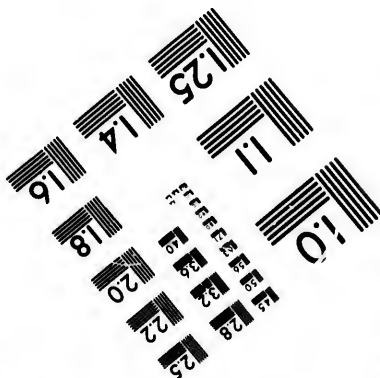
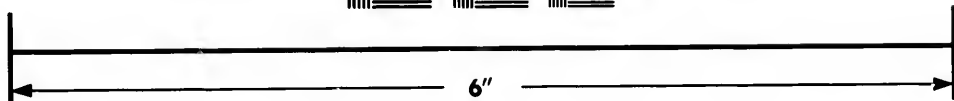
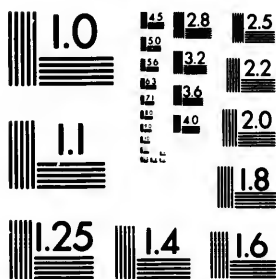


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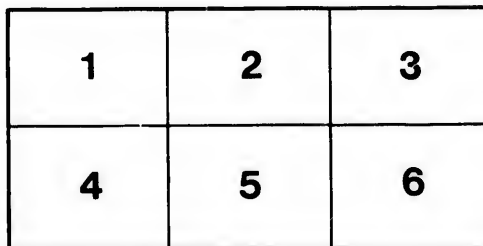
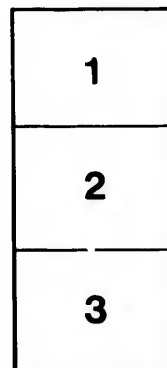
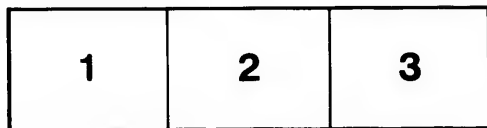
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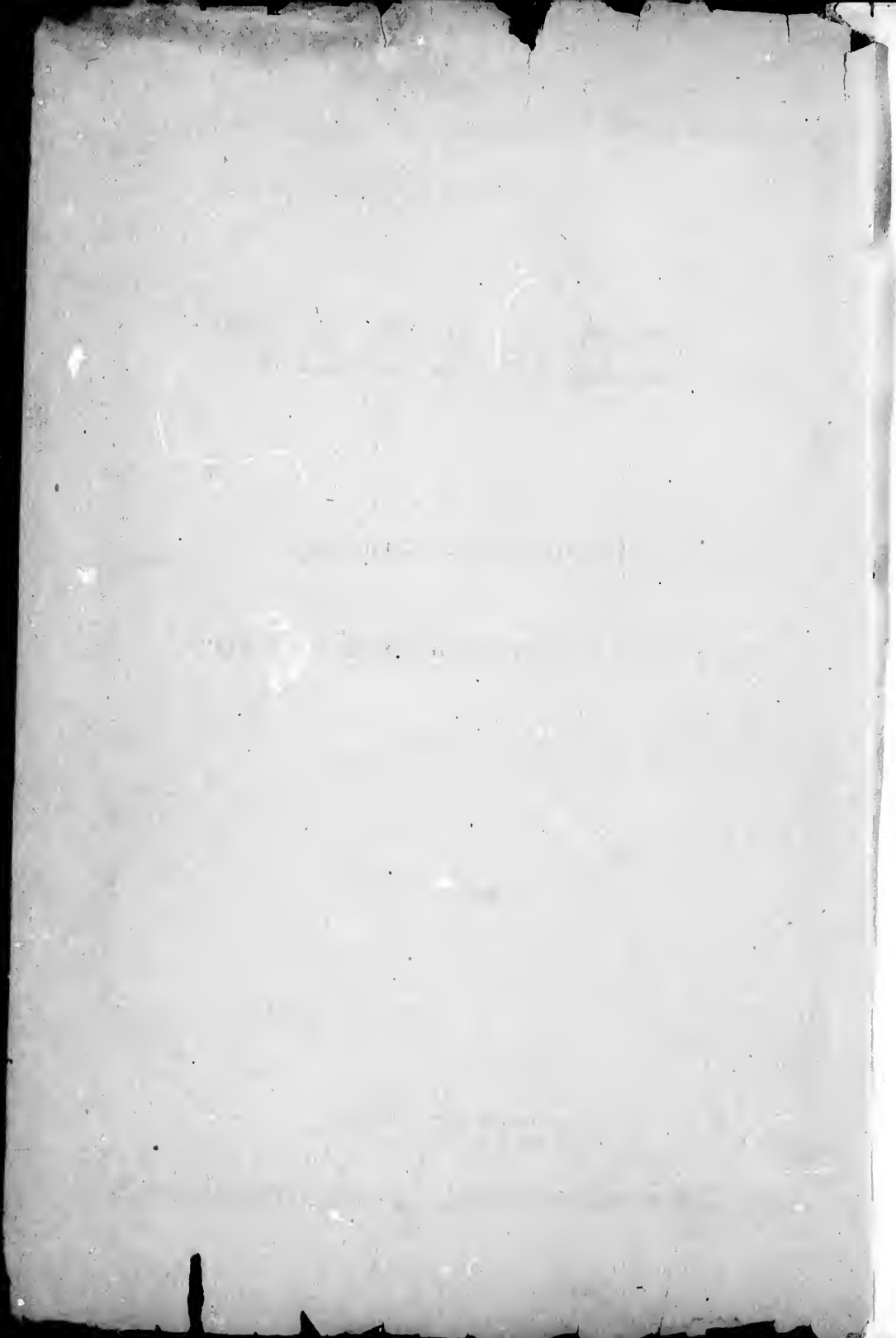
Its Climate and advantages

As a Place of Settlement for Anglo-Indians.

LAKEFIELD, ONT., CANADA :

J. W. RIDPATH, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER.

1894.



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LIFE IN ONTARIO.

The Winter.

Fifty or sixty years ago when Australia was still but a penal settlement, Canada was our most important and pet colony. Her chief towns Montreal and Quebec, Halifax and Toronto, were the most popular of stations among our regimental officers who brought home flourishing accounts of the beauties and attractions of the country whether in the shape of sporting and canoeing expeditions through the lakes and forests, or of social gaieties and winter diversions in the cities. Any one in those days who elected for a colonial life naturally went to Canada—and many gentlemen settled in the colony at that period.

Subsequently the discovery of gold in Victoria and the rapid rise of our Australian colonies, drew attention to an opposite quarter of the globe; and this being followed by the gradual withdrawal of our troops from Canada left the latter colony to fall out of sight for the time. Thus our gentleman emigrants for a long time past have sought for a home in New Zealand and Tasmania.

Of recent years a great change has come over the importance and the future of Canada. The vast territory marked on our older school maps as British North America—and formerly supposed to be a useless waste, fit only for hunters and trappers, has developed into a great wheat field and is rapidly filling up with settlers. The whole has been bound together as the Dominion of Canada under a central parliament. The Canadian Pacific Railway has been carried from sea to sea; fast steamers are now plying from Vancouver to Japan and China; steps are on foot for establishing lines to Australian ports, and to lay a Pacific cable.

Canada now stands in a very important position politically and commercially, and with a grand and assured future before her.

The new importance and more especially the assured national future of Canada should lead settlers of the independent class again to turn their attention in this direction because Canada possesses over New Zealand the great advantage of nearness and ease of access. Anyone who settles in the Australian colonies necessarily cuts himself off in a great degree from home connections. Whatever may be the improvements in steam communication, the voyage must always be comparatively long and costly. On the other hand, ten days and a ten-pound note land you in Canada even with the present slow lines of steamers; but these it is certain will soon be accelerated and the time reduced to six or seven days

No doubt this advantage would be more readily availed of were it not that a very exaggerated idea seems to have grown up regarding the supposed severity of the Canadian climate. It must be admitted that Canadians themselves are largely responsible for this by their practice of giving undue prominence to the winter sports and amusements of the country, while the splendors of the summer and the autumn are left in the background. For instance, when the ladies of Canada recently made a present to the Princess May, a sleigh was selected as appropriate, though many voices were raised in protest against this choice, as tending to encourage exaggerated arctic notions of the climate. Strangers may be excused for supposing that one's time must be largely spent on snowshoes, and that skating and tobogganing are the chief recreations. The best short comment that can be made on this subject is, that very few people who live in Canada even so much as possess a pair of snowshoes, or a toboggan, while everyone down to the humblest artisan, possesses a tent and a canoe. The truth is that—summers are more prominent than wintry ones—the canoe, the tent, the gun and the rod are far more typical of Canada than are the sleigh and the snowshoe.

Let us now run briefly over the "round of the seasons" as we find them in Ontario.

It must be premised that Ontario is recommended to intending settlers, in preference to any other Province of the "Great Dominion," for sundry good and sufficient reasons. If you go further west you get into the newer provinces, where things are rather rough at present, and moreover you increase your distance from England and add a tedious railway journey to the voyage. On the other hand, the Eastern, or Maritime Provinces have a comparatively bleak and damp climate owing to their proximity to the Atlantic fogs and they present no countervailing attractions.

Ontario stands far enough inland and high enough above the sea to possess a fine dry atmosphere while its southerly position and the tempering effect of the great Lakes give it a milder and shorter winter than is found either at Montreal or at Winnipeg. Good authorities place the climate of Ontario as being perhaps the finest on the American continent; an opinion which was largely supported by the extraordinary success of the exhibits from this Province at the Chicago World's Fair in all kinds of produce. Ontario is an old and well settled province possessing many fine cities and towns, excellent communications in all directions by rail and steamers, and is inhabited by an exceedingly respectable, sound and well ordered population, chiefly English and Scotch.

In reviewing the climate let us begin with that bug-bear, the winter. It is neither so long nor so severe as is generally supposed.

The winter begins late being kept back by the protracted and beautiful Canadian Autumn. It is not until December that one finally takes up winter quarters, and not until the Christmas holidays are over that one feels regularly settled down. One will be abroad again with canoe and rod by about the 1st of April, so that the winter, as such, practically comes down to some three months, which are not difficult to get through.

Regular winter weather in Ontario is bright and still. Most enjoyable weath-

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er, tempting one to be out of doors, and really, the chief drawback is, that it is difficult to find enough to do to keep one out as much as one might wish.

Herein lies the advantage of going in for a little farming, as there is always something to be done about a farm. If there is plenty of standing timber on your property any amount of occupation and exercise can be found in the Gladstonian pursuit of cutting down trees, whether for firewood, or for sale as timber to the nearest saw mill.

The favorite winter diversion is curling. This is conducted with much enthusiasm in covered rinks as it is troublesome keeping an open rink clear of snow. For the same reason outdoor skating can only be had for a few days when the ice first forms.

Tobogganing is capital sport and easily arranged for if you have a steep hill handy, but it seems to have gone out of fashion of late years.

A brisk walk in fine winter weather is always enjoyable and exhilarating and no special wrapping up is needed. In fact the dry crisp cold is far easier kept out than one our cutting English east winds.

The usual brilliant weather gives place now and then to a gray overcast sky and a fall of snow which lasts a day, or perhaps two, when blue skies and sunshine again prevail. Snowy weather is usually quiet and mild, and a snowfall interferes but little with outdoor pursuits. In fact there are few days in the winter when one cannot take a pleasure in being out. Now and then a cutting north wind sweeps down accompanied by driving snow and a low thermometer. On these occasions one prefers to stop at home for a day, or to wrap up well if you go out. But severe weather of this kind is quite the exception. In short the winter in Ontario is much the same as that of Central Europe, and has all the attraction of the traditional "old fashioned winter" once supposed to have been prevalent in the British Isles.

The Canadian villa residence, such as the "gentleman settler" inhabits, is equal in point of construction and finish to the corresponding class of house at home. It stands in ampler grounds, including gardens, tennis lawn, orchard, &c., to which may be added a few out-lying fields with farm buildings, if the proprietor has a taste for farming in a small way.

There is a spacious entrance hall, floored with polished oak. In a corner the visitor will notice an ornamental iron grating, through which, if it be winter, a current of warm air is ascending. This is how the better class of Canadian houses are warmed and to this they owe their exceeding comfort. The heat proceeds from a "furnace" in the basement which continually draws in fresh air, warms it and sends it up through the gratings or "registers," distributed about the house. These patent furnaces are very well designed and can be regulated to a nicety by means of a slender chain which ascends through the floor and is hung to a hook in the wall of the entrance. By letting it up or down the draft is controlled as required by the inmates. At bedtime the furnace being fully charged is set to burn slow and requires no attention till morning; but during the bitterest night it maintains the house at a comfortable temperature throughout.

This system of heating, since it continually introduces fresh warm air, provides at the same time for ventilation, and a house is kept warm without the least degree of closeness or stuffiness.

It is impossible to over-estimate the comfort of living in a properly warmed house, no cold passages, or bedrooms—an equal temperature all through. Any room can be used as desired, without having to light a fire in it. A great saving too in the house work, where there are no grates to clean, fires to lay and coals to carry. But most people keep up an open fire in the drawing-room or library just for the cheerful look and associations, though it is needless for warming purposes.

The amount of fuel required to keep a house warm in the hardest winter weather, by means of the furnace, is no more than is wasted in open fires in an English house without really warming it.

The Canadian winter is essentially a brisk and active period of the year, whether in pursuit of business or amusement. The snow forms the best of highways, and from the moment that the roads are fit for sleighing, viz.,—as soon as fire or six inches of snow have fallen—they are actively traversed by all manner of sleighs from the light "cutter" with its fast trotting high-bred horse, to the farmer's heavy "bob-sleigh" and team. Horses can move a heavier load and go further with it on a sleigh than on wheels, and there is more road traffic in winter than in summer.

On every market day the country town is thronged with farmers who have driven in from long distances around to dispose of their loads of produce and to transact business. Up to a late hour of the evening the streets, brilliantly electric lighted, are rapidly trodden by an active and cheerful crowd; a striking contrast to the dull, half-lighted and muddy streets of any English town at the same season. This is essentially the time for all manner of social gatherings, dances, fancy dress "carnivals" in the skating rinks and so on.

The winter is the best time for railway travelling; wherever you go the carriages, hotels, &c., are of course properly warmed, and travelling is accomplished at this time in much greater comfort than amid the heat and dust of summer.

The dweller in the country will usually beguile the tedium of winter, by running up occasionally to Toronto to look in at his club and visit the theatres; or he may spend a few weeks there with his family at no great cost. Hotel charges are very moderate and there are no extras. The usual rate for really good board and accommodation is from one and a half to two dollars by the day, but for a stay of a week or more and for a family a very large reduction is made. Thus a family can calculate on spending a few weeks in Toronto at an all round rate of at most a dollar a head per day.

The theatres always present varied programmes through the winter—including a few notabilities from time to time.

Generally speaking it is a good plan to choose February for a visit to "town." By that time the winter is perhaps beginning to drag a little at home—Christmas and New Year festivities are past and a change comes in well at this period.

Then by the time you get home again the winter is nearing its end. The signs of spring are approaching and it is time to furbish up your canoes and fishing rods.

The Summer.

The first signs of spring appear in March and the snow has generally disappeared by the end of the month, Canadians say they have no spring; the transition from winter to summer is certainly very rapid. By the end of May hot days occur, the trees are in full leaf, vegetables have made astonishing progress, and the woods are full of birds that have returned from the South and are preparing to build.

The lover of out door life may betake himself to his woodland cottage or 'shanty' as early as the first of April. Canoeing, fishing, and other summer amusements can be begun at once. At this time the naturalist takes great interest in observing the successive arrivals of the feathered tribes. Very beautiful ornithological collections can be made in Ontario, many of the species being highly colored. Among them the new comer will doubtless be astonished to find that there are golden orioles, canaries and humming birds. These birds supposed to be peculiar to hot countries afford a hint of the almost tropical summer shortly to be expected.

The Canadian summer may be defined as three months of splendidly fine and hot weather, sprinkled with severe thunder storms.

The retired Anglo Indian, during June, July and August finds himself among quite familiar associations. Long chairs and iced drinks on the broad verandahs which surround every Canadian home, are the order of the day—the venetian blinds are closed and rooms darkened for coolness, while tennis cannot be thought of until the cool of the evening. The mosquito and the fly have to be combatted by day or circumvented with the aid of gauze curtains at night.

Owing to the great heat of the North American summer, the splendid weather that prevails and the existence of endless wild country intersected by lakes and streams, camp life occupies a very prominent position in the round of the year. No one considers the summer has been properly spent without some "camping" so called.

This was originally genuine tenting, as is still done on canoeing and shooting trips or for their summer holiday by those who have not attained to the dignity of a cottage.

But tentlife in very hot weather, with occasional thunderstorms, has its drawbacks, and when a family came to revisit the same camping place in successive years and to form in fact a "standing" camp, it was found convenient to put up some kind of rough wooden shelter. This soon developed further, and it is now the usual custom to buy a suitable site, very often an island, and to build thereon a summer cottage, in which the hot months can be passed with more ease and comfort than under canvas. The cost of this is but small.

In favorite localities, especially those which are easily reached from the large towns, these summer retreats of all patterns and varieties from the humble single roomed shanty to the elaborate upper story Swiss cottages, with its verandahs and balconies are to be found clustered in hundreds. Here steamers ply throughout the summer, canoes are gliding over the water, tents are pitched around the cottages, flags are flying and the whole presents a gay and animated scene entirely characteristic of summer life in Canada and the Northern States.

To the man of business, the clerk, the tradesman, and the artisan, this annual outing in tent or shanty of course is the analogue of the Englishman's yearly visit to the seaside. But how much more delightful than the seaside lodging house; and how much more economical. To the boys and girls it is of course a veritable paradise.

Throughout the summer there is excellent fishing in all lakes, the bass and maskinonge (Maskenonzhu of Longfellow's Hiawatha) being the principal game. These run to large sizes and take the spinning, as well as dead baits and to their capture a great many summer campers devote the greater portion of their time and energies,

The intending resident, after deciding on his head quarters, will soon fix on some site for his summer cottage. This he can easily select, as he will no doubt prefer to do, away from the popular and more crowded localities, which can be avoided while still keeping in touch with the steamers on which you depend for your mails and supplies.

In fact you may go further than this—should you especially prefer a rural life and be unburdened with a growing family, which necessitates nearness to a school—you can make your permanent residence on some such spot. Hundreds of sites can be found on the banks of some lake or river, whence a driving track can easily be cut through the woods to the nearest road, and communication thus obtained with some post office and general store. Land of course can be had very cheaply in such situations, and a good comfortable house can be erected for some £300 to £500. A very delightful settlement in Ontario could be effected on these lines by anyone whose tastes it would suit.

At the end of August the heats of summer relax and the holidays being ended, the majority of campers and summer cottagers return to their homes. But we are now entering on that most beautiful of seasons, the Canadian autumn, and the gentleman at large who has no special calls upon him will continue his stay among the lakes for a much longer time. His cottage fitted up with a stove or with the more cheerful open fire-place, will afford a warm and comfortable abode long after the first element of cold is felt, and in fact right on into the winter if desired.

During September and October the backwood lakes are wonderfully beautiful and the weather perfect. Even far into November very delightful weather often lasts.

Duck shooting opens on the first of September and continues until the lakes freeze.

Partridge shooting (strictly not a partridge but the Canada ruffed grouse) is in season during the autumn and up to the end of December.

The bass and maskinonge fishing goes on all the time, but in the autumn trout fishing also comes in. The speckled trout run to a large size in some lakes.

On the 15th or 20th of October, deer shooting opens and continues a month or six weeks, the season being from time to time varied by Government orders.

Deer are not to be found in the immediate neighborhood of the usual summer resorts. If good sport is wanted, arrangements are made for an expedition to the more remote woods and lakes, where deer are plentiful as well as bears, wolves and the other wild animals of the country. For a permanent arrangement it is best, especially if two or three join, to have a comfortable log shanty built in a good situation on some backwood lake, maybe fifteen or twenty miles from your residence. Proceed there about the middle of October taking a wagon with your canoes, dogs, and supplies, and stay there a month or two. The lakes generally freeze up about the first of December when a few days of splendid skating can be had, before going home for the winter.

The game laws in Ontario are carefully conceived and well administered, with the view of keeping up the supply of all kinds of game and fish. The settler can therefore confidently look forward to continued good sport in future years—the woods and waters are not being shot out or fished out. The backward extension of settlement in Ontario has also practically ceased, the ground being too rough to be worth clearing, now that the prairie lands of Manitoba and the North West are available. Hence these extensive tracts of wild country, though easily reached from the towns and settled parts, remain untouched, and will remain so for an indefinite period.

We thus complete our round of the seasons in Ontario, and the reader, it is hoped, may have learnt that things are not quite so wintry as he may have been led to suppose.

To the lover of nature and of outdoor life, "the canoeist" the sportsman and fisherman, Ontario presents peculiar attractions. Eight months of the year, as we have seen, he can spend abroad among the lakes and woods with a varied succession of interests, from his first salmon in the early spring, until he drops the last duck of the season late in November. But apart from such pursuits, anyone who takes an interest in agriculture and farming, has the best of opportunities for indulging such tastes. For the gardner it is a splendid climate—the warm spring and hot summer favor the raising of all kinds of vegetables and garden produce in great variety and perfection. Some parts of Ontario too are noted for fruit, grapes and peaches. Anyone who takes an interest in carpentering, boat-building, or wood working in any form can find every facility for indulging in any hobby of this kind, owing to the cheapness and variety of wood and the prevalence everywhere of machinery for working the material into shape.

The cost of living it may be generally said, is about half the cost of living in a similar style in England, and as there is a total absence of conventionality, you can live as you please. There are no appearances to be kept up for their own sake. But you can keep a horse and trap on an income which would not permit of your dreaming of such a luxury in the old country.

A good residence in large grounds can be bought or built at half the cost of a similar one at home. Generally speaking there are not many houses for rent or

sale, outside the cities. In the country everyone is settled and owns his home. The intending resident, after deciding on locality, will usually build to suit himself,

The housekeeper will no doubt enquire with some anxiety about the "servant question." The servant difficulty exists, of course, just as it does in England, but not in an acute form. It is not as in Manitoba or British Columbia, where servants are simply not to be had, Ontario is an old settled province and the farms supply plenty of strong girls able to do all ordinary house work and plain cooking, and to bake and wash as well, if required, at a wage of seven or eight dollars a month.

If there is a family to be educated, there are many excellent schools for boys and girls, the charges being about £50 a year on the average.

For the further or final education there are many fine institutions. There are several high class girls' schools and ladies' colleges. For boys the Military College at Kingston provides a very superior training in a four years' course leading to commissions in the British army for a few—but all who pass the course are qualified for employment as civil engineers, and may get appointments as such under government, or on the great railways. The School of Practical Science at Toronto also affords a very thorough training in various branches of engineering, mining, electricity, &c. Similar facilities exist for studying law, medicine and other professions, and in all cases the expenses are very moderate, while openings for employment are doubtless numerous, a wide field existing in the States as well as Canada.

For society an English gentleman and his family naturally desire to have some neighbors of their own class and this circumstance restricts to some extent the choice of locality, English families having tended to collect rather at certain places.

The intending resident in Ontario will do best to begin by making his headquarters, one summer temporarily at some central place, and for this purpose the town of Peterborough is well situated—being very central in position and an important county town. From here he can pay visits to such places as Barrie and Orillia on Lake Simcoe, to Port Hope, Belleville and Cobourg on the shores of Ontario, or any other places he would like to inspect; or in the immediate neighborhood of Peterborough he will perhaps find as suitable a locality as any other, the villare of Lakefield, beautifully situated at the foot of a chain of lakes, eight miles from Peterborough, being a specially favorite neighborhood.

There are many individuals and families eking out an insufficient income in England, whose circumstances would be vastly improved and the measure of their enjoyment of life much increased by simply moving over to Ontario.

If fear of facing the climate is the deterring cause, as there is reason to think it too often is, let it be repeated that the most delicate person has nothing to fear in an Ontario winter. The writer has never met with anyone who wished to go back after settling here, on the contrary all agree that after the bright, dry Canadian atmosphere they would dread returning to the chills and damps of the Old Country.

LAKEFIELD.

A PRETTY TOWN ON THE OTONABEE RIVER—UNLIMITED WATER
POWER—PICTURESQUE SCENERY—THE FISHERMAN'S
PARADISE—A SUMMER RETREAT WHICH SHOULD
ATTRACT THOUSANDS.

The following brief extract from the "Daily Globe" of Toronto, gives a short account of Lakefield :—

Our time as Canadians is so fully occupied with the pressure of prosaic, everyday toil, that we have few opportunities to learn how to properly appreciate, by personal study and knowledge, the wonderful beauties of our native or adopted land. And when a competence is secured, and leisure is earned, we rush off to distant lands, instead of studying the wide and rich domain at our very doors. And it is not necessary to go far from the beaten track of commerce to find natural scenery so beautiful as to deserve description by pen and portrayal in picture. Do not think that you are to consent to a rough and tumble journey through a wilderness. Ours is an Eldorado of nature's wealth much nearer home. In fact we will not go beyond the comforts of good hotels, the sound of church bells, the brilliancy of the electric light, the telegraph wire, or the "hello" of the telephone in our search of an eligible site for a factory, an inexhaustible supply of choicest woods for material, or, if on pleasure bent, the most inviting spot in Canada.

We will suppose ours is a party of Torontonians. Our route lies by Grand Trunk or Canadian Pacific Railway to Peterboro. There our choice is confined to the Lakefield branch of the Grand Trunk. Boarding the train there a start is made up the Otonabee River. The railway track follows the vagaries of the winding river and narrow valley. The imaginative traveller can easily imagine that the rushing stream is claiming the right to dictate the course to be pursued and hear it taunt the railway with being a new comer and a modern innovation. Up, up, up we go, for it is necessary to make an ascent of between 150 and 200 feet in our brief journey. At every curve of the river there is a picture of sparkling water, sombre woods, green fields, blooming orchards, and cosy farm houses that are a constant delight.

"Lakefield," and we find ourselves at our destination, and at the terminus of the railway. From the station one sees a thriving village, made up of substantial residences, school houses, churches and stores, and a closer inspection and a few days sojourn more than confirms the first favorable impression.

Now let us locate Lakefield. It is an incorporated village at the head waters

of the Otonabee River; for here the stream widens so as to be dignified by being called a lake. There is, in fact, a series of lakes, but as one is called by the tongue-twisting name of "Katchewanooka" (lake of many rapids) no effort will be made to pursue the inquiry further as to nomenclature. It is in Peterboro' County, and its territory is taken from the Townships of Douro and Smith. Its area comprises 500 acres; has a population of 1,300, and an assessed value of \$300,000. The rate of taxation is only thirteen mills on the dollar. This includes schools, street watering, electric light, debenture interest and sinking fund—in fact everything requisite to run municipal matters.

The churches are five in number, viz, Presbyterian, Methodist, Church of England, Baptist and Roman Catholic. The Presbyterian pulpit is occupied by Rev. A. C. Reeves; Rev. Wm. Lambert ministers to the Methodists; Rev. George Warren is rector of the English Church; Rev. Father Kelly supplies the Catholic, and Rev. A. R. McDonald the Baptist. There are flourishing Masonic, Orange and Sons of England lodges and a large Court of the Canadian Order of Foresters. A brass band numbering 17 pieces furnishes the citizens with music. Cricket, football and baseball clubs receive the attention of the young men.

The village fathers of Lakefield have taken warning by the fate of towns left unprotected against fire, and a few years ago purchased a Waterous Portable Engine, No. 1, two hose reels, hook and ladder truck, 1000 feet of hose, and three small hand engines.

The streets, stores, hotels and other places of business are lighted by an excellent system of electricity. There are four street lamps of two thousand candle power each, and the whole service is excellent. The Messrs. Madill Bros. own the plant and this, like all their business matters, is run economically, but so as to give satisfaction to all concerned.

The Dominion Government, about seven years ago, erected a most substantial dam on the river and have maintained it since. No figures are at hand to show an exact estimate of the available power going to waste, but it is simply enormous. Even now two flour mills, one woollen mill, two planing mills, a saw mill with a capacity of eleven millions of feet a year, and the electric light plant are operated by it, and yet there is room for more. And here is a good place to say that the townships to the northward have millions of feet of the choicest hardwood timber, and therefore no better location can be found in Canada for a furniture factory or wooden ware industry of any character than Lakefield.

And now for a word or two in reference to the great stretch of water-way to the north of Lakefield for fishing and camping parties, or those seeking a summer residence with an unlimited supply of pure air and water. As already intimated the system of lakes begins at Lakefield and extends north to Young's Point, where there is a fall of six feet and a lock constructed and owned by the Ontario Government; thence into "Clear Lake," a beautiful sheet of water, some five miles long by about two wide, unbroken by a single island; next, passing through "Stonev Lake," twelve miles in length, we arrive at Burleigh Falls (where there is a lift of 37 feet by lock), Love-sick Lake, (locks again), Buckhorn, Bobcaygeon, Coboconk, Fenelon Falls, etc., and there is a panorama of beauty the whole way, fully equal to that of the Thousand Islands. Already there are between one and

two hundred cottages at Stony Lake, where there are, by actual count, over 890 islands. And then the fishing! Beginning at Lakefield and continuing for 30 or more miles, the fisherman is rewarded with lunge, trout, white-fish and bass, so big and delicious as to make one's nerves tingle and mouth water in anticipation of the sport and feast.

Within the last year or two this fisherman's paradise has begun to attract the attention that its advantages deserve; even the Americans, who are quick to appreciate a good thing, are invading the land and water, and it will be a surprise to the writer if the next few years does not witness an incoming of thousands of health and pleasure seekers.

But a return must be made, if only briefly, to the village from whence the water journey begins. Three-well equipped, speedy and comfortable steamers provide means of transportation, and the landing place at Lakefield, during the summer season presents a busy scene. The places of business in Lakefield make special provision to supply tourists with every comfort and even luxuries. In planning this summer's holidays be sure and include the lovely lakes among the old Laurentian hills of Central Ontario."

In addition to the above it may be mentioned that Lakefield has the following places of business: Five dry goods and grocery stores, two flour mills (roller process) with a capacity of 200 barrels in twenty four hours, two planing mills, one woollen mill, one saw mill, three blacksmiths shops, two carriage factories, two hardware merchants, three harness shops, one printing office, and bakers butchers, druggists, &c.

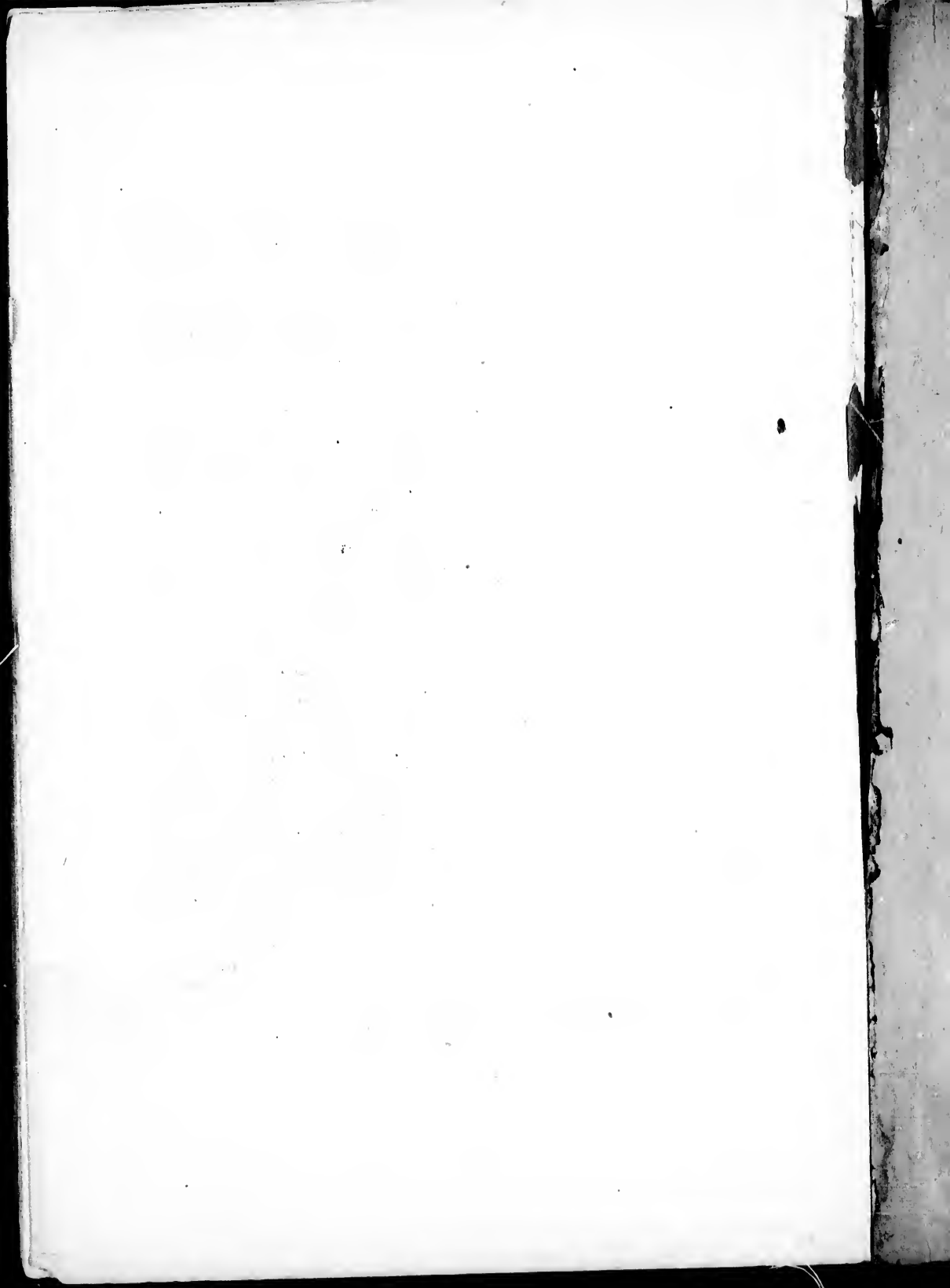
Among the merchants the names of the following may be more especially mentioned: W. H. Casement, reeve and postmaster, hardware; R. Graham & Son dry goods and groceries; E. A. Tanner, (Manager Telephone Exchange), druggist; Madill Bros., (Electric Light Co.), dry goods and groceries; W. F. Trude, butcher. J. F. Lillierap & Co., planing mill and furniture factory, Jas. Linton & Co., private bankers. The Grove, Lakefield, is a preparatory school for boys, conducted by Mr. Sparham Sheldrake, a graduate from Cambridge, England. Here small boys are received, boarded and prepared for any of the larger public schools in Canada.

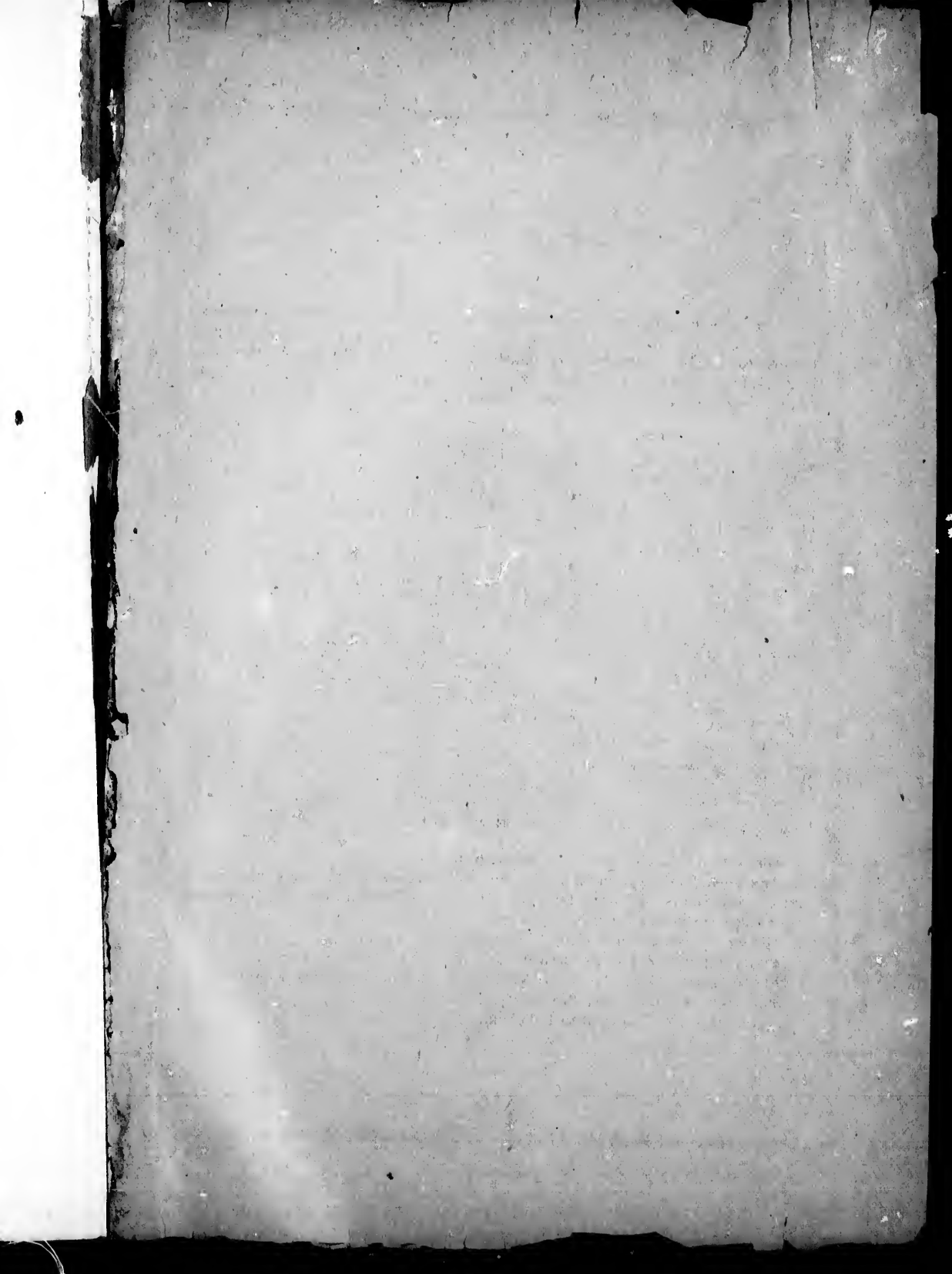
As regards places of residence for those wishing to settle in Lakefield or its vicinity, particulars of different properties that can be bought, from a 250 acre farm to a bison residence with small garden and tennis lawn, can be obtained from the undersigned who will be glad to answer all questions regarding Ontario, Canada.

F. R. S. BARLEE,
LAKEFIELD,
ONTARIO,
CANADA.

REFERENCES:—

Major G. M. Bellasis, Lakefield, Ontario.
or Surgeon-Col. Douglas, Berwick-on-Tweed, England.







Price List.



The following prices may be calculated on the basis of one cent equaling an English halfpenny, viz: on the price list below, which is the market report of October 12th, 1894, for Peterborough and Lakefield districts "Butter, fresh roll per lb, 22 cents to 24 cents," or 10 pence to one shilling per lb. "Eggs per dozen, 13 cents to 14 cents," or, 6½ pence to seven pence per dozen.

WHEAT.		% c.	\$ c.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Wheat, fall per bushel, standard.....	0 55 to 0 36		
" spring standard.....	0 54 to 0 54		
FLOUR.			
Flour, patent process per cwt.....	1 50 to 2 00		
Flour bakers per cwt.....	2 00 to 3 60		
COARSE GRAIN.			
Barley, per bushel.....	0 38 to 0 45		
Peas, small.....	0 54 to 0 56		
Peas, minims.....	0 58 to 0 60		
Oats.....	0 29 to 0 32		
Buckwheat.....	0 45 to 0 45		
Rye.....	0 40 to 0 49		
Clover, Alsike.....	6 00 to 6 50		
Clover, red.....	6 50 to 6 50		
WOOL AND HIDES.			
Fleece wool.....	0 16 to 0 17		
Southdown wool.....	0 20 to 0 20		
Veal Calf skins per lb.....	0 05 to 0 05		
MEAT, POULTRY AND DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Beef, by the quarter per cwt.....	4 00 to 5 50		
Mutton per lb.....	9 06 to 0 07		
Lamb per lb.....	0 07 to 0 08		
Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs.....	5 75 to 6 00		
Hogs, live weight.....	4 75 to 5 00		
Pork, by the quarter.....	7 00 to 8 00		
Lard.....	0 10 to 0 11		
Ducks, per pair.....	0 60 to 0 75		
Geese, each.....	0 50 to 0 60		
Turkeys, each.....	0 75 to 1 20		
Chickens, per pair.....	0 40 to 0 50		
Potatoes.....	0 50 to 0 60		
Tallow, rendered per lb.....	0 03 to 0 03		
GENERAL.			
Butter, fresh roll, per lb.....	0 22 to 0 24		
Butter, crock.....	0 20 to 0 22		
Butter, Firkin.....	0 18 to 0 20		
Eggs, per doz.....	0 13 to 0 14		
Hay, per ton.....	8 00 to 9 00		
Mixed Hay.....	7 50 to 8 00		
Straw, per load.....	3 00 to 3 00		
Wood, hard, per load.....	3 50 to 4 50		
Wood, soft, per load.....	2 00 to 3 00		
Onion seed.....	1 00 to 1 00		
Apples.....	0 50 to 0 60		
Coal, hard, per ton.....	5 50 to 6 50		
Coal, soft, per ton.....	5 50 to 6 50		
Tea, per lb.....	c. 40 to 60		
Rice, per lb.....	.05 to 06		
Sugar, white.....	.05 to 06		
Beef, per lb.....	.10 to 12		
Mutton, per lb.....	.10 to 12		
Veal, per lb.....	.10 to 12		
Lamb, per lb.....	.12 to 13		

Servants wages, \$6.00 to \$10.00 per month.

Taxes—Lakefield, 13 mills on the dollar on assessable property, viz.: Land and buildings equal to three farthings on every five shillings. No poor rates, water rates or Queen's taxes.

Horses, (common hack) from \$75 upwards.

Cows, (milking) from \$25 upwards.

Shooting and fishing free with close season for different kinds of game.

Fare, first cabin, Liverpool to Montreal, \$50 to \$70.

Fare, first-class, Montreal to Lakefield, \$8.25.



