7		
Bakers . . . . .	.1 25	5 1		12 50 " 15 00	2 11 4 " 3 1 7		
Blacksmiths . . . . .	.1 00 " 2 00	4 1 " 8 2					
Bookbinders . . . . .	.1 00 " 1 50	4 1 " 6 1					
Bricklayers . . . . .	.2 00 " 3 50	6 0 " 10 2					
Cabinet-makers . . . . .	.1 20 " 2 00	5 1 " 8 2					
Carpenters . . . . .	.1 25 " 2 50	5 1 " 10 2					
Coopers . . . . .	.1 50 " 2 00	6 0 " 8 2					
Gardeners . . . . .	.1 25 " 1 75	5 1 " 7 2		\$120 per ann.	2 4 13 1 per an.		
Machinists . . . . .	.1 50 " 2 50	8 0 " 14 0					
Masons . . . . .	.1 75 " 3 50	7 2 " 14 0					
Millers . . . . .	.1 50 " 2 00	6 0 " 8 2					
Painters . . . . .	.1 25 " 2 00	5 1 " 8 2					
Plasterers . . . . .	.1 25 " 2 50	5 1 " 10 2					
Plumbers . . . . .	.1 25 " 2 50	5 1 " 10 2					
Rope-makers . . . . .	.0 75 " 1 50	3 1 " 6 0					
Saddlers and Harness-makers . . . . .	.1 25 " 2 50	5 1 " 10 2					
Shoemakers . . . . .	.1 00 " 2 00	4 1 " 8 2					
Tailors . . . . .	.1 25 " 2 00	5 1 " 8 2					
Tanners . . . . .	.1 00 " 1 50	4 1 " 6 0					
Tinsmiths . . . . .	.1 25 " 1 70	5 1 " 7 2					
Wheelwrights . . . . .	.1 25 " 2 00	5 1 " 8 2					
Ship Carpenters . . . . .	.0 75 " 2 50	3 1 " 10 2					
Ordinary Labourers . . . . .	.1 00 " 1 50	4 1 " 6 0					

THE BEST WAY TO REACH CANADA.

The emigrant should take his passage, if possible, by the regular lines of steamships, in preference to sailing-vessels, as the increased comforts and saving of time in the voyage are worth more than the difference in the fare.

The intending emigrant is referred to the bills or advertisements for the days of sailing and particulars of passage.

ASSISTED PASSAGES, &c.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada arrange for Emigrants to be conveyed by all Lines of Steamers at low rates.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada arrange for emigrants to have the benefit of the lowest possible rates; and conveys all emigrants (who need this additional aid) free of expense to Toronto, or any railway station nearest to their destination in the Province. If they have no friends whom they wish to join, or no particular destination, they will be sent to where they can readily obtain employment.

Special arrangements are made to meet the case of Domestic Servants, and of Farm Labourers desirous of emigrating with their families, and who from their circumstances are unable to pay higher rates. And to each such adult passenger a bonus of six dollars (£1 4s. 8d.) will be paid after three months' residence in the Province, and in some special cases this bonus may be paid in advance. These special privileges are, however, strictly confined to the classes above mentioned, and all applicants must furnish the Government Agents with satisfactory proofs of their good faith before they can obtain the necessary warrants.

Unmarried farm labourers also receive the Government bonus of six dollars after three months' residence in the Province, and in certain exceptional cases it may be advanced to them also in reduction of their passage-money.

Passengers will be provided by the steamers with berths to sleep in—each grown-up person having a separate berth; but they will have to provide themselves with a plate, mug, knife, fork, spoon, and water can, also bedding; all of which can be bought by them for ten shillings, or less, at the port of embarkation. A plentiful supply of cooked provisions furnished during the voyage. Ten cubic feet (equal to a box 2½ feet long, 2 feet wide, and 2 feet deep) will be allowed for luggage for each adult; for all over that quantity a charge of one shilling for each cubic foot will be made

for ocean freight. Females will be placed in rooms by themselves.

A steerage passenger should, if he could manage, and especially if he has a family, provide himself with a few tins of the Aylesbury condensed milk and cocoa, a few pounds of cheese, and some pickles. The emigrant should put these things, together with any other little comforts he can afford, in a small trunk, which he should keep beside him in his berth.

MONEY TABLE.

<i>Sterling into Dollars and Cents.</i>	<i>Dollars and Cents. into Sterling.</i>
½d. Sterling is . . . \$ cts. 0 01	1 cent is . . . £ s. d. 0 0 0½
1d. " " . . . 0 02	1 dollar is . . . 0 4 2
1s. " " . . . 0 24	4 dollars are . . . 0 16 8
£1 " " . . . 4 87	5 " " . . . 1 0 10

For small change, the Halfpenny sterling is 1 cent, and the Penny sterling is 2 cents. For arriving roughly at the approximate value of larger figures, the Pound sterling may be counted at 5 Dollars. This sign (\$) is used to indicate the dollar.

In Canada the dollar of paper money represents gold; but in the United States, when dollars are spoken of, they mean what is called "currency," that is, the dollar when measured by gold is subject to heavy discount. The premium on gold is now 13 per cent. in the United States, and it has been much higher. It fluctuates.

THE END.

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