



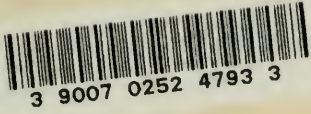
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WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF

S. C. WOOD,

Commissioner of Agriculture for Ontario,

TORONTO.

ONTARIO

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

APPENDIX B,

CONTAINING RETURNS RELATING TO

THE SOIL, CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, CULTIVABLE AREA
AND PRODUCTS OF, AND THE PROGRESS AND
CONDITION OF HUSBANDRY

IN THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

VOL. II.



Toronto:

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1881.

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OF
VOLUME II.

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ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

APPENDIX B.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO:

ITS SOIL—CLIMATE—METEOROLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS—TOPO-
GRAPHICAL FEATURES—CULTIVABLE AREA AND
PRODUCTS—AND THE PROGRESS AND
CONDITION OF HUSBANDRY.

The information contained in the following tables has been compiled from answers to questions addressed by circular to the Reeves and Clerks of the several Township Municipalities of the Province. It has usually been prepared at meetings of the Councils, attended, on invitation, by other leading ratepayers and agriculturists of the municipality.

It is not, of course, assumed, that the whole of the information thus obtained will, in a statistical sense, possess the absolute precision and accuracy of returns collected by officials specially delegated for the purpose, and remunerated for giving their time and attention to an exhaustive examination of every detail.

But, on the other hand, it is believed that a fair and truthful report, under the several above heads, has been secured by the means employed, and that an honest and unprejudiced view of the agricultural resources and progress of Ontario has, so far as this part of the Commissioners' inquiry extends, been faithfully presented.

The summary by which each county group is prefaced, has been compiled from the contents of the tables, supplemented by other oral and documentary evidence collected by the Commission.

The county maps will assist the reader in his reference to the tabular statements.

A meteorological table and map with a report on the meteorology of the Province, carefully prepared by Mr. T. H. Monk, a member of the Dominion Meteorological Service, together with the oral evidence on the same subject taken by the Commission, are appended.

COUNTY OF BRANT.

SETTLEMENT.

The settlement of this county commenced in 1793, in what is now the Township of Burford, but the process can hardly be said to have been completed until quite recently. The latest settled township is Onondaga, into which the first settlers entered in 1838; the land was rapidly taken up, and settlement may be said to have been completed in seven years, with the exception of some 1600 acres held then, as now, as an Indian Reserve.

SOIL, ROADS, AND DRAINAGE.

The soil is described as being generally a rich clay, and a mixed clay and sand loam, much in favour with agriculturists, because adapted to a variety of crops. The county is well watered, the Grand River flowing through its centre and affording excellent facilities for drainage. Brant also possesses exceptionally good railway facilities, together with good local roads, gravelled and macadamized.

MARKET FACILITIES.

Its market facilities are first-class, both within and without its limits. Brantford and Paris, the principal centres, are hardly more in favour with the farming population in their immediate localities, than are Hamilton and Woodstock in the adjoining counties, with the farmers on the borders of Brant.

ACREAGE AND POPULATION.

The township acreage of Brant amounts to 223,215, or an average of 44,643 per township; the cleared acreage amounts to 170,311, or an average of 34,062 per township; according to the census of 1871 the total population of the county was 32,259; but the City of Brantford now has a population of about 10,688, and the Town of Paris 3,098.

STOCK STATISTICS.

The townships sustain 14,737 horned cattle, 7,363 horses, 18,766 sheep and 5,009 hogs—over two-thirds of the whole being in the older-settled Townships of Brantford and Burford. In some townships live stock of improved breeds has been imported, but in most cases farm animals are native and ordinary. Though facilities for improving stock may be said to be at the very door of the farmer, yet too little advantage has been taken of them.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Nine cheese factories, an iron foundry, (in which first-class stoves are manufactured,) an agricultural implement factory and six flouring mills, all doing a good run of business—also a large number of mechanical industries dependent on the agricultural population, attest the fact that Brant possesses all the elements necessary to ensure permanent prosperity.

CAPACITY OF THE LAND.

The Township of Brantford is especially adapted for grain raising; the other townships, Burford, South Dumfries, Onondaga, and Oakland, are equally suitable for grain raising, stock raising and dairying.

WATER AND TIMBER.

The land is generally well watered and timbered—the former by springs, creeks and wells—the latter with maple, beech, elm, oak, pine, cedar, basswood, tamarack, hickory and ironwood. The price of fuel varies from \$2 to \$4 per cord, and the prospects of supply are good for many years.

AVERAGE YIELD OF CEREALS AND ROOTS.

A large area is under cultivation for cereals and roots. The average yield of fall wheat is 18 bushels to the acre, and the average proportion of arable land devoted to its growth is 19 per cent.; of spring wheat, $9\frac{1}{2}$ bushels and $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; oats, 30 bushels to the acre and $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; rye, 15 bushels to the acre (hardly any grown); peas, 15 bushels per acre and 6 per cent.; corn, 28 bushels per acre and 4 per cent.; buckwheat, 20 bushels per acre (hardly any grown); potatoes, 118 bushels per acre and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; turnips, 460 bushels per acre and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; hay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre and 20 per cent. Few roots are grown, and the quantity of land taken up for their cultivation is inappreciable. About sixteen per cent. of the cleared acreage is under pasturage, and nearly two per cent. is taken up for orchards.

CHARACTER OF THE LAND.

A large proportion of the uncleared land—nearly 53,000 acres—is suitable for cultivation. The farms are well cleared of stumps, and there is an almost total absence of stony or rocky land, and a very small proportion of such as may be regarded as too hilly for profitable cultivation. Indeed, nearly the whole county may be described as exceptionally good cultivable rolling land—the proportion coming within the category of flat, bottom, wet or springy lands, being insignificant. About 70 per cent. of the cleared acreage may be designated first-class for agricultural purposes; the remainder may be equally divided into second and third classes, leaving out of consideration the small proportion just adverted to.

FERTILIZERS.

The proximity of extensive beds of gypsum at Paris and in the neighbouring County of Haldimand, and of salt wells in Huron—in direct railway communication with Paris and Brantford—enables the farmers to use at cheap rates salt and plaster for grain and roots and on grass lands. These fertilizers are used to a considerable extent, and as their value becomes more thoroughly understood they will, doubtless, be employed in larger proportions.

FARM HOUSES AND OUTBUILDINGS.

A majority of the farm houses are either brick, stone, or first-class frame,—only a few are of log or inferior frame. While about one-fourth of the outbuildings are described as indifferent, three-fourths are reported to be first-class.

DRAINAGE.

Hardly anything has been done in this county in the way of farm drainage—the rolling nature of the land rendering it less necessary than in some other districts. Still, there are some tracts which might be considerably improved by tile drainage, and it is probable the owners may yet see the advantage of doing so, with or without Government assistance.

IMPROVED MACHINERY.

The desirability of economising labour by the introduction of improved farm machinery, is generally and practically recognized. Nearly every farmer in the county drills in his grain and gathers his harvest by the aid of labour-saving machines.

LABOURERS AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Nevertheless, in the spring there is always a demand for good agricultural labourers, and female servants are also generally in request. The former can earn from \$12 to \$15 per month, with board and lodging, and the latter secure permanent places at \$5 per month.

MECHANICS.

But the class of mechanics usually found in agricultural communities, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, shoemakers, etc., are sufficiently represented.

BRANTFORD CITY.

The City of Brantford is, by common consent, one of the most picturesque in the Dominion, and the scenery of the county more nearly resembles that of the southwestern counties of England than is to be found, perhaps, in any other part of Ontario.

BOW PARK.

Quite a feature in the agriculture of Brant is the well known stock farm, called Bow Park, formerly owned by the Hon. George Brown, and now belonging to a Joint Stock Company. Upon the farm, which consists of 900 acres, a system of mixed husbandry has, for several years, been carried on, and much attention has been devoted, with considerable success, to the breeding and raising of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. The proprietary has recently decided on confining itself in the future exclusively to the raising and breeding of Shorthorns.

FRUIT GROWING.

Almost every description of non-tropical fruit known to culturists is successfully raised in the districts surrounding Paris, in this county. Apples, pears, cherries, grapes, plums, strawberries, raspberries, are grown in profusion, and large quantities of winter apples and pears are annually shipped to home and foreign markets. Peaches are also grown to some extent. Fruit culture here is, in fact, capable of almost indefinite extension. Of the total area under fruit culture, two-thirds is growing apples and one-third other fruits.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

According to the last published Municipal Statistics of the Province of Ontario (1878), the total number of acres assessed, in the County of Brant, exclusive of the city of Brantford and the town of Paris, was 215,902; the total number of ratepayers assessed, 4,999; while coming under the head of "assets," we find that the assessed value of real estate was \$9,472,769; the assessed value of personal property, \$1,033,621; the amount of taxable income, \$40,060; total amount of arrears of taxes, \$3,532; other assets, \$102,021—making a grand total of \$10,652,003. On the other hand the "liabilities" only amount to \$26,938, of which \$25,370 is due by the Township of Burford, and \$1,568 by the Township of Onondaga, under the head of "corporation debentures." The total revenues for all purposes and from all sources, during 1878, amounted to \$97,454. In the city of Brantford the number of acres assessed is 1,781, and the number of ratepayers assessed, 1,848. Under the head of assets, \$2,891,050 is set down as the assessed value of real estate; \$480,680 as the assessed value of personal property; \$117,400 as the amount of taxable income; \$19,418 as the total amount of arrears of taxes, and \$24,576 as "other assets"—making a grand total of \$3,533,124, or considerably more than one-third of the county assets. The liabilities are—corporation debentures, \$20,000; principal amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund, \$194,018; other liabilities, \$10,395—in all, \$224,413. The total revenues, for all purposes and from all sources, in 1878, amounted to \$114,592. Paris has 685 acres assessed, and 816 ratepayers. The assets consist of \$333,340, real estate; \$141,577, personal property; \$19,515, taxable income; \$1,661, arrears of taxes, and \$27,267, other assets. There are no liabilities. The total revenue for all purposes and from all sources, in 1878, amounted to \$19,225.

STOCK BY-LAWS.

Stock by-laws exists in this county, but they are practically inoperative, except in Brantford and Burford townships. Animals are sometimes impounded when damage is done, but cows, sheep, and other animals run at large in the other townships.

COUNTY OF
BRANT





COUNTY OF
BRANT



COUNTY OF BRANT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Brantford	1806	All settled	About thirty-four years	Very good.
Burford	1793	Nearly all	About twenty years ago	Clay, sand and mixed clay and sand loam.
South Dumfries	1814	Whole	Twenty-one years	Good.
Onondaga	1838	The whole	About seven years, except some 1600 acres which then was and still is held as Indian reserve .....	.....
Oakland	About 1800	All	About fifty-five years	Clay Loam.

COUNTY OF BRANT—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

5. Please state about what proportion are as follows :

	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.	Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.
Brantford	One-eighth. Three-fourths clay bottom. One-fourth sand and gra- vel bottom.	Two-eighths. Three-fourths clay bottom. One-fourth sand and gra- vel bottom.	Four-eighths. Three-fourths clay bottom. One-fourth sand and gravel bot- tom.	One-eighth equal- ly divided.	One-eighth equal- ly divided.	One-eighth equal- ly divided.	
Burford	One-eighth.....	One-eighth	One-fourth	One-eighth.....	One-eighth	One-fourth.....	Sub-soil, clay, sand and gravel.
South Dumfries	None	One-fourth	Three-fourths ..	None .....	.....	None	Two feet clay loam, three feet sandy loam. South- east, clay loam; south- west, sandy loam; north- east, north-west, and centre, clay loam.
Onondaga	One-tenth	Three-fifths. Soil 4 in. deep. Sub- soil, clay.	Three-twentieths Soil 6 in. deep. Sub-soil, red clay and sand mixed.	None	One-twentieth. Soil 4 in. deep. Sub-soil, red clay and sand mixed.	One-tenth. Soil 8 inches deep. Sub-soil, clay loam.	
Oakland	None	Two-thirds. Soil two feet deep. Sub-soil, clay.	One-third. Depth of soil, two feet. Sub-soil, clay and limestone.	None	None	None	Clay loam predominates in the east, sandy loam pre- dominates in the west.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.				9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?
	6. Have you any, and if so, how much is too stony, or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so, how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?	12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes?	
	First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.	Remarks.	
Brantford	None	None	None	The whole Township	None.
Burford	None	None	None	Two-thirds	One-fiftieth.
South Dumfries	None	None	None	Seven-eighths	One thousand acres.
Onondaga	None	None	None	About four-fifths	About one-fifth.
Oakland	None	None	None	The whole	None.
	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?				12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes?
	First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.	Remarks.	
Brantford	None	None	None	One-eighth	
Burford	One-ninth	One-third	One-third	One-third	
South Dumfries	900 acres	Included in answer No. 9. . . .	Two-thirds	One-sixth	The lands through the whole Township are very variable.
Onondaga	None	None	Three-fourths. Three-twentieths	One-tenth	
Oakland	About one-eighth	None	The whole	None	

COUNTY OF BRANT—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what portion are pine stumps?
Brantford	Yes	From ten to forty feet.	1st class, \$80 per acre; 2nd class \$55; 3rd class \$40.	Nineteen-twentieths clear; one-twentieth stumpy. Generally pine.
Burford	Yes	From five to fifty feet.	1st class \$80 per acre; 2nd class \$40; 3rd class \$20.	A little over one-half. Stumps remaining are principally pine. Very little stumpy.
South Dumfries	Yes	From seven to seventy feet—majority not over thirty feet.	1st class \$70 per acre; 2nd class \$50; 3rd class \$40.	Almost clear of stumps. Any remaining stumps are pine.
Onondaga	Yes	From twenty to thirty feet.	From \$35 to \$50 per acre.	The whole free from stumps.
Oakland	Yes	About twenty-five feet.	About \$65 per acre.	
	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what log or inferior frame	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?
Brantford	Nine-tenths; rail and board fence.	Nine-tenths	One-tenth	Three-fourths.
Burford	One-half; rails, stumps and board fences.	About one-half	One-half	One-third.
South Dumfries	Three-fourths; rail, boards, stone and wire.	Three-fourths	One-quarter	Three-fourths.
Onondaga	About one-third. The material generally employed is pine and oak rails.	About two-thirds	About one-third	About three-fourths.
Oakland	The whole; rails	Nine-tenths	One-tenth	Three-fourths.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIPS.	21. About what proportion of the out-buildings are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, etc.?
Brantford	One-fourth	Very little; land rolling	The whole.
Burford	Two-thirds	Very little indeed	Three-fourths.
South Dumfries	One-quarter	One-fiftieth. Tile	The whole.
Onondaga	About one-fourth	None is under-drained	All.
Oakland	One-fourth	None	The whole.
24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	Two-thirds use salt and plaster; other fertilizers not much used. Plaster and salt are generally used—from 80 to 200 pounds per acre.	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Brantford	Two-thirds use salt and plaster; other fertilizers not much used.	Plaster and salt: plaster upon clover, salt upon all spring grains and roots.	.....
Burford	Plaster and salt are generally used—from 80 to 200 pounds per acre.	Plaster for clover and grass, salt for cereals.	Two-thirds.
South Dumfries ..	Three-fourths. 100 pounds of each	Salt for roots and grain.	Three-fourths.
Onondaga	Scarcely any	Plaster upon meadows	All.
Oakland	Nearly all use salt or plaster—about 100 pounds plaster and 200 pounds of salt per acre.	Salt and plaster used on wheat, barley, oats, corn, peas, clover and roots.	The whole.

COUNTY OF BRANT—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of, the following—					
	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
Brantford	Two-tenths. 18 bush. per acre	Nil	One-tenth. 24 bush. per acre	One-tenth. 35 bush. per acre	Nil	One-eightieth. 150 bu. p. ac.
Burford	One-sixth. 15 bush. per acre	One-twenty-fourth. 10 bush. p. acre.	One-twenty-fourth. 25 bush. p. acre.	One-twelfth. 35 bush. per acre	Nil	One-forty-eighth. 150 bu. p. ac.
South Dumfries	20 ac. for every 100. 18 bush. p. acre	Very little sown. 6 bush. per acre.	10 acres for every 100. 25 bush. p. acre	3 acres for every 100. 30 bush. p. acre.	Nil	1 ac. for every 100. 100 bu. p. ac.
Onondaga	One-eighth. 15 bush. per acre	One-sixteenth. 12 bush. per acre.	One-eighth. 25 bush. per acre	One eighth. 35 bush. per acre	Very little.	One-sixteenth. 150 bu. per ac.
Oakland	One-fourth average yield. 25 bu. p. ac.	.....	One-twentieth. 30 bush. per acre.	One-tenth. 45 bush. per acre.	.....	One-fiftieth. 150 bu. per acre
	Rye.	Peas.	Corn.			
Brantford	Nil	One-twentieth. 20 bu. per ac.	One-twentieth. 30 bu. per ac.	Nil	Nil	.....
Burford	One-forty-eighth. 15 bu. per ac.	One-twelfth. 20 bu. per ac.	One-forty-eighth. *40 bu. per ac	One-forty-eighth. 20 bu. per ac	One-forty-eighth. 20 bu. per ac	.....
South Dumfries	.....	4 acres for every 100. 10 bush.	1 acre for every 100. 35 bu. per ac	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga	None	One-sixteenth. 20 bu. per ac	Very little.	Very little.	Very little.	.....
Oakland	None	One-twentieth. 20 bu. per ac	One-tenth. 100 bush. (on ear)	.....	.....	.....
	Turnips.	Other root crops.	Hay.	Pasture lands.		Orchards.
Brantford	One-fortieth. 600 bush. per ac.	One-twentieth. 600 bu. p. ac.	Two-tenths. 1½ tons per acre.	Two-tenths	.....	One-eightieth.
Burford	One-twenty-fourth. 400 bu. p. ac.	.....	One-sixth. 1½ tons per acre.	One-sixth	.....	One-forty-eighth.
South Dumfries	3 acs. for every 100. 400 bu. p. ac.	.....	10 acs. for every 100. 1 ton p. ac.	10 acres for every 100.	.....	1½ acres for every 100.
Onondaga	Very little	Very little	One-eighth.	One-eighth.	.....	One-seventieth.
Oakland	One-fiftieth. 500 bu. per acre.	One fiftieth	One-tenth. 1½ tons per acre.	One-fifth.	.....	One-fiftieth.

* Shelled.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.			
<p>Townships.</p>	<p>28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain-growing, stock raising, or dairying?</p>	<p>29. What kinds of breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?</p>	<p>30. What area of land is still timbered; what does your standing timber generally consist of; and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?</p>
<p>Brantford</p>	<p>Grain growing.....</p>	<p>Shorthorns, Berkshire and Suffolk pigs; Clyde and blood horses.</p>	<p>Fencing and firewood.</p>
<p>Barford</p>	<p>Adapted for all</p>	<p>Stock, ordinary; thoroughbred just being introduced.</p>	<p>Beech, maple, black ash and elm; used for fencing, fuel and lumber.</p>
<p>South Dumfries . . .</p>	<p>Wheat, barley and oats; grain, stock and dairying equally.</p>	<p>Clyde, English blood horse; Durham cattle; Leicester, Cotswold and Southdown sheep. Berkshire and Suffolk hogs; various breeds of poultry.</p>	<p>6,975 acres; maple, beech, elm, ash, oak, pine and cedar; fencing, lumber and fuel.</p>
<p>Onondaga</p>	<p>Wheat, barley, peas and oats; adapted equally well for any of the above.</p>	<p>Chiefly natives; thoroughbred to a very limited extent.</p>	<p>About one-fifth; beech, maple, elm and bass-wood; firewood and rails.</p>
<p>Oakland.....</p>	<p>Wheat; and is equally adapted for stock or grain.</p>	<p>Horses, agricultural; Cattle, grade Durham; Sheep, Cotswold, Leicester and Southdown; Hogs, Berkshire; Poultry, no particular breed predominates. No imported thoroughbred male animals.</p>	<p>About 2,500 acres; black ash, oak, pine, cedar, beech, maple, elm, hemlock, chestnut, bass-wood, tamarack, hickory and ironwood; railroad ties, fencing, building and firewood.</p>

COUNTY OF BRANT—*Concluded.*

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIPS.	31. What are your market facilities ?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries depended upon, or providing a market for agricultural products ?
Brantford	First-class. Average distance from railroads three and a half miles. Brantford and Paris.	One cheese factory at Cainsville, three miles from Brantford.
Burford	Good. Brantford, Norwich, Woodstock and Paris. B. N. and Port Burwell Railway passing through centre of Township.	Four cheese factories. Northfield, Harley, New Durham and Cathcart villages.
South Dumfries	First-class. Brantford, Paris, Galt, St. George's, Harrisburgh, on railroads. Glenmorris six miles from railway.	None but two saw mills, three flouring mills and an agricultural implement manufactory. Cheese factories: St. George, Lot 7, con. 2; Glenmorris, Lot 19, con. 6; Cedarville, Lot 14, con. 1. No creameries.
Onondaga	Excellent. Cities of Brantford and Hamilton, Village of Caledonia. Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, controlled by Grand Trunk Railway Company, passes through the Township and is within easy access of all the farms.	None, with the exception of one steam grist mill.
Oakland	Good. At city of Brantford, situated nine miles, and Waterford on Canada Southern Railway, six miles.	One cheese factory, situate Lot 7, con. 1; one woollen mill on Lot 1, con. 1; two grist mills; one iron foundry.

	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Brantford	78,400 acres.	5,421	59,678	5,312	2,599	6,162	1,954.
Burford	67,200 "	4,861	43,310	4,214	2,169	4,609	1,540.
South Dumfries	46,717 "	3,474	42,041	2,796	1,472	5,116	595.
Onondaga	20,432 "	1,414	17,332	1,649	716	2,016	592.
Oakland	10,466 "	931	7,950	769	407	863	328.

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

SETTLEMENT.

This is a comparatively new county, settlement having commenced in 1848. Some of the townships still have unoccupied land, but generally settlement may be said to be completed—the process having occupied from four to fifteen years. This rapidity of settlement may be taken to prove the superior excellence of the land for agricultural purposes.

SOIL.

The soil is variable—clay, gravelly, sandy, and black loam, predominating—with a subsoil of hard fine sand, clay and limestone. There is a considerable quantity of rocky and stony land in the Townships of Bruce, Amabel, and Arran. A large proportion of the land in the county is rolling and cultivable, but a considerable acreage is described as bottom, swampy and springy land. About thirty-five per cent. of the area under cultivation is reported as first-class for agricultural purposes; another thirty-five per cent. as second-class, and the remaining thirty per cent. third-class.

WATER.

The county is generally well watered by springs, creeks and wells. The latter are sunk to a depth of from five to seventy feet, according to locality.

PRICE OF FARMS.

The price of land differs in the various townships, and depends, in a large measure, on the improvements effected. A first-class one-hundred acre lot, with house and out-buildings, will fetch from \$4,000 to \$5,000 (an exceptionally good one will sometimes fetch \$6,000); a second-class from \$3,000 to \$4,000; and a third-class lot from \$1,500 to \$3,000.

STUMPS.

Owing to the county having been so recently settled, a large area of land retains stumps of trees cut down by the first occupants; but few are pine stumps, the pine growing, for the most part, in swampy land.

FENCES.

The fences throughout the county would appear to be of a second and third-class character—comparatively a small portion being described as first-class.

HOUSES AND OUTBUILDINGS.

The same may be said of farm-houses, of which a large proportion are stated in the returns to be of log or inferior frame. Many of the outbuildings are also inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Some drainage has been effected, but much is required, and preparations are being made to enter upon what promises to be an extensive system of tile drainage in the low-lying lands of the county.

FARM MACHINERY.

In some townships seeding and harvesting are carried on in the primitive fashion, but in the majority labour-saving machines have come into use—in some cases to the extent of seventy-five per cent.

FERTILIZERS.

Salt has been used for grain, meadows and turnips, and plaster is being used by way of experiment, for wheat and root crops. No phosphates or other fertilizers than those named have yet been introduced, which is probably owing to the circumstance that the land, having been so lately settled, retains a good deal of its virgin richness.

UNCLEARED LAND SUITABLE FOR CULTIVATION.

Considerably over one-half of the uncleared lands in the county would be suitable for cultivation, if cleared, and a proper system of drainage were instituted.

ACREAGE.

The township acreage of the county is given as 760,836½, or an average of 54,345 per township; the number of cleared acres as 331,896¼, or an average of 23,707 per township. The proportion of the acreage devoted to fall wheat may be estimated at about 12 per cent. of the land under cultivation, and the average yield about 25 bushels per acre; to spring wheat about 15 per cent. and 15 bushels to the acre; to barley, about 4 per cent. and 30 bushels to the acre; to oats about 12 per cent. and 35 bushels to the acre; to rye (hardly any grown), 15 bushels to the acre; to peas, about 10 per cent. and 25 bushels to the acre; to corn (hardly any grown), about 20 bushels to the acre; to buckwheat (hardly any grown), about 30 bushels to the acre; to potatoes, about 1 per cent. and about 125 bushels to the acre; to turnips, about 3 per cent. and 500 bushels to the acre; to other root crops (few grown), not to be estimated; to hay, about 10 per cent. and 1½ tons per acre; to pasture, about 15 per cent.; to orchards, about 1 per cent.

POPULATION.

The population, according to the last census (1871), amounted to 48,515.

STOCK STATISTICS.

The township returns give 37,663 head of horned cattle, 19,074 horses, 35,388 sheep, and 13,653 hogs. A good many farmers are making preparations to convert their farms, now devoted to mixed husbandry, into exclusively stock farms. The combination of stock farming with dairying will, it is to be hoped, largely prevent the possibility of a deterioration of the soil of this splendid new county—a result which has proved disastrous in too many other sections of the Province.

FLAX CULTURE.

Three hundred acres are devoted to flax culture in the Township of Carrick.

STOCK RAISING.

The chief products of the county are grain and hay. Dairying, especially the butter-making branch of that industry, and stock-raising, are also extensively carried on, and owing to the county being well adapted for the production of butter, it is likely that this business will have considerable development in the near future. Thoroughbred stock has been introduced in some of the townships—in others common animals prevail.

TIMBER.

About 25 per cent. of the land is timbered. Maple, basswood, elm, hemlock, cedar, ash, beech and birch, predominate. There is also some pine. Hemlock is used for fuel and lumber, and the bark for tanning. About fifty per cent. of the timber in the townships comes within the denomination of "hardwood." Oak, white ash, cherry, maple, elm, basswood and pine, are used in the manufacture of vehicles, agricultural implements and furniture. Hemlock, cedar and tamarack, are in request for railway ties.

MARKET FACILITIES.

There are several markets easily reached, both within and outside the county. The farmers on the borders of Grey frequent that of Owen Sound, where a good deal of shipping is done. Port Elgin, Kincardine, Southampton, and Inverhuron, are also excellent markets and shipping ports. At Walkerton, Wingham, Teeswater, and Southampton, are also good markets.

FLOURING MILLS, FACTORIES, ETC.

According to the returns there are eight cheese factories and three creameries in the county—also four flouring mills. In Paisley and Port Elgin are several tanneries, woollen mills and foundries, dependent on the farming community.

THE KINCARDINE SALT WELLS—LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

There are extensive salt wells at Kincardine, which give employment to a large number of persons. Large quantities are shipped direct from Kincardine to American ports—the article having a high character and being in much request among western pork packers. There are several minor local industries in Kincardine, which give employment to a considerable number of mechanics and labourers. For instance, there are saw and planing mills, foundries, woollen, waggon, chair, soap, and artificial stone factories—also a bath-brick manufactory, believed to be the only one in the Dominion.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Hardly any fruit is grown in the county, over and above what is required to supply the local demand. One-third of the orchards are young, and fall and winter apples form nearly three-fourths of the crop. Almost every kind of fruit is successfully grown, except strawberries, for which the heavy soil of the county is unfitted. Peach culture can hardly be said to exist—a few seedlings only, raised locally, having been planted, but pears have been grown successfully in some parts of the county, and plums of different varieties form nearly one-fourth of the fruit crop.

RAILROADS, ETC,

The southern division of Bruce is well provided with railroad facilities—two lines, the Wellington, Grey and Bruce running north to the ports of Kincardine and Southampton, and the Toronto, Grey and Bruce to the terminus at Teeswater.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

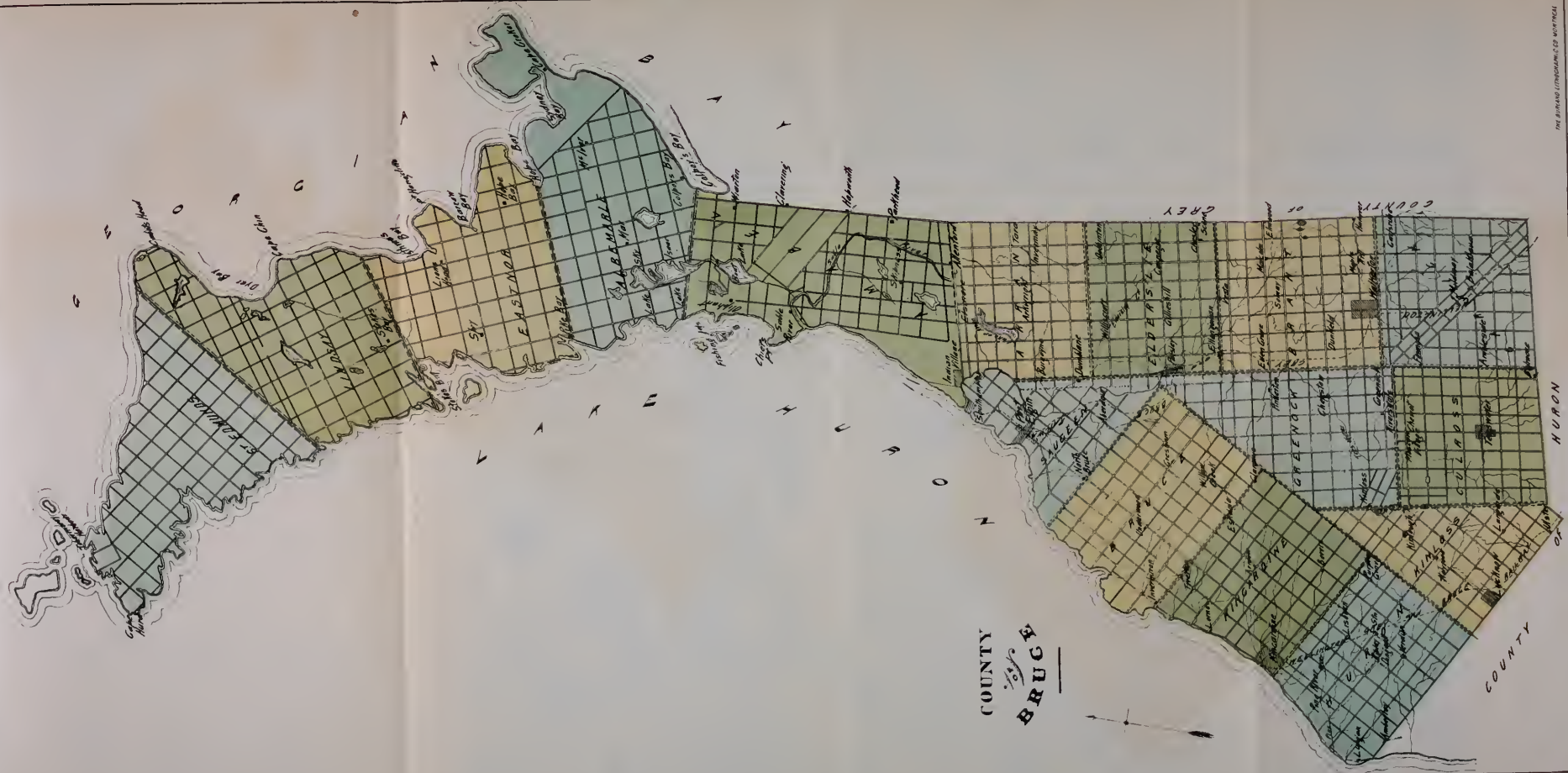
No returns have been forwarded from Bruce during the past two years, showing either the assessment, or assets and liabilities.

STOCK BY-LAWS

Exist in every township, but they are nowhere rigidly enforced. Cattle are only impounded when damage is done, and convictions before justices are extremely rare.

Hobworth





COUNTY
 OF
BRUCE

COUNTY
 OF NIAGARA

HURON

GREY COUNTY

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Albermarle	1859	About one-third	Hard to tell	Clay loam.
Amabel	1857	One-half .....	.....	Clay loam but stony in south, sand and gravel in centre, sand and gravel with some good clay in north.
Arran	Settled immediately after 1851, the year of the survey.	All settled	About four years	Good.
Brant	1849	The whole of it	Six years	Good.
Bruce	1851	Twenty-three twenty-fourths	Four years—1855	Good.
Carrick	1854	The whole	Fifteen years	Clay loam, gravelly loam, sandy loam and black loam.
Culross	1853	All but about 1,500 acres	About thirteen years	Clay and sandy loam.
Eastnor	About the year 1869	About two-thirds of the cultivable land.	Not yet settled	Sandy loam.
Elderslie	1851	All	Four years	Clay.
Greenock	1852	Somewhat over one-third	Six years	Rather on the light side, including clay loam, sand and gravel.
Huron	1849	All settled	About ten years	Clay.
Kincardine	1848	All	Nine years	Good.
Kimloss	1850	All except 200 acres of marsh .....	.....	Variable.
Saugeen	1851	Thirty-five thirty-sixths	Settled in the year 1854	Clay, clay loam and sandy loam.

COUNTY OF BRUCE—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

5. Please state about what proportion are as follows :

TOWNSHIPS.

	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.	Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.
Albermarle	One-tenth.	Twenty-five p. c.	Very little	One third.....	Very little	Not much	The remainder rocky. The average depth is one to two feet; sub-soil, hard clay, gravel and stone; under land the sub-soil is generally hard fine sand.
Amabel	Nearly none	One-fourth	One-eighth	One-eighth	One-eighth	One-sixteenth	
Arran	Ten per cent.....	Sixty-five per cent..	Fifteen per cent..	Five per cent. ...	Three per cent....	Two per cent.....	The depth of soil averages seven inches; sub-soil, clay mixed with limestone gravel.
Brant	22½ per cent.; 9 in. depth of sub-soil.	41 per cent.; 8 in. depth of sub-soil.	18 per cent.; 8 in. depth of sub-soil.	16 per cent.....	1½ per cent.....	.....	Note.—The different kinds of soils are much scattered, and cannot be definitely located.
Bruce	33,500 acres.....	20,000 acres	Proportion too small to enumerate.	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	North-east, clay; centre, clay loam; south, sand and sand loam. 10,000 acres stony.
Carrick	Ten per cent.	Forty per cent. ...	Ten per cent.	Five per cent.	Twenty-five p. c..	Ten per cent.	Average depth of soil from five inches to fifteen inches; sub-soil, gravelly limestone.
Culross	About 3,000 acres.	About one-half of township.	About 15,000 acres	About 300 acres..	About 5,000 acres.	About 5,000 acres.	
Eastnor	About one-fourth.	About one-eighth.	About one-half....	About one-eighth.	Small portions ...	Small portions ...	Sub-soil mostly clay.

Elderslie	Twenty-eight per cent.	Thirty-five p. cent	Eighteen per cent.	Five pe cent.	Two per cent.	Twelve per cent.	Average depth good; sub-soil is clay generally; different kinds of soil all over the township.
Greenock	Twenty per cent. . .	Twenty per cent. . .	Twenty per cent. . .	Fifteen per cent. . .	Fifteen per cent. . .	Ten per cent.	
Huron	Sixty per cent.	Thirty per cent. . .	Two per cent.	Six per cent.	One per cent.	One per cent.	
Kincardine	One-twentieth.	Seventeen - twenty fields.	One-tenth .....	.....	.....	.....
Kinloss	One-fifth; two feet deep; clay sub-soil.	Two-fifths; one ft. deep; clay or gravel sub-soil.	One-tenth; one ft. deep; gravel or clay sub-soil.	One-twentieth; two ft deep; clay or gravel sub-soil.	Three-twentieths; four feet deep; stone, sand, or clay sub-soil.	One-tenth; two ft. deep; generally clay sub-soil.	North and west parts of the township generally clay; south and east generally clay loam; towards the centre there is generally a mixture of all of the above varieties of soil.
Saugeen	5,000 acres. . . .	21,000 acres	7,000 acres	1,000 acres	500 acres	3,650 acrts.	Owing to the township being intersected by the Saugeen River and Snake Creek, Mill Creek, and several smaller streams, the soil and sub-soil vary in all directions.

COUNTY OF BRUCE—Continued

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.			
TOWNSHIPS.	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.		
	<p>6. Have you any, and if so, how much is too stony, or lies rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?</p> <p>7. Have you any, and if so, how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?</p> <p>8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?</p>		
Albemarle.....	One-third.....	Very little.....	One tenth.....
Amabel.....	One-tenth too stony, one-twentieth too rocky..	One-tenth.....	One-fourth.....
Arran.....	None.....	All our hills that are cleared are cultivated, but are somewhat stony.	About six-tenths.
Brant.....	None.....	None, except the banks of the Saugeen.....	Nearly all.
Bruce.....	6000 acres of stony land unfit for profitable cultivation; no rock.	1,600 acres.....	Two-thirds.
Carrick.....	Two and a-half per cent.....	Five per cent.....	Seventy per cent.
Culross.....	Very little.....	About 4,000 acres.....	About 36,000 acres.
Eastnor.....	About forty per cent.....	None.....	None.
Elderslie.....	None.....	None.....	Principally all.
Greenock.....	None.....	About two per cent.....	Five per cent.
Huron.....	None.....	About two per cent.....	About thirty per cent.
Kincardine.....	400 acres north-east on lake shore.....	None of any account.....	Ninety-nine hundredths.
Kinloss.....	None.....	One-tenth.....	Five-tenths.
Saugeen.....	500 acres.....	1,800 acres.....	24,000 acres.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?
Albemarle.....	About 7,000 acres	About 10,000 acres	About 1,000 acres.
Amabel	One-twentieth	One-twentieth	One-fiftieth.
Arran	About one-thirtieth	About one-tenth	About eight-thirtieths.
Brant .....	.....	One-thirtieth per cent.....	Very little.
Bruce	Very small proportion	One-tenth	Very small proportion.
Carrick	Five per cent	Seven and a-half per cent.....	Ten per cent.
Culross	About 5,000 acres.....	About 10,000 acres	About 1,000 acres.
Eastor	About 8,000 acres.....	Small portion.....	Small portion.
Elderslie	Five per cent	About fifteen per cent	About two per cent.
Greenock	About fifteen per cent.....	Thirty-three and one-third per cent.	Thirty-three and one-third per cent.
Huron	Fifty per cent.	Eight per cent.	Ten per cent.
Kincardine .....	.....	One one-hundredth	None.
Kimloss	Two-tenths	Two-tenths	Scarcely any.
Saugen	7,850 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres.

COUNTY OF BRUCE—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—

TOWNSHIPS.

	First-class?	Second-class?	Third-class?	Remarks.
Albemarle.....	One-fourth.....	One-fourth.....	Two-fourths.....	
Anabel.....	Very little—about one-third.	One-third.....	One-third.....	The remainder mft. The first and second-class are in the south. The centre and north are mostly third-class.
Arran.....	Four-tenths.....	Three-tenths.....	Three-tenths.....	East and west of township for first-class, centre for second-class, and north-west for third-class.
Brant.....	34 per cent.....	36 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	Different kinds of soil all through the township.
Bruce.....	20 per cent.....	40 per cent.....	40 per cent.....	The first-class crosses township diagonally from the south-west corner to north-east; the second-class crosses township diagonally both sides of first-class; the third-class principally on lake shore, and a belt crossing centre.
Carrick.....	30 per cent.....	50 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	
Culross.....	About 20,000 acres.	About 20,000 acres.	About 16,000 acres.	Second and third-class in west side and in the north-west corner of township principally.
Eastor.....	One-fourth.....	One-half.....	One-fourth.....	The soil is intermixed through the sections.
Elderslie.....	63 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	7 per cent.....	Our clay and clay loam—first-class; black and sandy loam—second-class; sand and gravelly—third-class.
Greenock.....	22 per cent.....	22 per cent.....	22 per cent.....	First-class in east and north-east of township; second and third-class in middle and south-west of township; the balance swampy.
Huron.....	25 per cent.....	50 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	
Kincardine.....	Two-thirds.....	One-sixth.....	One-sixth.....	
Kinloss.....	Three-tenths.....	Four-tenths.....	Three-tenths.....	First-class mostly west of lot ten, and south-east corner; second-class well divided; third-class in the north and centre.
Saugeen.....	Fifteen thirty-sixths	Twelve thirty-sixths	Nine thirty-sixths.	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy what portion are pine stumps?
Albemarle.....	Yes.....	From ten to fifty feet.....	From \$100 to \$2,000.....	About 500 acres. Very few pine stumps.
Anabel.....	Yes.....	From eight to thirty ft.....	Much depends on the improvements.....	One-twentieth cleared. Very few pine stumps.
Arran.....	Yes.....	From six to forty feet.....	1st, \$4,500 to \$5,000; 2nd, \$3,000 to \$4,000; 3rd, \$2,000 to \$3,000, for 100 acres in all cases.	About three-fourths of the cleared land free from stumps. No pine stumps of any account.
Brant.....	Yes.....	From six to fifty feet.....	\$40, \$30.....	Forty per cent. No pine.
Bruce.....	No, not with creeks or springs.	From fifteen to sixty ft.....	1st class, \$35 to \$40; 2nd class, \$25 to \$30; 3rd class, \$15 to \$20, per acre.	One-fifth clear of stumps. 200 acres in whole Township.
Carrick.....	Yes.....	From ten to seventy feet.....	1st class, \$50; 2nd, \$40; 3rd, \$15, per acre.....	Sixty per cent. All pine here is in swamp land.
Culross.....	Yes, by springs and creeks.	From twelve to sixty ft.....	From \$20 to \$50 per acre.....	Principally all clear of stumps.
Eastnor.....	Several creeks, but run dry in summer.	About ten feet.....	Range from \$2,500 to \$600.....	Very little.
Elderslie.....	Yes.....	From five to seventy ft.....	\$35, \$28, \$15.....	One-half clear of stumps. Three per cent. pine stumps.
Greenock.....	First-class; well watered by all three.	Eighteen feet average.....	1st class, \$35; 2nd class, \$25; 3rd class, \$15, per acre.	About one-half clear. Pine stumps not worth mentioning.
Huron.....	No.....	Clay bottom, no springs.	1st class, about \$40; 2nd class, about \$30; 3rd class, about \$15, per acre.	Fifty per cent.
Kincairdine.....	Pretty well.....	Not lower than thirty ft. on average.	\$4,000, \$3,000, \$2,000 respectively.....	Forty-five one-hundredths. None to any appreciable extent.
Kinloss.....	Extra well watered.	Average of twenty feet.....	1st class, \$4,000; 2nd class, \$3,000; 3rd class, \$1,600 to \$2,000 per 100 acres.	Over one-third clear of stumps. Very few of pine.
Saugenee.....	Yes.....	From five to fifty feet.....	1st class, \$4,500; 2nd class, \$3,000; 3rd class, \$1,000.	One-half clear of stumps. One-sixth stumpy. One-third bush. Very few pine stumps.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?
Albemarle.....	About 1,000 acres under first-class fence. Material, cedar	One stone house.	Very nearly all.
Anabel.....	About one-half are well fenced. Cedar rails are generally used.....	One-fiftieth.	All the balance.
Arran.....	One-half. Material, elm, ash, and cedar rails and boards.....	One-tenth, exclusive of villages.....	Nine-tenths.
Brant.....	Thirty-per cent. Hemlock boards, rails of cedar and hardwood	Twenty-eight per cent.	Seventy-two per cent.
Bruce.....	One-fifth. Cedar, ash and basswood, and hemlock board fences on cedar posts.	One-fifth	Four-fifths.
Carrick.....	Fifty per cent. Cedar and elm, small percentage board fences.....	Thirty per cent.	Seventy per cent.
Cubross.....	About one-half. Cedar rails.	About one-fourth.....	About three-fourths.
Eastnor.....	Only a portion. Cedar rails.	Small portion.	Principally log.
Elderslie.....	One-tenth first-class fenced. Cedar posts and board, rails of cedar, ash and rock elm.	One-tenth.	Remainder.
Greenock.....	About ten per cent. Elm, cedar and black ash.....	Five per cent.....	Ninety-five per cent.
Huron.....	Five per cent. Material, cedar, rails and boards.....	Twelve per cent.	Eighty-per cent.
Kincairdine.....	One-tenth. Ash, elm, cedar for rails and cedar for posts, pine and hemlock for lumber.	Three-fourths.....	One-fourth.
Kinloss.....	.....	Twenty-five per cent.	Seventy-five per cent.
Saugeen.....	One-half. Cedar rails and board fences with cedar posts.	One-half.	One-half.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIPS.	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?	21. About what proportion are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, etc.?
Albemarle.....	About one-tenth.	Nine-tenths.....	None.....	About one out of every ten.
Amabel	One-twentieth.	All the rest.....	None.....	One twentieth.
Arran.....	One-half	One-half	None thoroughly drained. No tiles used; much needed.	Three-fourths.
Brant.....	Fifty per cent.	Fifty per cent.	Very little. Principally tile.....	Nearly all.
Bruce.....	One-fifth	Four-fifths	Small proportion. Very little tile used.	One half.
Carrick	Forty per cent.	Sixty per cent.	Very little.....	Fifty per cent.
Culross.....	About two-thirds	About one-third.....	Very little drainage required.	About one-half.
Eastnor	Largest proportion .....	.....	.....	None.
Elderslie	Five per cent.....	Seventy per cent.....	None.....	One-half.
Greenock	Twenty per cent.	Eighty per cent.....	None.....	Twenty-five per cent.
Huron	Twenty per cent.	Eighty per cent.....	Five per cent. Tile only commencing.....	Seventy-five per cent.
Kincardine.....	Two-thirds	One-third.	Upwards of one-fifth. Tile beginning to be used	Three-fourths have reapers and mowers, and one-twentieth seed drills.
Kinloss.....	Fifty per cent.	Fifty per cent.	Five per cent. Very little tile has yet been used.....	Forty per cent.
Saugeen.....	Two-thirds	One-third.	Very little under-draining done as yet. Preparations are being made at Port Elgin brick-yard to manufacture drain tiles this summer.	Three-fourths.

COUNTY OF BRUCE—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used.	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of un-cleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Albemarle	One out of every twenty	Salt and plaster	About one-third.
Anabel	Very little used; a few have used salt.	What salt has been used has been on spring wheat and barley.	One-fourth.
Arvan	Not more than three or four farmers use any of the above fertilizers.	See No. 24.	Nearly all, if properly drained.
Brant	Very little artificial manure used. Salt 400 lbs. to the acre.	Salt. On grain, meadow and turnips.	All except the river banks.
Bruce	A very small proportion.	Salt. Wheat.	Two-thirds.
Carrick	Ten per cent.	Salt and plaster. Root crops principally.	Ten per cent.
Culross	Quite a number used salt last and present year, it being the principal fertilizer used in this locality, with the exception of farm-yard manures. Quantity used, about 200 pounds per acre	Principally used on spring and fall wheat and turnips.	About one-half.
Eastnor	None	None.	We cannot give the exact amount, as about two-thirds of the land to be yet settled is broken by veins of limestone cropping up to the surface, making the soil shallow.
Elderslie	Commencing to experiment with salt and plaster		Nearly all.
Greenock	Not worth mentioning.	Salt. On wheat.	Forty per cent.
Huron	Five per cent.	Salt and plaster. Wheat and clover. No phosphates or other fertilizers.	About seventy-five or eighty per cent.
Kincardine	A few use salt, at about three bushels per acre; little or none of the other artificial fertilizers.		
Kinloss	Very little has yet been used in this locality.		
Saugeen	Very little used	Salt on roots.	Eighty-five per cent. Five-sixths of 10,000 acres.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of, the following—

TOWNSHIPS.

	Fall Wheat?	Spring Wheat?	Barley?
Albemarle	From 10 to 30 bushels per acre	From 10 to 30 bushels per acre	From 20 to 40 bushels per acre.
Amabel	One-tenth; 20 bushels	One-seventh; 15 bushels	One-twentieth; 30 bushels.
Arran	12 per cent. cleared land; 25 bushels per acre .	10 per cent. cleared land; 15 bushels per acre .	2 per cent. cleared land; 25 bushels per acre.
Bran	12 per cent.; 20 bushels	2 per cent.; 12 bushels	2 per cent.; 25 bushels.
Bruce	12 per cent. cleared part; 25 bushels per acre .	25 per cent. cleared part; 15 bushels per acre .	2 per cent. cleared part; 30 bushels per acre.
Carrick	25 per cent.	15 per cent.	4 per cent.
Culross	About one-tenth	About one-twentieth	About one-twentieth.
Eastnor	Small portion	Two-thirds	One-twelfth.
Elderslie	10 per cent.; 18 bushels	5 per cent.; 15 bushels	3 per cent.; 30 bushels,
Greenock	25 bushels per acre	15 bushels per acre	40 bushels per acre.
Huron	12 per cent.	10 per cent.	4 per cent.
Kincardine	25 bushels per acre	15 bushels per acre	30 bushels per acre.
Greenock	10 per cent.; 25 bushels to the acre	8 per cent.; 15 bushels to the acre	2 per cent.; 25 bushels to the acre.
Kimloss	Fifteen seventy-fifths; 25 bushels	Seven seventy-fifths; 10 bushels	Two seventy-fifths; 25 bushels.
Saugeen			
	Oats?	Rye?	Peas?
Albemarle	From 20 to 50 bushels per acre	From 15 to 20 bushels per acre	From 20 to 30 bushels per acre.
Amabel	One-tenth; 35 bushels	Very small	One-tenth; 20 bushels.
Arran	10 per cent. cleared land; 35 bushels per acre .	Not sown	10 per cent. cleared land; 25 bushels per acre.
Bran	10 per cent.; 40 bushels . . . . .	. . . . .	8 per cent.; 25 bushels.
Bruce	12 per cent. cleared part; 30 bushels per acre .	. . . . .	11 per cent. cleared part; 25 bushels per acre.
Carrick	15 per cent.	None	14 per cent.
Culross	About one-eighth . . . . .	. . . . .	About one-tenth.
Eastnor	One-sixth . . . . .	. . . . .	One-twelfth.
Elderslie	10 per cent.; 35 bushels . . . . .	. . . . .	5 per cent.; 20 bushels.
Greenock	35 bushels per acre	15 bushels per acre	25 bushels per acre.
Huron	10 per cent.	None	8 per cent.
Kincardine	35 bushels per acre	None	20 bushels per acre.
Kimloss	8 per cent.; 35 bushels to the acre	Scarcely any	7 per cent.; 25 bushels to the acre.
Saugeen	Ten seventy-fifths; 35 bushels	Little or none	Seven seventy-fifths; 25 bushels.

COUNTY OF BRUCE—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.

Township	Corn?	Buckwheat?	Potatoes?
Albmarle.....	20 bushels per acre.....	From 20 to 50 bushels per acre.....	From 50 to 100 bushels per acre.
Amabel.....	One-fifth.....	Very small.....	One-fifth; 150 bushels.
Arran.....	Not sown except in gardens.....	Nil.....	1 per cent. cleared land; 100 bushels per acre.
Brant.....			$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent.; 150 bushels.
Bruce.....	None.....	None.....	1 per cent. cleared part; 100 bushels per acre.
Carriek.....	Very little.....	Very little.....	2 per cent.
Cubross.....	Small portion.....	Very little.....	About one-hundredth.
Eastnor.....			Small portion.
Elderslie.....	Small portion.....	50 bushels per acre.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; 100 bushels.
Greenock.....	No field corn.....	None.....	100 bushels per acre.
Huron.....	None.....	None.....	2 per cent.
Kincardine.....	Scarcely any.....	Scarcely any.....	150 bushels per acre.
Kinloss.....	One three-hundredth; 40 bushels.....	None.....	$\frac{2}{3}$ of 1 per cent.; 200 bushels to the acre.
Saugen.....			One one-hundred and fiftieth; 100 bushels per acre.
Towns?			
	Furnips?	Other Root Crops?	Hay?
Albmarle.....	About 300 bushels to the acre.....	About 300 bushels to the acre.....	One to two tons per acre.
Amabel.....	One-fifth; 300 bushels.....	None of any consequence.....	One-fifth; $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons.
Arran.....	1 per cent. cleared land; 600 bushels per acre.....	Very little grown.....	15 per cent.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.
Brant.....	2 per cent.; 550 bushels.....		10 per cent.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons.
Bruce.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. cleared part; 500 bushels per acre.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. cleared part.....	15 per cent. cleared part; $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons.
Carriek.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.....	1 per cent.....	10 per cent.
Cubross.....	About one-twentieth.....	About one-hundredth.....	About one-tenth.
Eastnor.....	Small portion.....	Small portion.....	About a third as much as devoted to grain.
Elderslie.....	2 per cent.; 500 bushels.....	Included under "Furnips".....	15 per cent.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons.
Greenock.....	500 bushels per acre.....	Not worth mentioning.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.
Huron.....	1 per cent.....	1 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Kincardine.....	500 bushels per acre.....	Little or none.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ tons.
Kinloss.....	1 per cent.; 600 bushels to the acre.....	Scarcely any.....	10 per cent.; 1 ton per acre.
Saugen.....	One seventy-fifth; 500 bushels.....	One three-hundredth.....	Ten seventy-fifths; $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

	Pasture lands?	Orchards?	Flax?	Remarks.
Albemarle	Very little pasture except bush pasture.	Very few		
Amabel	One-fifth	One-hundredth		
Arran	20 per cent.	1 1/2 per cent.		
Braut	10 per cent.	1 per cent.		
Bruce	20 per cent. cleared part	1 per cent. of cleared part	About 300 acres.	
Carriek	10 per cent.	1 per cent.		
Culross	About one-eighth	About one-hundredth		
Eastnor	Wild land	Several, but small		
Elderslie	15 per cent.; good	2 per cent.; does well		
Greenock	15 per cent. of cleared land	Not much		
Huron	25 per cent.	1 per cent.		
Kincardine	10 per cent. of cleared land, besides bush.	One one-hundredth		
Kinloss	7 per cent.	2/3 of 1 per cent.		Summer fallow, 5 p. c.; bush, 30 p. c.
Saugeen	Eleven seventy-fifths	One one-hundred-and-fiftieth		Ten seventy-fifths summer fallow.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain growing, stock raising or dairying?	29. What kinds of breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?
Albemarle	Wheat and hay. For stock	Good common. Do not extend very far.
Amabel	Grain and hay. Best adapted for stock raising	Very few thoroughbred in this Township.
Arran	Wheat, oats and peas. The Township is well adapted for any of the above.	Agricultural horses; Shorthorn grades; Cotswold and Leicester grade sheep; Berkshire swine, and a variety of barn-yard fowl.
Bruce	Wheat, oats and peas. Grain growing	Horses, agricultural; cattle, common, with a small percentage of grades; sheep, Leicester, Cotswold and mixed breeds; hogs, Berkshire and mixed; poultry, barn-yard fowls.
Brant	Grain and stock. Stock raising on the increase	Horses, general purpose and heavy draught; cattle, Shor-horn grades; sheep, Cotswold and Leicester; hogs, Berkshire; poultry, common fowl; thoroughbred and imported used to a limited extent.
Carrick	Wheat, oats, peas and stock. Well adapted for stock raising or dairying.	Durham cattle; draught and carriage horses; 40 per cent. use thoroughbred Durham bulls and pure-blood sheep.
Culross	Fall wheat and oats. Good for grain and dairying	Horses, general purposes; cattle, Durham and grade principally; sheep, Leicester and Cotswold; hogs, Berkshire; quite a number of Durhams have been introduced into the Township.
Eastnor	Wheat and stock raising	Horses, heavy draught; cattle, grade bulls; sheep, Cotswold rams; hogs, Berkshire.
Elderslie	Grain, wool, dairy products, live stock, etc. Well adapted for all ..	Cattle, Durham grades; horses, Clydes; sheep, Cotswold and Leicester; hogs, Berkshire; a few Durham bulls.

Greenock	Wheat, oats, peas, barley, hay. Best for stock.....	Cattle, Durham crosses; horses, mixed; sheep, Leicester; hogs, Berkshire; to a considerable extent for male animals.
Huron	Wheat, oats, barley and peas.....	Cart horses, Clydesdale, native; cattle, Durham, native; sheep, Cotswold and Leicester; hogs, native, Berkshire, Suffolk, longnoses.
Kincardine	So far used principally for grain, but well adapted for stock raising..	Horses, Canadian or general purposes, with a good mixture of heavy draught or graded; cattle, common with several graded.
Kinloss	Wheat, oats, peas, cheese, butter, eggs, lamb, mutton, cattle. Very well adapted for dairying or stock raising.	Horses, general purpose, mixed with Clydesdale; cattle, Canadian breed, considerably crossed with Durham; sheep, Leicester and Cotswold; hogs, mixed breed, considerable Berkshire cross; poultry, all kinds.
Sauguen... ..	Wheat, peas and oats. Well adapted for all	Horses, all kinds; cattle, Durham grades; sheep, Leicester, Cotswold and mixed; hogs, Berkshire and Suffolk; poultry, all kinds; Durham cattle, especially bulls, have been introduced to a considerable extent.

COUNTY OF BRUCE—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	30. What area of land is still timbered; what does your standing timber generally consist of; and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?	31. What are your market facilities?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for, agricultural products?
Albemarle.....	Been answered before; hardwood and cedar	Difficult. Owen Sound and Southampton; 25 to 30 miles.	One cheese factory.
Amabel	More than one-half; maple, beech, hemlock, black and white ash, cedar, etc.	Good. Port Elgin and Owen Sound; average distance 20 miles.	None.
Arran	One-twelfth; beech, maple, elm, ash, cedar, with some hemlock used for fuel, fencing and building.	Port Elgin, our nearest market, is 12 miles from centre of Township; Owen Sound is almost 21 miles from the same point. These have railway stations.	None.
Brant	Twenty per cent.; maple, elm and beech; principally building and firewood.	Walkerton, Pinkerton Station and Paisley, the two former in the Township, the latter 4 miles distant. All railway stations.	None, except a creamery at Walkerton.
Bruce	Twenty-five per cent.; maple, basswood, elm, hemlock, cedar, ash and birch; fuel, fencing and lumber; hemlock furnishing bark for tanning as well as lumber.	Good. Kincairdine, shipping and railway station, 10 miles; Port Elgin, shipping and railway station, 5 miles; Paisley, railway station, 5 miles; Inverhuron, shipping port in corner of Township.	Flour mills at:—Underwood, centre of Township; Inverhuron, south-west corner; Tiverton, supplied principally from Bruce. Cheese factories at:—Underwood; Tiverton, supplied principally from Bruce.
Carriek	Twenty per cent, fifty per cent. of which is hardwood.	A good market in centre of; Mildmay station, Great Western Railway.	Very little. Cheese factory at Belmore; creamery at Mildmay.
Culross	About one-fifth; principally beech and maple, swamp-cedar and ash.	Good. Walkerton, 17 miles; Wingham, 10 miles; Teeswater, in centre of Township.	Cheese and butter factory at Teeswater.
Filderslie	Thirty p. cent.; elm, maple, beech, hemlock, pine, basswood, birch, whitewood, cedar, oak, etc.; used for firewood, fencing, building, etc.	Good. Paisley, near Railroad.	None. Factories not running.

Elderslie	The standing timber is principally hardwood and pine, hemlock and cedar; saw-logs, stove-bolts ties, bark, telegraph poles, fence posts, lumber.	Owen Sound, by water or road, 40 miles, railroad same distance; Wiarton, average distance from Township 20 miles.	Grist and flouring mills at Lion's Head Harbour, Eastnor.
Greenock.....	Sixty p. cent. of our land is still timbered; hardwood, hemlock, pine, black ash and cedar; it is chiefly applied for making lumber.	Good. Walkerton, Paisley, Pinkerton, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile....	None.
Huron	About 5 per cent.; hardwood and hemlock; firewood.	Ripley, on the railroad in the centre of the Township.	None.
Kincardine	About one-tenth; maple, elm, beech, hemlock; basswood, cedar, birch; frame buildings, fencing and fuel.	Good. Kincardine, Tiverton, Pinkerton and Ripley.	Cheese factories in Bervie and Tiverton.
Kinloss	25 per cent. standing; maple, beech, ash, elm, hemlock, cedar, pine; applied to building material and fencing purposes.	Lucknow, in the Township; Kincardine, 10 miles; Ripley, 5 miles; Wingham, 5 miles; Walkerton, 16 miles; Teeswater, 6 miles; Great Western Railway runs through the Township.	A cheese factory at the south side of the Township, and one on the north side. Local tradesmen and mechanics.
Saugeen	12,000 acres; maple, beech, hemlock, basswood, elm, cedar, birch, ash and a few pines; firewood, lumber, building timber, rails, railway ties, and fence posts.	First-class. Port Elgin, Paisley and Turner's Crossing, all on Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway.	There are a few tanneries, woollen factories, foundries and other trades in Paisley and Port Elgin, partly depending upon the agricultural community, and providing a local market for a very small share of the agricultural products.

COUNTY OF BRUCE--Concluded.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIP.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Albemarle...	About 50,000 acres.....	838	2,870	598	161	462	181.
Amabel	60,256 acres.....	1,693	7,433	1,207	276	1,109	309.
Arran	54,530 "	3,501	29,684. This is too low.	4,312	1,322	4,198	1,522.
Brant	68,798 "	4,783	34,714	4,805	4,557	2,214	1,307.
Bruce	66,482 "	3,771	31,413	4,011	1,462	3,992	1,331.
Carrick	59,468 "	1,068	36,812	3,600	1,502	4,538	2,608.
Culross	56,620 "	3,347	37,740	3,050	1,026	2,968	None on roll.
Eastnor	27,290 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	727	2,064 $\frac{1}{2}$	435	75	177	113.
Elderslie	54,334 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2,892	16,937 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,000	1,500	2,575	630.
Greenock	64,000 "	3,038	22,563	3,000	1,000	2,500	1,000.
Huron ...4	58,000 "	4,241	30,488	2,599	1,401	3,575	1,710.
Kincardine	59,113 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3,814	35,496	1,989	1,312	3,964	1,436.
Kinless	45,794 "	3,279	22,531	2,724	2,628	927 $\frac{1}{2}$	578. †
Saugeen	About 36,150 acres.....	1,771	About 24,150	2,243*	852 *	2,189 *	928. *

* From Assessment Roll of 1879. Roll of 1880 does not, in the enumeration, include young stock. † Much below the mark.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

The settlement of Carleton commenced in the Township of Nepean in 1810, and continued, until, in 1827, settlers first entered the Township of Osgoode. From that date until 1874, the population gradually augmented, until now, it may be said that fully seven-eighths of the county is occupied.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

The general character of the soil varies in the several townships, but clay, sandy, and black loams predominate. In Gloucester there is a large tract of peat land, in what is called the *Mer Bleu*; in Goulbourn there are over 14,000 acres of swampy land, with deep black soil, while, in the other townships, a good deal of the land is so rocky as to be unfit for profitable cultivation. The Township of Huntley alone is reported to have 18,353 acres of this rocky and uncultivable land, while Goulbourn has 11,635. Limestone rock predominates, and is largely used for building and fertilizing purposes. Of the cultivable land about one-half is reported first-class for agricultural purposes, about one-quarter second-class, and the remaining quarter third-class. There is very little wet, springy land in the county.

WATER.

The county is generally well watered. In addition to having never-failing springs, creeks and wells, it is bounded on the north and west by the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers. Water can be obtained by digging at depths varying from 6 to 60 feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

A first-class farm of one hundred acres can be bought at from \$4,000 to \$5,000; second-class, about \$3,000; and third-class, about \$2,000. In one township land is quoted as low as \$5 per acre.

STUMPS.

About one-half of the cultivated land is now free from stumps. The stumps still in the ground are chiefly pine, but, in Goulbourn, there are some of hemlock and tamarack.

FENCES.

About one-half of the farms are reported to be under first-class fence, consisting principally of cedar.

 HOUSES AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About one-half of the dwellings in the county are described as of brick, stone, or first-class frame; the remaining half as of log, or inferior frame. Of the outbuildings, one-half may be considered good and the remaining half, inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Little drainage has been done—and stone is the principal material employed. Tiles have been used in a few instances, and there are indications that the importance of under-draining is becoming more generally recognized.

FARM MACHINERY.

Labour-saving machines are used by over three-fourths of the farmers.

FERTILIZERS.

Very few use artificial fertilizers, and in Nepean, where large purchases of superphosphate had been made by some parties, the result is reported to have been disappointing. The farmers around Ottawa draw large quantities of manure from the city. Salt and plaster have been used to a small extent for root crops, peas, clovers and meadow lands.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

Over three-fourths of the uncleared lands in the county are reported as suitable for cultivation when cleared.

ACREAGE, ETC.

The township acreage of the county, not including the township of Marlborough, which does not report, is given as 505,815—or an average of 50,581 per township; the number of cleared acres is set down at 218,393, or 21,839 per township; the proportion devoted to the cultivation of cereals, roots and hay cannot be estimated, owing to several of the returns from this county having been sent in in an incomplete state, but the yield is approximately stated as averaging—fall wheat, 20 bushels per acre; spring, 15 bushels; barley, 30 bushels; oats, 35 bushels; rye, 20 bushels; peas, 20 bushels; corn, 25 bushels; buckwheat, 25 bushels; potatoes, 150 bushels; turnips, 450 bushels; other root crops, 420 bushels; hay, 1 ton per acre.

POPULATION.

The population of Carleton, exclusive of the City of Ottawa, was—according to the census of 1871—21,739. The population of Ottawa is in the neighbourhood of 21,000.

CAPACITY OF THE LAND.

Carleton is adapted to grain growing, stock raising and dairying, more particularly the latter branch of farm industry. It produces a large number of fat beeves for local and outside markets, and stock raising is generally remunerative. A considerable portion of the land is still timbered, but the great fire of 1870 destroyed all the timber in Torbolton and March, and nearly all in Nepean. The remaining townships contain (not including Marlborough) about 77,000 acres, covered with hard and soft woods, including some pine. The timber is used principally for fuel, building and fencing.

WAGES.

The average rate of wages for farm labourers is from \$10 to \$12 per month, with board and lodging; and for female servants, from \$4 to \$6 per month.

STOCK AND STOCK LAWS.

A number of imported Clyde horses have been introduced, and some attention has of late been successfully given to the raising of thoroughbreds. Grade cattle are the most common; but the breeds are beginning to improve. The county sustains (exclusive of Ottawa and Marlborough) 18,525 horned cattle, 8,811 horses, 17,983 sheep, and 6,398 hogs. Stock by-laws exist in some townships, but they are generally inoperative unless damage is done, when impounding is resorted to.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Considerable attention has of late years been given to fruit culture in and around Ottawa. Some varieties of apples are successfully grown, and grape culture has been very encouraging. The neighbourhood of Ottawa, owing to the heat of the summer sun and the character of the soil, seems to be a very favourable locality for the establishment of vineyards—there being no difficulty in protecting the vines in winter. The character of the grapes grown hitherto has been exceptionally fine. A large demand for good fruit has arisen since the city became the seat of Government, and except in the matter of strawberries, the district does not nearly supply it. From seventeen to eighteen hundred barrels of apples have been imported this fall to supply the demand in Ottawa. Apple culture does not always succeed—the cause given being the severity of the winter and the destructiveness of insects of the borer class, and pears and plums may be pronounced a failure, except a variety of the latter, a seedling raised in Russell County, and said to be the hardiest known. Peaches and cherries are not grown; but experiments are being made with the fig. Raspberries, currants, gooseberries and melons, are, more or less, successfully cultivated.

MARKET FACILITIES.

The county has good market facilities—thanks to good roads, railways and navigation. Ottawa City has excellent markets, with reasonable fees, and Arnprior, Pakenham and Carleton Place markets are much frequented.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The lumber trade gives considerable impetus to agriculture in this district—large numbers of men being employed at the shanties in winter and at the Chaudiere mills in summer, who consume large quantities of farm products. A considerable trade has sprung up in horses, American buyers coming over periodically and draining the market of surplus stock. Three cheese factories are working, but three others have been closed—not having proved profitable. The county contains, in addition to the immense saw mills at the Chaudiere, steam flouring mills, woollen factories, foundries, machine shops and numerous lime kilns and brick yards. The facilities at Ottawa for the establishment of a manufacturing, and, to some extent, a distributing centre, may be said to be unrivalled. Extensive mineral springs exist at Eastman's Corners, twelve miles from Ottawa. The waters are said to possess valuable curative properties, and are largely used in Ottawa and neighbourhood.

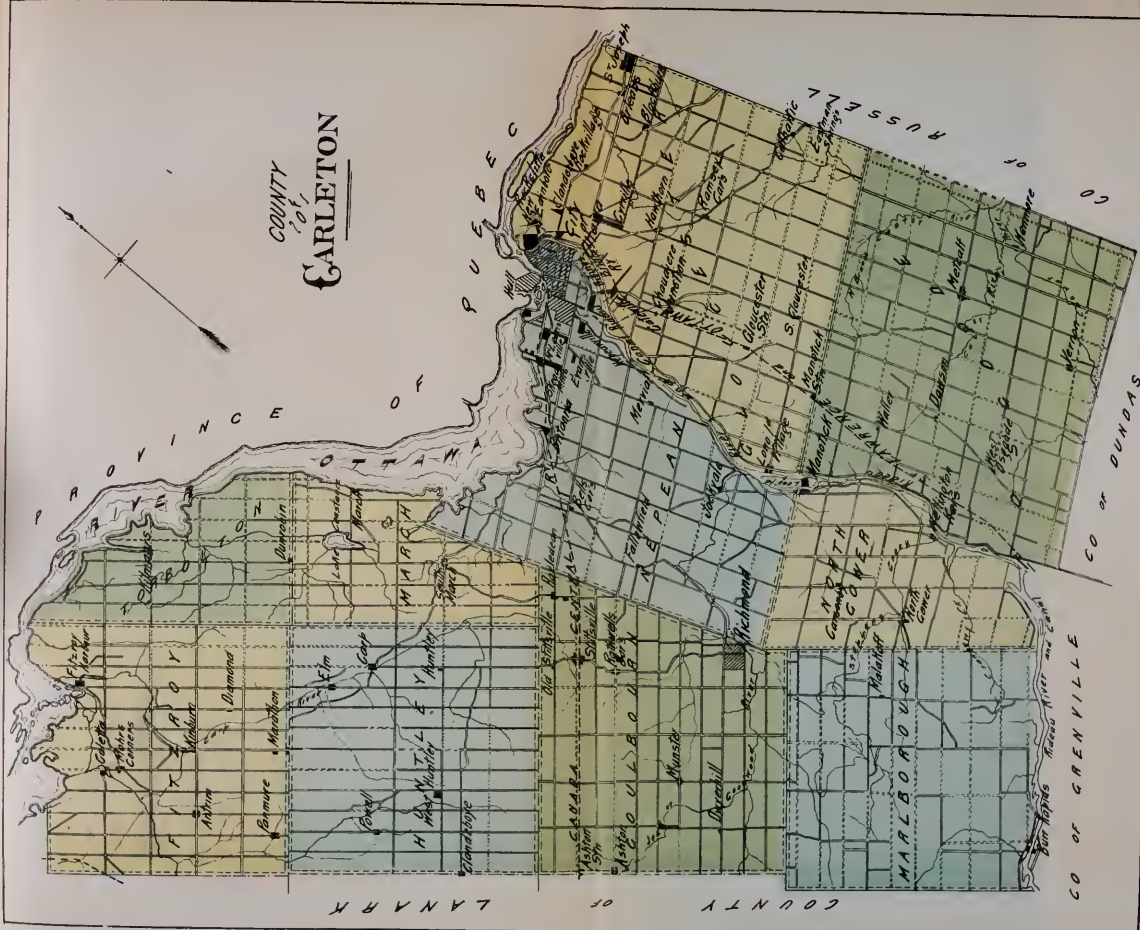
MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

The total number of acres assessed in Carleton, exclusive of the City of Ottawa, is 560,980—and the number of ratepayers assessed, 7,866. Under the head of assets, \$7,392,485 is set down as the assessed value of real estate; \$443,705, personal property; \$2,300, taxable income; \$36,886, arrears of taxes; and \$61,734, "other assets"—forming a grand total of \$7,937,110. The liabilities amount to \$166,098, of which \$95,400 comes under the head of corporation debentures. The revenue for all purposes and from all sources amounts to \$210,027. In the City of Ottawa the number of acres assessed is set down at 1,829, and the number of ratepayers, 8,000. Under the head of assets, \$10,621,591 is shewn as the assessed value of real estate; \$686,020, personal property; \$422,285, taxable income; \$114,467, arrears of taxes; and \$434,219, "other assets"—making a grand total of \$12,288,582, or nearly four and a half millions in excess of the county assets. The liabilities are correspondingly heavy. A sum of \$2,187,000 is shewn under the head of corporation debentures, while \$545,000 appears under the head of "other liabilities"—in all \$2,732,000. The total revenue from all sources amounts to \$555,243.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Iron and phosphate mining are very extensively carried on within a short distance of Ottawa, on the Quebec side of the river.

COUNTY of CARLETON



COUNTY OF CARLETON.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Fitzroy	1819	Fifteen-sixteenths	Forty years	Good.
Gloucester	1812	About seven-eighths	About fifty years	A fair quality.
Goulburn	1818	About seven-eighths	Twenty years	Some good, some medium and some good inferior.
Gower, North	1824	All	Fifty years	Clay loam, sandy loam, sandy and gravelly.
Huntley	1819 .....	.....	Thirty years	Clay loam and gravelly.
March	1819	All private property, but not all settled.	.....	Rocky.
Marlboro'	No returns received from this	Township .....	.....	.....
Nepean	1810	The whole	About forty years .....	.....
Osgoode	1827	Seven-eighths	The greater part settled as early as 1850	Heavy clay, clay loam, sandy loam, sand, gravelly, and black loam.
Torbolton	1824	The whole Township	1860	Clay, sandy loam, sand, rock, gravel, black loam.

COUNTY OF CARLETON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

TOWNSHIPS.	Heavy clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.	Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.
Fitzroy	One-eighth	One-sixteenth	One-eighth	One-sixteenth	One-eighth	One-half	Which (last) includes about 4,000 acres of peat in what is called the "Mer Bleu."
Gloucester	One-eighth	Two-eighths	Two-eighths	One-eighth	One-eighth	On -eighth	
Goulburn	5,600 acres. Deep soil.	1,000 acres. Deep soil.	30,000 acres. Average depth of soil 2 feet.	750 acres	15,000 acres	14,075 acres. Generally swampy with deep soil.	In the east part of Tp. deep clay predominates; in the west, sand and rock; in the north, rock and deep swamp; and in the south clay loam, rock and sand are found in several places.
Gower, North .....	.....	10,000 acres	7,000 acres	5,000 "	2,000 " .....	.....
Huntley	None	7,000 "	8,000 "	4,000 "	10,000 "	None .....	.....
March	One-tenth	One-tenth	One-twentieth	One-tenth	None	Three-twentieths	
Marlboro' .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nepean	About one-thirty-fifth.	Nearly half	About one-eighth.	About one-eighth.	About one-eighth.	Rather more than One-fifth. Rocky!	
Osgoode	Two-eighths	One-eighth	One-eighth	Two-eighths	One-eighth	One-eighth	Remainder rock.
Torbolton	6,000 acres	5,000 acres	4,000 acres	3,000 acres	1,500 acres	2,000 acres	

COUNTY OF CARLETON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	6. Have you any, and if so, how much is too stony, or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so, how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?
Fitzroy	One-fourth	None	Five-eighths	One-sixteenth.
Gloucester	1000 acres, which includes 50 acres of first-class limestone for building purposes.	About 100 acres	About 75,000 acres	About one-eighth of the whole Township.
Goulburn	About 11,625 acres are rock and unfit for cultivation.	None	None	500 acres.
Gower, North	2000 acres	2000 acres .....	.....	.....
Huntley	18,353 acres .....	.....	3000 acres	3000 acres.
March	One-half	None	One-half	One-twentieth.
Marlboro' .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nepean	All described as "rocky," unfit for cultivation.	None	The good land is comparatively level.	About one-sixtieth.
Osgoode	600 acres	None of the description mentioned in question.	Most of Township	About three-eighths.
Torbolton	4000 acres .....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF CARLETON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?	12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes		
			First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.
Fitzroy	One-sixteenth.	None.....	One-half	One-quarter	One-quarter.
Gloucester.....	About one-twelfth of the whole Township.	None.....	One-quarter. South-west or west parts.	One-half. Interspersed	" Interspersed.
Goulburn	About 15,000 acres	None.....	8,250 acres. East part Township.	22,000 acres. Every part Township.	24,600 acres. Every part Township.
Gower, North	5,000 acres .....	.....	12,000	7,000 acres	14,000 acres.
Huntley.....	700 acres	1,000 acres	7,000 acres.....	8,000 acres	21,000 acres.
March	None.....	Very small quantity	One-quarter.....	One-tenth	Three-twentieths.
Marlboro' .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nepean	Almost all the clay loams were originally swamps, but no land in Township can now be so described.	.....	See No. 5	See No. 5.....	See No. 5.
Osgoode	One-eighth	About 1,000 acres.....	One-half. South-east portion.	One quarter. Western portion.	One-quarter. North-east portion.
Torbolton	1,000 acres .....	.....	6,000 acres	6,000 acres	6,000 acres.

COUNTY OF CARLETON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks, or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what proportion are pine stumps?
Fitzroy	Yes	From 6 to 22 feet	From \$10 to \$50 per acre	One-third, chiefly pine stumps.
Gloucester	Well watered by springs, creeks and wells; Ottawa and Rideau Rivers bound the north and west sides.	About 15 feet	From \$5 to \$70 per acre, according to quality and location.	About three-fourths of the cleared land is free from stumps.
Goulburn	Tolerably well watered	From 10 to 16 feet; by blasting or boring about 60 feet.	1st class, 100 acres, \$4000; 2nd class, \$3000; 3rd class, \$1000; and rocky farms, \$200.	About two-thirds of cleared land clear of stumps; remaining portion is pine, hemlock and tamarack.
Gower, North	Fair	From 10 to 50 feet	About \$20 per acre	About one-third.
Huntley	Yes	From 10 to 60 feet		
March	Chief part	Average 12 feet	\$15 per acre	One-fourth.
Marlboro'				
Nepean	Yes	From 15 to 20 feet	1st class, \$100 per acre; 2nd \$80; 3rd, \$26.	Two-thirds cleared land is clear of stumps; remaining stumps chiefly pine.
Degoode	Very well	15 to 40 feet	1st class, \$5000; 2nd class, \$3000; 3rd class, \$2000.	One-third; very few pine stumps.
Torbolton	Yes	16 feet	\$1500 per 100 acres	5000 cleared; 2000 with pine stumps.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?
Fitzroy	One-half. Cedar	Two-thirds	One-third	One-third.
Gloucester	One-quarter. Chiefly cedar	One-half	One-half	One-half.
Goulburn	About one-half. Cedar used	One-third	Two-thirds	Two-thirds.
Gower, North	One-third. Generally cedar	About one-tenth	About nine-tenths	About one-tenth.
Huntley	One-tenth. Cedar logs	One-fifth	Four-fifths	One-fifth.
March	One-quarter. Wood	One-quarter	Three-quarters.	One-quarter.
Marlboro' .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nepean	Mostly well fenced. Cedar logs or pine boards and cedar posts.	Most dwellings 1st class frame; a few are stone and brick, and a few built of hewn logs.	.....	As a rule, out-buildings first-class.
Osgoode	One-half. Cedar	One-half	One-half	One-half.
Torbolton	About one-half. Cedar, pine and black ash.	About one-half	One-half	One-half.

COUNTY OF CARLETON—Continued

		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
TOWNSHIP.	21. About what proportion of the out-buildings are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.?
Fitzroy	Two-thirds	Small proportion. Commencing to under-drain	Two-thirds.
Gloucester	One-half	One-twentieth	Seven-eighths.
Goulburn	One-third	A very small proportion, if any; no draining tiles are used; stone is the only material used.	A large proportion use reapers, mowers and sulky rakes; not many seed drills are in use, say about 30 in Tp.
Gower, North	About nine-tenths	None	All.
Huntley	Four-fifths	Three-fourths; no tile used	Seven-eighths.
March	Three-fourths	None	Three-quarters.
Marlboro'			
Nepean		Very little under-draining; very little tile used; 1st class farms drained sufficiently.	Nearly all.
Osgoode	One-half	One-eighth; very few tiles used	Two-thirds.
Torbolton	One-half	No under-drains	About one-third.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Fitzroy	One-twentieth	Plaster. Clover and turnips	One-half.
Gloucester	One-fiftieth. Little used, as farmers draw a great deal of manure from Ottawa.	Salt and land plaster	Nine-tenths.
Goulburn	Some of above-named fertilizers used, but a very small proportion.	Plaster on root crops.	About three-fourths of the uncleared land, if cleared, would be suitable for cultivation.
Gower, North	None .....	.....	All.
Huntley	None used to any extent .....	.....	One-twentieth.
March	None .....	.....	None.
Marlboro', .....	.....	.....	.....
Nepean	Very little artificial manure used. Large purchases have been made of superphosphate, but result disappointing.	Plaster used on peas, clover and root crops	Not much to clear.
Osgoode	Very little used	Plaster, when used, on meadows	Nearly the whole.
Torbolton	None used	None used	Three-quarters.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportion of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—

TOWNSHIPS.

	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.
Fitzroy	One-eighth. 2 per cent.	One-eighth. 8 per cent.	One-thirty-second. 30 bushels per acre.
Gloucester	25	15 bushels per acre.	30
Goulburn	About 400 acres.	About 5,000 acres.	About 300 acres.
Gower, North	200 acres.	4,000 acres	1,000 acres.
Huntley	Winter killed and ploughed up.	Principally injured by rust.	30 bushels per acre.
March	20 bushels per acre.	5 bushels per acre	.....
Marlboro'	.....	.....	.....
Nepean	.....	10 bushels per acre.	30 bushels per acre.
Osgoode	500 acres. 20	500 acres. 15	50 acres. 30
Torbolton	.....	.....	.....
	Oats.	Rye.	Pess.
Fitzroy	One-quarter. 20 per cent.	One-thirty-second. 2 per cent.	One-eighth. 8 per cent.
Gloucester	35 bushels per acre.	25 bushels per acre.	25
Goulburn	40	20	15
Gower, North	30	15	15
Huntley	.....	.....	.....
March	30 bushels per acre.	20 bushels per acre.	20 bushels per acre.
Marlboro'	.....	.....	.....
Nepean	.....	.....	.....
Osgoode	35 bushels per acre.	15 bushels per acre.	15 bushels per acre.
Torbolton	1,000 acres. 30	150 acres. 20	700 acres. 25

COUNTY OF CARLETON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.,—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.

O. 1.

Buckwheat.

Potatoes.

Fitzroy 35 bushels per acre.
 Gloucester 25 " "
 Goulburn About 20 acres.
 Gowen, North 100 acres.
 Huntley
 Marchj. 25 bushels per acre.
 Marlboro'
 Nepean
 Osgoode 25 bushels per acre.
 Torbolton 30 acres. 25

..... 30 bushels per acre.
 1/2 per cent. 15 " "
 About 4,000 acres. 20 " "
 100 acres
 15 bushels per acre

 50 bushels per acre
 50 acres. 25

One-thirty-second. 120 bushels per acre.
 2 per cent. 150 " "
 10,000 acres. 100 " "
 750 acres

 100 bushels per acre.

 200 bushels per acre.
 150 acres. 200 " "

Turnips.

Other root crops.

Hay.

One-thirty-second. 400 bushels per acre.
 1 per cent. 400 " "
 100 acres. 600 " "
 50 acres
 400 bushels per acre
 March
 Marlboro'
 Nepean
 Osgoode 300 bushels per acre.
 Torbolton 50 acres. 500

One-thirty-second. 400 bushels per acre
 1 per cent. 300 " "
 75 acres. 600 " "
 50 acres
 300 bushels per acre

 500 bushels per acre.
 50 acres. 400

One-tenth. 1 ton per acre
 25 per cent. 1 1/2 " "
 5,000 acres. 1 " "
 4,000 " "
 3/4 ton per acre.

 1 ton per acre.
 1,000 acres. 1

	Pasture lands,	Orchards.	Remarks.
Fitzroy	One-tenth .....	.....
Gloucester.....	27 per cent.....	1 per cent.	
Goulburn	About 15,000 acres	About 150 acres.....	Beans, 50; Millet or Hungarian grass, 200 acres.
Gower, North.....	4,000	100 acres ..	
Huntley.....	.....	.....	Cannot answer last 12 questions correctly.
March .....	.....	.....	One-fifth fall and spring wheat and barley; one-fifth oats; one-fifth rye, peas, corn and buckwheat; one-fifth potatoes, turnips and other root crops; and one-fifth hay, pasture and orchard.
Marlboro' .....	.....	.....
Nepean .....	.....	.....	Almost every farmer grows more or less of all crops named; roots are largely grown; cannot give acreage or yield.
Osgoode	One-fourth of the whole.....	About 200 acres.....	Western corn, 50 acres.
Torbolton	1,000 acres	100 acres	

COUNTY OF CARLETON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
<p>TOWNSHIPS.</p> <p>Fitzroy</p> <p>Gloucester</p> <p>Goulburn</p> <p>Gower, North</p> <p>Huntley</p> <p>March</p> <p>Marlboro'</p> <p>Nepean</p> <p>Osgoode</p> <p>Torbolton</p>	<p>28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain-growing, stock-raising, or dairying?</p> <p>Wheat, oats, peas. Well adapted for either.</p> <p>Hay, oats and potatoes. Stock-raising and dairying; Township well watered</p> <p>Wheat, oats, hay, barley, potatoes, also butter and cheese. Adapted for grain-growing, stock-raising or dairying.</p> <p>General farming</p> <p>Wheat, oats, hay, barley, and other grains fair average. Stock-raising pays well. Dairying, good.</p> <p>Grain. Mixed agriculture</p> <p>See No. 27. Fattening cattle for beef extensively gone into.</p> <p>Grain, hay, roots, vegetables, dairy products. Well adapted for either.</p> <p>Wheat, peas, butter, and stock</p>
<p>29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?</p> <p>Principally common breeds, but a number of Clyde imported horses are now travelling this Township; the breeds of cattle are also beginning to improve.</p> <p>Horses—Clydes and roadsters; Cattle—Short-horn, Ayrshire and grade; Sheep—Cotswold, Leicester and Lincoln; Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk; Poultry—Black Spanish and Brahmas</p> <p>Horses—Clydesdale; Cattle—Ayrshire and Durham; Sheep—Cotswold and Leicester; Hogs—Suffolk and Berkshire; Poultry—Spanish and Brahmas. Very little imported stock</p> <p>Grades of all classes</p> <p>Grade</p> <p>Grade stock</p> <p>Good deal thoroughbred stock in Township; Clydesdale horses, Durham and Ayrshire cows, Cotswold and Leicester sheep, and Berkshire and Suffolk hogs. Larger part grade.</p> <p>Grade cattle are most extensively raised; the sheep are generally crosses between Leicesters and native breeds. Thoroughbred stock imported on a very limited scale.</p> <p>Common kinds of stock are most extensively raised. There is only one thoroughbred bull in Townshp.</p>	<p>30. What area of land is still timbered; what does your standing timber generally consist of; and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?</p> <p>About one-tenth. Hardwood and pine. Principally for fuel.</p> <p>20,000 acres still timbered. Standing timber—hemlock, spruce, tamarack, ash, cedar, birch, beech, hard and soft maple. Used for fuel and fencing.</p> <p>About 20,000 acres timber consists of maple, beech, birch, hemlock, elm, basswood, pine, tamarack and cedar. The timber is applied to building, fencing and fuel.</p> <p>About 9000 acres, tamarack, maple, elm and ash</p> <p>Very little. Cedar and elm. Fencing and fire-wood.</p> <p>All burned in 1870.</p> <p>Not a thousand acres of bush left. The great fire of 1870 destroyed an immense quantity of timber. That now standing consists of elm, maple and beech; used for fuel.</p> <p>One-fourth Township. Maple, beech, basswood, cedar and black ash. Fuel and fence timber.</p> <p>The timber in this Township was all killed in the big fire on 17th September, 1870.</p>

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

31. What are your market facilities?

32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products.

Fitzroy

Good. Arnprior, Pakenham and Ottawa. About 6 miles from centre of Township to railway.

Our cheese factory not in operation at present. One woollen factory.

Gloucester.....

Very good. Ottawa City adjoins the Township. One railway passes through Township and connects with others; also with Ottawa and Rideau Navigation at Ottawa.

Extensive limestone quarries of superior quality adjacent to the City of Ottawa, with large lime-kilns. Extensive brick-works, for both red and white brick. Large flour-mills, saw-mills, woollen-factories, foundries and machine-shops.

Goulburn ...

City of Ottawa and Carleton Place are our chief markets. The Canada Central Railroad passes through Township from east to west.

Two cheese factories, one on east and one on west side of Township. No local industry in Township worthy of notice.

Gower, North

Good. Ottawa City within a distance of 20 miles. St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway a distance of about 7 miles.

Huntley.....

Good. Ottawa City. From centre of Township to railroad station, 8 miles.

Steam flouring mill. Cheese factory now closed for two years past. Carp Village. No creameries.

March

Very inferior. Ottawa. Nearest station, 12 miles

Marlboro'

.....

Nepean

American buyers take away a good many horses and a good deal of butter, and occasionally beef is shipped to Montreal, but the principal market is the City of Ottawa. Three railways enter City.

No cheese factories or creameries. Two cheese factories were started a few years ago, but did not succeed. Chief local industry is the saw and other mills in Ottawa City, originally part of Nepean.

Osgoode.....

Very good. Our chief market towns being Ottawa and Morrisburg. St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway passes through Township.

None worth mentioning as far as providing a market is concerned. One cheese factory.

Torbolton

Ottawa, Arnprior and Almonte. 20 miles from railroads

No local industries.

COUNTY OF CARLETON—*Concluded.*

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Fitzroy	60,563 acres	3,425	18,803	1,826	698	2,456	805.
Gloucester.....	85,000 "	4,879	35,000	3029	2,017	679	1,227.
Goulburn.....	66,425 "	3,080	43,395	2,900	1,075	3,409	1,007.
Gower, North ..	33,095 "	2,266	17,449	1,511	714	2,567	522.
Huntley.....	55,060 "	2,457	17,968	1,595	651	1,433	592.
March	28,147 "	1,038	11,064	426	288	839	225.
Marlboro'	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nepean	60,450 "	6,765	34,137	2,820	1,328	2,471	881.
Osgoode.....	91,433 "	3,542	32,852	3,425	1,303	3,833	796.
Torholton	25,642 "	926	7,695	993	737	246	343.

COUNTIES OF

DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

SETTLEMENT.

Settlement commenced in the Township of Clarke, in Durham, in 1792, in Hope in 1793, and in Darlington in 1794, and appears to have been completed in the entire county in 1860. In Northumberland, settlement commenced in the Township of Murray, in 1790, and continued up to 1870—some of the townships last entered having been the first to complete the process.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

In both counties the soil is described as variable—clay, clay loam and sandy loam, predominating. In some townships, and those in which settlement was most rapid, the general character of the soil is good; in others it is reported fairly good and below the average of Western Ontario. The heavy clay has a depth of from 9 to 24 inches; clay loam, from 9 to 30 inches; sandy loam, from 9 to 36 inches; sand, extremely variable; gravelly, variable; black loam, from 8 to 18 inches. Neither of the counties has much unprofitable stony, or hilly land; nearly all is rolling and cultivable, and there is a very small proportion of bottom, swampy, or springy land. About 28 per cent. of the land is reported as being first-class for agricultural purposes; about 36 per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

All the townships are well watered. The depth at which water can be obtained by digging varies from 6 to 150 feet.

PRICES OF FARMS.

The price of farms varies with the character of the soil. In most of the townships a first-class farm will fetch from \$50 to \$80 per acre; second-class, \$40 to \$60 per acre; third class, \$10 to \$30 per acre. In one township, Cavan (County Durham), land is quoted as low as \$3 per acre. This applies, however, to a small area only.

STUMPS.

About 58 per cent. of the cleared acreage is free from stumps; the stumps remaining are nearly all pine and, as they are extracted, are being utilized for fencing.

FENCES.

About one-half of the farms are reported under first-class fence—principally consisting of cedar rails. In Hope Township wire is being introduced.

FARM HOUSES AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About one-half of the farm dwellings are of brick, stone, or first-class frame; the remainder are of log or inferior frame. About fifty-four per cent. of the outbuildings are first-class; the remainder inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Very little progress has been made in the way of draining. In nearly all the farms where drainage has been resorted to, tiles have been used.

FARM MACHINERY, ETC.

Nearly seventy-five per cent. of the farmers in these counties use improved farm machinery.

FERTILIZERS.

Plaster and salt are largely used throughout the counties—the quantities varying in different localities, and according to the requirements of the soil. It is noticeable that plaster is used in every township—mainly on grass, peas and roots.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

About seventy per cent. of the uncleared lands are reported suitable for cultivation when cleared—but Darlington, which has 17,967 uncleared acres, makes no return as to its quality.

ACREAGE, AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township acreage of Durham is 366,336½, of which 248,153¾ is cleared. Of Northumberland, 442,362, of which 291,450¾ is cleared. About 4 per cent. of the total cleared acreage is devoted to fall wheat, of which the yield is, on an average, 18 bushels to the acre; spring wheat, 20 per cent. and 11 bushels per acre; barley, 14 per cent. and 23 bushels per acre; oats, 9 per cent. and 30 bushels per acre; rye (very little sown), 10 bushels per acre; peas, 11½ per cent. and 18 bushels per acre; corn (very little sown), 30 bushels per acre; buckwheat (very little sown), 15 bushels per acre; potatoes, 1½ per cent. and 100 bushels per acre; turnips 1 per cent. and 430 bushels to the acre; other root crops, about three-fourths per cent. and 450 bushels per acre; hay, 11 per cent. and 1¾ ton per acre; pasture, 17 per cent.; orchards, 1¾ per cent.

CAPACITY OF THE LAND.

Both Durham and Northumberland are well adapted for grain growing, but stock raising is successfully prosecuted, a large number of fine cattle being fed and shipped annually, and dairying seems capable of profitable extension. Cheese-making is largely carried on in both counties—particularly in Northumberland.

STOCK.

Thoroughbred and imported stock have been introduced, particularly in the Township of Darlington. Grades and the common breeds preponderate. The townships in Durham sustain 21,650 horned cattle, 10,775 horses, 19,340 sheep, and 8,520 hogs. Those in Northumberland, 24,902 horned cattle, 12,113 horses, 21,677 sheep, and 8,491 hogs.

TIMBER LANDS.

About eighteen per cent. of the total acreage is still timbered with hardwood, cedar, pine, hemlock, and tamarack. The former is used principally for fuel, the latter for building, fencing, and barrel staves.

MARKET FACILITIES.

On the whole the market facilities may be pronounced excellent. Most of the townships have access to railway and steamboat communication, and the macadamized and gravel roads leading thereto are generally good:

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Durham has several grist and flouring mills, saw mills, four (custom) woollen mills, a woollen factory (supplying Montreal wholesale houses), one foundry and machine shop, ten shingle mills, and (at Bowmanville) a pork packing establishment, and large furniture, and piano and organ factories. Northumberland has two foundries, eight grist mills, three woollen mills, twenty-four cheese factories, eight flouring mills, twelve saw mills and five shingle mills. No creameries have yet been started.

POPULATION.

The population of Durham, according to the census of 1871, was 37,380. Of Northumberland, 39,086.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Total number of acres assessed in both counties (1878), 810,523; total number of ratepayers assessed, 15,293. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$25,458,798; assessed value of personal property, \$1,445,430; taxable income, \$96,049; arrears of taxes, \$874,209; other assets, \$228,939—making a grand total of \$27,237,858.09. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$183,909, of which \$59,418 is set down to the Town of Bowmanville; principal amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund, \$123,500; other liabilities, \$10,451—in all \$317,860. The total revenue for all purposes and from all sources, in 1878, amounted to \$309,465.—TOWN OF COBOURG: Number of acres assessed, 2,069 $\frac{3}{4}$; number of ratepayers assessed, 1,224. Assessed value of real estate, \$1,332,261; assessed value of personal property, \$159,150; taxable income, \$64,630—in all \$1,556,041. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$216,167; principal amount due to Municipal Loan Fund, \$69,000; other liabilities, \$3,894—in all \$289,061. Total revenue, \$64,398.—TOWN OF PORT HOPE: Number of acres assessed, 984; number of ratepayers assessed, 1,541. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$1,490,376; personal property, \$210,780; taxable income, \$73,700; arrears of taxes, \$4,740; other assets, \$58,607—in all \$1,838,203. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$66,500; principal amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund, \$85,882; interest overdue, \$2,247; other liabilities, \$18,302—in all \$172,931. Total revenue, \$86,590.

STOCK BY-LAWS.

These exist in every township, but they are either not enforced with strictness or wholly set aside. The Township of Hope reports that the By-law is "hardly ever enforced. The 'poor man's cow' does not receive the benefit of the road pasture on account of the large numbers of young cattle and sheep, belonging to two-thirds of the farmers, running on the same road."

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Grand Trunk runs along the front of Durham, from west to east, and the Midland line to the Georgian Bay, with a branch to Peterborough, has its terminus at Port Hope, which possesses a commodious and safe harbour, and carries on a large lake shipping trade. Few counties possess better facilities by land and water for shipping to outside markets. Northumberland has excellent gravel and macadamized roads, and is

intersected by the Grand Trunk, Grand Junction, and Cobourg and Peterborough Railways. Rice Lake, whence flows the Trent River, is traversed by several steamboats, and Lake Ontario navigation affords facilities of outlet to distant markets. Every farm in the Eastern Division of Northumberland is stated to be within twelve miles of a railroad station.

MECHANICS, FARM LABOURERS AND SERVANTS.

In Durham farm labourers are reported plentiful, but good female domestics are sought after and would command fair wages. A similar report is made of Northumberland, where labourers command \$140 a year, and domestic servants \$48 a year. There is hardly any demand for additional mechanics.

WOOLLEN AND OTHER FACTORIES.

There is a large woollen factory at Cobourg, employing 120 hands—also car works, for building railway passenger and other cars, employing from 50 to 100 hands. At Harwood are two large saw mills, cutting about ten million feet of lumber annually. The Cobourg and Marmora Railway strikes Harwood.

CLIMATE.

Durham and Northumberland both possess a healthy and invigorating climate, and are generally free from ague and other malarial diseases.

WATER POWER.

There is excellent water power along the Trent River, especially at Hastings and Campbellford, where already there are two woollen mills and extensive grist mills. Montreal manufacturers are about starting a cotton mill at Campbellford on a large scale. At present the woollen mills employ from one hundred and seventy to two hundred hands.

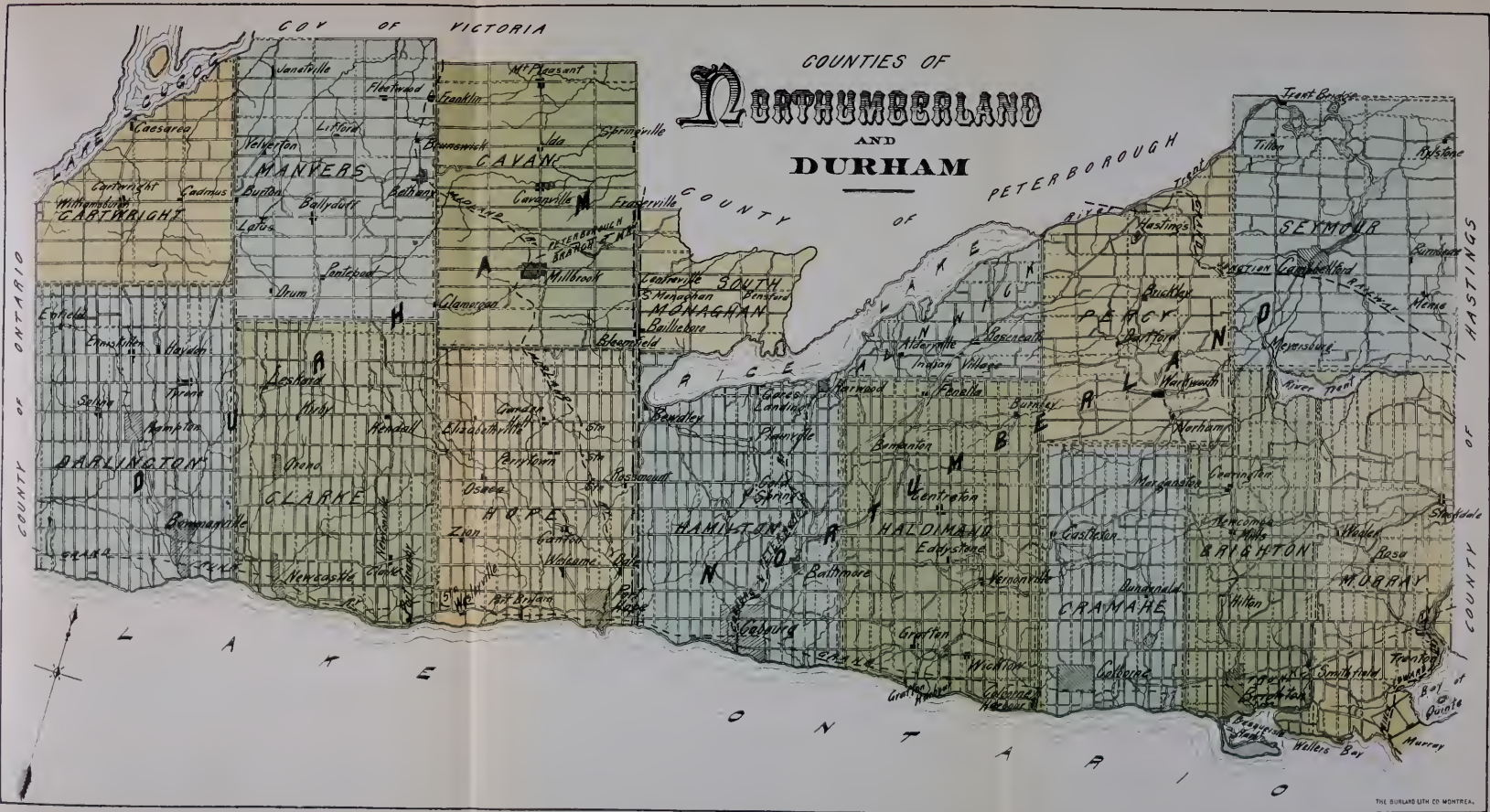
FRUIT CULTURE.

Apple growing is carried on successfully in the Township of Haldimand, where, on one farm of 800 acres, 20 acres have been devoted to apple, pear and plum culture. Peaches are sometimes grown, but as a rule the trees rarely go beyond the blooming. Plums are more successful—the Damsons being the most prolific and the most in request, fetching \$2 per bushel. Experiments are now being made with the English and Black Eagle cherries, with good prospects. There are indications that grape culture will shortly be profitably prosecuted. English gooseberries succeed well. Some of the Haldimand farmers have clubbed together and purchased an apple-drying machine, with a view to exporting dried apples to the North-West, where, it is expected, they will command a remunerative price. At present the apple supply in the county considerably exceeds the local demand. At Newcastle and other points in Durham thriving nurseries and large orchards exist.

HORSE BREEDING.

A horse breeding establishment exists in the Township of Baltimore, mostly for the raising of Clydesdale draught horses. The owner commenced operations in 1872, and has done an extensive business in exporting horses to Philadelphia and New York, where they are used for draying and other heavy work.





COUNTIES OF
NORTHUMBERLAND
AND
DURHAM

GOV. OF VICTORIA

COUNTY OF ONTARIO

COUNTY OF HASTINGS

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH

MANVERS

CAVAN

SOUTH
MONAGHAN

SEYMOUR

DARLINGTON

CLARKE

HAMINGTON

HALDIMAND

BRIGHTON

MURRAY

CRANFORD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
<i>Durham.</i>				
Cartwright	1834	All settled.	About sixteen years.	Chiefly clay and clay loam interspersed with occasional swamps. The 1st Con. on the south being light and sandy.
Cavan	About 1815	All	About twenty-five years.	Good.
Clarke	In the year 1792.	The whole.	Sixty years.	Loam soil.
Darlington	In the year 1794.	The whole except two or three worthless lots.	Say fifty years.	Various. See answer to next question.
Hope	1793	All .....	.....	Clay loam.
Manvers.	1830	All except about 1000 acres swamp lands	About 30 years	Clay, clay loam and sandy.
<i>Northumberland.</i>				
Alnwick.....	1834	The whole.	Thirty-one years.	Clay.
Brighton	1815	About all that is fit for settlement.	About sixty years.	All kinds.
Cramahe	1796	Every lot settled.	Sixty-four.	Clay loam.
Haldimand	1797	All except 1200 acres. ....	.....	Variable—ranging from barren sand to heavy clay.
Hamilton	1798	All settled	Fifty years	Fairly good.
Monaghan, South. . . .	1818	All	1845.	Clay loam.
Murray	1790	All settled.	Eighty years.	Ordinary.
Percy	1800	All	Seventy years.	Below the average of Western Ontario.
Seymour	1830	Nine-tenths.	Settled as now for the last 10 years.	Clay, clay loam, sandy loam, limestone, gravel and black loam.

COUNTIES OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows :

TOWNSHIPS.	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.
<i>Durham.</i>				
Cartwright	One-half	One-sixth	One-sixth	One-twelfth.
Cavan	About one-tenth. Subsoil chiefly clay; soil about 9 in. deep.	Three-tenths. Subsoil chiefly clay; soil about 9 inches deep.	Three-tenths. Subsoil chiefly clay; soil about 9 inches deep.	One-twentieth. Subsoil sand, gravel and clay; depth of soil extremely variable. Ten per cent.
Clarke	Scarcely any	Fifty-six per cent.	Thirty-four per cent.	Ten per cent.
Darlington	None	One-half. From one to two feet. Hard pan and blue clay.	One-fourth. From one to two feet. Hard pan and gravel.	One-eighth. From one to two feet. Hard pan and blue clay.
Hope	One-eighth	One-eighth.	One-half	One-eighth
Manvers	About one-fourth	About one-fourth.	About one-eighth	About one-eighth
<i>Northumberland.</i>				
Alnwick	One-fourth. Depth 2 feet.	One-half. Depth 2½ feet.	One-twelfth. Depth 3 feet	None.
Brighton	One-tenth.	Two-tenths.	Five-tenths. . . . .	.....
Cramahé	Three per cent. 12 to 18 inches	Fifty per cent. 10 to 15 inches	Twenty-five per cent. 10 to 15 in.	Thirteen per cent. Any depth
Haldimand	One-fortieth.	Ten-fortieths.	Twenty-fortieths	Eight-fortieths.
Hamilton	One-eighth	One-half	One-eighth	One-fiftieth .
Mongahan, South.	Twenty per cent.	Fifty per cent.	Twenty per cent.	One per cent.
Murray	One-tenth. About 12 inches deep.	One-fourth. About 12 inches deep.	One-fourth. About 7 inches deep.	Seventeen one-hundredths. About 10 inches deep.
Percy	1,000 acres. Mostly N. W. quarter.	10,000 acres, north and east	8,000 acres, distributed over township.	10,000 acres, mostly in centre from east to west.
Seymour	One-tenth.	Three-tenths	Three-tenths . . . . .	.....

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

6. Please state about what proportions are as follows :

TOWNSHIPS.	Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.
<i>Durham.</i>			
Cartwright	One-twelfth	One-twelfth	Depth of soil about 12 inches. Clay subsoil.
Cavan	One-twentieth. Subsoil sand, gravel and clay; depth of soil extremely variable.	Two-tenths. Subsoil sand, gravel and clay; depth of soil extremely variable.	
Clarke	One-sixteenth. Gravel	One-sixteenth. Mostly quicksand.	From 2 to 20 feet. Subsoils too numerous to mention.
Darlington	One-sixteenth.	One-sixteenth.	
Hope	None	None	Subsoil generally limestone; depth of soil shallow. South part of township sandy; centre, sandy loam; north and west heavy clay.
Manvers	One-twelfth.	One-twelfth. Depth 1½ feet	
<i>Northumberland.</i>			
Alnwick	Three per cent. Any depth.	Six per cent 8 to 12 inches.	Soil is deep throughout township. Impossible to give any definite depth of soil or nature of subsoil.
Brighton	One-twelfth	Two-tenths	
Cramahe	One-fortieth	Very little	
Haldimand	One-fortieth	One per cent.	
Hamilton	Eight per cent.	Twenty one-hundredths. About 6 in. deep.	
Monaghan, South.	Three one-hundredths. About 10 inches deep.	9,000 acres, swampy flats in centre and north.	
Murray	Two-tenths	One-tenth.	
Percy			
Seymour			

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	6. Have you any, and if so how much is too stony or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?
<i>Durham.</i>				
Cartwright	None	None	About one-half	About one-sixth.
Cavan	Scarcely any	About one-twentieth of the whole.	About three-fourths	One-tenth.
Clarke	None	None	One-third level, two-thirds rolling.	Scarcely any.
Darlington	No rock near the surface, but a few spots too thick with boulders to plough; is therefore used as pasture.	Very little	Nearly the whole	A very small quantity along the banks of streams.
Hope ..	None to speak of	Very little	Three-fourths	Two-sixteenths.
Manvers	None	None	Greater portion is rolling	About 1000 acres.
<i>Northumberland.</i>				
Alnwick	None ..	200 acres ..	Nearly all rolling but cultivable ..	One-twentieth.
Brighton	Not more than 500 acres	None	Ninety-five one-hundredths	One-forty-seventh.
Cramah.	None	None	Seventy-five per cent	Fifteen per cent.
Haldimand	One-twentieth.	Two-twentieths ..	Twelve-twentieths ..	Two-twentieths.
Hamilton	Small patches stony; none of rock.	Nearly all fit for cultivation, but several hundred acres objectionable.	About three-fourths ..	Very little.
Monaghan, South	None	None ..	Ninety per cent ..	Five per cent.
Murray	Four one-hundredths	Four one-hundredths ..	Sixty one-hundredths ..	Eight one-hundredths.
Percy	One-fourth	One-fourth ..	Three-tenths ..	One-fortieth.
Seymour.	One-tenth.	Few hills that cannot be cultivated.	Six-tenths ..	Three-tenths.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

12. About what proportion may be termed, for Agricultural purposes

TOWNSHIPS.	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?	First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.	Remarks.
<i>Durham.</i>						
Cartwright.	About one-sixtieth.	About one-three-hundredths.	About one-twelfth, in 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th cons.	About eight-twelfths in 3rd, 8th, 9th, and 10th cons.	Three-twelfths in 1st, 2nd, 11th and 12th cons.	
Cavan.	One-tenth.	One-tenth.	One-eighth, chiefly in the south-east & central part.	Three-eighths, chiefly in south-east and central part.	One-fourth at intervals throughout township.	One-eighth; principally in south & west & north-east inferior.
Clarke.	One per cent.	Scarcely any	Fifty-six per cent; part of centre.	Thirty four per cent; on the east and part of centre.	Ten per cent; on north and east.	
Darlington.	Only small patches which are valuable for fencing timber.	Very little.	Four-tenths; front & south half of north half.	Four-tenths; 3rd, 4th and 9th concessions.	Two-tenths; part of 3rd, 4th, and 10th concessions.	
Hope.	One-sixteenth.	One-sixteenth.	One-fourth.	One-half.	One-fourth.	
Manvers.	Very little	Very little	One-third; south part 3rd class	One-third; E. part 2nd class.	One-third; west and north 1st class.	
<i>Northumberland.</i>						
Alnwick.	One-thirtieth	One-fortieth.	Two-thirds.	Two-ninths	One-ninth; north-east corner	
Brighton.	About 3000 acres.	This will be included in questions 9 and 10.	Very little.	One-half	Balance, deducting 9, 10, and 11.	
Cramah.	Two and a half p. c.	Two and a half p. c.	Twenty-five p. cent.	Forty per cent.	Thirty-five per cent.	
Haldimand.	Two-twentieths.	One-twentieth.	Six-fortieths.	Twelve-fortieths.	Fourteen-fortieths.	
Hamilton.	Very little.	Very little.	One-third	One-third.	One-third.	
Monaghan, S.	Five per cent.	Seven per cent.	Fifty per cent.	Thirty per cent.	Twenty per cent.	
Murray.	Sixteen one-hundredths.	Four one-hundredths.	One-sixth.	One-fourth	Seven-twelfths	
Percy.	One-eighth.	One-twentieth.	One-fiftieth.	Nineteen-fiftieths; south and north.	Three-fifths; Centre and distributed.	
Seymour.	One-tenth.	One-tenth.	Three-tenths.	Four-tenths.	Three-tenths.	

COUNTIES OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?
<i>Durham.</i>			
Cartwright	Very well	From 18 to 30 feet	1st class, \$65 to \$70; 2nd class, \$50 to \$55; 3rd class, \$30 to \$35.
Cavan	Yes	From 6 to 100 feet; average 20 to 30	1st class, \$60; 2nd class, \$40; 3rd class, \$25; 4th class, \$10; 5th class, \$3.
Clarke	Yes	From 10 to 60 feet	1st class, \$60; 2nd class, \$40; 3rd class, \$20.
Darlington	It is	From 10 to 40 feet	1st class, \$70 to \$100; 2nd class, \$40 to \$60; 3rd class, \$10 to \$30, according to improvement, situation, etc.
Hope	Yes	25 feet	1st class, \$80 to \$100; 2nd class, \$40 to \$60; 3rd class, \$10 to \$20; average, \$36.
Manvers	Yes	From 10 to 100 feet	From \$20 to \$60.
<i>Northumberland.</i>			
Alnwick	Well watered	About 20 feet	1st, \$50 per acre; 2nd class, \$35 per acre; 3rd class, \$20 per acre.
Brighton	Exceedingly well	All depths from 10 to 50 feet	Best sale made, \$60 per acre.
Cramahé	Yes	10 to 70 feet	1st class, \$60 per acre; 2nd class, \$40 per acre; 3rd class, \$15 per acre.
Haldimand	Well watered	25 feet	1st class, \$50 per acre; 2nd class, \$25 per acre; 3rd class, \$10 per acre.
Hamilton	Comparatively well watered	From 10 to 150 feet; average from 25 to 40 feet	1st class, \$80; 2nd class, \$50 to \$60; 3rd class, \$20 to \$25.
South Monaghan	Yes	From 10 to 30 feet	1st class, \$65; 2nd class, \$40; 3rd class, \$25.
Murray	Yes	20 feet	1st class, \$40; 2nd class, \$20; 3rd class, \$10.
Percy	Yes	10 to 40 feet	1st class, \$40 to \$50; 2nd class, \$20 to \$30; 3rd class, \$8 to \$15.
Seymour	Yes	10 to 30 feet	1st class, \$40; 2nd class, \$25; 3rd class, \$10.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy what proportion are pine stumps?	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?
<i>Durham.</i>				
Cartwright	About all the land clear, except about 300 acres pine stumps.	About three-quarters of the farms are under first-class fence; material generally employed, cedar rails.	Three-fourths	About one-quarter
Cavan	Three-quarters of cleared land; stumps on remainder chiefly pine.	Half well fenced; principal material used is cedar.	One-half	One-half.
Clarke	45,500 acres; about one-tenth pine stumps ..	About half; cedar and pine	One-half	One-half.
Darlington	Seven-eighths clear; stumps that remain are nearly all pine.	Half; cedar rails, posts and boards	Two-thirds	One-third.
Hope	One-half, and one-quarter	Half; cedar, oak and pine; wire is being introduced.	One-half	One-half.
Manvera	About one-third of cleared lands free from stumps; about one-third of cleared lands have pine stumps.	The whole is well fenced with cedar and pine rails.	About three-fourths	About one-fourth.
<i>Northumberland.</i>				
Alswick ..	One-third clear of stumps; one-third pine stumps.	About half well fenced; material used cedar and pine stumps.	About one-half	About one-half.
Brighton	The land is getting well cleared of stumps and the pine stumps are being made into fences.	Not more than one-quarter of the farms are well fenced; all kinds of material, stone, pine stumps, boards, but largely rail when it can be got, and cedar.	About 35 or 40 brick; no stone; first-class frame, very few; about quarter may be called good.	Nearly $\frac{3}{4}$; only a few logs, but many inferior frames.
Cranahe	Half clear of stumps; stumps all pine	Pine stumps and cedar rails	35 per cent; about 50 per cent. are comfortable frame houses.	15 per cent.
Haldimand	Three-quarters clear of stumps, mostly all pine.	Four-tenths; material, cedar	Four-tenths ..	Six-tenths.
Hamilton	Two-thirds clear of stumps; largest proportion of the uncleared are pine stumps.	About two-thirds; rails, posts and boards	About 150 brick, 35 stone, 500 good frame houses.	About 250 log and inferior frames.
South Monaghan	70 per cent.; all pine	Fifty; cedar rails and pine board fences	Seventy-five per cent.	25 per cent.
Murray	One-third clear of stumps; two-thirds of stumps are pine stumps.	One-tenth; cedar and ash rails and pine stumps	One-half	One-half.
Percy	About one-fifth clear; nearly all the balance has pine stumps.	About one-twentieth; stone, stumps and cedar	One-twentieth	Nineteen-twenties.
Seymour	All clear of hardwood stumps; half of land has no pine stumps; what we have are being removed rapidly and utilized for fences.	Generally well fenced with cedar, pine and black ash rails, with a few of stones.	Two-thirds	One-third.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings can be termed first class.	21. About what proportion are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.
<i>Durham.</i>				
Cartwright	About three-fourths.....	About one-fourth.	There may be said to be no farms under-drained.	About seven-eighths.
Cavan	One-half.....	One-half	Small proportion, and very little tile used.	Fully three-fourths.
Clarke	One-half	One-half	Scarcely any.....	Almost all.
Darlington	Two-thirds	One-third	But little except wet spots; tile generally used.....	Nearly all.
Hope	One-fourth	Three-fourths.....	One-twentieth, and one-fifth.....	Seven-eighths
Manvers	The whole	None	About 200 acres; the whole	About three-fourths.
<i>Northumberland.</i>				
Alnwick	About two-thirds	One-third.	Not very much draining done; no tile used.....	About one-half.
Brighton	No brick or stone; about three-fourths good frame.	One-fourth	None.....	One-fifth.
Cramahé	Forty per cent; fifty per cent fair.	Ten per cent.....	Under-drained in isolated cases in wet spots	Seventy-five per cent.
Haldimand	Four-tenths.....	Six-tenths.....	No drainage as a whole	Three-fourths.
Hamilton.....	About one-fourth	About one-fourth	Very few are drained; nearly in all drained tile has been used.	All or very nearly all.
Monaghan, S. . . .	Seventy-five per cent.	Twenty-five per cent.	Twenty per cent; five per cent.	Ninety per cent.
Murray	One-half.....	One-half	None.....	Three-fourths.
Percy	One-twentieth.	Nineteen-twentieths; half considered 2d class.	Not more than 200 acres; half tile	One-fourth.
Seymour	Two-thirds	One-third	Very little required in this township.....	Two-thirds.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	21. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, super-phosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
<i>Durham.</i>	There is very little (if any) artificial fertilizers used except plaster.	Plaster is most extensively used on clover.	All of the uncleared lands would be suitable if cleared, except a small portion of the swamp lands.
Cartwright	A large proportion use plaster at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre, and a small portion use salt and plaster, the former at the rate of 200 lbs. per acre. No other artificial fertilizers used to any extent.	Plaster and salt. Former on clover and the latter on barley.	The greater part.
Cavan	Nearly all	Principally salt and plaster. Clover and root crops.	Nearly the whole.
Clawke	Nearly all use one or more of the above	Salt and plaster for roots; plaster on clover and peas; salt for wheat and barley.	. . . . .
Darlington	Artificial fertilizers generally used—plaster and salt considerably. 100 lbs. per acre.	Salt on barley; plaster on grass and peas.	The whole.
Hope	About half of the farmers use plaster and salt. Plaster about one bar. to three acres; salt one bar. to two acres.	Plaster on meadows.	About one-eighth.
Manvers	About two-thirds of the farmers use plaster and salt—about one and a half bushels used per acre.	Plaster and salt; plaster on grass and peas, salt on wheat and barley.	Nearly all.
<i>Northumberland.</i>	Not one in ten use any but plaster. From 50 to 100 lbs. per acre.	Plaster on clover and peas.	One-half.
Alnwick	All use plaster—100 lbs. per acre. One-quarter use salt—from 100 to 300 lbs. per acre.	Plaster on clover, peas, and root crops; salt on wheat barley and turnips.	Ninety per cent.
Brighton	Nine-tenths. About 100 lbs. per acre	Salt and plaster on all crops.	Eight-tenths.
Cramahle	A large proportion use plaster and salt.	Plaster on clover and peas. This year there is fully as much salt as plaster used.	Very nearly all.
Haldimand	All use some of manures named. Plaster, one barrel per acre; salt, one cwt.	Principally salt and plaster—salt upon all kinds of grain; plaster—meadows, peas and barley.	Fifty per cent.
Hamilton	Two-thirds use plaster—100 lbs. per acre.	Plaster on clover, peas, and corn.	Two-thirds.
Monaghan, South.	Three-fourths use plaster, a few salt—50 lbs. plaster, 100 lbs. salt.	Plaster on clover and peas, salt on barley and spring wheat.	One-eight.
Murray	One-half. 100 lbs. per acre.	Plaster on clover and peas.	Nearly all.
Percy			
Seymour			

COUNTIES OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportion of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—

TOWNSHIPS,	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.
<i>Durham.</i>			
Cartwright	About one hundredth. Aver. per acre 20 bush.	Thirty-four one-hundredths, 12 bush. per acre.	Eight one-hundredths. Aver. 20 bush. per acre.
Cavan	About one-twentieth.	About one-fifth. Aver. yield 10	About one-tenth. Aver. yield 20
Clarke	Not much sown	About 12	10 per cent. " 25
Darlington	But little raised	12	25 per cent. " 30
Hope	Nine-tenths winter-killed.	12	15 per cent. " 25
Manvers	Limited. About 15	10	One-eighth. " 20
<i>Northumberland.</i>			
Alnwick	300 acres. Average 20	Average 12	1,600 acres. " 20
Brighton	"	"	"
Cranahe	5 per cent. per acre.	12 bush. per acre.	10 per cent. " 25
Haldimand	One-fortieth.	8	Six-fortieths. " 20
Hamilton	14 bush. per acre.	Average 10	" 25
Monaghan, South.	1 per cent.	Average 10	15 per cent. " 25
Murray	10 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent. " 25
Percy	Three one-hundredths. 15 bush. per acre.	Ten one-hundredths.	Twenty one-hundredths " 25
Seymour	One-twenty-fifth. 16 to 20	One-eighth.	One-tenth. " 20
	One-twentieth	7 to 10	One-tenth.
<i>Durham.</i>			
Cartwright	Nineteen one-hundredths. Av. 35 bush. per acre.	One one-hundredth. Average 12 bush. per acre.	Four one-hundredths. Aver. 16 bush. per acre.
Cavan	About one-twelfth. Aver. y'd 30	Scarcely any	About one-twentieth.
Clarke	10 per cent.	Very little sown	10 per cent. " 20
Darlington	8 per cent.	Very little raised	About 20
Hope	8 per cent.	3 per cent. 12 bushels per acre	Aver. 25
Manvers	One-tenth.	Very little sown. 10 bush. per acre	" 20
<i>Northumberland.</i>			
Alnwick	1,000 acres.	Very little sown	1,600 acres.
Brighton	" 30	"	" 20
Cranahe	7 per cent.	Average yield 30 bush. per acre.	12 per cent. " 20
Haldimand	Three-fortieths.	Aver. yield 10 bush. per acre.	Three-fortieths. " 15
Hamilton	5 per cent.	" 10	10 per cent. " 18
Monaghan, South.	15 per cent.	"	10 per cent. " 20
Murray	Five one-hundredths. Av. y'd 30 bush. per acre.	Ten one-hundredths.	10 per cent. " 18
Percy	One-twentieth.	One-twentieth.	Five one-hundre lbs. " 18
Seymour	One-tenth	One-tenth	One-tenth. " 15

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.,—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.

	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
<i>Durham.</i>			
Cartwright	One one-hundredth. Average 40 bush. per acre.		Two one-hundredths. Aver. 100 bush. per acre.
Cavan	Hardly any grown		About one one-hundredth " 80
Clarke	Little planted.		1 per cent. 100 bush. per acre
Darlington	2 per cent. 20 bush. per acre		1 per cent. 100
Hope	1 per cent. 50		1 per cent. 100
Manvers	Very little grown.		None except for home use. 150 bush. per acre.
<i>Northumberland.</i>			
Alnwick	Very little		About 100 acres. 100
Brighton	4 per cent. 25 bush. per acre		1 per cent. 100 bush. per acre
Cramshoe	One-fortieth, 18		One-fortieth. 75
Halldimand	1 per cent. 35		1 per cent. 100
Hamilton	Very little		1 per cent.
Monaghan, South.	One one-hundredth. 30 bush per acre		One one-hundredth. 100 bush. per acre.
Murray	One one-hundredth. 20		One one-hundredth. 100
Percy			One one-hundredth.
Seymour			One one-hundredth.
		Other root crops.	Hay.
<i>Durham.</i>			
Cartwright	Two one-hundredths. Aver. 500 bush. per acre.		Twelve one-hundredths. Aver. 1 ton per acre.
Cavan	About one-fiftieth. " 200		One-tenth. Average yield 1 1/2
Clarke	2 per cent. 400 bush. per acre		10 per cent. " 1
Darlington	2 per cent. 500		10 per cent. " 1 1/2
Hope	1 per cent. 500		15 per cent. " 1 1/2
Manvers	About one one-hundredth. 400 bush. per acre.		One-eighth. " 1
<i>Northumberland.</i>			
Alnwick	About 100 acres.		" 2
Brighton	1 per cent. 400 bush. per acre		2,000 acres.
Cramshoe	One-fortieth, 400		15 per cent.
Halldimand	1 per cent. 500		" " " 1 ton per acre.
Hamilton	1 per cent.		15 per cent. " 1 1/2
Monaghan, South.	Very few		10 per cent. " " " " " "
Murray	One one-hundredth. 500 bush. per acre		Twenty-five one-hundredths. 1
Percy	One one-hundredth.		One-tenth. 1
Seymour	One one-hundredth.		Two tenths. 1

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.,—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.

Pasture lands.

Orchards.

Remarks.

Durham.

Cartwright
 Cavan
 Charke
 Darlington
 Hope
 Manvers
 Fifteen one-hundredths
 One-tenth
 20 per cent.
 19 per cent.
 32 per cent., and bush
 About one-eighth

Two one-hundredths
 One one-hundredth
 1 per cent. 100 bush, per acre
 1 per cent. 60 brls.
 2 per cent.
 Very little

Northumberland.

Ahwick
 Brighton
 Cramah
 Haldimand
 Hamilton
 Monaghan, South
 Murray
 Percy
 Seymour
 2,400 acres
 20 per cent.
 Four-fortieths
 15 per cent.
 10 per cent.
 Fifteen one-hundredths
 One-fifth
 Two-tenths

Not very extensive
 2 per cent.
 One-fortieth
 1 per cent.
 2 per cent.
 One one-hundredth
 One two-hundredths
 One-fiftieth
 No returns rendered

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain-growing, stock-raising or dairying?	29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?	30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?
<i>Durham.</i>	Cartwright	Horses, general purpose. Of the thoroughbred or imported stock the following are chiefly in demand:—Cattle, Durham; Sheep, Cotswood and Leicester; Hogs, Berkshire and Suffolk. Thoroughbred stock has been introduced but only to a limited extent.	About one-twentieth. Consisting of hardwood, Maple and beech used for firewood, and cedar for fencing and building.
Cavan.....	Grain, hay, root crops, fruit, stock, wool, poultry, butter and cheese. Generally best adapted for grain-growing.	1st. Grades. 2nd. Only to a very limited extent.	About one-fifth of the whole. Maple, beech, oak, birch, basswood, pine, hemlock and cedar. Building, fencing and fuel.
Clarke	Adapted for the whole, especially grain-growing.	Horses, heavy draught and roadsters; Cattle, Durham, Devon, Ayrshire; Sheep, Leicester, Cotswood and Southdown; Hogs, Berkshire, Suffolk; Poultry, all kinds. Very few imported.	About 15 per cent. Hardwood, cedar and pine. Fuel and building purposes.
Darlington	Well adapted to all	Horses, draught; Cattle, Durham; Sheep, Cotswoods; Hogs, Berks; Poultry, all the ordinary kinds. Thoroughbred and imported stock have been largely introduced.	Say 5 per cent. Hardwood and cedar. Chiefly for fuel and fencing.
Hope	Cereals. Grain-growing	Horses, general purpose; Cattle, Durham, Devon and Ayrshire; Sheep, Leicester and Southdown; Hogs, Berkshire, Suffolk and Chester White; Poultry, all kinds.	12 per cent. Hardwood and pine. Fuel and lumber.
Manvers	Wheat and barley. Best adapted for grain.	Horses, general purpose; Cattle, inferior; Sheep, fair; Hogs, good. Have some thoroughbred Durham cattle and Leicester sheep.	About 7000 acres. Timber, maple, beech and other hardwoods, with exception of swamp, which is cedar, hemlock and tamarack.
<i>Northumberland.</i>	Wheat, barley, peas, oats and hay. Best adapted for grain-growing.	Common breed of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs generally raised. But little interest in poultry. Can hardly say thoroughbreds are raised at all.	About 5000 acres still timbered. Maple, oak and cedar. Used for fuel and fencing.
Alnwick			

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	28. What are the chief products of your Township, etc.—Continued.	29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, etc.—Continued.	30. What area of land is still timbered, etc.—Continued.
<i>Northumberland—</i> <i>(Continued).</i>			
Brighton	Spring wheat, barley, oats and corn. Well adapted for grain and roots. Fruit very successfully grown.	Cattle, Shorthorns and Ayrshires, and a few Berkshire and Suffolk; Sheep, mostly the long-woolled—a few Merinos; Fowls, good, but not many.	Few farms have more than their firewood left, except in swamp land. Timber used for building, fencing and barrel-staves.
Cramahoe	Grain	Mixed breed of horses; native cattle, Durham; introduced several classes long-woolled sheep.	16,326. Hardwood. Used principally for firewood.
Haldimand	Wheat and barley. Best adapted for grain-growing.	Grades. Stock imported to a limited extent.....	One-tenth of the whole quantity. Hardwood, cedar and pine. Firewood, fencing and building.
Hamilton	Grain, hay and roots, stock-raising and dairy products.	Largest portion grade stock from all Durham grades in cattle. Improved stock has been introduced to a considerable extent. Some horses and cattle imported.	About 5 per cent. Chiefly hardwood. Used for fuel.
Monaghan, South	Wheat, barley, peas, oats, etc. Well adapted for dairying and stock-raising.	Cattle, Durham grades; Horses, general purpose; Sheep, Leicester and Cotswolds; Pigs, Berkshire and Suffolk; Poultry, grades. Very little imported stock.	One-third cleared. Cordwood, pine and cedar. Building, fencing and firewood.
Murray	Wheat, barley and rye. Equally good for either.	Native breeds. A few farmers have improved stock, but to no considerable extent.	About one-sixth. Beech, maple, ash, elm and cedar. Mostly used for fuel and fencing.
Percy	Wheat, barley, and dairy produce, stock-raising and dairying.	Grades of all kinds of stock. Not much thoroughbred. 3 or 4 farmers have Shorthorned and Ayrshire cattle and long-woolled sheep.	About one-fifth, equally divided. Hardwood, softwood cedar and scrub oak. For fencing and firewood.
Seymour	Wheat, barley, peas and oats. Mixed system the best for this Township.	Ayrshires and Durhams and their grades, and native cattle; general purpose horses; Leicester and Cotswold Sheep; Berkshire. Hogs. But few thoroughbred or imported cattle.	Say from one-tenth to one-twentieth. Reserved for fuel.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

31. What are your market facilities?

?2. Have you any, and if so what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?

<i>Durham.</i> Cartwright.	Not good. Bowmanville, on G. T. R., 15 miles from centre of township, and Port Perry to the west 11 miles on the Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay R. R.	No local industries	No cheese factories or creameries.
<i>Cavan.</i>	Very good. Good market in the incorporated village of Millbrook, near the centre of the township, on the Midland Ry. Also within a half day's drive of the towns of Peterborough and Port Hope. Good roads.	Several grist and flour mills, saw mills and one woollen mill, one foundry and machine shop, brick and tile yards, wagon and carriage shops, etc. No cheese factories in operation at present in the township; there are, however, two immediately adjoining it.	
<i>Clarke.</i>	First class. Orono, Lett, and Kendal. G. W. R. running through township. Lake facilities in connection with it.	Yes. Five grist and flouring mills, one woollen mill, seven saw mills, ten shingle mills, three cheese factories in township.	
<i>Darlington</i>	Being a frontier township we have access to the G. T. R., and to Lake Ontario, and we have the town of Bowmanville in our midst.	Three cheese factories doing a good business, two in front and one in centre of township, one woollen factory, several merchant, flouring and grist mills, and a number of manufacturing establishments in Bowmanville, including a pork-packing house, cabinet factory, organ and piano factory, etc.	
<i>Hope</i>	First class. Port Hope, G. T. R. and M. R. R.	One cheese factory, 100,000 lbs. per season, one woollen factory—manufactures wholly for Montreal wholesale houses. Cheese factory, lot 15, concession 2.	
<i>Manvers</i>	Bethany and Franklin on the Midland Ry., on the east side of township; Lindsay about eight miles from the north, Orono about eight miles from south, and Lyone about six miles from south-west of t.p. About sixteen miles from market. A railroad within three miles of western limits, and another eight miles from eastern limits.	None.	
<i>Northumberland.</i> <i>Alnwick.</i>	Good. Brighton village in township. G. T. R. passes through it. Pysque Isle harbour affords shipping of grain. Trenton to the east of this township, and Colborne to the west.	None.	
<i>Brighton.</i>	Good. Colborne in front of township. G. T. R. crosses front of township. Brighton on the east.	No local industries except two cheese factories—one near Hilton P. O. and the other near Codrington P. O.	
<i>Cramahe.</i>	Convenient of access. Markets—Grafton harbour, Colborne harbour, G. T. R. All in front of township.	Four flour and seven saw mills, one wool, three cheese factories and five shingle mills. One cheese factory in centre of t. ship and two in front.	
<i>Haldimand.</i>	Good. G. T. R. passes through the township, and the towns of Port Hope and Cobourg are within easy distance of any part of the t.p.	Four cheese and one woollen factories, eight grist mills. All in township.	
<i>Hamilton</i>	Port Hope, Cobourg, Millbrook, Peterborough. From five to ten miles from Brazzerville station.	Saw mills at Harwood to a small extent, and one cheese factory in the village of Baltimore.	
<i>Monaghan, South.</i> ..	Good. Trenton market town. G. T. R. crosses township and Prince Edward Co. Railway enters it.	One cheese factory on centre of west boundary.	
<i>Murray</i>	Moderate. Usually five cents below Front prices. Colborne for Front, Hastings for Rear.	Four cheese factories in the township—one on the front and three in the rear.	
<i>Percy</i>	Good. Belleville, Trenton, Brighton, Colborne and Campbellford market towns. Grand Junc. Ry runs through t.p.; has two stations in it.	None. Two cheese factories—one north, one south. No creameries.	
<i>Seymour.</i>		Seven cheese factories, one large woollen mill, two foundries, four flouring mills and five saw mills. No creameries.	

COUNTIES OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
<i>Durham.</i>							
Cartwright	36,904 acres.	2,014	23,950	1,743	883	1,656	850
Cavan	63,424 "	3,249	42,240	3,313	1,708	3,211	1,233
Clarke	67,832 "	5,000	51,000	4,204	2,303	3,793	1,366
Darlington	67,967 "	5,170	50,000	5,578	2,377	4,486	1,766
Hope	63,222 "	48,874½	48,874½	3,347	2,035	3,932	1,364
Manvers	66,987½ "	3,139	32,089¼	2,465	1,469	2,262	1,671
<i>Northumberland.</i>							
Alnwick	16,915 acres.	1,016	11,733	773	442	766	428
Brighton	48,004 "	2,890 . . . . .	. . . . .	2,839	1,508	2,039	1,071
Cramahe	47,363 "	3,100	3,137	2,866	1,300	2,306	939
Haldimand	76,900 "	5,579	53,495	3,911	2,127	4,260	1,894
Hamilton	62,000 "	4,397	51,600	3,123	1,926	3,729	974
Monaghan, South	18,355 "	919	12,136½	1,211	603	1,271	318
Murray	48,704 "	3,166	31,157	3,043	1,600	2,305	1,040
Percy	50,289 "	3,320	31,450	2,370	1,111	2,425	1,049
Seymour	73,832 "	3,358	66,742	4,768	1,496	2,576	1,228

COUNTY OF ELGIN.

SETTLEMENT.

Settlement commenced in the Township of Bayham, in this county, about the year 1800, and continued more or less active until 1826, when the first settlers entered South Dorchester. Four of the seven townships are now reported all settled; two to the extent of ninety-nine per cent., and the remaining one "nearly all." The process seems to have occupied from thirty to seventy years.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

The soil is principally clay, clay loam, and sandy loam. The clay loam and sandy loam varies in depth from ten inches to four feet, with clay and sand sub-soils—the former predominating. The proportion of swampy or springy land is very small. About one-half of the land cleared is styled first-class for agricultural purposes; about twenty-three per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class. The general character of the soil in the county is good. Except in the Township of Aldborough, there is an entire absence of stony or rocky land not susceptible of profitable cultivation; a very small proportion is so hilly as to be objectionable, and most of the rolling land is available to the farmer.

WATER.

The county is, on the whole, well watered by springs, creeks and wells. Water can be obtained by digging at depths varying from five to fifty feet, but generally at from fifteen to twenty-five feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

First-class farms may be purchased at from \$50 to \$60 per acre; second-class, from \$30 to \$45 per acre; and third-class from \$10 to \$30 per acre.

STUMPS, ETC.

Most of the cleared land in the county is free from stumps; the stumps remaining are principally pine stumps.

FENCES.

About seventy-five per cent. of the farms in this county are reported under first-class fence, consisting mainly of elm, ash, cedar, oak and wire. Rail and board fences are generally used. In former years many farms were fenced with rails of black walnut.

FARM HOUSES AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About seventy-five per cent. of the farm buildings are of brick, stone, or first-class frame; the remainder, or twenty-five per cent., are of log or inferior frame. About fifty-seven per cent. of the outbuildings are reported first-class—the remainder are described as inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Some attention is being paid to drainage in this county. Tiles are generally used—there being a tile-yard in the centre of South Dorchester. In Southwold, which lies generally flat, three per cent. of tile drainage is reported, with the remark that last season would increase the proportion to ten per cent. One report says: "The introduction of underdrainage with tile, recently much stimulated by the Ontario Government, is effecting a great improvement and is likely to be very generally adopted. It is well adapted to the nature of the soil, and is facilitated by the natural water courses in Southwold and Dunwich, and by large artificial open water courses constructed by Government and Township work in Aldborough.

FARM MACHINERY, ETC.

About ninety per cent. of the farmers use improved farm machinery.

FERTILIZERS.

In some townships one-half of the farmers are reported as using artificial fertilizers, principally salt and plaster, at from 50 pounds to 100 pounds per acre, applied to meadow lands, wheat and corn.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

About ninety per cent. of the uncleared lands are reported suitable for cultivation if cleared.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township acreage of Elgin is given as 441,896, of which 237,421, or considerably more than one-half, is reported cleared. About 17 per cent. of the cleared acreage is devoted to fall wheat, of which the average yield is 20 bushels per acre; spring wheat (very little grown), about 14 bushels per acre; barley, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 26 bushels to the acre; oats, $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 40 bushels to the acre; rye (hardly any grown), about 15 bushels per acre; peas, 7 per cent. and 20 bushels per acre; corn, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 40 bushels to the acre; buckwheat (very little raised), 15 bushels to the acre; potatoes, about 1 per cent. and 130 bushels to the acre; turnips, about 1 per cent. and 370 bushels per acre; other root crops (very little grown), about 450 bushels to the acre; hay, 16 per cent. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. About 23 per cent. of the land is devoted to pasture, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to orchards. Hungarian grass is cultivated to some extent in the Township of Southwold.

CAPACITY OF THE LAND.

Elgin is particularly well adapted to stock raising, grain growing and dairying. Cheese making is very successfully prosecuted.

STOCK.

A good breed of farm stock exists in this county, owing mainly to the introduction, in former years, of pure Durham bulls and Leicester rams. Thoroughbred stock of other kinds is being gradually introduced. The townships sustain 32,581 horned cattle; 152,96 horses; 28,352 sheep; and 13,799 hogs.

TIMBER LANDS.

About 30 per cent. of the land is timbered with most of the indigenous woods, except cedar. White oak staves have been largely exported to Quebec for the West India trade, and as a quantity of white wood is still available, there seems no reason why the business of exporting pipe and barrel staves should not be resumed.

MARKET FACILITIES.

The market facilities of this county are excellent—thanks to good interior roads, railways, and ports on Lake Erie. St. Thomas (the county town), Port Burwell, and Tyrconnel (an excellent grain market), are largely frequented. Tilsonburg, Aylmer (next in importance to St. Thomas), Springfield, Kingsmill, and Port Bruce, are easily reached by road and railway. Port Stanley is also a good grain market and shipping port, through which a large trade is carried on and supplies imported—particularly coal—for St. Thomas and London.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Exclusive of the Town of St. Thomas, the number of acres assessed is 438,922; the number of ratepayers assessed is 9,068. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$12,873,552; personal property, \$802,681; taxable income, \$65,353; arrears of taxes, \$4,734.88; other assets, \$3,874.60—forming a grand total of \$13,750,195.48. Liabilities: \$157,453.04, of which \$128,000 comes under the head of county debentures. In St. Thomas the number of acres assessed is 1,100; number of ratepayers assessed, 1,539. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$1,718,160; assessed value of personal property, \$151,500; taxable income, \$99,500; arrears of taxes, \$19,168; other assets, \$66,000—in all, \$2,054,328. Liabilities: corporation debentures, \$142,100; other liabilities, \$12,500—total, \$154,600.

POPULATION.

The population of Elgin, according to the census of 1871, was 39,229. St. Thomas has now a population of about 10,000.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

This county has a large number of local industries, including seven grist and flouring mills, twelve steam and water saw mills, two sash factories, one barrel stave factory, thirty-six cheese factories, one corn meal mill, two woollen factories, one pork packing house at Aylmer, one turning factory, one spoke and hub factory, one large agricultural implement factory, and several carriage and waggon factories. Shipbuilding is a growing industry at Port Burwell. The different railways and workshops give employment to about 500 men. The foundries and machine shops at St. Thomas, three in number, employ about 70 men, and do an estimated annual business of \$120,000.

STOCK BY-LAWS.

These exist and are generally operative—but impounding is seldom resorted to except when damage is done.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Elgin is mild and salubrious, and, owing to its southern locality and proximity to the lake, it is one of the most agreeable in Ontario.

MECHANICS, LABOURERS AND SERVANTS.

There is a limited demand for farm labourers in spring and harvest time at from \$16 to \$20 a month, and in winter at from \$10 to \$12 a month. Domestic servants are always in request at from \$6 to \$8 a month. Hardly any demand for mechanics. Good old country servants can get permanent places in towns and villages.

WATER PRIVILEGES.

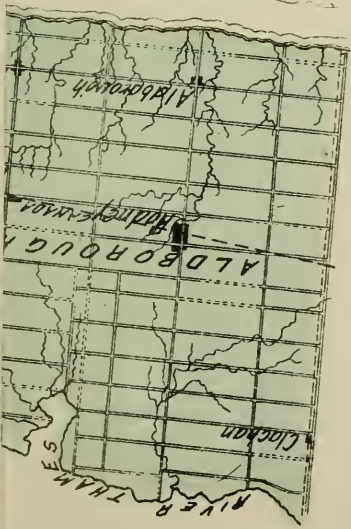
In the southern part of Elgin there are many excellent water-power privileges, some of which are utilized for the manufacture of lumber and flour.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Apples, pears, peaches, cherries, strawberries, grapes, raspberries, gooseberries, plums and currants are the fruits grown in this county. Apples are very largely grown, principally the winter varieties. Plum culture is not profitable, and those grown are for home consumption. Peaches are profitably cultivated, but up to the present no attempt has been made to supply outside markets. The same remark applies to grapes, which flourish well in the sandy soil of the county, and of which large quantities are grown.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Great Western Railway (Air Line branch), Canada Southern Railway, and the London and Port Stanley, and Brantford and Port Burwell Railways traverse the county



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COUNTY OF ELGIN.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Aldbrough	In 1804	99 per cent	Seventy-one years	Clay and sandy loam.
Bayham	About the year 1800	99 per cent	About forty years	Clay and sandy loam.
Dorchester, South ..	1826	The whole	Thirty years	Good.
Dunwich	In the year 1803	Nearly all .....	.....	Clay, clay loam, sand and sand loam.
Malabide	1809	All settled	About fifty years	Southern portion sandy loam, northern portion clay.
Southwold	In 1808	All settled	Seventy years	Heavy clay, clay loam, and sandy loam.
Yarmouth	About the year 1812	All settled	Fifty years	Clay loam and sandy loam.

COUNTY OF ELGIN—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

TOWNSHIPS.	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Remarks.
Aldborough	15,000 acres	18,600 acres	20,000 acres	
Bayham	About 5 per cent.; clay bottom.	25 per cent.; about 10 inches clay sub-soil.	About 30 per cent.; about 10 inches clay sub-soil.	
Dorchester, South.	Clay, not heavy	Very little	None	
Dunwich	One-fourth	One-fourth	One-eighth	
Malahide		One-third; aver. depth, 14 inches; sub-soil, clay.	One-third; average depth 2 feet; 25 per cent.; average depth 2 to 4 ft.	
Southwold	25 per cent.; aver. depth 4 to 10 ft.	35 per cent.; average depth, 2 to 4 feet.	One-fourth	
Yarmouth	One-fourth	One-fourth	One-fourth	Northern part of Tp. mostly clay or clay sub-soil; southern portion clay and sandy loam on clay and gravelly sub-soil.
		Sand.	Black Loam.	
Aldborough	15,000 acres	6,000 ac.; chiefly confined to west end of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 con. and Gore.	4,800 acres; chiefly confined to river and creek flats.	
Bayham	About 35 per cent.; about 6 inches quicksand sub-soil.	Nil	5 per cent.; about 6 inches quicksand sub-soil.	The north and west part mostly clay, and the easterly half sand.
Dorchester, South.	None	None	None	
Dunwich	One-eighth	One-sixteenth	Three-sixteenths	
Malahide	One-sixth; sub-soil sand		One-sixth; average depth 18 inches; sub-soil, clay.	In the northern part of the Tp. the soil is generally clay; in central part, black loam, clay loam and sand; in the south, clay loam and sand.
Southwold	10 per cent.; average depth 1 to 4 feet.	2 per cent.; average depth, 1 to 10 feet.	3 per cent.; average depth 1 to 3 ft.	
Yarmouth	One-eighth	One-eighth	One-sixteenth	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	6. Have you any, and if so how much is too stony, or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so, how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?
Aldbrough	Hardly any stones. No rock nearer than 150ft. from surface.	.....	The whole	The 50th part is low and flat, but not what is usually termed bottom lands, and none thereof lower than the plough can drain.
Bayham	None	About 15 per cent.	About 75 per cent.	About 7 per cent.
Dorchester, South	No stone or rock to hinder cultivation.	None whatever	Almost the whole Township	Probably 800 acres.
Dunwich	No stony land	.....	About 1,500 acres	About 2,000 acres.
Malahide	None	About 2,000 acres.	About one-eighth	About 800 acres.
Southwold	None	2 per cent.	50 per cent	40 per cent.
Yarmouth	No stone	No hills	One-half	One-tenth.

	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?	12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes		
			First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.
Aldbrough	Four-fifths	None. Very few springs in Township.	About six-tenths	About three-tenths.	About one-tenth.
Bayham	About 2 per cent.	About 1 per cent.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	50 per cent.
Dorchester, South	About 600	None	The whole Tp, less answers 9 and 10.	None	None.
Dunwich	None of any account	.....	Three-fourths	One-eighth	One-eighth.
Malahide	About 2,000 acres	About 300 acres.	Six-tenths	Two-tenths	Two-tenths.
Southwold	5 per cent.	3 per cent.	60 per cent.	25 per cent.	15 per cent.
Yarmouth	None	One-fiftieth	$\frac{1}{4}$; southern portion.	One-fourth	One-fourth.

COUNTY OF ELGIN--Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
TOWNSHIPS.	
13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks, or wells?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what proportion are pine stumps?
Aliborough	No stumps except three on lot 24, 12th con.
Bayham	About 50 per cent.; 45 per cent. of balance is pine stumps.
Dorchester, South ..	About seven-tenths clear; very few pine stumps.
Dunwich	Fully one-half of the cleared land is free from stumps; no pine stumps of any account.
Malahide	About eight-tenths. Stumps left principally pine.
Southwold	Clear of stumps; 60 per cent.
Yarmouth	One-half clear of stumps; one-tenth pine stumps.
14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?
Various depths, averaging 10 feet deep; some wells not more than 5 feet deep.	1st class farms about \$5,000 per 100 acres; 2nd class, \$4,000 per 100 acres; 3rd class, \$3,000 per 100 acres.
From 10 to 50 feet; preponderance of wells shallow.	1st class, \$60; 2nd class, \$30; 3rd class, \$10.
Plenty from 20 to 25 feet	Average price of farms about \$60 per acre, more or less according to buildings.
At an average depth of 15 feet ...	1st class, \$50; 2nd class, \$40; 3rd class, \$20 per acre.
Average depth 18 feet	1st class, \$60 per acre; 2nd class, \$40 per acre; 3rd class, \$20 per acre.
From 15 to 20 feet	1st class, \$60 per acre; 2nd class, \$45 per acre; 3rd class, \$30 per acre.
About 12 feet	1st class, \$50; 2nd class, \$40; 3rd class, \$30.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?
Aldbrough	All. White and red oak and chestnut, white and black ash.	No stone houses, and not over one dozen brick; frame houses substantial and very commodious.	About 1 in 20	Three-fourths.
Bayham	About 60 per cent. consisting of rails, board, stump and wire fences.	About 50 per cent.	About 50 per cent.	About 50 per cent.
Dorchester, South .	Six-tenths; elm, ash, cedar, oak and a few using wire.	A number of brick, one or two stone, the rest good frame build'gs.	None	Two-thirds.
Dunwich	About one-half of the farms are under first-class fence; rail and board fences are generally used.	Three-fourths	One-fourth	One-half first-class, and one-fourth fair.
Malahide	About one-half; rails	One-half	One-half	Two-thirds.
Southwold	80 per cent.; rail fence	80 per cent.	20 per cent.	75 per cent.
Yarmouth	One-half is rail and one-half board fence.	Brick, about one-fifth; good frame, three-fifths.	One-fifth	One-half.

COUNTY OF ELGIN—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
TOWNSHIPS.	
21. About what proportion of the out-buildings are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?
23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.?	
Aldbrough	There is little or none of the Tp. under-drained; the only draining hitherto performed is by plough, scraper and ditches, in conformity with the "Drainage Act."
Bayham.....	About 15 per cent.; 75 per cent. tile
Dorchester, South ..	A large number are under-drained; we have a tile yard in centre of Tp.
Dunwich	One-eighth; tile is principally used
Malahide	Comparatively little draining so far; what is done is tile-draining.
Southwold.....	3 per cent.; all tile; this present year will increase it to 10 per cent.
Yarmouth.....	One-tenth
	Three-fourths of the farmers use reapers and mowers, and about 1 in 30 use seed drills, and 1 in 35 or 40 use sulky rakes.
	About 90 per cent.
	The whole.
	Nearly all.
	All.
	80 per cent.
	Nearly all.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Aldbrough	Very little or no artificial manure, except a very small amount of plaster which is used by about 1 farmer in 50, at the rate of 2 bushels per acre.	See No. 24	Every inch could be rendered available for agricultural purposes.
Bayham	About 50 per cent. Plaster averages 100 pounds per acre; salt, 50 pounds per acre.	Plaster on meadow and spring crops; salt on fall wheat and spring crops.	About 80 per cent.
Dorchester, South . .	A number use plaster and a few salt	Plaster mostly used for clover, and salt on thistle patches if any.	The whole. Question 10 excepted.
Dunwich	Salt and lime are being used to some extent; cannot say in what proportions.	Salt and lime upon clover and fall wheat	All.
Malahide	About one-half use fertilizers on meadow land, principally plaster; average 100 pounds per acre.	Plaster; generally on meadow	Three-fourths.
Southwold	1 per cent.	Plaster; wheat, corn and meadow land	90 per cent.
Yarmouth	One-half	Plaster; clover and wheat	All.

COUNTY OF ELGIN—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of, the following—

TOWNSHIPS.

	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.
Aldborough	9000 acres. Average yield 20 bush. per acre . .	400 acres. Average yield 15 bush. per acre. . . .	600 acres. Average yield 25 bush. per acre.
Bayham.	" 20 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 10 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
Dorchester, South . .	" 20 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 12 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
Dunwich.	" .. " " " " " " " " " " " "	None.	" .. " " " " " " " " " " " "
Malahide	" 20 " " " " " " " " " " " "	Scarcely any raised	" 25 " " " " " " " " " " " "
Southwold.	" 20 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 per cent. Average yield 10 bush per acre. . . .	" 25 " " " " " " " " " " " "
Yarmouth.	" 20 " " " " " " " " " " " "	About 200 acres. " 20 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 20 " " " " " " " " " " " "
	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
Aldborough	2500 acres. Average yield 35 bush. per acre. . . .	No rye raised.	1000 acres. Average yield 20 bush. per acre.
Bayham.	" 40 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 per cent. Average yield 10 bush per acre. . . .	" 20 " " " " " " " " " " " "
Dorchester, South . .	" 50 " " " " " " " " " " " "	Not raised	" 20 " " " " " " " " " " " "
Dunwich	" .. " " " " " " " " " " " "	None.	" .. " " " " " " " " " " " "
Malahide	" 40 " " " " " " " " " " " "	None.	" 20 " " " " " " " " " " " "
Southwold.	" 40 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 per cent. 15 bush. per acre	" 20 " " " " " " " " " " " "
Yarmouth	" 40 " " " " " " " " " " " "	None	" 30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.,—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
Aldborough	1000 acres. Average yield 40 bush. per acre ..	100 acres. Average yield 15 bush. per acre.....	500 to 600 acres. Av. yield 100 bush. per acre.
Bayham	" 40 ..	" 10 ..	1 per cent. " 100 "
Dorchester, South ..	"40 to 50 ..	None.....	One one-hundred- and-twentieth. } " 200 "
Dunwich	"	None.....	300 acres. " " ..
Malahide	" 40 ..	Very little raised	One one-hundredth. " 100 "
Southwold	" 50 ..	1 per cent. Average yield 20 bush. per acre ..	1 per cent. " 200 "
Yarmouth.....	" 40 ..	None.....	One-tenth. " 70 "
	Turnips.	Other root crops.	Hay.
Aldborough ..	Not many. Aver. yield 200 bush. per acre.....	.....	6000 acres. Aver. yield 1½ tons per acre.
Bayham ..	" 200 ..	.....	20 per cent. " 1½ "
Dorchester, South ..	Some.....	Mangolds, considerable.....	One-sixth. " 2 "
Dunwich ..	100 acres	200 acres	4500 acres. " ..
Malahide ..	One one-hundredth. 400 bush. per acre	One one-hundredth. 400 bush. per acre	One-sixth. " 1½ "
Southwold... ..	1 per cent. 500 ..	1 per cent. 500 ..	10 per cent. " 1½ "
Yarmouth.....	One-fortieth. 40 ..	One-fortieth. 40 ..	One-fourth. " 2 "

COUNTY OF ELGIN—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.—Continued.

TOWNSHIP.	Pasture lands.	Orchards.	Remarks.
Aldbrough	About 7000 acres	550 acres	100 to 150 acres under beans. 20 bush. per acre.
Bayham	About 30 per cent.	About 3 per cent.	
Dorchester, South	One-sixth	One-sixtieth	
Dunwich	14,117 acres	1000 acres	No average yield given.
Malahide	One-fifth	One-thirtieth	Hungarian grass, one-eighth per cent.
Southwold	45 per cent.	1 per cent.	Flax, about 500 acres.
Yarmouth	One-fourth	One-thirtieth	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

<p>TOWNSHIPS.</p>	<p>28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain-growing, stock-raising or dairying?</p>	<p>29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?</p>	<p>30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?</p>
<p>Aldbrough</p>	<p>Well adapted for each.....</p>	<p>Horses, chiefly draught; Cattle, one-fourth common, one-half crossed by Shorthorned Durham, one-eighth pure Durham, one-sixteenth Devon cross; Sheep, chiefly Leicester, some flocks of Southdowns, but not many; Hogs, of great variety, some pure Berkshire and Berkshire crosses, Suffolk, York and their respective crosses; Poultry, every kind.</p>	<p>There are about 18,000 acres timbered, and although the best has long ago been converted into pipes and West India staves and lumber, there has been within the last 40 years several millions of the very best white oak staves sent to Quebec, and a good many millions of feet of chestnut, whiteoak, oak, &c., sent to the eastern markets. There is yet remaining a vast quantity of good timber, such as oak, chestnut, beech, maple, black ash, white ash, elm, &c., well adapted for building purposes.</p>
<p>Bayham.....</p>	<p>Grain, seeds, stock, butter, cheese, eggs and fruit. Best adapted for grain-growing, stock-raising and cheese factories.</p>	<p>About 95 per cent. of the stock are grades, balance thoroughbred, consisting of cattle, sheep and hogs.</p>	<p>About 30 per cent. consists of hardwood, hemlock and pine; for firewood, fencing, timber and lumber.</p>
<p>Dorchester, South ..</p>	<p>Wheat, oats, barley and corn. It is also well adapted for stock or dairying.</p>	<p>Improved stock is now much used of all kinds.....</p>	<p>Three-fifths; maple, beech, ash, elm and basswood; some oak and tamarack.</p>
<p>Dunwich</p>	<p>Grain and stock. It is adapted to either grain-growing, stock-raising or dairying.</p>	<p>Horses, general purpose; Cattle, grades; Sheep, Leicester; Hogs, Berkshire and Suffolk. Thoroughbred or imported stock has been introduced only to a limited extent.</p>	<p>About one-third of the land is still timbered; standing timber consists principally of beech, maple, oak, ash and hickory; they are used for shipping and building.</p>
<p>Malahide</p>	<p>Grain, stock, fruit and dairy produce. Diversity of soil favourable to all of the above.</p>	<p>Horses, mixed breeds, but average good as to roadsters and general purpose horses; Cattle, principally grade cattle, some Durhams introduced within the past 4 years and the number increasing annually; thoroughbred stock being gradually introduced; Sheep, principally Leicester and Cotswold; Hogs, principally Berkshire; Poultry, Brahmas, Cochins, and Black Spanish.</p>	<p>20,000 acres; pine, beech, maple, oak, elm and ash; used for fuel, building purposes, fences, bridge and tie lumber.</p>
<p>Southwold</p>	<p>All purposes.....</p>	<p>Cattle, principally Shorthorns; Horses, general purpose; Sheep, long wool; Hogs, Berkshire and Suffolk; Poultry, different varieties. Thoroughbred cattle, sheep and hogs to a considerable extent.</p>	<p>About one-fourth; consists of birch, maple and elm; for firewood and building.</p>
<p>Yarmouth.....</p>	<p>Wheat. Both grain-growing and stock-raising.</p>	<p>Shorthorn grades of cattle. Thoroughbreds have been imported to a limited extent.</p>	<p>About one-fourth; consists of birch, maple and elm; for firewood and building.</p>

COUNTY OF ELGIN—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	<p>31. What are your market facilities ?</p>	<p>32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products ?</p>
<p>Aldborough</p>	<p>Good. Two mile piers on lake shore, from which produce can be shipped to the best markets in the east. C. V. R. road passes through the whole Township nearly in the centre; station at Rodney, near centre of Township, one at Bismark, east end of Township, and one or two near west side.</p>	<p>1 water and 2 steam grist mills, 1 water and 5 steam saw mills, 1 sash factory, 1 barrel stove factory, and 7 cheese factories (but no creameries).</p>
<p>Bayham.....</p>	<p>Good harbour at Port Burwell, on Lake Erie; railroad station at Corinth, in the north part of the Township, also market towns of Aylmer and Tilsonburg, the first 7 miles, and Tilsonburg 2 miles from the north-east part of the Township.</p>	<p>1 flouring mill and 3 grist mills, 4 steam saw mills, 2 water saw mills, 1 steam sash, door and planing factory, 2 asheries and 1 corn meal mill; 6 cheese factories, situated 2 in the south and 4 in the north of the Township.</p>
<p>Dorchester, South ..</p>	<p>Good. Two railroads in or convenient, and Credit Valley expected soon.</p>	<p>Wheat and oats are ground and shipped, and the Township has made and shipped 350 tons of cheese, besides sheep and cattle. There are 9 cheese factories in and convenient to Township.</p>
<p>Dunwich.....</p>	<p>Good. A good grain market at Tyrconnel, Lake Erie, and at Dutton and Iona stations, Canada Southern Railway. C. S. R. runs through the centre.</p>	<p>A woollen factory, three cheese factories and a turning factory. 1 cheese factory, situated on lot 11, con. 4th; one on lot 24, con. A; 1 in Village of Wallacetown. No creameries.</p>
<p>Malahide.....</p>	<p>Aylmer. Centre of Township on Air Line of G. W. Ry.; Springfield, North-east corner of Township on C. S. Ry.; Kingsmill, North-west corner of Township on C. S. Ry. Pt. Bruce, south of Township, on Lake Erie.</p>	<p>Pork packing house, woollen factory, spoke and hub factory, several carriage and wagon factories, at Aylmer. No creameries. Cheese factories—1 on lot 23, 1st con.; 1 on lot 30, 3rd con.; 1 on lot 27, 6th con.; 1 on lot 5, 8th con. 4 other factories across boundary-line, supplied principally from Malahide. Township well supplied with grist and saw mills.</p>
<p>Southwold</p>	<p>First-class</p>	<p>A threshing machine factory. 4 cheese factories north and west in the Township.</p>
<p>Yarmouth.....</p>	<p>Railway station. Harbour on Lake Erie, and St. Thomas, county town.</p>	<p>The Can. Southern Ry. and foundries. Cheese factories at Mapleton, Yarmouth Cent and Sparta.</p>

COUNTY OF ELGIN—Concluded.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Aldborough	80,000 acres.	4,647	28,569	5,766	1,604	3,806	2,006.
Bayham	56,227 "	4,327	28,873	2,968	1,503	3,856	2,375.
Dorchester, South ..	30,600 "	1,748	21,420	3,382	1,118	1,917	1,329.
Dunwich	69,551 "	3,858	30,717	5,597	1,531	4,954	1,501
Malahide	62,614 "	3,985	37,343	4,028	2,330	4,167	1,896.
Southwold	72,000 "	5,005	43,000	5,038	2,148	4,569	1,642.
Yarmouth	70,904 "	5,213	47,499	5,802	2,362	5,083	2,450.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

In this county settlement was commenced as early as 1700, principally by French Canadians, which nationality is still strongly represented in certain localities, particularly in East and West Sandwich. Six townships are reported as still under process of settlement—the remainder are settled.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

The general character of the soil is good. It consists, for the most part, of black loam, with clay subsoil—in one or two townships sandy loam predominates, with clay, sand and, in some cases, a gravelly subsoil. The depth of soil varies from four inches to three feet, but generally it is from twelve to eighteen inches. There is a good deal of marshy land in the Townships of Anderdon and Malden, which is set down as unfit for cultivation, but which may be rendered cultivable by a proper system of drainage. There is no stony or hilly land in the county—all is rolling, with the exception of the bottom lands, which are reported to be in the proportion of 26 per cent. The cultivation of the soil is undergoing steady improvement. About 84 per cent. of the cultivable land is reported first-class for agricultural purposes; about 12 per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

Except in the Townships of North Colchester and East Sandwich, the county is well watered by springs, rivers and creeks. Water can be obtained by digging at a depth of from four to one hundred feet. In some townships wells are dug to hold the surface water. In Rochester Township artesian wells are bored through blue clay to a depth of one hundred feet.

PRICES OF FARMS.

The price of farms varies according to the quality of the land, the improvements made thereon, and the character of the farm houses and outbuildings. First-class farms fetch from \$30 to \$65 per acre; partially-improved farms, from \$20 to \$30 per acre; bush lands, \$16 to \$30 per acre, according to the quality of the timber thereon.

STUMPS.

About 44 per cent. of the cultivable land is clear of stumps. There are no pine stumps anywhere in Essex.

FENCES.

The fences appear to be exceptionally good, particularly the road fences. Black ash and oak are commonly used. Board fences are being introduced on the highways.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About 41 per cent. of the farm houses are of brick, stone, or first-class frame—the remainder are of log or inferior frame. About 39 per cent. of the outbuildings are reported first-class; the remainder are inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Very little under-draining has been done, except in the Township of Gosfield. No report has been received as to the proportion in which tiles are used. In Gosfield 1,000 acres have been under-drained. But the Ontario Drainage Act, for the reclamation of wet lands, has done wonders for Essex. Under this Act thousands of acres have been brought into cultivation, and are to-day yielding a profitable return from land that was, till recently, all but worthless.

FARM MACHINERY.

Nearly all the farmers use improved labour-saving machines. The exceptions may be found on farms not sufficiently cleared of stumps to render the employment of machines desirable.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS.

The soil in Essex seems to have retained a good deal of its primitive richness, and little necessity has yet been experienced for the introduction of artificial manures. In some instances, however, plaster and salt have been used, mostly for corn and clover.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

The whole of the uncleared lands in Essex are reported suitable for cultivation when cleared. In West Sandwich some of the uncleared land would have to be drained before being brought under tillage.

AVERAGE ACREAGE UNDER CROPS.

The township acreage of Essex is given as 422,946 $\frac{1}{4}$, and the number of cleared acres as 147,019 $\frac{1}{2}$. Of the latter about 20 per cent. is devoted to fall wheat, which yields, on an average, 20 bushels to the acre; spring wheat, about 3 per cent. and 10 bushels to the acre; barley, about 5 per cent. and 25 bushels to the acre; oats, about 14 per cent. and 36 bushels to the acre; rye (very little grown), 20 bushels to the acre; peas (very little grown), 18 bushels to the acre; corn, 23 per cent. and 40 bush. to the acre (in some cases a yield of seventy-five bushels of shelled corn per acre has been obtained); buckwheat (very little grown), 20 bushels to the acre; potatoes, 2 per cent. and 120 bushels to the acre; turnips (very little grown), from 400 to 500 bushels to the acre; hay, about 13 per cent. and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. About 14 per cent. is devoted to pasture (partly bush), and to orchards 3 $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. Tobacco, flax, Hungarian grass and sorghum are grown to a limited extent. The surplus of wheat grown in the county during the past three years has averaged annually 500,000 bushels. Not much corn is exported, but 100,000 bushels are annually supplied to distillers within the county; the remainder is used in feeding hogs. Pork packing seems to be a profitable enterprise, inasmuch as the net income annually amounts to about \$400,000. It is stated that over two millions of pounds of pork were exported from the county this year.

STOCK.

The townships sustain 21,739 horned cattle, 11,774 horses, 12,075 sheep, and 19,241 hogs. The horned cattle include Devon, Durham and Ayrshire grades; the sheep, Cotswolds and Leicesters, with a few Southdowns and Lincolns; the horses, general purpose; the hogs, Berkshire and Suffolk, crossed with common stock. Some old country farmers have recently settled in the county, and they are reported as having introduced fine stallions and mares of the Clydesdale and Percheron breeds. A large number of horses have been shipped this year to Manitoba and the United States for farm work and heavy draught purposes. These horses, which are not, however, exclusively raised in the county, fetch—for farm work, \$90 to \$120; and for heavy draught, \$130 to \$140. In New York and other American cities, Canadian horses are always in demand. About 2,200 head of horned cattle are annually fed in connection with the distillery at Walkerville and exported to England. These cattle are sent by the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways to Montreal, where they are placed on board ship for conveyance across the Atlantic. They mostly consist of Durham, Hereford and Galloway grades, the common stock being found unsuitable for the English market.

CAPACITY OF THE LAND.

The chief products of Essex are corn, wheat, oats, fruit (apples, peaches, pears and grapes), tobacco, sugar cane, sorghum, beef, pork, cheese and butter. The soil is equally adapted to stock raising, grain growing, or dairying.

TIMBER LANDS.

Nearly two-thirds of the county is still under bush, but there are indications of rapid depletion. No less than twenty-five mills are at work cutting whitewood (tulip), oak, ash, elm, hickory, bass, sycamore, and other woods, for exportation as lumber to the United States, where it is used for various manufacturing purposes. This industry, it is said, brings into the county every year over half a million of dollars, and gives employment to large numbers of workmen during the winter—in fact, to the extent of leaving none

unemployed. Charcoal burning is also a newly developed industry, which must help to diminish the area of uncleared land. There are thirty charcoal kilns in the county, consuming 600 cords of wood weekly. The charcoal is shipped to the United States and used for iron smelting.

OTHER LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The female descendants of the early French settlers in this county are experts in the braiding of straw hats and in the knitting of woollen socks. These two industries are estimated to produce about \$95,000 annually—the city of Detroit having, it is stated, paid the French Canadian women of Essex \$80,000 last year for straw braid alone. The braid is also exported to the East and even to South America and Mexico, where it is made up into fashionable shapes and commands a ready sale.—A manufactory has been in operation at Walkerville, for the last two years, for the production of Glucose (grape sugar). Glucose is used in the brewing of lager beer and in the manufacture of confectionery. Combined with syrup of sorghum, it will probably be extensively used in the production of molasses, a common grade of which is already made by Essex farmers exclusively from the sorghum. The cultivation of sorghum has already been so successfully prosecuted that one farmer is reported to be growing five or six acres, which yield him six barrels, or about 300 gallons per acre. This is sold at about 50 cents per gallon. The Early Amber sugar cane is also being introduced, and hopes are entertained that sugar making will, hereafter, be carried on on a large scale.—A not unimportant industry, and one likely to have increased development, is that of the fishery on the rivers and lakes bordering three sides of the county. The fish hatchery at Sandwich will probably be the means of maintaining the supply of fish, and, perhaps, of increasing it. It is estimated that the whitefish and herring caught in these waters have an annual value of \$60,000.—Bee-keeping, on the best known scientific principles, is beginning to attract attention as an industry. Though, as yet, carried on in a small way, the experiment is pronounced to be entirely successful.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Essex is, *par excellence*, a fruit growing county. The Catawba grape grows to perfection in the Pelee Islands in Lake Erie, on the south coast of Essex. Pear trees, known to be at least a hundred years old, bear abundantly—from ten to fifteen bushels being taken from a single tree. Fall and winter apples are also an abundant and certain crop. Peaches, plums, and all the smaller fruits, grow without culture, and pay well when attended to.

POPULATION.

The population of Essex, according to the census of 1871, was 32,697.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Number of assessed acres, 424,353; ratepayers assessed, 9,452. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$7,120,684; personal property, \$458,724; taxable income, \$70,814; arrears of taxes, \$34,991; other assets, \$247,063 (including \$224,500 set down to the Town of Windsor)—forming a grand total of \$7,932,276. Liabilities: corporation debentures, \$341,589 (including \$253,700 set down to the Town of Windsor); interest overdue, \$1,474; other liabilities, \$45,719—in all, \$388,782.

MARKET FACILITIES.

The market facilities of Essex are reported to be generally good. Amherstburg, Windsor, Chatham and Detroit are within easy distance. The Canada Southern and Great Western Railways traverse the county, besides which there are several shipping ports on Lakes Erie and St. Clair.

MECHANICS, LABOURERS AND SERVANTS.

Farm hands can procure employment at chopping in winter and on the farms in spring, summer and autumn. No report as to mechanics and domestic servants.

STOCK BY-LAW.

Stock By-laws exist, but they are only partially enforced.



LAKE ST CLAIR

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY



COUNTY OF
ESSEX

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIP.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Anderdon	About the year 1838. Previous to that the township was an Indian reserve.	About four-fifths	Not all settled yet	Excellent.
Colchester, North	1820	About one-half .....	.....	Good.
Colechester, South	From 1782 to 1785	About two-thirds	Not all settled	Clay loam.
Gosfield	1782	48,738 acres	Not all settled yet	Clay loam.
Maldstone	About 1825	Three-fourths	Not all settled yet	Clay loam.
Malden	As near as we can ascertain, about the year 1796.	All	About sixty years	Heavy clay, clay loam, black loam, gravelly, sandy loam.
Mersca,	About the year 1820	About three-fourths	About ten years ago	Clay and sandy loam.
Rochester	1790	Four-fifths	Eastern and southern parts only partially settled.	Clay subsoil.
Sandwich, East	1760. Township divided into E. and W. Sandwich, 1860.	All settled	About 105 or 110	It is mostly all black loam and clay.
Sandwich, West	About 1700	All settled	Not before 1876	Mixed and generally good.
Tilbury, West	About 1830	Two-thirds	Still settling	Clay loam.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.
Anderdon	Twenty-five one-hundredths	Thirty-five one-hundredths	Five one-hundredths	Five one-hundredths
Colchester, North	One-twelfth	Five-twelfths	One-twelfth	None.
Colchester, South	One-twentieth	Three-fourths	One-twentieth	One-twentieth.
Gosfield	2,500 acres; depth of soil one ft., subsoil clay.	38,300 acres; depth of soil one foot, subsoil clay.	10,000 acres; depth of soil one foot, sub-soil clay.	1,000 acres; depth of soil two feet, sub-soil clay.
Maldstone	One-eighth; on the banks of our creeks and where hardwood grows heavy clay predominates.	Five-eighths	A small strip along the shore of Lake St. Clair.	None worth mentioning.
Malden	Five per cent; depth of soil eight inches, sub-soil clay.	Ten per cent; depth of soil nine inches, sub-soil clay.	Twenty per cent; depth of soil twelve inches, subsoil clay.	. . . . .
Mersea	5,000 acres; about one foot, and clay subsoil.	38,000 acres; about 9 inches, and clay sub-soil.	9,000 acres; about nine inches, and sandy subsoil.	. . . . .
Rochester . . . . .	. . . . .	Two-thirds . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Sandwich, East	One-sixth; from two to three feet in depth.	One-sixth; from two to three feet in depth.	One-eighteenth; from ten to fifteen inches.	One-eighteenth; from fifteen to twenty inches.
Sandwich, West	None	One third	One-fifth	One-fourth.
Tilbury, West	Twenty-five one-hundredths; about four inches; hard pan twenty-foot deep.	Seventy-four one-hundredths; from seven to eight feet; hard pan twenty-foot deep.	One one-hundredth; two feet; hard pan twenty feet deep.	. . . . .

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

TOWNSHIPS.	Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.
Anderdon	Five-one-hundredths	Twenty-five one-hundredths.	Marsh, five-one-hundredths. The depth of the soil is very variable, running from four to eighteen inches.
Colchester, North	One-twelfth	Four-twelfths.	Clay sub-soil.
Colchester, South	One-twentieth.	One-twentieth	South-east part of township sand and sandy loam; north-west part clay and clay loam with patches of gravel and sand intermixed.
Gosfield	6,000 acres; depth of soil three feet, sub-soil gravelly.	. . . . .
Maidstone	None worth mentioning.	Two-eighths	This township is a level plain with a clay sub-soil and a surface soil of black loam of an average depth of about six inches, with a fall to the N. N. W. and N. E. of about five feet to the mile.
Malden	Five per cent; depth of soil twelve inches, sub-soil clay.	Fifty per cent; depth of soil twelve to fifteen inches, sub-soil clay.	Unit for cultivation; marsh ten per cent. The different kinds of soil are about equally distributed throughout the township.
Mersca	3,000 acres; about nine inches, and gravelly sub-soil.	. . . . .
Rochester . . . . .	. . . . .	One-third, with clay sub-soil.	
Sandwich, East	One-eighteenth; from three to five feet in depth.	One-half; from eight to ten inches in depth.	
Sandwich, West	One-sixth.	One-twentieth	
Tilbury, West . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .

COUNTY OF ESSEX—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.				
TOWNSHIPS.	6. Have you any, and if so how much is too stony or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?
Anderdon	None	None, except a little marsh.....	About twenty-five per cent.....	About one per cent.
Colchester, North...	None.....	None.....	One-tenth	One-tenth.
Colchester, South...	None.....	None	About one-twentieth of the land lying in the neighbourhood of the creeks that drain the T.p.	About one-fourth.
Gosfield	None.....	None.....	About 1,000 acres.....	None.
Maldstone.....	None.....	None.....	None.....	Very little.
Malden	None	None.....	One-eighth	Three-fourths.
Mersea	None.....	None	About 10,000 acres.....	About 42,000 acres flat land.
Rochester	None.....	None.....	None.....	None.
Sandwich, East.....	None.....	None.....	None rolling.....	About 700 acres.
Sandwich West.....	None.....	None.....	None	Two-thirds
Tilbury, West.....	None	None.....	No rolling	2,500 acres.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes		
	First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.
	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?		
	10. About what proportion is swampy?		
Anderson	None.....	Ninety-five-one-hundredths.....	Five one-hundredths—marsh.
Colchester, North.....	None.....	Nine-tenths	None.
Colchester, South.....	None	Four-fifths	One-fifth
Gosfield	About 50 acres.....	About all .....	.....
Maldstone.....	None.....	All, when drained	None.
Malden	One-eighth	Two-thirds of 18,000 acres	Marsh worthless for agricultural purposes; the different qualities about equally distributed. 2,000 acres.
Merses.....	About 2,500 acres	All first-class for agricultural purposes.....	.....
Rochester	About 500 acres	Nearly all .....	.....
Sandwich, East.....	About 700 acres	Four-fifths	One-half.
Sandwich, West	One-twelfth	One-half.....	One-fourth.
Tilbury, West.....	.....	One-half, 46,582 acres.	One-fourth.

COUNTY OF ESSEX—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy what proportion are pine stumps?
Anderson	All from 20 to 100 feet	Bush lands sell at from \$16 to \$30 according to circumstances; chance farms from \$30 to \$75, according to circumstances. From \$15 to \$50 per acre, according to improvements.	About one-fourth is cleared of stumps; there are no pine stumps.
Colchester, North	From 5 to 20 feet	Improved farms from \$30 to \$65; partly improved \$20 to \$30; uncleared lands \$10 to \$20. \$40 per acre of	About one-third; no pine stumps.
Colchester, South	20 feet average depth	1st class from \$40 to \$50 per acre, 2nd from \$25 to \$30 per acre, and 3rd from \$15 to \$25. Wild land from \$15 to \$25 per acre. About \$45 per acre	One third of the cleared land, and no pine.
Gosfield	From 4 to 25 feet	From \$40 to \$60 per acre, according to improvements and location. From \$25 to \$38.	About 10,000 acres.
Maldstone	From 5 to 8 feet in sand veins. In other places we dig large wells for surface water.	1st class about \$40 per acre, 2nd class about \$25 per acre, 3rd class about \$10 per acre. Equalized at about \$20 per acre.	No pine; one-fourth cleared of stumps, one-fourth stumpy, one-half bush and pasture.
Malden	About 25 feet	From 10 to 50 feet	Two-thirds; no pine stumps
Mersea	From 10 to 50 feet	Only surface water can be collected.	About 18,000 acres; no pine in the County of Essex.
Rochester	Four creeks run thro' the Tp.; artesian wells are bored thro' blue clay, and water found at a depth of about 100 feet.	It is all surface water	One-third; no pine stumps.
Sandwich, East	No	An average of 5 feet	About one-fourth; no pine stumps.
Sandwich, West	Plenty of water.	Never obtained by digging—surface water fills it up.	About one-third clear of stumps; no pine stumps.
Tilbury, West	Surface water		No pine stumps; about 5,000 acres without stumps.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIP.

	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?
Anderdon	Material all wood; fencing generally good, principally the common rail fence—some board fences.	There are not many brick or stone houses; good frame and hewed log houses are numerous.	About one-half	About one-fifth.
Colchester, North ..	Very small proportion. Oak and ash rail.....	1, Very few; 2, None; 3, one-third	Two-thirds	One-third.
Colchester, South ..	One-half first-class fence. Lumber and rails	One-third	Two-thirds	One-half.
Gosfield	All fenced with black ash and oak rails	About one-half	About one-half	One-half.
Maldstone	Split rails and boards	One-eighth	Seven-eighths.....	One-fourth.
Malden	About one-fourth first class, made commonly of rails. Some parties are now commencing to make board fences.	Two-thirds	One-third.	One-half.
Mersea.	The majority of improved farms are under first-class rail fence of black ash, oak and chestnut.	About one-third	About two-thirds	About one-third.
Rochester	Four-fifths. Rails, oak and black ash, and board fence.	One-half	One-half	One-half.
Sandwich, East.....	About two-thirds. Boards, posts and rails.....	Two-thirds	About one-third	About one-third.
Sandwich, West....	About one-half first-class fences. Materials, black ash, pine and oak.	Very few brick, no stone, and about one-half first-class frame houses.	About one-half	About one-half.
Tilbury, West	Black ash and oak rail fence.	One-half first class frame.....	One-half	One-third.

COUNTY OF ESSEX—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	21. About what proportion of the out-buildings are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, etc.?
Anderdon	About four-fifths	No under-draining worth noting	All.
Colchester, North.	Two-thirds	None	One-third.
Colchester, South.	One-half	Very little	Three-fourths.
Gosfield	One-half	About 1000 acres	About all.
Maldstone	Two-thirds	Very little	Nearly all.
Malden	One-half	None	Nearly all.
Mersea	About two-thirds	Under-draining is not yet extensively introduced.	Fully one-half.
Rochester	One-half	None	Two-thirds.
Sandwich, East.	About two-thirds	None	About four-fifths.
Sandwich, West	About one-half	None	About two-thirds.
Tilbury, West	Two-thirds	None	Two-thirds. Mostly all cleared up farms use the above implements.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIP.

TOWNSHIP.	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Anderdon	The land is so rich that artificial manuring is not deemed necessary.	Barn-yard manure is used for roots and where wheat is continually grown; plaster is also used for fall wheat.	All.
Colchester, North. . .	None	Don't use any	Every foot.
Colchester, South. . .	One-third. About 100 lbs. of plaster and salt. . . .	Plaster on clover or corn	All.
Gosfield	One per cent. One-half bushel.	Plaster on clover.	All.
Maldstone.	None.	None.	All of it.
Malden.	None used.	Nil.	All.
Mersea.	On sandy and gravelly land plaster is used at the rate of half a bushel per acre; some salt used, but no other artificial fertilizer.	Plaster on clover.	All.
Rochester	None. . . . .	. . . . .	All.
Sandwich, East.	None. . . . .	. . . . .	All.
Sandwich, West	None used.	Barn-yard manure on all crops.	All if drained.
Tilbury, West	A few are beginning to use salt.	Farm-yard manure on fall wheat principally. . . .	36,720 acres.

COUNTY OF ESSEX—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—

TOWNSHIPS.

	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.
Anderdon	16 per cent. Average yield 20 bush. per acre..	5 per cent. Average yield 10 bush. per acre..	2 per cent. Average yield 20 bush. per acre..
Colchester, North...	Two-twentieths. " 30	One-twentieth. " 20	Two-twentieths " 50
Colchester, South...	1 of cleared land. " 20	Very little	Very little. " 30
Gosfield	33 per cent. " 16	Scarcely any.	One per cent. " 25
Maldstone	One-fifth. " 25	Very little grown	One-twenty-fifth. " 30
Malden	Twenty per cent. " 20	6 per cent. 4 bushels per acre.	Eight per cent. " 20
Mersea	About 5,000 acres. " 18	None	Only a limited quantity
Rochester	One-fourth. " 18	Very little	Very little
Sandwich, East.....	About one-tenth. " 20	About one-eighth. Av'g, 8 to 10 bu. per a..	One-eighth. Av'g yield 25 to 30 bu. per a..
Sandwich, West	" 20	15 bushels per acre	20 bush. per acre
Tilbury, West.....	1972 acres. " 20	Very little sown	2000 acres. Average yield 25 bush. per acre..
	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Peas.
Anderdon	7 per cent. Average yield 40 bush. per acre..	Very little grown. Av'g yield 20 bu. per acre..	Very little grown. Av'g yield 20 bush. per acre
Colchester, North...	Three-twentieths. " 50	None	One-twentieth.
Colchester, South...	" 35	Very little	Very little on account of bugs.
Gosfield	" 30	Very little	One per cent. Average yield 20 bu. per acre..
Maldstone	" 40	Very little grown	Very little grown
Malden	15 per cent. " 40	None	One per cent. Average yield 15 bu. per acre..
Mersea	About 2000 acres. " 30	None	Only a limited quantity
Rochester	One-sixth	Very little	Very little
Sandwich, East.....	One-fifth. Av'g. yield 35 to 40 bush. per acre..	One-one-hundred-and-sixtieth. Av. 15 bu. p. a.	One-one-hundred-and-sixtieth. Av. 15 bu. p. a..
Sandwich, West.....	30 bushels per acre	20 bushels per acre	15 bush per acre
Tilbury.....	2,000 acres. Average yield 30 bush. per acre ..	None	Very little

Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
<p>20 per cent. Average yield 50 bush. per acre. Five-twentieths. 100 bush. in the ear per a. One-fourth. 40 bush per acre. Twenty-five per cent. Av. y'd 35 bu. shelled. One-fourth. About 45 bu. shelled corn per a. Twenty per cent. Av'e yield 40 bush. per acre. 4000 acres. 35 to 40 bush. shelled corn per a. One-fourth</p>	<p>Very little</p>	<p>Two per cent. Average yield 100 bu. per a. One-twentieth. " " 200 Not many raised for sale</p>
<p>Twenty-five per cent. Av. y'd 35 bu. shelled. One-fourth. About 45 bu. shelled corn per a. Twenty per cent. Av'e yield 40 bush. per acre. 4000 acres. 35 to 40 bush. shelled corn per a. One-fourth</p>	<p>Very little raised</p>	<p>One per cent. Average yield 100 bu. per acre. One-fiftieth. " " 180 " " " " 100 Two per cent. " " 75 One-one-hundredth</p>
<p>One-fourth. Average yield 40 bu. shelled p. a. 50 bushels per acre..... 3000 acres. Average yield 35 bush. per acre.....</p>	<p>One-three-hundred-and-twentieth. 18 to 20 bu. 20 bushels per acre</p>	<p>One-eightieth. Av'e yield 125 bu. per acre. 100 bushels per acre..... 500 acres. Average yield 75 to 100 bu. per a.</p>
Turnips.	Other Root Crops.	Hay.
<p>Only in gardens..... None..... Very few raised</p>	<p>Only in gardens..... None..... Almost none</p>	<p>Fifteen per cent. Av'e yield 1½ tons per acre. Two-twentieths. " " 2 One-eighth. " " 1½ Fifteen per cent. " " 1½ One-fifth. " " 2 Twelve per cent " " 1½ 5000 acres. " " 1½ One-sixth. One-fifth. 2000 acres. " " 1½</p>
<p>Only in gardens..... None..... Half per cent. Average yield 500 bu. per a. Very little grown.....</p>	<p>Only limited as yet</p>	<p>One per cent. Av'e yield 1½ tons per acre. Two-twentieths. " " 2 One-eighth. " " 1½ Fifteen per cent. " " 1½ One-fifth. " " 2 Twelve per cent " " 1½ 5000 acres. " " 1½ One-sixth. One-fifth. 2000 acres. " " 1½</p>
<p>About 250 acres. About 400 bushels per acre. Very little in gardens</p>	<p>Very little in gardens..... 100 bushels per acre..... Not much sown, but does well</p>	<p>One per cent. Av'e yield 1½ tons per acre. Two-twentieths. " " 2 One-eighth. " " 1½ Fifteen per cent. " " 1½ One-fifth. " " 2 Twelve per cent " " 1½ 5000 acres. " " 1½ One-sixth. One-fifth. 2000 acres. " " 1½</p>
<p>100 bushels per acre..... Not much sown, but does well</p>	<p>Very little in gardens..... 100 bushels per acre..... Not much sown, but does well</p>	<p>One per cent. Av'e yield 1½ tons per acre. Two-twentieths. " " 2 One-eighth. " " 1½ Fifteen per cent. " " 1½ One-fifth. " " 2 Twelve per cent " " 1½ 5000 acres. " " 1½ One-sixth. One-fifth. 2000 acres. " " 1½</p>
Pasture lands.	Orchards.	Remarks.
<p>30 per cent. including bush..... Two-twentieths; extra good..... One-eighth</p>	<p>One per cent..... One-twentieth..... One-fortieth..... One per cent..... One-fiftieth..... Fourteen per cent..... 2000 acres..... One-thirtieth..... One-fortieth..... 1000 acres; generally young</p>	<p>Tobacco used to be largely and profitably grown, but its Some tobacco, flax seed and sugar cane. Occasionally tobacco. Hungarian grass—small quantity. Some sugar cane.</p>

TOWNSHIPS.		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
	28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain growing, stock raising or dairying?		29. What kinds of breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?
Anderdon	Chief products are corn, wheat, oats, pork, beef, fruit (apples, pears, peaches, grapes), tobacco and sugar-cane. Township well adapted for mixed husbandry.		Carriage horses are most in favour. Not much thoroughbred stock; Durhams, Devons, and Ayrshire grades. Sheep—Leicesters and Cotswolds. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk are favourites.
Colchester, North...	Good for all kinds of crops mentioned herein, and all kinds of stock except sheep.		Common mares crossed with Clyde breed. Common cows crossed with Short-horns. Common hogs crossed with Berkshire and Suffolk.
Colchester, South....	Wheat, corn, pork; equally well adapted for all. This is the best township in the County for raising corn.		Durham cattle, Leicester sheep. Horses—mixed. Essex and Berkshire hogs; not extensively,—still some of each kind.
Gosfield	Wheat, corn and oats; good for all.....		Hulls—general purpose. Cattle—Durhams, Devons and Ayrshires; a few bulls purchased by the Agricultural Society. Sheep—Cotswolds and Leicesters. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk.
Maldstone....	Wheat, corn, oats, hay, beef, pork, cheese and butter. Well adapted for dairying and stock-raising.		Our common mares are being crossed with Clydesdale horses. Our common cows are being crossed with Shorthorn Durham bulls. Our sheep are generally Leicester and Cotswold, but a small proportion are Southdowns and Lancans; the common kinds of sheep are disappearing fast. Our poultry is a mixture of all kinds.
Malden	Wheat, oats, corn, barley, potatoes, hay, &c. And it is equally adapted for grain, stock or dairy. The production of pork is made a speciality by most of the farmers.		General purpose horses are mostly raised without reference to the breed. Grade Shorthorns are chiefly raised. In sheep Leicesters and Cotswolds predominate. In hogs—Essex, Berkshire and Suffolk and the crosses are chiefly raised. Very little attention is given to poultry. No thoroughbred horses have been introduced. Thoroughbred bulls are occasionally introduced.
Mersea	Wheat, corn, hay and oats.....		Good general purpose horses. Cattle—generally Shorthorns. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk. Poultry—mixed.
Rochester.....	Wheat, corn, oats and hay. Grain-growing and dairying		Horses—mixed with Canadian and imported. Cattle—Durham grades, Sheep—long wool. Hogs—Suffolk and Berkshire. Poultry—Cochin, Spanish, Brahimas, &c.
Sandwich, East	Hay, oats, wheat and corn. Well adapted for each of these industries.		We have Normandy horses, Durhams in Cattle, Berkshires in hogs, but common stock is more extensively raised. Sheep are well improved.
Sandwich, West	Adapted for everything		Mixed breeds; very few imported.
Tilbury, West	For all. Stock raising in particular		All breeds; with several thoroughbreds.

COUNTY OF ESSEX—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	30. What area of land is still timbered; what does your standing timber generally consist of; and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?	31. What are your market facilities?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for, agricultural products?
Anderdon	There is yet 20 per cent. of bush land. Oak, elm, hickory, and sycamore. The better woods find ready sale, the rest are used for fencing and firewood.	Excellent. Having railroad stations and steamboat landings in the Township.	None but saw mills.
Colchester, North ..	A little over one-half timbered. Oak, ash, hickory, balsam, sycamore and elm. Good demand at all the saw mills.	Extra good. Essex Centre and McGregor in the Township. C. S. R. running through the Tp.	Lumbering.
Colchester, South ..	One-half. Oak, hickory, elm and ash. Square timber, railroad ties, fencing and building.	Two wharfs on south of Tp. on Lake Erie shore, within 3 miles of C. S. R. station; Amherstburg, 7 miles. Essex Centre and Windsor, 4 miles from C. S. R., and 8 miles from the G. W. R., at Belle River.	3 saw mills, 2 grist mills, and 5 carriage shops.
Gosfield	36,876 acres. Elm, black and white ash, hickory, white oak, red beech, maple, black walnut, chestnut, basswood, cotton wood, and butternut wood.	Very good. Our town hall is in the centre of the Township. We count distance from here to Windsor 15 miles; to Belle River, 7 miles; to Woodville, 6 miles; to Essex Centre, 5 miles.	Grist and saw mills at Ruthven, Kingsville and Coffam. Saw mill in 4th con.; saw mill in 4th section; saw mill at North Ridge; woollen mills at Ruthven; cheese factory at Coffam; foundry at Kingsville. We have none. There are 3 private cheese factories that produce quite a large quantity of cheese. Butter is extensively made by private individuals. No factories.
Maidstone	About one-half is still partially timbered. Our merchantable timber is all disposed of except cordwood; the remaining timber is chiefly beech, maple, hickory, elm, black ash and basswood.	Good. Amherstburg the market town. Distance from Canada Southern Railway, about 5 miles from centre of the Township.	Have none.
Malden	About one-fourth partially timbered. It is so much culled out that the timber is not much value except for firewood.	Generally good. Leamington and Essex Centre. About 8 miles from nearest railway.	One cheese factory.
Merseet	25,000 acres. Balance partly improved. Elm, ash, oak and white wood, &c. Principally used for fencing and building purposes.	Good. Two railways running through the Township.	.....
Rochester	20,363 acres. Oak, elm, ash, beech, hickory, sycamore, basswood. Ship timber, staves, ties, bolts, sawlogs, cordwood.	Good. Windsor and Walkerville,	Walkerville. Distillery and flouring mills.
Sandwich, East	About 12,000 acres. Elm, ash and hickory,	Good. Windsor, Amherstburg, Detroit. On south, 6 miles C. S. R.; on west, 1 mile G. W. R.	None.
Sandwich, West	About one-fifth. Almost every variety. Cordwood and square timber, but chiefly for general purposes.	Railroads and water. Town of Chatham 1 mile from railroad station, and 20 miles from this Township.	Grist and saw mills, charcoal and pearleries.
Tilbury, West	30,000. Elm, ash, hickory and oak. Hoops, staves, sawlogs, spokes, and cordwood.		

COUNTY OF ESSEX—Concluded.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIP.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Anderdon	31,334½ acres	1,779	10,556½ acres	1,158	1,226	681	1,715.
Colchester, North ..	31,256 acres	1,500	4,500	448	375	79	580.
Colchester, South ..	33,315 “	2,535	15,627	2,013	1,177	1,215	2,975.
Gosfield	57,788	3,517	20,912	3,120	1,594	1,788	3,421.
Maldstone	44,620 “	3,000	11,921	1,986	1,136	925	1,860.
Malden	20,830 “	1,527	12,169	1,593	871	1,445	1,950.
Mereen	55,000 “	2,986	21,000	3,350	1,068	1,442	2,849.
Rochester	32,363 “	1,902	12,000	1,307	795	800	1,096.
Sandwich, East	43,400 “	3,400	18,000	3,738	1,411	1,120	415.
Sandwich, West	23,458 “	2,311	10,072	1,011	872	594	1,486.
Tilbury, West	49,582 “	3,301	9,862	2,015	1,348	1,986	1,093.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

SETTLEMENT.

Settlers first entered Wolfe Island in 1780, and Kingston Township in 1783. Between the latter date and 1811, Loughborough, Storrington, Portland, and Howe Island, were opened, and since then, settlement has been somewhat slow. Of the fourteen townships, only four are reported to be wholly settled—viz.: Wolfe Island, Storrington, Pittsburg, and Kingston. The process occupied, on an average, fifty-one years.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

The general character of the soil is variable, but in most of the townships a light sandy loam predominates. In others, heavy clay and gravel are found, interspersed with large rock formations and numerous lakelets. Large tracts in Bedford and Hinchinbrooke are reported to be unfit for settlement, and a similar remark applies to some other townships. Black loam is found in the proportion of about one-fifth in some townships; it varies in depth, but is generally shallow—the limestone rock in many cases coming over the surface. Over 244,000 acres are reported to be too stony, or to have rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated, while the proportion of rolling but cultivable land may be set down as about a third of the cleared acreage. Owing to the returns not being sufficiently explicit, it is difficult to arrive at more than an approximate estimate of the proportions of bottom, swampy, wet, or springy lands, but it is clear that nearly all coming within the latter descriptions are reclaimable by drainage, and that almost the only insuperable difficulties from which the farmers of Frontenac labour, are found in the superabundance of rocks and lakes, which cover a large portion of the county. Of the acreage pronounced fit for agricultural purposes, about twenty per cent. is considered first-class, about thirty per cent. second-class, and fifty per cent. third-class.

WATER.

The county is exceptionally well watered by lakes, springs, creeks and wells. Water can be obtained by digging to a depth of from four to one hundred feet. Generally, however, it can be obtained from springs but a few feet below the surface.

PRICE OF FARMS.

Lands in Frontenac are purchasable, in the more remote townships, at from \$1 to \$10 per acre. In all cases the character of the soil and the farm houses and outbuildings influences the price. In the front townships, the prices range from \$20 to \$55 per acre.

STUMPS.

The cultivable land may be considered tolerably well cleared of stumps, but of the stumps remaining, pine stumps preponderate in some of the townships—in one instance, that of Howe Island, to the extent of seven-eighths.

FENCES.

About twenty-nine per cent. of the fences are reported first-class, and consist principally of ash and cedar rails.

FARM HOUSES AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About nineteen per cent. of the farm houses are described as either brick, stone, or first-class frame—the balance are of log, or inferior frame. About nineteen per cent. of the outbuildings are superior, and the remainder inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Very little drainage has been done in the county. Tiles have been used in one township only (Kingston), and in Pittsburg, hemlock and stone have been employed. The Township of Palmerston reports that no drainage is necessary.

FARM MACHINERY.

About thirty-five per cent. of the farmers in the county use improved agricultural machinery—but, in some townships, it has not been introduced, probably owing to the rocky character of the ground.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS.

Small progress has been made in the use of these adjuncts of productive farming. Salt and plaster have, however, been used to some extent, and, in Pittsburg and Storrington, superphosphates have been successfully introduced.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

About twenty-three per cent. of the uncleared lands are reported suitable for cultivation, if cleared and drained. In the Township of Portland 6,000 acres, covered with water by the Napanee River, would, if drained, be susceptible to profitable cultivation.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township acreage of Frontenac is given as 662,312; the number of cleared acres as 199,024. Owing to the indistinct nature of several of the township returns, the area devoted to cereals, roots, grain, pasture and orchards, cannot be averaged, and the products can only be approximately estimated. A small proportion of the cultivated land is devoted to fall and spring wheat, rye, corn, and buckwheat. Fall wheat yields about 16 bushels; spring, 10; rye, 13; corn, 25; and buckwheat, 15 bushels to the acre. Barley and oats, which are more extensively grown, yield respectively 18 and 21 bushels per acre; peas, 13; potatoes, 75; turnips, 165; other root crops, 200 bushels; and hay, three-fourths of a ton per acre. A very considerable portion of the cleared, and a large tract of bush land is under pasture, but little is devoted to orchards, except in the Township of Storrington, where 2,000 acres, or about one-ninth of the cleared acreage, is appropriated to apple culture.

CAPACITY OF THE LAND.

Frontenac is best adapted to stock raising and grain growing. Sheep are the most profitable stock, and barley, oats, and rye, are the crops yielding the largest returns.

STOCK.

Very little thoroughbred or imported stock has been introduced. The common breeds preponderate—but Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire grades; Cotswold and Leicester sheep, and Berkshire and Suffolk hogs, are found in some townships. The townships sustain 15,717 horned cattle, 6,387 horses, 16,158 sheep, and 4,020 hogs.

TIMBER LANDS.

As nearly as can be computed, about fifty per cent. of the land in Frontenac is still timbered with pine, basswood, ash, hemlock, beech, balsam, tamarack, cedar, and maple, principally used for lumber, fencing, and fuel.

MARKET FACILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Thanks, mainly to the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, Frontenac has easy access to inside markets. Some townships patronize Perth, Napanee, and Gananoque. The interior roads are tolerably good. Excellent shipping facilities exist at the Port of Kingston, and by the Grand Trunk Railway, east and west.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Frontenac has six cheese factories, two woollen mills, two steam saw mills, one water-power saw and shingle mill, four grist mills, one carriage factory, two pianoforte factories, four shingle mills, one iron smelting works, one iron foundry, besides planing mills, sash and door factories, boot and shoe factories, broom factories, tanneries, brick-yards, and lime kilns. No creameries. Ship building is extensively carried on at Garden Island, opposite Kingston.

POPULATION.

The population of Frontenac, as now municipally constituted, was, according to the census of 1871, 19,423.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Total number of acres assessed, 603,031; total number of ratepayers assessed, 3,035. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$6,488,755; personal property, \$355,064; taxable income, \$18,762; arrears of taxes, \$29,537.97; other assets, \$15,011.46—making a grand total of \$6,907,130.43. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$2,820; interest overdue, \$2,370; other liabilities, \$4,618.87—in all, \$9,808.87. The total revenue for all purposes, and from all sources amounts to \$143,162.64. In the City of Kingston the total number of acres assessed is 1,688, and the total number of rate-payers assessed is 4,617. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$4,356,404; assessed value of personal property, \$808,191; taxable income, \$178,208; arrears of taxes,

\$99,226; other assets, \$273,599—making a total of \$5,715,628. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$443,566; interest overdue, \$11,712; other liabilities, \$63,285—in all, \$518,563.

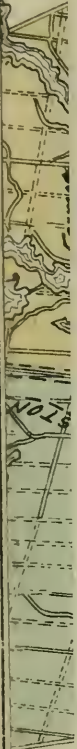
STOCK BY-LAWS.

These exist in all the townships, except Bedford, but they cannot be said to be more than partially enforced. They are generally applicable to breachy and entire stock, hogs, sheep, horses, and poultry.

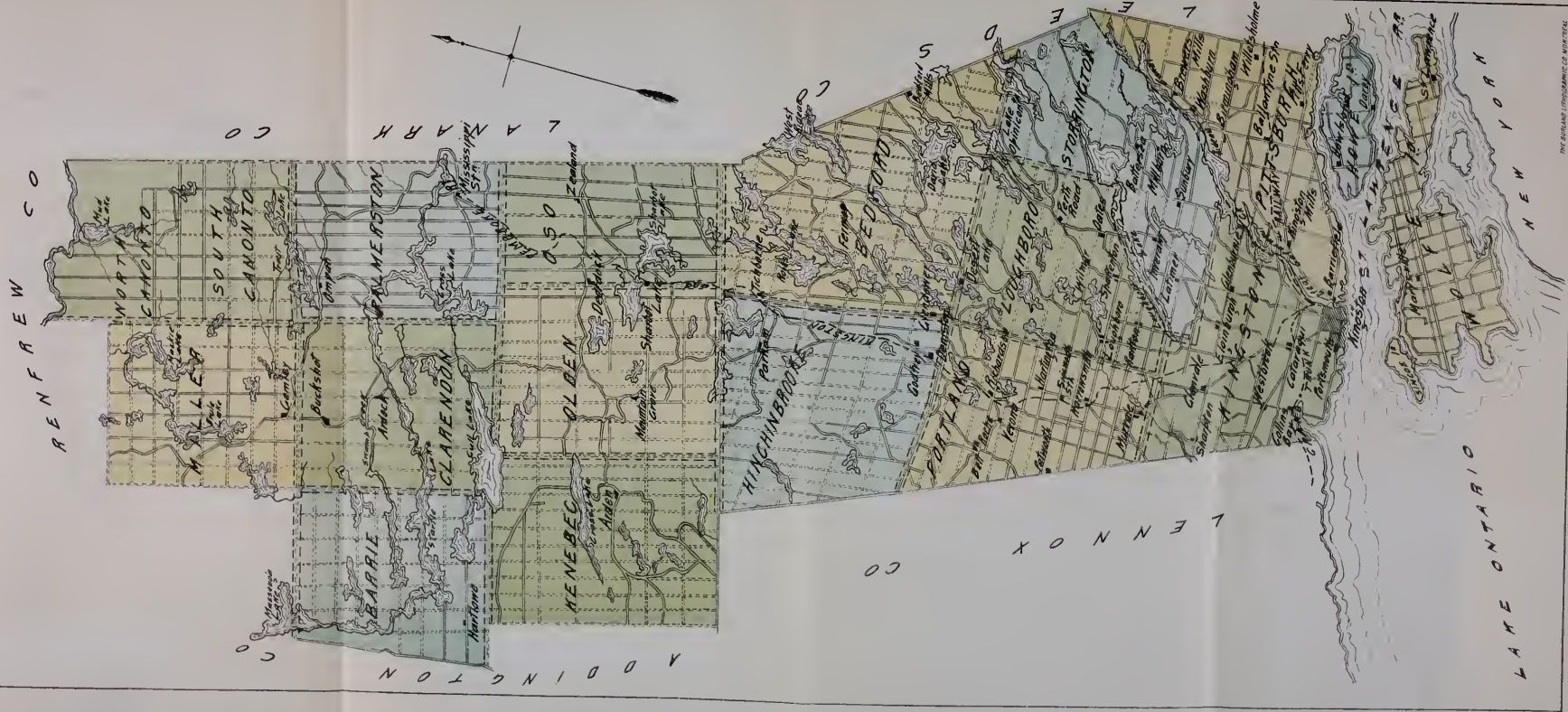
MECHANICS, FARM LABOURERS AND SERVANTS.

Hardly any demand for mechanics, but good farm labourers command \$15 per month, with board, and female servants \$5 per month.

7



COUNTY OF FRONTENAC



COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Bedford	1831	Two-thirds	Not settled yet; some sections unfit for settlement	Principally sand and sandy loam.
Clarendon & Miller	1859	A little more than one-third	Not settled yet	Rather light sandy loam.
Hinchinbrooke	1838	One-third	Not yet, and never will be	Sandy loam.
Howe Island	1811	Nearly all	About thirty-five years	Clay.
Kennebec	1859	About one-third	Not all settled	Sandy loam.
Kingston Township	1783	The whole	Fifty	Varied.
Loughboro'	1800	Three-quarters		Ranges from heavy clay to sand.
Olden	1850	One-half	Not all settled	Sandy loam and gravel.
Oso	1838	About two-thirds	About one-third yet unsettled.	Heavy clay, clay loam, sandy, sandy loam, and a great portion of rock.
Palmerston	1850	About five-eighths		Light sandy loam.
Pittsburg	About 1820	All settled	About forty years	Very irregular; nearly all kinds of soil.
Storrington	1804	All that is suitable for settlement	About sixty-five years	Variable.
Portland	1806	Nine-tenths	Sixty years	Loam.
Wolfe Island	1780	The whole	Fifty years	Generally good.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

5. Please state about what proportion are as follows :

	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.
Bedford	One-twenty-fourth ; average depth of soil 2 feet ; sub-soil sand and gravel.	One-twenty-fourth ; average depth of soil 2 feet ; sub-soil, sand and gravel.	One-fourth ; average depth of soil 18 inches ; sub-soil sand and gravel.
Clarendon, &c.	None	Not one acre in 100	Two-thirds.
Hinchinbrooke	One-fortieth	One-thirtieth	Two-fifths
Howe Island	About one-half ; 4 feet deep.	About one-quarter ; 3 feet deep .....	.....
Kennebec	Very little	Very little	Principally
Kingston Township.	One-fifth	One-fifth	One-fifth.
Loughboro'	One-eighth ; underlaid with blue lime or gravel rock.	One-eighth ; clay sub-soil	One-eighth ; sand sub-soil.
Olden .....	.....	.....	.....
Oso	1 per cent	12 per cent	25 per cent.
Palmerston	None	None	Five-eighths of the cultivated portion.
Pittsburg	One-eighth	Three-eighths	One-sixteenth.
Storrington	One-sixth ; ten feet ; limestone and sand.	One-sixth ; ten feet ; limestones and sand.	One-tenth ; 7 feet ; stone.
Portland	One-twentieth ; 18 inches	One-fourth ; 18 inches	One-half ; 4 feet.
Wolfe Island	50 per cent. ; 6 feet deep ; blue clay bottom.	12½ per cent. ; 3 feet deep ; blue clay bottom.	6¼ per cent. ; 7 feet deep ; gravel and sand.

	Sand.	Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.
Bedford.....	One-fourth; soil very deep; sub-soil sand and gravel.	One-twenty-fourth; average depth of soil 1 foot; sub-soil sand and gravel	One-twenty-fourth; average depth of soil 2 feet; clay and sand.	Rock one-third. Sand and sandy loam preponderate.
Clarendon, &c.....	One-eighteenth	One-eighteenth	Four-eighteenths	
Hitchinbrooke.....	One-twenty-fifth	None	One-thirtieth.	
Howe Island.....			One-fourth, average.	
Kennebec.....	A small portion.....	A small portion.....	One-fifth of tillable soil.	
Kings-ton Township.	One-fifth	None	One-fifth.	
Loughboro'.....	One-sixteenth; sand subsoil		One-sixteenth; clay sub-soil.....	Remainder of Tp. is rock or water; there is a large number of lakes.
Olden.....			None.	
Oso.....	25 per cent	2 per cent	None	Depth of soil varies very much, generally shallow, rock coming pretty close to the top.
Palmerston.....			Three-eighths of cultivated lands.	The soil lies near the rock, which is interspersed with a few rare beds of crystalline limestone.
Pittsburg.....	None	One-sixteenth	One-eighth.	
Storrington.....	One-twentieth	One-tenth; 10 feet; stone.....	One-tenth; 2 ft. clay sub-soil, lime-stone, and granite.	
Portland.....	One-tenth; 20 inches	One-tenth; 6 inches	One-third; 4 feet.	
Wolfe Island.....	None.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent; 2 feet deep; gravel and sand.	25 per cent; 1 foot deep; clay bottom.	

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	6. Have you any, and if so, how much is too stony, or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so, how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?
Bedford	About 23,000 acres	About 23,000 acres	All that is in a state of cultivation is rolling.
Clarendon, &c	One-half	About one-fourth of total acreage fit for settlement.	About one-half of acreage fit for settlement.
Finchbrooke	Half of Township	None	All available good lands, except bottom lands.
Howe Island	1,000 acres .....	.....	About one-half.
Kennebec	Half of Township	See answer to preceding question	One-third.
Kingston Tp.	One-eighth	None	None.
Loughboro'	Three-eighths; under water one-eighth	Principally rocks	One-quarter.
Olden	Most part of what is cleared	All, as a general thing	About one-eighth of what is cleared.
Oso	92 per cent.	About three-quarters of the tillable land	6 per cent.
Palmerston	Half	None	Five-eighths of the cultivable.
Pittsburg	Nearly one-third is; good only for pasture	None	About one-third.
Storrington	20,000 acres	3,000 acres	One-fiftieth.
Portland	One-third	One-twentieth	One-half.
Wolfe Island	One-fiftieth	One-one-hundredth	One-eighth.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?
Bedford	One-twenty-fourth	One-twenty-fourth	Very small proportion.
Clarendon, &c	About one-twelfth of acreage fit for settlement.	About two-twelfths of acreage fit for settlement.	None.
Hinchinbrooke	One-quarter of available lands.	See No. 9	None.
Howe Island	One-half		.....
Kennebec	One-fifth of tillable soil	Same as answers 9 and 6	Very little.
Kingston Tp.	One-fiftieth	Very little swamp.	None.
Loughboro'	One-quarter	No dead swamps; all can be drained.	None worth speaking of.
Olden	.....	About one-eighth	About one-eighth.
Oso	None	Two per cent	None.
Palmerston	One-eighth	Two-eighths; all easily drained	Well watered, but not 'springy.'
Pittsburg	A very small amount	About 1,000 acres	None worth speaking about.
Storrington	One-quarter	5,500, or one-tenth	One one-hundredth.
Portland	One-quarter	One-tenth	One-tenth.
Wolfe Island	One-quarter	One-fiftieth	None.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—

TOWNSHIPS.	First-class?	Second-class?	Third-class?	Remarks.
Bedford	One-sixth. East part of Tp...	One-sixth. S. W. and N. E. part.	Two-thirds. All over	
Clarendon, &c. .	One-fourth of acreage fit for settlement.	One-half of acreage fit for settlement.	One-fourth of acreage fit for settlement.	
Hinchinbrooke..	One-third	One-third	One-third	East, south and north.
Howe Island....	None	One-half	One-half	
Kennebec	One-fifth	Two-fifths	Two-fifths	
Kingston Tp....	One-third. In the front	One-sixth. North-east.....	One-sixth. West.....	
Loughboro' ...	One-fourth. First six cons. contain the most good land; there is, however, some good farms in 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th cons.	One-eighth. Scattered over the whole Tp.; greater part, however, is back of 6th con.	One-eighth. Scattered over the whole Tp.; greater part, however, is back of 6th con.	
Olden	None	None	One-eighth	
Oso	None	None	8 per cent	Very much scattered over Township.
Palmerston	None	One-half of the cultivable land..	One-half of the cultivable land.	
Pittsburg	Two-eighths	Four-eighths	Two-eighths	
Storrington.....	10,000	10,000	16,000	On the south and eastern parts.
Portland	One-fifth—in front	One-fifth—in rear	One-fifth—in middle	
Wolfe Island ...	One-third	One-third	One-third	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy what proportion are pine stumps?
Bedford	Could not be better watered.	From five to thirty feet.	From \$2 to \$3 per acre.....	One thirty-fifth clear of stumps; principally pine stumps.
Clarendon, &c.	Yes	From four to twelve ft.	About \$6 for first; \$4 for second; and \$1 to \$2 for third-class.	About one-third; no pine stumps.
Hinchinbrooke	By all	Ten feet.....	1st class, \$10 per acre; 2nd class, \$8; 3rd class, \$5.	One-third of the clear land and one-half of the swampy land pine stumps.
Howe Island	No.....	Ten feet or not at all.....	From \$6 to \$20.....	About one-half; about seven-eighths pine stumps.
Kennebec	Yes	Twelve feet.....	1st class, \$10; 2nd class, \$4; 3rd class, \$1.....	One-tenth; very few pine stumps.
Kingston Tp.	Pretty well	At about fifteen feet.....	From \$20 to \$50 per acre.....	One-fiftieth pine stumps.
Loughboro'	First six concessions are mostly watered by wells. Each of that are springs, creeks and lakes.	Fifteen feet	\$12, \$25, \$40 per acre	Two-thirds of cultivable land; very few pine stumps.
Olden.....	Yes	From three to twelve feet.	From \$1 to \$4.....	.....
Oso	It is	Varying from six to forty feet.	About \$1.50 per acre	Four per cent.; there are some scattered pine stumps.
Palmerston.....	Yes, remarkably so.....	A few feet.....	2nd class, from \$3 to \$10; 3rd class, from \$1 to \$7; all depending upon the nature and extent of improvements.	One-twentieth of cultivated lands; but few pine stumps.
Pittsburg.....	Generally well watered; springs and creeks.	From living springs on surface to twenty-five feet.	Prices range from \$12 to \$55.....	About five-eighths are clear of stumps; remainder partially cleared.
Storrington.....	Yes	From ten to twenty feet.	From \$15 to \$40 per acre.....	About 5,000 acres.
Portland	Yes.....	From twelve to twenty feet.	1st class, \$35 to \$40; 2nd class, \$25; 3rd class, \$15.	Three-quarters; One-twentieth pine.
Wolfe Island	Yes.....	Eight to one hundred ft.	1st class, \$50; 2nd class, \$35; 3rd class, \$20..	Seven-eighths clear; about one-eighth pine stumps.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?
Bedford.....	One-third; rails—principally ash and cedar.....	No brick; very few stone; about one-eighth first-class frame.	Seven-eighths.
Clarendon, &c....	About one-quarter; cedar rails.....	None, except four or five fair frame; no stone or brick.	All other houses.
Hinchinbrooke..	None; rails, boards, log and brush.....	One-fortieth.....	Balance; thirty-nine-fortieths.
Howe Island....	About one quarter; material used, rails.....	About one-eighth.....	Seven-eighths.
Kennebec.....	One-tenth; cedar and black ash.....	No stone or brick; one-twentieth good frame.	Nineteen-twentieths.
Kingston Tp....	About one-half; material, ash and cedar.....	One-half.....	One-half.
Loughboro'....	One-half; with cedar rails.....	One-quarter.....	Three-quarters.
Olden.....	None; ash and cedar.....	None.....	All.
Oso.....	Fifteen per cent.....	Five per cent.....	Ninety-five per cent.
Palmerston....	One-third of cultivated lands; cedar rails, a few ash rails.....	One-thirtieth.....	Twenty-nine-thirtieths.
Pittsburg.....	About one-half; principally black ash and cedar; considerable board fence.	Two-thirds are good dwellings, some limestone and a few brick.	One-third.
Storrington....	Cedar, posts and boards.....	One-ninth.....	Eight-ninths.
Portland.....	Two-thirds; cedar rails.....	One-half.....	One-half.
Wolfe Island...	One-quarter first-class; principally rails, board and wire.....	One-quarter.....	Three-quarters.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	20. About what portion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?	21. About what proportion are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are underdrained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, etc.?
Bedford	None	Three-quarters ..	Very little underdrained. No tile used	One-twentieth.
Clarendon, &c.	About one-sixth	Five-sixths	None	Very few
Hinchinbrooke	One-fourth	Three-quarters ..	None	One-fourth.
Howe Island	About one-half	About one-half ..	None	About one-half.
Kennebec	One-eighth	Seven-eighths ..	None underdrained, but ditched	Eight or ten farmers.
Kingston Tp.	Two-thirds	One-third	One-quarter. Tile material used	Three-fourths.
Loughboro'	One-eighth	Seven-eighths ..	.....	One half.
Olden	None	All	None	None.
Oso	5 per cent.	95 per cent	None	None.
Palmerston	One-fifth	Four-fifths	None required	None.
Pittsburg	None first-class, but generally good, comfortable buildings.	About one-third ..	Very little underdraining; material hemlock lumber and stone.	About seven-eighths use the machinery mentioned except grain drills; one-eighth use the latter.
Storrington	One-twentieth	Nine'n-twentieths	One-two-hundredths	One-half.
Portland	One-third	Two-thirds	Not any	One-half.
Wolfe Island	One-fourth	Three-fourths	None	Nearly all.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used.	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of un-cleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Bedford	No artificial fertilizer used	Barn-yard manure upon all crops	One-twentieth.
Clarendon, &c.	About one-half dozen	Barn-yard manure is used on all crops	About two-thirds.
Hinchinbrooke	Scarcely any	Plaster and leached ashes	One-third.
Hove Island	None	Plaster	About one-half.
Kennebec	One farmer	Plaster; clover	One-quarter.
Kingston Tp.	One-eighth; plaster is principally used, and one peck per acre is considered sufficient; less plaster used than formerly.	Plaster on peas and clover	One-one-hundredth.
Loughboro'	Lead plaster has been used by several farmers; salt and superphosphates are coming into use.	Clover, meadows and peas	One-twentieth.
Olden	None	None used	One-eighth.
Oso	None	Plaster is used on peas and clover	About two per cent.
Palmerston	Two have tried it, experimentally only	Plaster—on meadows	Perhaps one-half.
Pittsburg	About one-eighth use plaster, at an average of one barrel per acre; about ten tons of superphosphate used—last year for the first time, with good success.	Plaster—on meadows	One-half would be suitable.
Storrington	One-fifth. Salt, 200 pounds per acre; superphosphates, 400 pounds per acre; plaster, 200 pounds per acre.	Plaster on clover	None, except what is required for firewood.
Portland	One-tenth; plaster	Plaster on clover	6,000 acres are covered with water by the Napanee, which, if drained, would be fit for cultivation; also about 3,000 or 4,000 acres on the different farms.
Wolfe Island	Very little used; not worth mentioning	None	Nine-tenths.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.,—Continued.

	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
Bedford	20 bushels.	15 bushels.	75 bushels.
Clarendon, &c.	Very little. 20 bush. per acre.	Very little. 20 bush. per acre.	Very little. 100 bush. per acre.
Hinchinbrooke	About one-sixtieth. Yield 30 bush. per acre.	About one-thirtieth. Yield 10 bush. per acre.	About one-fortieth. Yield 100 bush. per acre.
Howe Island	One-fourth. 15 bush. per acre.	One-twentieth. 10 bush. per acre.	50 acres.
Kennebec	Very little.	One one-hundredth.	One-twentieth. 60 bush. per acre.
Kingston Township	20 bush. per acre.	10 bush. per acre.	One-eighth.
Loughboro'	One-thirty-fourth. 40 bush. per acre.	None.	50 bush. per acre.
Oso	One-half per cent. 20 "	None.	One-seventeenth. 75 bush. per acre.
Palmerston	30 bushels.	50 bush., (?) but uncertain from frosts.	1 per cent. 30 bush. per acre.
Pittsburg	Scarcely any.	Scarcely any.	150 bushels.
Storrington	50 acres. Average 40 bush.	100 acres. Average 20 bush. per acre.	About one acre to each 100.
Portland	100 "	200 "	500 acres. Average 50 bush.
Wolfe Island	None.	200 "	200 acres. " 40 "
	None.	None	100 bushels.
	Turnips.	Other root crops.	Hay.
Bedford	125 bushels.		One-half ton.
Clarendon, &c.	Very little raised.		Very little. 1 ton per acre.
Hinchinbrooke	About one-eighth. Yield 200 bush. per acre.		All the balance. One-half ton per acre.
Howe Island	One-fifteenth. 100 bush. per acre.		2000 acres.
Kennebec	Very little.		One-third. 1 ton per acre.
Kingston Township	Very little sown.		One-third.
Loughboro'	None.		One ton per acre.
Oso	300 bushels.		One-third. 1 ton per acre.
Palmerston	About 10 acres in a Township.		3 per cent. One-half ton per acre.
Pittsburg	Nil.		Av. $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per acre. (The low lands y'd much more.
Storrington	26 acres, 100 bush.		About one-fourth hay.
Portland	None.		2000 acres. 1 ton per acre.
Wolfe Island	None.		4000 "
			One-half ton per acre.

	Pasture lands.	Orchards.	Remarks.
Bedford	One-fourth of cleared land.	Very little planted.	
Clarendon, &c	One-thirtieth.	None.	
Hinchinbrooke	2000 acres.	332 acres.	
Howe Island	Very little.		
Kennebec	One-tenth.	One one-hundredth.	
Kingston Township.	One-eighth.	About 100 acres.	
Loughboro'	Over one-third.	None.	
Olden	5 per cent. per acre.	A few orchards just planted out.	
Palmerston	Three-fourths down in pasture.	One acre in 200.	
Pittsburg	One-fourth.	2000 acres.	
Storrington	5000 acres.	100 acres.	
Portland	4000 "	Not productive generally.	
Wolfe Island	Generally poor.		

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain-growing, stock raising, or dairying?	29. What kinds of breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?	30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?
Bedford	Best adapted for stock raising and dairying....	Common stock; not much imported stock.	About one-twentieth timbered. Pine, basswood, ash, hemlock, beech and maple. Lumber and cordwood.
Clarendon, &c ..	Stock raising, chiefly sheep, not much stock; chief products, hay, oats, rye and wheat.	Stock chiefly ordinary Canadian; no imported stock yet introduced.	Two-thirds still timbered. Pine (but not much), hardwood and cedar, with hemlock, basswood, &c., interspersed.
Hinckinbrooke ..	Potatoes, oats and rye; stock raising.....	Ordinary stock; no thoroughbred.....	35,000. Beech, maple, ash, elm, pine and hemlock. Hardwood for cordwood; hemlock for bark, ties and sawlogs; and pine for timber and sawlogs.
Howe Island ..	Grain and hay	Common kinds generally used.	No timber. But little firewood.
Kennebec	Hay, potatoes and corn; particularly well adapted for sheep raising.	Ordinary Canadian cattle, horses and poultry; some imported Cotswold and Southdown sheep and Berkshire hogs.	One-half. Pine, hemlock, ash, elm and cedar. Lumbering purposes and fencing.
Kingston Tp....	Chiefly barley; grain growing.....	Few importations; Horses—Allen's, Anglo-Saxons, Frontenacs; Duthan and Devon cattle; improved Berkshire and Suffolk pigs; Leicester, Southdown and Cotswold sheep, and abounds in popular breeds of poultry—Leghorns, Brahmas, highly prized.	About one-fourth. Timber consists of ash, elm, beech and maple. Used principally for firewood and fencing.
'oughlboro'	Barley, peas, oats, rye and potatoes.....	Common farm horses; Devon and Durham cattle; Cotswold and Leicester sheep; Suffolk and Berkshire hogs; imported stock introduced by two individuals.	10,000 acres. Principally hardwood. Mainly used as fuel.
Olsen	Stock raising and dairying	Common or native stock.	About one-fourth burnt over. Valuable timber all taken out by lumbermen. Mixed hardwood and hemlock cut and burnt in order to clear the land.
Oso	Fall wheat, spring wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, corn peas and rye; best adapted for stock raising.	Some Canadian horses and others not known; cattle, Ayrshire and Devons and Canadian breed; sheep, Leicester and Cotswold; hogs, Berkshire; fowls, Shanghai and others unknown; not much thoroughbred.	About seventy-five per cent., including standing timber, burned over, but very little good timber, principally hemlock, cedar, small portion ash and basswood. Timber used for fuel and small portion for lumber.

Palmerston	Beef, mutton, butter, wool; for general husbandry, but stock raising and dairying the strong points.	Native breeds; to scarcely an appreciable extent.	Maple, beech, basswood, hemlock, balsam, scattered pine on ridges, good tamarack in some swamps. Much is being got out lately for ties, but only in the small and distant corner near K. & P. R.
Pittsburg.	Dairying chief industry—both butter and cheese factories; well adapted for dairying and stock raising.	Chiefly agricultural horses; no heavy draught; a few blood horses; cattle crossed with Short-horn and Ayrshire bulls, and common cows; sheep, Cotswold and Leicester; pigs, chiefly Berkshire and crossed by them.	Chiefly firewood.—Gananoque being the market. G. T. R. passes through Tp.; 2 stations.
Storrington.....	Barley, oats and peas; stock raising and dairying.	None; thoroughbred introduced; very little improvement.	3,500. Beech, maple, elm, ash, hemlock. Firewood and fencing.
Portland.....	It is best for grain in the front part and for stock raising in the rear.	Cattle grade; one Shorthorn bull; horses, Canadian common, generally with a few Allen colts; sheep, Leicester and common.	One-tenth. Maple, cedar and ash.
Wolfe Island....	Barley, wheat, peas, hay; is the best adapted to grain growing.	Mostly Canadian; very little, if any imported stock.	About 1,600 acres. Composed of beech, maple, elm, hemlock, black ash and basswood. Used principally for fuel.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

31. What are your market facilities?

32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?

Bedford Very backward. Rideau Canal, Kingston and Pembroke, only way of shipping. The Rideau Canal of the greatest benefit. Market town, Kingston.
 Clarendon Chiefly lumber shanties. From south of Municipality to railroad, 13 miles; from centre, 22 miles; north of Municipality, 32. 55 miles from Kingston City.
 Hinchinbrooke By road to Kingston and K. & P. R. R. Railroad runs through east side of Tp.
 Howe Island Good. Distance, 10 miles Gananoque and Kingston
 Kennebec Market town, 20 miles south; railroad, 16 miles east; Kingston, 57 miles; Napanee, 40 miles; Burke Station, 15 miles; K. & P. R. R.
 Kingston Tp. Excellent. Kingston, market town. Roads macadamised. 2 railroads, one running into and the other through Tp.
 Loughboro' Very good. 16 miles from Kingston, 4 miles K. & P. R. R.
 Olden Kingston 50 miles distant. K. & P. R. R. touches south-east corner of Tp.
 Oso City of Kingston, 40 miles by the Kingston and Pembroke Railway. Town of Perth, 20 miles; no railway. The Kingston and Pembroke Railway runs through Tp.
 Palmerton 62 miles from Kingston; 42 miles from Perth. K. & P. R. R. terminus in south-east angle of Palmerston.
 Pittsburg Good. Kingston
 Storrington Very good. Macadamised road to the City of Kingston, the market town. 12 miles from G. T. R.
 Portland Good. Kingston. The K. & P. R. R. goes through the Tp.
 Wolfe Island Steam ferry plying 3 times per day to and from Kingston, 3 miles distant, 8 months in the year.

Lumber and cheese factories. Cheese factories situated on lot 21, 8th con. Bedford; and on lot 20, in 12th con.
 Local industry—lumbering.

None.
 Lumber shanties and woollen factory.
 Foundries, planing mills, sash and door factories, tanneries, iron-smelting works, brick-yard, lime kilns, 2 broom factories, 2 piano-forte factories, 1 cloth factory, and 2 cheese factories.
 None.
 2 steam saw and 1 water-power saw and shingle mills. No factories or creameries.
 Dependent upon lumberers chiefly.
 No local industries. Barley to the States. Dairy produce to Britain.
 None.
 4 grist and 4 shingle mills, 1 carriage and 2 cheese factories, 1 creamery at Bell Rock; cheese factories—one situated at Harthington and the other in the rear of Tp.
 Agricultural products chiefly depended upon. No cheese factories or creameries at present.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Bedford.....	70,000 acres.....	1,577	14,774	1,359	414.....	1,486	419.
Clarendon, &c.....	About 75,000 acres.....	608	2,814.....	442.....	96.....	264	98.
Ifinehinbrooke.....	58,797 acres.....	1,084	5,274.....	1,208	317.....	1,092	285.
Howe Island.....	8,021 ".....	364.....	3,760.....	278.....	183.....	509.....	123.
Kennebec.....	About 12 miles square.....	897.....	3,215.....	302.....	111.....	790.....	34
Kingston Tp.....	66,039 acres.....	3,014	64,389	1987.....	1,065.....	2,706.....	443.
Loughboro'.....	50,173½ ".....	2,124.....	12,737½.....	833.....	430.....	1,153.....	228.
Olden.....	44,173 ".....	741.....	3,463.....	610.....	151.....	521.....	99.
Oso.....	38,803 ".....	791.....	4,370.....	576.....	72.....	651.....	137.
Palmerston.....	56,571 ".....	703.....	5,235.....	636.....	149.....	576.....	125.
Pittsburg.....	48,251½ ".....	2,867	25,769½.....	2,806	1,181	2,773	625.
Storrington.....	55,545 acres.....	2,241	18,614	1,445	698	198.....	516.
Portland.....	52,832½ ".....	2,296	20,865½.....	2,178	811.....	2,220	511.
Wolfe Island.....	30,445 ".....	2,075	23,745	1,057	709.....	1,119	397.

COUNTY OF GREY.

SETTLEMENT.

Besides being one of the largest, Grey is one of the youngest counties in Ontario. The first settlers entered the Township of St. Vincent in 1833. From that date new townships started into existence until, in 1857, the last—that of Sarawak—was entered, and it is reported to have been completely settled in ten years. In eight of the seventeen townships, the land is all taken up—in the remainder, eighty-two per cent. is occupied. In the settled townships, an average of twenty years elapsed from the entrance of the first settlers until the completion of the process of settlement.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

The soil is generally good, but diversified—clay loam, and gravelly loam predominating. Some of the townships are stony, and the extreme northern ones are somewhat broken by limestone rocks. In Sarawak, fully one-third of the area is taken up by limestone rocks, which reach, sometimes, an altitude of one hundred feet. Collingwood reports 20 per cent. of its surface too stony to be profitably cultivated; Keppel, 60 per cent.; Sullivan and Sydenham, 33 per cent. About 11 per cent. of the cleared acreage consists of heavy clay; 38 per cent. of clay loam; 12 per cent. sandy loam, and the remainder, gravelly and black loam and sand—the former predominating. The heavy clay has an average depth of about 18 inches; clay loam about 15 inches, and sandy loam about 16 inches. About 60 per cent. of the cleared land is rolling and cultivable. The proportion of bottom lands is inappreciable, but a large per centage is swampy. About 17 per cent. of the cleared land is reported first-class for agricultural purposes; 38 per cent. second-class; and the remainder third-class, except one-eighth of the acreage in the Township of Osprey pronounced “worthless,” and one-third in Sydenham “not considered fit for cultivation.”

WATER.

The whole county is well watered by springs, creeks, and wells, except the Township of Proton, which has neither springs, nor creeks, but which obtains water easily, by digging, at a depth varying from five to one hundred feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

The highest quotation for first-class farms is \$50; second-class, \$35; and third-class, \$25 per acre. In this, as in other counties, prices necessarily vary in accordance with the quality of the land, and the character of the outbuildings.

STUMPS.

A little over thirty-three per cent. of the entire clear acreage is reported free from stumps. Of the stumps remaining, hardly any are pine.

FENCES.

About twenty-eight per cent. of the farms in the county are reported to be under first-class fences—consisting principally of cedar rails.

FARM HOUSES AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About twenty-two per cent. of the farm houses are first class brick, stone, or frame ; the remainder are of log, or inferior frame. Of the outbuildings about thirty per cent. are first-class—the remainder inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Very little draining has been done in this county, and in only one township (Sydenham), does tile appear to have been employed, even to a small extent.

FARM MACHINERY.

About thirty-three per cent. of the farmers use improved machinery.

FERTILIZERS.

Salt and plaster have been employed to a very limited extent in some of the townships on wheat, roots, and clover.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

About fifty-seven per cent. of the uncleared land in the county would be suitable for cultivation, if cleared. In two of the townships, Keppel and Sarawak, however, the proportion is very small, owing to the rocky character of the surface.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township acreage of Grey is given as 1,171,350; the cleared acreage as 562,004. Of the latter about 9 per cent. is devoted to fall wheat, which yields, on an average, about 19 bushels per acre; spring wheat, 20 per cent. and 12 bushels; barley, 6 per cent. and 22 bushels; oats, 15 per cent. and 31 bushels; rye (hardly any grown), 20 bushels; peas, 11 per cent. and 20 bushels; corn and buckwheat (hardly any grown); turnips, 3½ per cent. and 435 bushels; other roots (hardly any grown—no average given); hay, 17 per cent. and 1¼ tons per acre. About 17 per cent. is devoted to pasturage, and 1 per cent. to orchards. The chief products are grain and stock, and the soil is best adapted to stock raising and dairying.

STOCK.

General purpose horses and grade cattle are mostly raised. Some thoroughbred cattle have been introduced, but only to a limited extent. The townships sustain 57,767 horned cattle, 21,618 horses, 54,612 sheep, and 25,674 hogs.

TIMBER LANDS.

About thirty-four per cent. of the land is still timbered, principally with hardwoods. Very little pine exists, and only sufficient cedar for fencing purposes.

MARKET FACILITIES.

There are good markets, easily reached by railways and concession roads. The Northern (North Grey Branch), and the Toronto, Grey and Bruce railways traverse the county and afford facilities for reaching the important shipping ports of Owen Sound and Meaford.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

There are few local industries in the county, and none which may be said to provide a market for agricultural products. In addition to grist and flouring mills, there are nine saw mills, and two woollen mills, in the Township of Collingwood, a cheese factory in Egremont, a woollen factory in Glenelg, a cheese factory in Sydenham, and a cheese factory and a creamery in Normanby.

POPULATION.

The population of Grey, according to the census of 1871, was 59,395.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Number of acres assessed, 1,062,681; number of ratepayers assessed, 15,514. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$11,142,114.50; personal property, \$1,141,101; taxable, \$56,049; arrears of taxes, \$64,034.93; other assets, \$45,006.21—forming a grand total of \$12,448,305.64. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$688,096.67; other liabilities, \$32,516.79—in all, \$720,613.46.

FRUIT CULTURE.

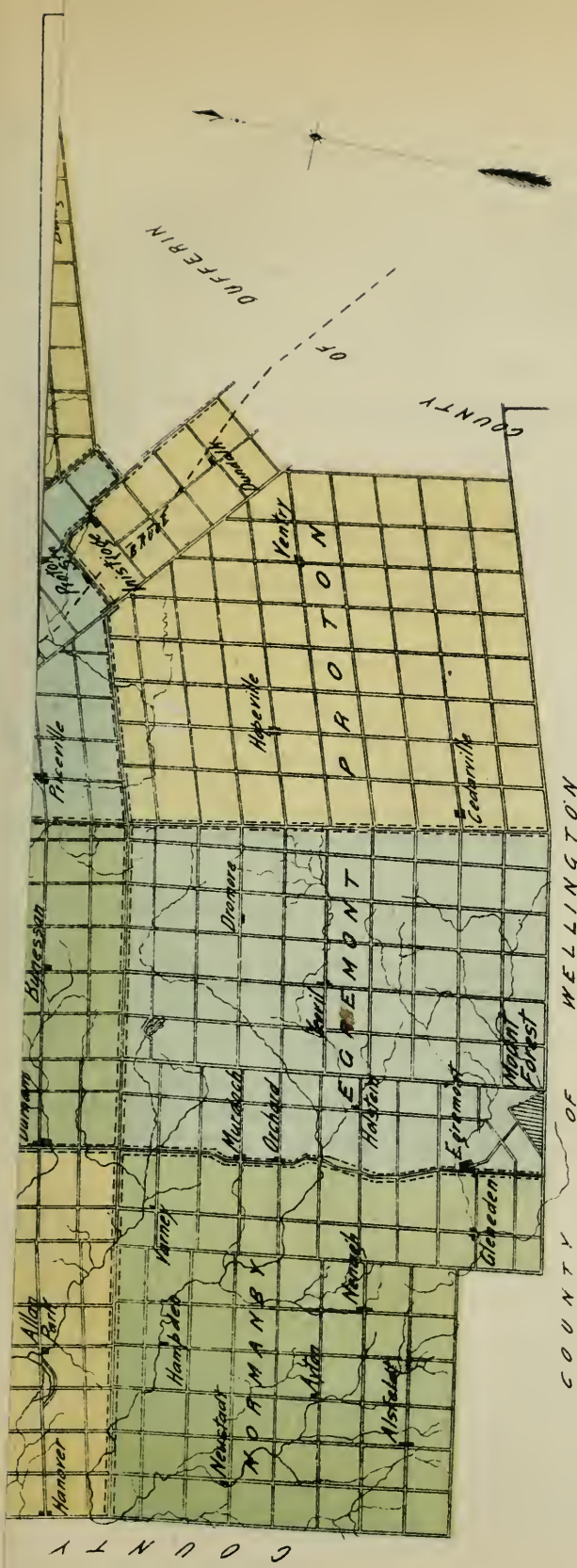
Fruit growing is extensively carried on, along the shores of the Georgian Bay Peaches, pears and grapes do well, but plums are grown in very large quantities, and they are famed for quality and flavour. Large quantities of winter apples are shipped yearly—at least one-half of the quantity grown is thus disposed of. The price fetched is from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per barrel. Apple and plum orchards are being increased every year, and there is every prospect of the shore townships of Grey becoming a great fruit growing region.

MECHANICS, FARM LABOURERS AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

There is no demand for mechanics, and but a limited one for agricultural labourers, but domestic servants are in request and command good wages.

STOCK LAWS.

These exist, but they are seldom enforced. One report says they are "treated with the utmost contempt, and will continue to be so treated while redress can only be obtained by neighbour and friend prosecuting neighbour and friend."



THE BURLING LITHOGRAPHIC CO. MONTREAL

St. Vincent .....	.....	Not all settled.	Clay loam.
Sydenham .....	.....	About nineteen-twentieths	Heavy clay, gravelly sand and sandy loam.
Sarawak .....	.....	All	Ten years.



COUNTY OF
GREY

BRUCE

OF

COUNTY

SINCOE

COUNTY

DAFFERN

COUNTY

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON

COUNTY OF GREY.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Artemesia	1849	Seven-eighths	Thirty years	Clay loam.
Bentinck	1845	The whole	Nearly thirty years	Gravelly loam.
Collingwood	1843	Ninety-five per cent.	Thirty-four years	Clay loam.
Derby	1842	All	About twenty years	Good.
Euphrasia	1842	All	About thirty years	Good.
Egremont	1840	All	About twenty years	Gravelly clay.
Glenelg	1841	The whole Township	Twenty-five years	Gravelly.
Holland	1842	Four-fifths	Not all settled	Clay and gravel
Keppel	1856	Sixty per cent.	Not all settled	Clay loam.
Melancthon	1835	Seventy-five per cent.	Not all settled	Clay loam.
Normanby	1845	All	Twenty years	Clay loam.
Osprey	1845	Ninety per cent.	Ten years, but nearly all in two or three.	Clay loam, stony and gravelly.
Proton	1834-5	Seventy-five per cent.	Not all settled	Clay loam, except tamarack swamp which is black loam.
Sullivan	1844	All available land	About ten years	Clay loam
St. Vincent	1833	About nine-tenths	Not all settled	Clay and clay loam.
Sydenham	1840	About nineteen-twentieths	Not all settled	Clay loam.
Sarawak	1857	All	Ten years	Heavy clay, gravelly sand and sandy loam.

COUNTY OF GREY—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.
Artemesia.....	One-fourth.....	One-half.....	.....	.....
Bentick.....	Nine.....	Fifteen.....	Twelve.....	Five.....
Collingwood.....	Ten per cent.....	Sixty per cent.....	Twenty per cent.....	Ten per cent, Very little.
Derby.....	One-eighth.....	Three-fourths.....	One-eighth.....	One-sixteenth.
Euphrasia.....	One-eighth.....	One-half.....	One-eighth.....	.....
Figremout.....	.....	About one-tenth; av. depth 2 feet.	About one-tenth; average depth 2 feet.	.....
Glenelg.....	.....	Twenty per cent; soil 8 inches, sub-soil clay gravel.	Five per cent; soil 6 inches, sub- soil sand and gravel.	.....
Holland.....	One-twentieth.....	Three-twentieths.....	One-twentieth.....	One-twentieth.
Keppel.....	Twenty per cent.....	Forty per cent.....	Twenty per cent.....	Five per cent.
Melancthon.....	Centre ten per cent; average 18 inches.	West fifty per cent; sub-soil hard clay.	N. E.; ten per cent.....	.....
Normanby.....	None.....	Three-fifths; 10 in. deep, gravelly and rock sub-soil.	Two-fifths; 10 in. deep, gravelly and sandy sub-soil.	None.
Osprey.....	None.....	Ten per cent; clay sub-soil.....	Ten per cent; clay and gravel.....	.....
Proton.....	None.....	Seventy per cent.....	None.....	.....
Sullivan.....	About 3000 acres in N. W.	About 4000 acres, in N. E., centre and S. W.	About 6000 acres in different lo- calities.	None.
St. Vincent.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ in the N. and N. E., clay sub-soil, average depth 13 inches.	One-third W. and S. W.; clay subsoil, average depth 18 in.	One-fourth; centre, sand; 2 feet.	None.
Sydenham.....	$\frac{1}{2}$, from 6 inches to 1 foot.....	One-third; from 8 in. to 1 foot.	One-twentieth; from 18 in. to 3 ft.	.....
Sarawak.....	One-fifth.....	Two-fifths.....	One-tenth.....	One-tenth.

	Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.
Artemesia	One-fourth .....	.....
Bentinok	Thirty-five .....	.....
Collingwood ..	Five per cent .....	.....	Soil from 18 inches to 2 feet deep; sub-soil generally clay on southern portions of township, sandy loam in north along lake shore.
Derby	Very little	More or less all over township.....	
Euphrasia	One-eighth	One-sixteenth.....	
Egremont	About seven-tenths; average depth unlimited.	About one-tenth; average depth 1½ feet.	
Glenelg	Seventy per cent; soil 5 inches, sub-soil gravel.	Five per cent; soil 8 inches, sub-soil chiefly clay.	
Holland	Thirteen-twentieths.....	One-twentieth	
Keppel.....	Five per cent.....	Ten per cent.....	
Melancthon	North, ten per cent.....	South-west, twenty per cent.....	
Normanby	Small portion of sandy loam.....	None.....	
Osprey.....	Seventy per cent gravel	Ten per cent; clay and gravel	Clay and loam in south and north-east.
Picton	Five per cent	Twenty-five per cent.....	
Sullivan	About 24,330 acres in south-east ..	None.....	Depth of soil from 6 inches to 6 feet; nature of sub-soil clay and gravel.
St. Vincent.....	One-sixtieth east and north gravel.	None.....	
Sydenham	One-fortieth, from 18 inches to 8 feet.	One-one-hundred-and-twentieth, from 2 in. to 3 ft.	One-third rocky and unfit for cultivation.
Sarawak	One-fifth	None.....	Depth of soil ranges from a few inches to about 30 feet.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
TOWNSHIPS.	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
	<p>6. Have you any, and if so, how much is too stony, or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?</p> <p>7. Have you any, and if so, how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?</p> <p>8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?</p> <p>9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?</p>
Artemesia.....	None.....
Bentinck.....	1,000 acres.....
Collingwood.....	20 per cent.....
Derby.....	About one-twentieth.....
Euphrasia.....	Some, but is of very small account.....
Egremont.....	None.....
Glenelg.....	5 per cent.....
Holland.....	One-tenth.....
Keppel.....	60 per cent.....
Melancthon.....	None.....
Normanby.....	None hardly.....
Osprey.....	One-sixtieth.....
Proton.....	About 5 per cent.....
Sullivan.....	One-third of Tp. stony, making cultivation difficult and costly, and therefore unprofitable. 2,000 acres.....
St. Vincent.....	One-third.....
Sydenham.....	Fully one-third rocks, reaching to an altitude of over 100 feet.....
Sarawak.....	.....
	<p>Three-fourths.....</p> <p>Most of Tp.....</p> <p>78 per cent.....</p> <p>About one-half.....</p> <p>About three-fourths.....</p> <p>About one-third of the whole.....</p> <p>70 per cent.....</p> <p>Three-fourths.....</p> <p>8 per cent.....</p> <p>36,000 acres.....</p> <p>Seven-tenths.....</p> <p>Forty-five-sixtieths.....</p> <p>About 50 per cent.....</p> <p>About one-half.....</p> <p>All rolling except No. 7.....</p> <p>One-third.....</p> <p>One-half, more or less.....</p>
	<p>2 per cent.</p> <p>No bottom lands; nothing but swamp.</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Scarcely any.</p> <p>One-twelfth.</p> <p>None.</p> <p>None.</p> <p>One-one-hundredth.</p> <p>5 per cent.</p> <p>20,000 acres.</p> <p>Hardly any.</p> <p>One-sixtieth.</p> <p>Say 15 per cent.</p> <p>Not any.</p> <p>None.</p> <p>One one-hundred-and-twentieth.</p> <p>About one-half.</p>

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—				Remarks.	
	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?	First-class.	Second-class.		Third-class.
Artemesia	4 per cent.	None	One-fourth	One-half	One-fourth	Scattered.
Bentinck	15,000 acres.	5,000 acres	20 per cent	30 per cent	20 per cent	
Collingwood	1½ per cent	None	45 per cent—on west side of Tp.	20 per cent.; in centre of Tp.	13 per cent.; east of Township.	
Derby	One-sixth	Scarcely any	One-fourth	One-half	One-fourth	
Euphrasia	One-twelfth	One-fortieth	One-half	One-fourth	One-fourth	
Egremont	One-twentieth	One-fiftieth	One-third; south part of Tp.	One-third; middle of Tp.	One-third; north part of Tp.	
Glenelg	10 per cent	15 per cent	15 per cent	30 per cent	55 per cent	
Holland	One-fiftieth	One one-hundredth	One-tenth; north and south corners.	Five-tenths; all over the Tp.	Four-tenths; all over the Tp.	
Keppel	20 per cent	5 per cent	5 per cent	20 per cent	25 per cent	
Melancthon	16,000 acres	2,000 acres	33 per cent.; east	33 per cent.; S. W. and N. E.	34 per cent.; centre	
Normanby	Two-tenths	Hardly any	One-fifth; west of Tp.	Two-fifths	Two-fifths	
Osprey	Seven-sixtieths	Six-sixtieths	One-eighth	One-half	One-fourth	One-eighth; worthless.
Proton	25 per cent	Very little	None	50 per cent	50 per cent	
Sullivan	About 7,000 acres	None	One-fourth; in N. E. and west.	One-half; in centre	One-fourth; in S. E.	
St. Vincent	One-sixtieth	One-fiftieth	One-fourth; in centre.	One-half; in S. E. and W.	One-fourth; in North.	
Sydenham	One-twelfth	One-fourth	Nil	One-third	One-third	One-third; not fit for cultivation.
Sarawak	About one-twentieth	None	None	One-fourth	Three-fourths	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks, or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what proportion are pine stumps?
Artemesia.....	Yes	25 feet	\$50, \$20 and \$10	One-third of whole; no pine.
Bentinck	Yes	15 feet	\$1,800	15,000 acres.
Collingwood	Yes	From 10 to 40 feet	1st class, \$50; 2nd, \$30; 3rd, \$20 per acre.	About 20 per cent. of cleared land stumpy; no pine stumps.
Derby	Yes	12 to 51 feet	1st class, \$45; 2nd, \$30; 3rd, \$15, per acre.	About $\frac{3}{4}$ of the cleared land free from stumps; scarcely any pine stumps.
Euphrasia.....	Yes	20 feet on an average; best of spring water.	1st class, \$40; 2nd, \$25; 3rd, \$10, per acre.	Three-eighths free from stumps; no pine; some hemlock.
Egremont	Yes	About 20 feet.....	1st class, \$40; 2nd, \$25; 3rd, \$15, per acre.	One-third.
Glencel	Yes	Average depth 15 feet.....	Average price \$8 per acre	15 per cent. clear of stumps; no pine stumps.
Holland.....	Yes	15 feet	1st class, \$25; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$5..	One-third; no pine stumps.
Keptel	Yes	From 5 to 100 feet	From \$300 to \$3,000 per 100 acres.	20 per cent. clear of stumps.
Melancthon	Yes	15 to 30 feet	1st class, \$35; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$7, per acre.	33 per cent. free from stumps; no pine.
Normanby	Yes	From 15 to 75 feet	1st class, \$4,000; 2nd class, \$2,500; 3rd class, \$1,000.	About one-half; hardly any pine stumps; some hemlock.
Osprey	Yes	10 to 60 feet	\$3,000, \$2,000, \$1,000	One-half; none.
Proton	Destitute of creeks and springs..	From 15 to 150 feet	2nd class \$16; 3rd class, \$7 per acre.	About 20 per cent.; no pine stumps on clear land.
Sullivan.....	Yes	From 10 to 50 feet	1st class, \$40; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$10, per acre.	About 7,000 acres; no pine stumps of any consequence.
St. Vincent	Yes	From 10 to 30 feet	1st class, \$50; 2nd, \$25; 3rd, \$20, per acre.	About one-half of the cleared; no pine stumps.
Sydenham.....	Yes	From 40 feet	From \$6 to \$20 per acre.....	About one-third.
Sarakaw	Yes	About 30 feet.....	About \$1,000	One-tenth; very few pine stumps.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?

18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?

19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?

20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?

Artemesia One-fourth; cedar and elm rails, and hemlock boards.
 Bentinck Fences, ordinary, principally cedar rails.
 Collingwood About 33 per cent. Rails generally.
 Derby One-half cedar rail, board and cedar post, and stone in a few instances.
 Ephrasia One-fourth 1st class fences. Stone, board and cedar rails and stumps.
 Egremont One-third cedar rails
 Glenelg 40 per cent. well fenced—chiefly with rails.
 Holland One-fourth stone and cedar fence.
 Keppel 2 per cent. under first-class fence, cedar.
 Melancthon 50 per cent., mostly cedar
 Normanby One-third; cedar
 Osprey One-tenth; cedar, elm, basswood, stone.
 Proton Say 20 per cent. Cedar is the material employed.
 Sullivan About three-fourths; cedar rails and stone.
 St. Vincent About one-half; cedar posts, hemlock lumber—remainder rails.
 Sydenham None
 Sarawak Nearly all the township fenced with rail fences, and not 1st class.

One-third
 10 per cent
 50 per cent
 About one-fourth
 One-fourth
 One-tenth
 10 per cent
 One-twentieth
 None
 Twenty-five per cent
 A few brick; one-fifteenth stone; one-tenth first-class frame.
 One-tenth
 About 5 per cent
 About one-tenth
 One-third
 One-fortieth
 9 or 10 brick and stone. No first-class frame.

Two-thirds
 Balance log and small frame
 50 per cent
 Three-fourths
 Three-fourths
 Nine-tenths
 90 per cent
 Nineteen-twentieths
 100 per cent
 75 per cent
 Five-sixths
 Nine-tenths
 Say 95 per cent
 Nine-tenths
 Two-thirds
 Thirty-nine-fortieths
 Nearly all inferior frame and log.

One-half.
 15 per cent.
 75 per cent.
 One-half.
 One-half.
 One-half.
 20 per cent.
 One-fourth.
 10 per cent.
 25 per cent.
 Two-fifths.
 One-fifth.
 About 10 per cent.
 One-half.
 One-sixth.
 None.
 None.

COUNTY OF GREY—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

21. About what proportion of the out-buildings are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.?
Artesia	None	One-half.
Bentinck	Hardly any	10 per cent.
Collingwood	2 per cent. No tiles	50 per cent.
Derby	Scarcely any	About one-third.
Euphrasia	Very little	One-third.
Egremont	Very little draining done	About one-half.
Glenelg	None	20 per cent.
Holland	Very little drained; no tiles	One-tenth.
Keppel	Some under-drained; no tile	5 per cent.
Melancthon	None	33 per cent.
Normanby	None under-drained; no tile used	About one-half.
Osprey	None	One-half.
Proton	None	About 20 per cent.
Sullivan	None	About one-tenth.
St. Vincent	None	One-half.
Sydenham	Very little draining done; chiefly stone. A very small proportion of tile used.	About two-thirds.
Sarawak	None	About one-twentieth.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Artemesia.....	Very little used.....	.....	Three-fourths.
Benineck	Very few. Very little fertilizers used .....	.....	75 per cent.
Collingwood	Very little used.....	.....	50 per cent.
Derby.....	Scarcely any	Land plaster and salt. On roots and meadow.....	One-half.
Euphrasia	Very few.....	Land plaster	One-half.
Egremont	Very little used.....	Plaster of Paris	About one-half.
Gleneelg	None.....	None.....	50 per cent.
Holland.....	Very little used.....	Little plaster on clover.....	Three-fourths.
Keppel	Very few.....	Plaster, lime and salt. Clover and wheat.....	10 per cent.
Melancthon	5 per cent. 150 lbs. per acre.....	Plaster and salt. Turnips, clover and potatoes.....	75 per cent, if drained.
Normanby	Not worth mentioning	Not any hardly.....	Nine-tenths.
Osprey	Not used to any extent.....	.....	Two-thirds.
Proton	Very little .....	.....	30 per cent.
Sullivan.....	None.....	.....	About two-thirds.
St. Vincent	One-twentieth, salt. 2 bushels per acre.....	Salt on wheat.....	Two-thirds.
Sydenham.....	Very few, and so little used that it is not worth noticing.	Salt and plaster.....	About one-half.
Sarawak	None.....	None.....	A very small proportion.

COUNTY OF GREY—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—

TOWNSHIPS.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.
Artemesia.....	Quantities unknown. Ave. yield 20 bu. per a.	Quantities unknown, Av. yd. 15 bush. per a.	Quantities unknown, Av. yd. 25 bush. per a.
Bentick.....	5,000 acres, Average yield 18 bushels per acre.	3,000 acres. Average yield 12 bush. per acre.	300 acres. Average yield 20 bushels per acre
Collingwood.....	5 per cent. " 20 " " "	30 per cent. " 15 " " "	5 per cent. " 25 " " "
Derby.....	3 per cent. " 20 " " "	6 per cent. " 12 " " "	1 per cent. " 25 " " "
Euphrasia.....	One-twentieth. " 30 " " "	Two-thirds. " 15 " " "	One-twentieth. " 30 " " "
Egremont.....	One-tenth. " 15 " " "	Two-tenths. " 13 " " "	One-fifth. " 30 " " "
Glengel.....	2 per cent. " 20 " " "	10 per cent. " 10 " " "	3 per cent. " 20 " " "
Holland.....	One-fifth. " 25 " " "	Four-fifths. " 12 " " "	One-fifth. " 20 " " "
Keppel.....	10 per cent. " 20 " " "	15 per cent. " 10 " " "	4 per cent. " 25 " " "
Melancthon.....	30 per cent. " 15 " " "	30 per cent. " 10 " " "	10 per cent. " 10 " " "
Normanby.....	Two-twentieths. " 18 " " "	Two-twentieths. " 10 " " "	One-fortieth. " 25 " " "
Osprey.....	Not sown to any extent.....	20 per cent of cleared land. Av. yd. 12 bu. p. a.	10 per cent of cleared land. Av. yd. 25 bu. p. a.
Proton.....	Very little sown. Av. yd 10 bushels per acre.	2,500 acres. Average yield 10 bush. per acre.	2,000 acres. Average yield 20 bush. per acre.
Sullivan.....	5,000 acres. " 15 " " "	3,000 acres. " 10 " " "	Very little sown.
St. Vincent.....	One-thirtieth. " 25 " " "	One-sixth. " 16 " " "	One-thirtieth. Average yield 30 bu. per acre.
Sydenham.....	One-twentieth. " 20 " " "	Three-twentieths. " 10 " " "	One-twentieth. " 20 " " "
Sarawak.....	200 acres. " 12 " " "	400 acres. " 10 " " "	Very little if any sown.
	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
Artemesia.....	Quantities unknown. Av. yd. 30 bu. per acre.	None grown.....	Quantities unknown. Av. yd. 20 bu. per acre.
Bentick.....	7,000 acres. Average yield 30 bush. per acre.	Very little.....	4,000 acres. Average yield 20 bush. per acre
Collingwood.....	35 " " "	Very little.....	7 per cent. " 25 " " "
Derby.....	30 " " "	None.....	8 per cent. " 25 " " "
Euphrasia.....	40 " " "	None.....	One-twelfth. " 30 " " "
Egremont.....	30 " " "	None.....	One-fifth. " 20 " " "
Glengel.....	15 per cent. " 30 " " "	None.....	5 per cent. " 20 " " "
Holland.....	Ten-fifths. " 35 " " "	None.....	Five-fifths. " 20 " " "
Keppel.....	15 per cent. " 30 " " "	1 per cent. Average yield 20 bush. per acre.	10 per cent. " 16 " " "
Melancthon.....	35 per cent. " 35 " " "	None.....	Two-twentieths. " 25 " " "
Normanby.....	Three-twentieths. " 30 " " "	None.....	10 per cent. " 20 " " "
Osprey.....	30 per cent of cleared land. Av. yd. 30 bu. p. a.	None.....	10 per cent. " 15 " " "
Proton.....	10,000 acres. Average yield 20 bush. per acre.	None.....	4,000 " " 20 " " "
Sullivan.....	4,000 " " 25 " " "	None.....	One-tenth " 20 " " "
St. Vincent.....	30 " " "	None.....	One-third. " 20 " " "
Sydenham.....	Three-twentieths. " 20 " " "	None.....	250 acres. " 20 " " "
Sarawak.....	500 acres. " 20 " " "	None.....	250 acres. " 20 " " "

Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
Artemesia.....	.....	Quantities unknown. Av. yd. 100 bush, per a.
Bentnck.....	.....	800 acres. Average yield 75 bushels per acre.
Collingwood.....	.....	1 1/2 per cent. " 100 "
Derby.....	Very little	" " 150 "
Euphrasia.....	None	One-fiftieth. " 200 "
Egremont.....	None	" " 200 "
Glenelg.....	Very little	" " " " "
Holland.....	None	One-fiftieth. " " " " "
Keppel.....	None	1 per cent. " 80 "
Melancton.....	.....	1 per cent. " 100 "
Normanby.....	.....	One-sixtieth. " 100 "
Osprey.....	.....	1 per cent. " 100 "
Proton.....	.....	500 acres. " 75 "
Sullivan.....	None	500 acres. " 120 "
St. Vincent.....	None	One-one-hundred-and-eightieth. 200 bu. p. a.
Sydenham.....	.....	One-fortieth. Average yield 80 bush. per acre.
Sarawak.....	None	" " 25 "

Turnips.	Other root crops.	Hay.
Artemesia.....	.....	Quantities unknown. 1 ton per acre.
Bentnck.....	.....	7,000 acres. 1 1/2 tons per acre.
Collingwood.....	.....	15 per cent. " " "
Derby.....	1 per cent	" " " 1 "
Euphrasia.....	One-one-hundreth	One-fifth. 1 ton per acre.
Egremont.....	.....	10 per cent. " " "
Glenelg.....	None	One-third. 1 ton per acre.
Holland.....	.....	Fifteen-fiftieths.
Keppel.....	1 per cent	20 per cent. 1 ton per acre.
Melancton.....	.....	" " 2 "
Normanby.....	.....	Sixteen-one-hundredreths. 1 1/2 tons per acre.
Osprey.....	.....	15 per cent. of cleared land. 1 ton per acre.
Proton.....	500 acres	5,000 acres. 3/4 ton per acre.
Sullivan.....	None	5,000 acres. 1 1/2 "
St. Vincent.....	None	One-thirtieth. 1 ton per acre.
Sydenham.....	.....	Seven-fortieths. 1 ton per acre.
Sarawak.....	None	1,000 acres. 1 ton per acre.

COUNTY OF GREY—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as near as can be estimated, &c.—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.

	Pasture lands.	Orchards.	Remarks.
Artemesia	10 per cent	One-eighth per cent.	
Bentinck	20,000 acres	500 acres	
Collingwood	15 per cent	2 per cent	Summer fallow 10 per cent.—very little.
Derby	12 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	
Euphrasia	One-fifth	One-fiftieth	
Egremont	Two-thirds	A small orchard on each farm	
Glencly	15 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	
Holland	Ten-fiftieths	One-fiftieth	
Keppel	20 per cent	1 per cent	
Melancthon	2 per cent	One-one-hundredth. 100 bushels per acre	
Normanby	Seventeen-one-hundredths		
Osprey	12 per cent	250 acres	Summer fallow, 500 acres.
Pretton	6,000 acres	1,000 acres	
Sullivan	3,000 acres	One-one-hundred-and-eightieth	
St. Vincent	One-thirtieth	One-fortieth	
Sydenham	Nine-fortieths	Mostly all newly planted	
Sarawak	One hundred		

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain-growing, stock-raising, or dairying?
Artemesia.....	Equally well divided.....
Bentinck	Grains. Would be well adapted for stock raising and dairying.....
Collingwood.....	Have hitherto given special attention to grain growing, but need stock raising and dairying to be added in the future.
Derby.....	Grain, beef and pork. Adapted for general husbandry.....
Euphrasia.....	Grain growing, and very fair for stock raising.....
Egremont.....	Grain and stock. Stock raising and dairying. Fattening stock and cheese making.
Glenelg.....	Grain and stock. Stock raising and dairying.....
Holland.....	Wheat, oats, barley, peas, hay and potatoes. Grain growing.....
Keppel.....	Wheat, oats, peas, wool, butter, cattle, hogs, sheep. Equally adapted for all.
Melancthon.....	Grain and stock.....
Normanby.....	Grain. Mixed farming is best.....
Osprey.....	Wheat, oats, peas and barley. Coarse grains and stock raising.....
Proton.....	Best adapted for stock raising and dairying. More adapted to grass growing and roots than the production of cereals.
Sullivan.....	Grain growing and stock raising.....
St. Vincent.....	Wheat, oats, peas, barley, cattle and sheep. Best adapted for grain growing.
Sydenham.....	Grain and stock, both good.....
Sarawak.....	Hay, lumber, cordwood, &c. Stock raising.....
29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?	Grade stock of all kinds the rule.
Horses—general purpose. Cattle—Durham grades. Sheep—Leicester and Cotswold grades. Hogs—mixed breeds.	Common cattle; grades from Durham prevail. General purpose horses. Sheep—common crossed Leicester and Cotswold. Berkshire and other breeds of pigs prevail. Different breeds of poultry.
General purpose horses. Grade cattle, with an occasional thoroughbred Shorthorn. Leicester and Cotswold sheep. Berkshire pigs. Thoroughbred stock imported to a limited extent only.	Horses—general agricultural. Cattle—principally grade; thoroughbred stock, Durhams. Sheep—Leicester and Cotswold. Hogs—Berkshire. Poultry—Black Spanish, Brahmas, Hamburgs and Leghorns.
Grade cattle from thoroughbred males.	Canadian horses. Grade cattle. Leicester sheep. Common hogs and poultry.
Common cattle, with a few Shorthorns. Some Berkshire hogs. Cotswold and Leicester sheep.	Horses—general purpose. Cattle—Canadian breed crossed with Durham and Ayrshire. Sheep—Cotswold and Leicester. Hogs—Berkshire and Chester White. Poultry—Leghorns, Brahmas, &c. Geese and turkeys.
Horses—general purpose. Cattle—grades. Sheep—Cotswold. Hogs—Berkshire. Poultry—ordinary kinds. Very few thoroughbred cattle.	Horses—with Clyde blood. Cattle—Durham grades. Sheep—Leicester and Cotswold crosses. Hogs—Berkshire. Poultry—Barnyard.
General purpose horses. Common cattle. Leicester Sheep. Berkshire and Suffolk pigs. Very little, but on the increase.	Improved stock until lately was unknown here. The last few years some progress has been made generally, but mostly in pigs, sheep, &c. A few cattle.
A few thoroughbred cattle and sheep have been introduced, but not to any great extent.	Horses—common kind, with a few Clydesdales. Cattle—common kind, with 6 or 8 Shorthorn bulls. Sheep—some Cotswolds. Hogs—Berkshire. Poultry—common kinds.
Horses—draught and roadsters. Cattle—Durham grades. Sheep—Leicester. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk. Poultry—common. A limited number of imported stock.	Horses—3rd class. Cattle—some good grade and common, 1 thoroughbred. Sheep—mostly Leicesters. Hogs—Berkshire. Poultry—all kinds.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	30. What area of land is still timbered; what does your standing timber generally consist of; and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?	31. What are your market facilities?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products.
Artemesia.....	One-third; all kinds of hardwood; no pine lumber; square timber and cordwood.	Good. Markdale, Fflesherton, Priceville. Railroad running through Township.	None.
Bentnck	2,900 acres, composed of maple, hemlock and cedar; saw logs and rails.	Good.....	None.
Collingwood	About 20 per cent. timbered with hardwood, used for firewood or lumber. Cedar sufficient for fencing.	Thornbury and Clarksburg, on North Grey Railway, and Town of Collingwood.	Nine saw-mills, three flour and two woollen-mills.
Derby	23,272 acres. Maple, beech, elm, hemlock, black ash, cedar, and very little pine. Fuel, building and fencing purpose.	Good. Town of Owen Sound, T. G. & B. R. stations at Owen Sound and Chatsworth—Derby adjoins Owen Sound, and Chatsworth is about a mile S. E. from Derby.	None.
Euphrasia	Three-eighths; maple, beech, elm, cedar and basswood.	Good. Meaford, N. R. R. depot 5 miles north; Thornburg 3 miles east; Markdale, T.G. & B.R., 1 mile.	None.
Egremont	About one-fifth part; beech, maple, and cedar, firewood and fencing.	Good. Mount Forest.....	One cheese factory, south part.
Glenelg	38,749 acres; maple, elm and beech, hemlock and cedar; firewood, building and fencing.	Good. Chief market, village of Markdale, on T. G. & B. R.	Three flouring mills, one woollen factory.
Holland.....	One-fourth; chiefly hardwood, with some cedar and tamarack.	Good. Narrow Gauge Ry. running diagonally through Tp., with two stations. Owen Sound.	.....
Keppel	Timber lands 60 per cent, consisting chiefly of hardwood; firewood.	Good market. Owen Sound, Wiarton and Allenford, 4 1/2 miles from S.E. corner of Township.	.....

Melanchton	24,000 acres ; maple, elm and tamarack.....	Shelbourne, Dundalk, on T. G. & E. Ry., about 5 miles.	None.
Normanby.....	One-fifth ; hardwood. Fuel.....	Good. Dunham, Mount Forest, Harriston, Clifford, Mildmay, Neustadt, Ayton, 12 miles from several Rys.	Cheese factory at Varney. Creamery at Ayton. None.
Osprey	One-third ; maple, elm, beech, cedar and tamarack..	Good. Flesherston, Dundalk and Duntroon, 12 miles. (About 20 miles from centre, Collingwood, Stayner and Duntroon).	None.
Proton	About 50,000 acres timber ; hardwood, hemlock, tamarack, cedar, spruce, &c. Some used for tiles, telegraph poles, lumber, rails, shingles, &c.	At Dundalk, Flesherston, Mount Forest, Shelbourne on T. G. & E. R.	None.
Sullivan	About 45,000 acres ; cedar for fencing, elm for building and exportation, maple and beech for firewood.	The eastern side of Tp. is in close proximity to Chatsworth station, T. G. & E. R., and about ten miles from Owen Sound. N.-W. section make Owen Sound their market (16 miles). The S.-W. section make Chesley and Paisley their market, distance from Chesley five miles, Paisley W. G. & E. R. R. 18 miles.	None.
St. Vincent	Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$: elm, maple, beech, basswood, hemlock, cedar and ash. Chiefly used for fuel, building and fencing.	Town of Meaford adjoining centre of Tp. Owen Sound on the W. 12 miles from the centre of Tp. Thornbury on the E. 4 miles from the centre of Tp.	None.
Sydenham	About 30,000 ; hardwood, and principally used for firewood.	Owen Sound and Meaford.....	One cheese factory, Concessions B, Lot No. 20.
Sarawak.....	About one-fourth ; maple, beech, hemlock, elm and cedar. Made into cordwood, lumber, fence rails and railway ties.	Good. Owen Sound, terminus of T. G. & E. R.....	None.

COUNTY OF GREY—*Concluded.*

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Artemesia.....	100,000 acres.	3,866..	50,000	3,401	1,114	1,282	3,434.
Bentnck.....	76,000 "	5,500	47,000	4,622	1,530	7,742	2,784.
Collingwood.....	68,000 "	4,300	51,000	3,929	1,363	3,051	1,746.
Derby.....	40,236 "	2,031	16,961	2,505	724	2,090	689.
Euphrasia.....	72,000 "	3,042	40,000	5,000	2,000	4,000	2,000.
Egremont.....	71,319 "	3,780	34,580	2,178	1,440	4,213	1,340.
Glencg.....	68,251 "	3,711	29,502	3,010	897	4,288	1,371.
Holland.....	72,000 "	3,118	50,000	4,000	800	2,800	200.
Keppel.....	87,491 "	3,065	21,235	2,200	527	2,453	618.
Melancthon.....	74,000 "	2,525	20,000	1,400	925	2,145	1,256.
Normanby.....	66,000 "	5,700	40,000	5,720	1,872	5,320	3,320.
Osprey.....	70,273 "	1,939	46,848	2,216	797	2,147	882.
Proton.....	87,000 "	3,032	2,189	1,764	717	2,332	1,056.
Sullivan.....	72,352 "	3,556	26,426	4,263	1,043	3,365	1,492.
St. Vincent.....	63,000 "	3,652	35,000	5,436	4,240	1,473	1,639.
Sydenham.....	73,000 "	3,756	40,000	5,250	1,388	5,362	1,460.
Sarawak.....	10,428 "	784	4,260	873	241	549	187.

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers entered the Township of Seneca, in this county, in the year of the American Revolution, 1776. Although other townships were gradually occupied, the county cannot be said to have rapidly filled until after 1841, when the land reserved to the Six Nation Indians in 1793 reverted to the Crown. After 1841, the county had a great accession of settlers, and, at the present moment, nine out of the ten townships may be said to be all settled—the process having occupied, on an average, 55 years.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

The land in Haldimand consists mainly of a deep drift deposit, resting on lime and sandstone formations, and cut by numerous streams. The soil is a mixture of clay and clay loam, and, on the borders of Lake Erie and the valley of the Grand River, sand and gravel. The Townships of Canboro' and Oneida have a considerable extent of black loam—the latter township to the extent of fifteen per cent. Heavy clay, and clay loam, are the predominating soils in the county, which, for agricultural purposes, is reported one of the finest in the Dominion. A very small proportion of the surface is too stony, or hilly, for profitable cultivation; nearly all is rolling and cultivable. The bottom lands, particularly in the Township of Seneca, are some of the best in the county. There is no wet or springy land, while the swamps are of no account, except in the Township of Moulton, where the proportion is given as one-third. About fifty-five per cent. of the land is reported first-class for agricultural purposes, thirty-two per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

Haldimand is generally well watered by springs, creeks, and wells, with the exception of the Township of North Cayuga. Water can be obtained by digging, at a depth of from ten to thirty feet, but in some cases wells are sunk as deep as one hundred feet. The front of Rainham is bounded by Lake Erie, and the Grand River runs the whole length of Seneca.

PRICE OF FARMS.

First-class farms can be purchased at from \$40 to \$60 per acre; second-class, from \$25 to \$30; third-class, \$10 to \$20. Farms, three-fourths cleared, can be leased at an annual rental of from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per acre, according to improvements and locality.

STUMPS.

Most of the cleared land is free from stumps, and few of the stumps remaining are pine, except in North Cayuga, where the balance remaining is reported to consist wholly of pine.

FENCES.

About seventy-five per cent. of the farms are reported under first-class fence, consisting of oak, ash, or basswood rails, boards and pine stumps.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About sixty per cent. of the farm houses are reported to be of brick, stone, or first class frame; the remainder are of log, or inferior frame. Of the outbuildings sixty five per cent. may be termed first-class; the remainder are inferior.

DRAINAGE

Very little draining has been done, except in the Townships of Moulton and Oneida. In the former 500 acres have been underdrained with tile.

FARM MACHINERY.

About ninety-two per cent. of the farmers use improved labour-saving machines.

FERTILIZERS.

Plaster, salt, and lime, are used to some extent, and there are indications that they will be commonly employed in the near future. Salt is used on grasses, grains, and roots, and plaster on corn, roots, clover, and meadow lands. The proximity of the white gypsum beds of Cayuga is of immense advantage to the farmers of Haldimand, inasmuch as the cost of transit of this important requisite to high farming is reduced to a minimum.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

Nearly all the uncleared land in the county is reported fit for cultivation, if cleared.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township acreage of Haldimand is 279,596½; the cleared acreage is 183,418. Of the latter about 16 per cent. is devoted to fall wheat, which yields, on an average, 17 bushels to the acre; spring wheat (very little grown), 12 bushels per acre; barley, 6 per cent. and 23 bushels; oats, 10 per cent. and 35 bushels; rye (very little grown), 15 bushels; peas, 6 per cent. and 18 bushels; corn, 2½ per cent. and 38 bushels; buckwheat (hardly any grown), average given by two townships only—Canboro' 40 bushels, and Moulton 15 bushels; potatoes, about 1 per cent. and 120 bushels; turnips (very little grown), 250 bushels; other root crops (very few grown); sugar beets and mangolds, 1,000 bushels; hay, 21 per cent. and 1½ tons per acre. Pasturage takes up 20 per cent. of the acreage, and about 3 per cent. is devoted to orchards. These figures are approximate only—the Township of Dunn not having made a return of the acreage under cultivation for the different crops.

CAPACITY OF THE LAND.

Haldimand is equally adapted for grain growing, stock raising, and dairying.

STOCK.

The townships sustain 16,928 horned cattle, 8,230 horses, 22,118 sheep, and 7,360 hogs. Draught and general purpose horses are most in request. Grade cattle are extensively raised. Thoroughbred horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, have been introduced to a limited extent.

TIMBER LANDS.

About twenty-four per cent. of the acreage is still timbered—principally with hardwood, used for fuel, fencing, and building purposes.

MARKET FACILITIES.

Haldimand has excellent markets, and, in addition to gravel and macadamized roads, the county possesses exceptionally good railway communication. The Grand Trunk, Great Western, Canada Southern, and Hamilton and North-Western Railways, intersect the entire county to the extent of eighty-five miles of road, and a considerable shipping business is carried on at Port Maitland. Caledonia, Hagersville, Cayuga, Indiana, and Dunnville, are the principal markets, but a good deal of business is done at markets outside the county—notably at Ports Dover and Colborne. The Grand River is navigable to Cayuga, twenty miles from its mouth.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The county has four flouring mills (one steam), three saw mills, one shingle factory, one planing mill, one sash and door factory, five plaster mills, eight cheese factories, five woolen factories, one agricultural implement factory, a foundry and machine shops, a carriage factory, and a freestone quarry.

POPULATION.

The population of Haldimand as now municipally constituted, was, according to the census of 1871, 24,851.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Number of acres assessed, 281,288; number of ratepayers assessed, 5,914. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$7,353,192; personal property, \$614,495; taxable income, \$22,776; arrears of taxes, \$10,493; other assets, \$112,195—making a grand total of \$8,112,651. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$138,126; other liabilities, \$100—in all, \$138,226. The total revenue for all purposes, and from all sources, amounted, in 1878, to \$127,679.

MECHANICS, FARM LABOURERS AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

There is a limited demand for farm servants, at from \$16 to \$20 per month, with board, in summer, and one-third less in winter. Female servants are always in demand, at \$6 per month, all the year round.

STOCK LAWS.

These exist in the county, but they are virtually a dead letter.

WATER POWER.

The water power of the Grand River has been utilized, to some extent, by the construction of dams at Caledonia, York, Deans, and Byng. There are also several dams across the smaller streams falling into the Grand River and Lake Erie.

GYPSUM DEPOSITS.

Scattered along the banks of the Grand River are immense deposits of the purest white gypsum, capable apparently of supplying the wants of the Canadian farmers for centuries to come.

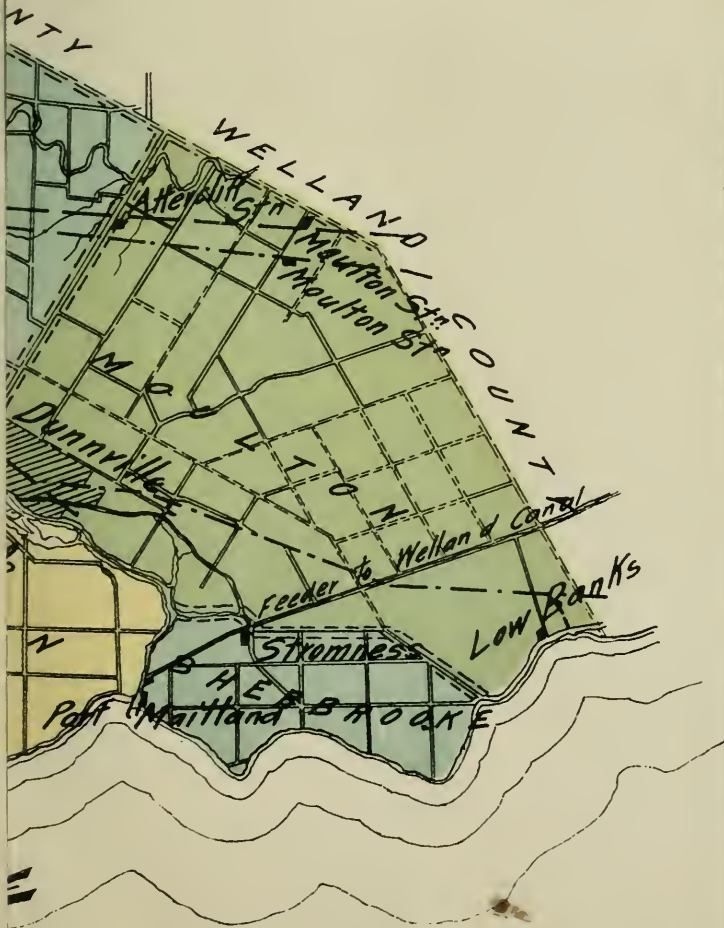
SCENERY, CLIMATE, ETC.

The scenery in many parts of the county is very beautiful, the land being generally undulating, and intersected by numerous streams. The climate is mild, yet bracing, and in the summer season the shores of Lake Erie are a favourite resort for seekers after health and pleasure.

FRUIT CULTURE.

All the fruits ordinarily grown in the Niagara District flourish in Haldimand, but it does not appear that fruit growing is yet prosecuted as an industry so extensively as might be expected.

COUNTY OF ALD IMAND



COUNTY OF HALDIMAND



COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Canboro'	1802	All settled	Seventy-three years.	Heavy clay, clay loam, sandy loam and black loam.
Cayuga, North	1832	All	Twenty years.	Clay.
Cayuga, South	1835	All settled.	About seventeen years	Clay.
Dunn	1834-35.	All.	About thirty-one years	Clay loam.
Moulton	1825	Three-quarters	Not all settled	Fair to good.
Oneida	1832	The whole Tp.	Eighteen years	Clay, clay loam, gravelly, black loam and sandy loam,
Rainham	1791	All.	About 60 years	Clay.
Seneca	1776	All.	Sixteen years.	Clay.
Sherbrooke	1818	The whole.	About twenty-five years.	Good.
Walpole	1791	Principally all	About sixty-five years.	Stiff clay.

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

TOWNSHIPS.	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Remarks.
Canboro'	One-half. Soil 18 in. deep; sub-soil, clay.	One-fourth. Soil 18 in. deep; sub-soil, clay.	One-eighth. Soil 18 in. deep; sub-soil, clay.	1st con., clay; 2nd and 3rd con., clay loam, sandy loam and black loam.
Cayuga, North	50 per cent.	Sub-soil, clay	Sub-soil, clay	
Cayuga, South	About 3,932 acres	About 8,864 acres	None worth mentioning	
Dunn	About one-fourth	About one-half	One-fourth	
Moulton	Two twenty-sevenths	Six twenty-sevenths. Av. 8 inches.	Six twenty-sevenths. Av. 12 inches.	
Oneida	10 per cent.	50 per cent.	5 per cent.	Average depth of soil 12 inches; sub-soil, clay.
Rainham	About one-half	About one-fourth		Soil 8 inches deep; sub-soil, clay, general in the T.P.
Seneca	10,000 acres. Average depth of soil 10 inches; sub-soil, clay.	30,000 acres. Average depth of soil 10 inches; sub-soil, clay.	200 acres. Average depth of soil 10 inches; sub-soil, clay.	
Sherbrooke	500 acres	3,000 acres	400 acres	
Walpole	One-half; in southerly part	Three-eighths. Some in N. and S.	None	
	Sand.	Gravelly.	Black Loam.	
Canboro'				
Cayuga, North			One-eighth. Soil 19 in. deep; sub-soil, clay.	
Cayuga, South	Perhaps about 500 acres.	2 per cent. Sub-soil, clay	22 per cent. Sub-soil clay	
Dunn		None worth mentioning	None worth mentioning	
Moulton	Two twenty-sevenths. Aver. 10 ft.	None	Eleven twenty-sevenths. Av. 12 in.	
Oneida	None	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	
Rainham			One-fourth	
Seneca	None	None	1,800 acres. Av. depth of soil 18 ins.; sub-soil, gravelly loam.	
Sherbrooke	None	400 acres	200 acres	
Walpole	None	Very little—one or two pits.	One-eighth	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	6. Have you any, and if so how much is too stony or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?
Camboro'	None	None	About one-sixth	About 1,200 acres.
Cayuga, North	About 500 acres in Tp.	None	30 per cent	2 per cent.
Cayuga, South	Perhaps about 150 acres.	None	Nearly all	None worth mentioning.
Dunn	None	None	All	Very small proportion.
Moulton	None	None	One twenty-seventh	None.
Oneida	About 200 acres.	None	80 per cent.	5 per cent.
Rainham	100 acres or thereabouts.	None	Generally rolling	None.
Seneca	None	None	All	1,800 acres of best land.
Sherbrooke	None	None	About 200 acres	None.
Walpole	About 2,000 acres.	None	Five-eighths	Three-eighths.

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what portion is wet, springy land?	12. About what proportion may be termed, for Agricultural purposes—			Remarks.
			First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.	
Canboro'	None	None	Two-thirds	Two-ninths	One-ninth	2nd and 3rd qualities will be found in 1st and 2nd con- cessions, in northern part of the Tp.
Cayuga, North	None	None	25 per cent.	50 per cent.	25 per cent.	
Cayuga, South	None	None	About one-half, South'n part of Tp.	About one-half, North'n part of Tp.	None	
Dunn	Very little	None	One-fourth	One-half	One-fourth	
Moulton	One-third	None	One-half	One-fourth	One-fourth	
Oneida	None	None	60 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	
Rainham	None	None of any account	The whole .....	.....	.....
Seneca	None	None	One-half	One-half	None	
Sherbrooke	None	50 acres	The whole .....	.....	.....
Walpole	None except creek flats.	None	One-fourth	One-half	One-fourth	Divided nearly equally over the Tp, owing to the creeks running full length over Tp.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks, or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what proportion are pine stumps?
Camboro'	1st and 2nd con. well watered by creeks.	From 20 to 80 feet, by boring; good flowing springs are found.	From \$15 to \$45 per acre.	About 12,500 acres are cleared from stumps; $\frac{1}{3}$ stumpy—small portions are pine stumps.
Cayuga North	No.....	From 10 to 100 feet.....	First class \$50 per acre; second, \$35; third, \$20.	About 60 per cent; balance pine stumps.
Cayuga South	Very well.....	From 10 to 30 feet.....	First class, \$50 to \$60 per acre; second, \$30 to \$40.	Very few stumps—none worth mentioning.
Dunn	Not many springs.....	From 20 to 30 feet.....	About \$25 to \$40.....	About one-third; about one-tenth.
Moulton	Yes.....	Average 15 feet.....	First class, \$40 per acre; second, \$25; third, \$10.	About one-quarter cleared of stumps; very few pine stumps.
Oneida	Yes.....	From 20 to 30 feet.....	First class, \$45 per acre; second, \$35; third, \$25.	Eighty per cent free from stumps; five per cent pine stumps.
Rainham	Front part of T'p well watered by springs and Lake Erie, back by wells and springs.	Average about 12 feet.....	\$45 to \$50 per acre.....	All about clear.
Seneca	Well watered by wells, cisterns, and ponds; some creeks and springs and Grand River along the whole length of Township.	In the western part about 30 feet; in the eastern about 50 feet.	First-class land and first-class buildings, \$50; first-class land with second-class buildings, \$40. Second-class land with first-class b'dings, \$30; second class land with second-class b'dings and fences, \$15 to \$20.	About two-thirds of the cleared land; one-tenth of the stumpy land is pine.
Sherbrooke	Mostly by wells.....	Average 20 feet.....	About \$50 per acre.....	Nearly all clear of stumps.
Walpole	Principally by wells; others are supplied by cisterns.	From 10 to 30 feet.....	First-class, \$50 per acre; second, \$40; third, \$30.	Three-fifths—not over; one-tenth of the remaining two-fifths are pine stumps.

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?
Canboro'	About 12,500 mostly rail; a small portion stump and board fence.	About one-third.	One-third ordinary; one-third inferior.	About one-half.
Cayuga, North	75 per cent.; boards, rails, and pine stumps.	About 60 per cent.	About 40 per cent.	60 per cent.
Cayuga, South	Nearly all the farms are under what may be called first-class fences—wooden rails generally employed.	About two-thirds	About one-third.	About one-half.
Dunn	About one-half rails; oak, ash, bass-wood, &c.	About one-half	About one-half	About one-half.
Moulton	Three-fourths with rails and boards.	One-half.	25 per cent.	One-half.
Oneida	50 per cent consisting of posts, pickets, and boards, oak rails also; a small portion of stump fences.	75 per cent	One-half.	90 per cent.
Rainham	Three-fourths; board, picket, and rail	Three-fourths	One-fourth.	Three-fourths.
Seneca	About three-fourths; materials, rails, posts, and boards, stumps, wire, &c.	About two-thirds	One-third.	Seven-eighths.
Sherbrooke	About three-fourths; rail and board.	Three-fourths	One-fourth.	Two-thirds.
Walpole	Three-fourths; oak rails.	One-half	One-half	Three-fourths.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	21. About what proportion of the out-buildings are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.?
Canboro'	One-fourth ordinary; one-fourth inferior....	None; no necessity for it	About 90 per cent.
Cayuga, North	40 per cent	None.....	95 per cent.
Cayuga, South.....	About one-half	None.....	Nearly all.
Dunn	About one-half .....	.....	The whole.
Moulton	One-half	About 500 acres under-drained with tile	Three-fourths.
Oneida	10 per cent	Very little under-drained; about five miles in the 'Up; drains made of tile and timber.	All.
Ramham	One-fourth	None.....	All.
Seneca	One-eighth	About 40 acres Tile drained.....	All.
Sherbrooke	One-third	None.....	Nearly all
Walpole	One-fourth	But little or no under-draining.....	Four-fifths.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

4.

TOWNSHIPS.	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Camboro'	None. Farmers turning their attention that way just now.	.....	All.
Cayuga, North.....	Salt used to some extent; plaster about 100 lbs. each..	Salt is most used, and upon grasses and grains.	98 per cent.
Cayuga, South.....	Very little used of either .....	.....	Nearly all.
Dunn	Not much used	Salt on fall wheat.	The whole.
Moulton.....	Very little used.....	A few use salt, and about 300 lbs. per acre upon fall wheat and roots.	All.
Oneida.....	A small portion of salt and plaster used. We apply about 200 lbs. per acre.	Salt used principally on wheat; plaster on clover and barley; less than 10 per cent. of farmers use fertilizers.	All.
Rainham	About 17 per cent. use salt at about 2 bush. per acre ..	Both fall and spring wheat, oats barley and peas.	All.
Seneca.....	About 10 per cent. use salt, lime and plaster; mostly plaster.	Plaster on clover and meadow land, also on corn and roots.	All.
Sherbrooke.....	None.....	.....	The whole.
Walpole.....	One one-hundredth; 100 lbs. plaster; 200 lbs. salt; 50 bushels lime.	Plaster and salt, clover and fall wheat	Four-fifths.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of, the following—

TOWNSHIPS.

	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.
Camboro'	2000 acres. Average yield 18 bush. per acre	100 acres. Average yield 15 bush. per acre	300 acres. Average yield 28 bush. per acre.
Cayuga, North	15 per cent. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Very little devoted to spring wheat.	6 per cent. " " " " " " " " " " " "
Cayuga, South	One-fourth. " " " " " " " " " " " "	Average yield 10 bush. per acre	One twenty-fifth. " " " " " " " " " " " "
Dunn	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	None.	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Moniton	20 per cent. " " " " " " " " " " " "	None.	2 per cent. " " " " " " " " " " " "
Oneida	20 per cent. " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 per cent. Average yield 10 bush per acre.	10 per cent. " " " " " " " " " " " "
Rainham	Five twenty-fourths " " " " " " " " " " " "	Three twenty-fourths 12 " " " " " " " " " " " "	Two twenty-fourths " " " " " " " " " " " "
Seneca	12 per cent. " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	5 per cent. " " " " " " " " " " " "
Sherbrooke	One-fifth. " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	100 acres. " " " " " " " " " " " "
Walpole	One-fifth. " " " " " " " " " " " "	One-twentieth. 10 bush. per acre	One-fifth. " " " " " " " " " " " "
	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
Camboro'	1000 acres. Aver. yield 30 bush. per acre.	None	1000 acres. Aver. yield 20 bush per acre.
Cayuga, North	10 per cent. " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	8 per cent. " " " " " " " " " " " "
Cayuga, South	One-fifteenth. " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	One-twentieth. " " " " " " " " " " " "
Dunn	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	None	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Moniton	10 per cent. " " " " " " " " " " " "	2 per cent. Average yield 20 bush. per acre.	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Oneida	10 per cent. " " " " " " " " " " " "	5 per cent. 15 bush. per acre	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Rainham	Three twenty-fourths " " " " " " " " " " " "	None.	10 per cent. " " " " " " " " " " " "
Seneca	10 per cent. " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	One twenty-fourth. " " " " " " " " " " " "
Sherbrooke	One-fifth. " " " " " " " " " " " "	None.	7 per cent. " " " " " " " " " " " "
Walpole	One-tenth. " " " " " " " " " " " "	One-fiftieth. 15 bush. per acre	About 25 acres. " " " " " " " " " " " "
			One-twentieth. " " " " " " " " " " " "

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

27. What acre, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.,—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	Corn.		Buckwheat.		Potatoes.	
	Average yield 60 bush. per acre.	Average yield 30 bush. per acre.	Aver. yield 40 bush. per acre.	Aver. yield 120 bush. per acre.	Aver. yield 1 ton per acre.	Aver. yield 1 ton per acre.
Canboro'	200 acres.	40	50 acres.	50 acres.	50 acres.	100
Cayuga, North	One-thirtieth.	40	None.	1 of 1 per cent.	Very few planted.	"
Cayuga, South	10 per cent.	30	2 per cent.	2 per cent.	"	100
Dunn	One twenty-fourth.	35	Nil	1 per cent.	"	150
Moulton	"	60	None.	Not many raised.	"	200
Oneida	"	40	None.	1 per cent.	"	"
Rainham	"	50	None.	25 acres.	"	100
Seneca	"	"	None.	One one-hundredth.	"	150
Sherbrooke	"	"			"	50
Walpole	"	"			"	"
			Turnips.		Hay.	
					5000 acres.	1½ tons per acre.
Canboro'	50 acres.	Aver. yield 200 bush. per acre.	50 acres.	Aver. yield 150 bush. per acre.	20 per cent.	Aver. yield 1 ton per acre.
Cayuga, North	Very few planted.	Not much grown	Very few planted.	Very few planted.	About one-sixth.	"
Cayuga, South	Not much grown	Not much grown	Not much grown	Not much grown	"	"
Dunn	None	Not much grown	Sugar beets and mangolds, 1 p. c. 1000 bu. p. ac.	Sugar beets and mangolds, 1 p. c. 1000 bu. p. ac.	"	1½
Moulton	1 per cent.	300 bush. per acre.	1 per cent.	300 bush. per acre	"	1½
Oneida	Not many raised	Not many raised	Not many raised.	Not many raised.	Five twenty-fourths.	"
Rainham	None.	Not many raised	None.	None.	20 per cent.	"
Seneca	None.	Not many raised	None.	None.	One-fifth.	"
Sherbrooke	None.	Not many raised	None.	None.	"	"
Walpole	None.	Not many raised	None.	None.	One-fifth.	"
			Pasture lands.		Orchards.	
					200 acres	2 per cent.
Canboro'	2500 acres	Aver. yield 200 bush. per acre.	200 acres	Aver. yield 150 bush. per acre.	About one twenty-fifth	"
Cayuga, North	30 per cent.	Very few planted.	About one	Very few planted.	About one twenty-fifth	"
Cayuga, South	About one-tenth	Not much grown	About 1 in every 100 acres	Not much grown	"	"
Dunn	About one-third of cleared land	Not much grown	3 per cent.	Not much grown	"	"
Moulton	15 per cent.	Not much grown	1 per cent.	Not much grown	"	"
Oneida	10 per cent.	Not much grown	3 per cent.	Not much grown	"	"
Rainham	Five twenty-fourths.	Not much grown	2 per cent.	Not much grown	"	"
Seneca	18 per cent.	Not much grown	One-fifteenth	Not much grown	"	"
Sherbrooke	One-fifth	Not much grown	One-twentieth	Not much grown	"	"
Walpole	One-tenth	Not much grown	One-twentieth	Not much grown	"	"
			Remarks.			
					Hungarian grass and millet grown.	"
					Hungarian grass and millet grows well.	"
					Hungarian grass, about 40 acres.	"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain-growing, stock-raising or dairying?	29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?	30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?
Camboro'	Grain-growing, stock-raising and dairying; Township well adapted for either.	Horses, mostly from imported stallions; Cattle, mostly grade, from Durhams; Sheep, Cotswold and Leicester; Hogs, mostly Berkshire; Poultry, improved breeds.	About 6,400 acres, principally hardwood, some good pine and oak. Some of our oak is used for Welland canal, and fuel, and building purposes.
Cayuga, North.....	Equally adapted for grain-growing, stock-raising, or dairying.	Horses, Cattle and Sheep are raised equally extensively. Thoroughbred, or imported stock are being raised to some extent.	15 per cent. is timbered; consisting of hardwood, softwood, and some pine, used for firewood, fences, and building purposes.
Cayuga, South.....	Grain, and best adapted to grain-growing.	Draught and general-purpose Horses; Durham, Gallaway and graded Cattle; Leicester, Cotswold and Southdown Sheep; Berkshire and Suffolk Hogs—in fact nearly all kinds; not many thoroughbreds.	About 4,788 acres, consisting of hickory, oak, ash, maple, beech, basswood, elm, some pine, and various other kinds.
Dunn	Equally adapted for each	Horned Cattle, grades principally; Horses, ordinary farm; Sheep, Cotswold and Leicester; Hogs, Berkshire. No thoroughbred stock.	About one-quarter. Timber—beech, maple, hickory, basswood, black and white ash, and a few pine.
Moulton	Mixed, and adapted for all purposes	Common breeds generally raised. Very little thoroughbred or imported stock has been introduced.	About 5,000 acres timber, composed of oak, beech, maple, pine, tamarack, basswood, sycamore, elm, hickory and chestnut; used for lumber, rails, hoops and firewood.
Oneida	Wheat, barley, oats, peas and hay; well adapted for stock-raising or dairying purposes.	Horses, agricultural class; Cattle, Durham; Sheep, Leicester and Cotswold; Hogs, Berkshire and Suffolk; Poultry, Brahmas, Plymouth Rock, Dorkings, &c. Thoroughbred stock used extensively.	15 per cent.; with maple, oak, pine and beech, for lumber and timber, for building purposes and firewood.
Rainham	Wheat, oats, barley, peas and corn, clover and timothy seed.	Horses, draught and general-purpose; Cattle, Short-horns and Grade; Sheep, Cotswold, Leicesters, &c.; Hogs, Berkshire and Suffolk; Poultry, Spanish, Hamburgs and Common.	About one-third bush. Timbered with oak, beech, maple, basswood and elm; used for fencing and firewood.
Seneca	Fall wheat, peas, oats, barley and hay; also well adapted for stock-raising and dairying.	Horses, general-purpose and heavy-draught; Cattle, Durham grade; Sheep, Leicester, Cotswold and Southdown; Hogs, Berkshire and Suffolk; Poultry of all kinds. Thoroughbred cattle to a limited extent.	About one-third. Oak, beech, elm, pine, basswood, maple, hickory, ash; building, fencing and firewood.
Sherbrooke	Wheat, corn and oats; best adapted for grain-growing.	Common breed. Very little thoroughbred	1,416 acres. Oak, elm, black ash; chiefly used for fuel and fencing.
Waipole.....	Fall wheat, barley, oats, hay, and stock-raising.	Durham Cattle; Leicester and Cotswold Sheep; Berkshire Hogs; Clydesdale Horses. Thoroughbred Sheep and Hogs more extensively raised than Cattle and Horses. Cattle chiefly grades.	About one-fifth. Beech, maple, basswood, black and white ash; some scattered oak and pine, applied for fuel and fencing.

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIPS.	31. What are your market facilities?	32. Have you any, and if so what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?
Canboro'	St. Catharines and Hamilton, 26 miles. County Town of Cayuga, 10 miles, and Dunnville, 3 different railroads running through our Tp., with 2 stations in it.	In Canboro' Village we have a steam flouring mill, saw mill and a shingle factory, ashery, cheese factory, and all other industries required in a country village.
Cayuga, North	First-class. Cayuga and Dunnville are grain and cattle markets. Cayuga, in centre of Tp.; Dunnville, 5 miles distant. Canfield and Nelles' Corners. Railway stations in Tp.	2 plaster mills, freestone quarry, 2 saw mills, planing mill, sash and door factory.
Cayuga, South	About average. Market towns are Dunnville and Cayuga. Distance from railroads, about 6 miles from east side of Tp., and about 6 miles from west side.	None.
Dunn	Good. Dunnville, 1½ miles. G. T. R.	None.
Moulton	3 railroads and canal feeder run through Tp. Nearest markets, Dunnville and Port Colborne.	One cheese factory.
Oneida	Well supplied with railroads, on which are the following market towns—Caledonia, Hagersville, Cayuga, and Indiana. Average distance to market for each farmer is about 3 miles.	Three cheese factories. No creameries.
Rainham	Cayuga, 8 miles from centre of Tp., on Air Line Railroad, and Nelles' Corners on said railroad in Tp.; Hagersville on Can. Southern Ry.	None.
Seneca	Very good. Dunnville, Cayuga, Deans, York, Caledonia, and Hamilton. 3 railroads running through Tp. Navigation from Cayuga.	Flouring mills at Deans, York, and Caledonia. Also plaster or gypsum mills at York, Caledonia, and Indiana Cut. No regular factories for cheese, but several parties manufacture cheese on their own account.
Sherbrooke	Tramming to either Dunnville or Port Colborne, where it is shipped either by water or rail.	None.
Walpole	Very good. Port Dover, Jarvis, Hagersville, Caledonia, Nelles' Corners, and Cayuga, all situate on some railroad.	Cheese factories—1 at Cheapsite, 1 at Springvale, and 1 at Jarvis.

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Canboro'	20,902 11-40ths acres.....	1,022	12,507 $\frac{1}{2}$	946	505	1,201	327.
Cayuga, North.....	32,492 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.....	1,844	18,413	2,297	1,041	2,267	876.
Cayuga, South.....	13,235 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1,450	8,646	1,229	593	1,509	578.
Dunn	11,797 "	901	9,353	1,290	445	1,531	371.
Moulton	27,600 "	930	8,507 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,048	480	1,048	480.
Oneida	32,000 "	3,000	28,200	686	886	2,521	636.
Itainham	25,329 "	1,895	17,326	1,914	861	2,157	998.
Seneca	42,000 "	2,335	30,000	2,002	986	2,754	852.
Sherbrooke.....	4,593 "	480	3,177	482	202	503	218.
Walpole.....	66,587 "	5,256	47,288	5,034	2,231	6,627	2,034.

COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

SETTLEMENT.

Settlement commenced in the Townships of Lutterworth and Minden in 1858, and continued in the others until, in 1872, the Township of Glamorgan was entered. From the latter date settlement has progressed, until at the present time about 39 per cent. of the cultivable area of the county may be considered settled. Several of the townships in the northern part of the county have not yet been incorporated for municipal purposes.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

Sandy loam is the prevailing soil of Haliburton, the proportion being about 62 per cent. The remainder is principally divisible between rocky and hilly lands not susceptible to profitable cultivation. The sandy loam is from 1 to 3 feet deep, with a subsoil of gravel and hardpan. About 60 per cent. of the area is rolling and cultivable; 7 per cent. is swampy; a small proportion is springy, and the balance too rocky or hilly for cultivation. About 11 per cent. of the land is reported to be first-class for agricultural purposes, 23½ per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

Haliburton is watered by lakes, creeks, springs and wells. Well water can be obtained at depths varying from 3 to 40 feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

The price of land in this county ranges from \$1 to \$15 per acre, but generally partially improved farms can be got for from \$1.50 to \$5.00 per acre.

STUMPS.

Except in Dysart and Snowdon, which return, respectively, eleven and thirty-three per cent., a very small proportion of the cleared land of Haliburton is free from stumps. There are a good many pine stumps remaining, except in Anson, Hindon and Stanhope.

FENCES.

Haliburton is indifferently fenced, except in the township of Cardiff, where the materials generally used are logs off the fallow

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

Hardly any of the farm houses of the county are first-class. Nearly all are log or of inferior frame. Of the outbuildings, so far as can be gleaned from the reports, nineteen and one-half per cent. are superior and the remainder inferior.

DRAINAGE.

No drainage appears, as yet, to have been effected in this county.

FARM MACHINERY.

None of the farmers have, up to the present, introduced improved farm machinery, probably because the nature of the ground and the quantity of stumps remaining preclude the use of those appliances.

FERTILIZERS.

No artificial fertilizers have been used in this county.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

Omitting Anson and Hindon, which make no return under this head, about thirty-five per cent. of the uncleared land in Haliburton would be suitable for cultivation if cleared.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township area of Haliburton cannot be estimated owing to the incompleteness of some of the returns, but the cleared area is given as about 23,518 acres. For the same reason only a bare approximation can be given of the acreage devoted to cereals, roots, etc., and the yield thereof. Fall wheat is very little grown, and the yield in four townships averages $12\frac{1}{2}$ bush. per acre; spring wheat (a small percentage grown), $8\frac{1}{2}$ bush.; barley (very little grown), 19 bush.; oats, probably about 18 per cent. and 26 bush.; rye (hardly any grown), 15 bush.; peas, probably about 9 per cent. and $15\frac{1}{2}$ bush.; corn (very little grown), $12\frac{1}{2}$ bush.; buckwheat (very little grown), $27\frac{1}{2}$ bush.; potatoes, about 1 per cent. and $167\frac{1}{2}$ bush.; turnips (very little grown), about 386 bush.; other root crops, none; hay, probably about 25 per cent. and 1 ton per acre. The pasturage is mostly uncleared land, and hardly any of the cleared acreage is devoted to orchards. Eighteen acres in Stanhope are devoted to the growth of millet seed. The county is best adapted to stock raising and dairying, but improved breeds of cattle, horses and pigs have not, as yet, been introduced, owing to the lack of capital.

STOCK.

Native cattle, sheep and hogs preponderate. The Township of Dysart is the only one in the county which returns Berkshire hogs and Leicester sheep. The townships contain 4,486 horned cattle, 596 horses, 2,052 sheep, and 971 hogs.

TIMBER LAND.

About eighty per cent. of the entire area is still under timber, consisting principally maple, beech, birch, hemlock, basswood, elm, ash, pine, tamarack and cedar; used for lumber, fencing, railway ties, telegraph poles, shingles, bolts, sawlogs, etc.

MARKET FACILITIES.

The market facilities of this county are indifferent. Haliburton, Petrolia and Kinmount are the principal villages for the sale of produce, but the lumbermen are, in this region, the principal purchasers from the farmer. The roads in the county are indifferent, and the Victoria Railway only penetrates the Townships of Snowdon and Dysart, and terminates at Haliburton Village.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering is about the only industry which provides a market for agricultural products. There is a cheese factory in the village of Minden.

POPULATION.

The population of the townships forming Haliburton cannot be correctly given, as many of them were not constituted when the last census was taken.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

There are no returns showing the assessment, assets, liabilities and revenue of this county included in the official returns presented to the Legislature for the year ending 1878.

1871

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COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIP.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Anson and Hindon.....	1862.....	One-fourth.....	.....	Generally sandy loam.
Cardif.....	About 1865.....	Little over one-fourth.....	Not settled.....	Sandy loam.
Dysart.....	1862.....	About three-eighths.....	.....	.....
Glamorgan, &c.....	1872.....	About one-third.....	Only partly settled yet.....	Deep, rich loam in Monmouth, and a loam in most of Glamorgan.
Lutterworth.....	1858.....	40 per cent.....	.....	Sandy loam.
Minden.....	1860.....	Three-fourths located; only about 5,000 acres cleared.	.....	Sandy loam.
Stanhope.....	1860.....	About one-fourth.....	.....	Sandy loam.
Snowdon.....	1858.....	One-half.....	Not all settled.....	Sand loam.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

TOWNSHIPS.	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Remarks.
Anson and Hindon...	Very little.....	Very little.....	One-half.....	
Cardiff.....	None.....	Some clay loam, but generally sandy loam. 10 per cent.....	Two feet deep; hard-pan sub-soil.	General surface is about two feet deep, with hard-pan bottom.
Dysart.....	Nil.....	.....	Nearly all.....	
Glamorgan, &c.....	500 acres.....	.....	Nearly all of Township.....	From one to three feet deep, sub-soil gravel and hard-pan. Sandy loam predominates, average depth about eighteen inches.
Lutterworth.....	None.....	None.....	One-half.....	
Minden.....	None.....	None.....	Three-tenths.....	
Stanhope.....	.....	.....	.....
Snowdon.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sand.	Gravelly.	Black Loam.	
Anson and Hindon..	One-fourth.....	None.....	Very little.....	
Cardiff.....	A small proportion in S.E. corner.	None.....	None.....	General surface is about two feet deep, with hard-pan bottom.
Dysart.....	.....	.....	.....
Glamorgan, &c.....	.....	.....	A little.....	From one to three feet deep, sub-soil gravel and hard-pan. Sandy loam predominates, average depth about eighteen inches.
Lutterworth.....	500 acres.....	None.....	500 acres.....	
Minden.....	One-half.....	None.....	None.....	
Stanhope.....	.....	Average depth of sub-soil 20 in.....	.....
Snowdon.....	One-tenth.....	One-tenth.....	None.....	

COUNTY OF HALJBURTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	6. Have you any, and if so how much is too stony or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so how much is so lilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?
Anson and Hindon	Yes, Three-fourths of Tp. too stony & rocky to be profitably cultivated	Yes; three-fourths	One-fourth.	None.
Cardiff	Four-sixteenths. Too rocky to encourage settlement.	Included in question 6.	Seven-sixteenths	None.
Dysart	40 per cent.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	Some beaver meadows.
Glamorgan	30 per cent	None except rock	60 per cent.	16 per cent.
Lutterworth	50 per cent.	One-sixth.	50 per cent.	None.
Minden	One-half.	One-tenth	All rolling	Three-tenths.
Stanhope	About 80 per cent		Six-tenths	One-tenth.
Snowdon	Three-tenths		All	

	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?	12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes?		
			First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.
Anson and Hindon	Only a small proportion.	A small proportion.			
Cardiff	One-sixteenth	None	None. Rock and water 8 parts, 30 per cent	One-half.	One-half.
Dysart	10 per cent	10 per cent		N. E. corner 3 parts	Scattered all over, 5 parts.
Glamorgan	10 per cent	None	50 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent.
Lutterworth	10 per cent	10 per cent	None.	30 per cent.	5 per cent.
Minden	Very little	Very little	None.	One-third.	Two-thirds.
Stanhope	One-tenth	One-tenth	One-tenth	About 20 per cent.	Two-tenths.
Snowdon	One-tenth	One-twentieth.	One-tenth	One-tenth	Two-tenths.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.					
TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what proportion are pine stumps?	
Anson & Hindon.....	Yes	About ten feet	\$7.00 per acre for cleared land	Very little; about one-half.	
Cardiff	Springs, creeks and lakes in abundance.	From 4 to 25 feet.....	Partially improved lands from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per acre for cash.	None.	
Dysart	Well watered.....	From 4 to 40 feet	From \$5 to \$10 per acre	11 per cent.	
Glamorgan	Yes	From 5 to 20 feet.....	From 1 to \$5 per acre	None. Very few pine stumps.	
Lutterworth	Springs and creeks.....	From 3 to 10 feet.....	No sales made	Very little clear of stumps.	
Minden	Yes	About 10 feet.....	\$5 an acre for 2nd quality; \$2.50 an acre for 3rd quality, for cleared land.	Very few stumps. About one-third pine stumps.	
Stanhope	Springs, creeks and lake; watering facilities good.	Ten feet.....	.....	About 2 per cent. About one-half pine.
Snowdon	Yes.....	From 4 to 20 feet.....	From \$2 to \$15 per acre	One-third clear of stumps. Very few pine stumps.	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?
Anson and Hindon	None	No brick or stone; a few first-class frame.	Nearly all.
Cardiff	No farms are wholly under first-class fence; material generally used, logs off the fallow.	None	About one-eighth are log, the rest are shanties.
Dysart	Common rail fence	None	100 per cent.
Glamorgan	None	None	All.
Lutterworth	None	4 per cent	Ninety-six per cent.
Minden	None	Very little	Principally.
Stanhope	About 10 per cent; pine, ash, cedar, basswood, and stone	One-tenth first-class frame	Good to fair log buildings.
Snowdon	One-quarter cedar, ash, and stone	One-tenth first-class frame	Nine-tenths.
	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained and in what proportion of the draining is the used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.
Anson and Hindon	One-fourth	None	None.
Cardiff	About one-thirteenth	None	None.
Dysart	40 per cent	Nil	Nil.
Glamorgan	None	None	None.
Lutterworth	6 per cent	None	None.
Minden	One-third	None	None.
Stanhope	20 per cent	None	None.
Snowdon	One-twentieth	None	None.

COUNTY OF HALIBURTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIP.	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Anson and Hindon..	None .....	.....	.....
Cardif	None.....	Nil.....	About 20,000 acres,
Dysart.....	Nil	Only barn-yard manure	30 per cent.
Glamorgan	None.....	None needed	50 per cent.
Lutterworth	None.....	.....	32 per cent.
Minden	None.....	None	Same as what is now cleared.
Stanhope	None.....	None.....	About 12 per cent.
Snowdon	None.....	None.....	Seven-eighths.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—

TOWNSHIPS.

	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.
Anson and Hindon.	None	About 200 bush.; 5 bush. per acre	Very little.
Cardiff	None	10 bush. per acre; about 3-16 cleared land sown.	20 bush. per acre; about 1-16 cleared land sown.
Dysart	2 per cent. 15 bushels per acre	10 per cent. 12 bush. per acre.	2 per cent.; 20 bush. per acre.
Glamorgan	15 bushels per acre	10 bush. per acre.	30 bush. per acre.
Lutterworth	20 acres. 12 bushels per acre	150 acres. 10 bush. per acre.	10 acres; 15 bush. per acre.
Minden	None	800 acres. Average about 6 bush.	Very little sown.
Stanhope	8 bushels	6 bushels	20 bushels.
Snowdon	None	Two-fifteenths; 10 bush. per acre	One-fiftieth; 10 bush. per acre.
	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
Anson and Hindon.	600 bush.; average 18 bush.	None	Very little sown; average 10 bush. per acre.
Cardiff	30 bush. per acre; about 4-16 cleared land sown.	None	15 bush. per acre; about 2-16 cleared land sown.
Dysart	20 per cent. 30 bush. per acre.	1 per cent. 20 bush. per acre.	5 per cent. 20 bush. per acre.
Glamorgan	40 bush. per acre	50 acres. 15 bush. per acre.	20 bush. per acre.
Lutterworth	670 acres. 25 bush. per acre.	None	130 acres; 15 bush. per acre.
Minden	1,500 acres; average about 18 bush.	None	400 acres; average about 14 bush.
Stanhope	27 bushels	Two-fifteenths; 10 bush. per acre	15 bushels.
Snowdon	Sixteen-fiftieths; 20 bush. per acre		Six-fiftieths; 15 bush. per acre.
	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
Anson and Hindon.	Very little sown.	Very little grown	100 acres; average 150 bushels.
Cardiff	None	None	120 bush. per acre; about 1-16 cleared land sown.
Dysart	None	3 per cent. 40 bushels per acre.	3 per cent.; 200 bushels per acre.
Glamorgan	30 bush. per acre.	30 bushels per acre	200 bushels per acre.
Lutterworth	20 acres. 15 bush. per acre	50 acres. 20 bushels per acre.	200 acres; 160 bushels per acre.
Minden	Very little	Very little	200 acres; average about 150 bushels.
Stanhope	15 bush., shelled	10 bushels	200 bushels.
Snowdon		Two-fifteenths; 10 bushels per acre	Two-fifteenths; 100 bushels per acre.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.,—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	Turnips.	Other root crops.	Hay.	Remarks.
Anson and Hindon.	Very little grown.	None.	600 acres. About one and a half tons.	
Cardiff.	350 bush. per acre; about 1-16 cleared land sown.	None.	20 cwt. per acre; about 3-16 cleared land sown.	
Dysart.	3 per cent. 500 bushels per acre.	Good.	35 per cent. One ton per acre.	
Glamorgan.	400 bushels per acre.	Good.	One ton per acre.	
Lutterworth.	50 acres. 500 bushels per acre.	Good.	900 acres. Three-fourths of a ton per acre.	
Minden.	100 acres; average about 200 bushels.	Good.	1,500 acres. Average about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a ton.	
Stanhope.	250 bushels.	Good.	One ton; more if cultivated.	
Snowdon.	Good.	Good.	Sixteen-fiftieths; 1,500 lbs. per acre.	
	Pasture Lands.	Orchards.		
Anson and Hindon.	Very little.	None.		
Cardiff.	One-sixteenth of cleared land sown.	None.		
Dysart.	15 per cent.	1 per cent.		
Glamorgan.	Very little.	None.		
Lutterworth.	250 acres.	None.		
Minden.	1,200 acres.	None of any account.		
Stanhope.	3 per cent.	None of any account.		
Snowdon.	Two-fiftieths.	10 acres.		Millet 18 acres.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain-growing, stock-raising or dairying?	29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?	30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?
Anson and Hindon...	Hay, oats and potatoes; stock raising and dairying.	The ordinary breeds only	Four-fifths; maple, beech, birch and hemlock.
Cardiff	Grain, hay, and stock; specially adapted for dairying. Owing to small amount of capital are unable to procure improved stock.	From a limited capital scrubs of all kinds	About 40,000 acres still timbered; maple, beech, birch, basswood, elm, ash, hemlock, and pine. Except for fencing and building, timber is burnt up to clear the ground.
Hysart	Best adapted to stock raising and dairying.	Grade cattle, Berkshire pigs, and Leicester sheep.	32,777 acres; birch, maple, beech, basswood, elm, hemlock, tamarack, cedar, pine; used for lumber, ties, telegraph poles and cordwood.
Glamorgan	Wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, turnips and butter; stock-raising and dairying.	Common breed	90 per cent. timbered; hardwood and pine.
Lutterworth	Hay, oats and potatoes. Stock raising....	Native	Maple, hemlock, basswood, elm, birch, pine.
Minden	Principally hay, oats, potatoes; best adapted for dairying.	Common grade	Six-sevenths; no good timber.
Stannope	Coarse grains, roots and hay; and well adapted for stock raising and dairying.	Native breed	About 30,000 acres; consisting of maple, beech, birch, hemlock, cedar and pine, of which there is considerable. No timber is of any account, except cedar for rails, pine and some basswood and black ash.
Snowden	Stock raising and dairying	Canadian and grade cattle	46,000 acres; hardwood, hemlock, and pine; square timber, shingles, bolts, saw logs, railroad ties, telegraph poles and wood.

COUNTY OF HALIBURTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.		
TOWNSHIPS.	31. What are your market facilities ?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products ?
Anson and Hindon ..	Supplying lumbermen. 12 miles from railroad.....	None.
Cardiff	Only waggons and sleighs. The nearest railway station is Haliburton, 36 miles from centre of Township, and Petrolia, a market town 60 miles distant. Bad roads.	Lumbermen occasionally buy oats and hay in the winter.
Dysart	Good market with lumbermen. Railroad in centre of Township at Haliburton Village.	Farming and lumbering.
Glanorgan	Haliburton and Kimmount. About 20 miles average..... ;
Latterworth	Minden and Kimmount. From railroad 10 miles.....	Lumbering,
Minden ..	Supplying lumbermen.....	None. One cheese factory at Minden Village.
Stanhope	Chiefly supplying lumbermen. About 13 miles from termination of Victoria R. R. at Village of Haliburton.	None. Good material for furniture.
Snowdon ..	Lumbering. Victoria R. R. runs through Townships of Minden and Haliburton.	Lumbering.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1886, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Anson and Hindon	10,169 acres	237	1,522	164	33	87	68
Cardiff	73,600 " One-fourth water.	463	1,353	419	65	125	99
Dysart	38,431 "	1,013	5,654	1,815	119	525	167
Glamorgan	See Surveyor's Report	789	2,000	600	41	113	150
Lutterworth	40,000 acres	504	2,500	291	41	82	85
Minden	44,000 "	1,220	5,400	529	136	610	189
Stanhope	41,600 " 9,000 water.	486	2,089	196	65	277	104
Snowden	49,800 "	700	3,000	472	96	233	109

COUNTY OF HALTON.

SETTLEMENT.

Halton is wholly settled. The first settlers entered the Township of Nelson in 1804, Trafalgar about 1805, Esquesing in 1818, and Nassagaweya in 1820. The process of settlement was completed in the latter county in 1850—and, on an average, it took twenty-eight years to complete it.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

About fourteen per cent. of the soil consists of heavy clay, fifty-six per cent. of clay loam, sixteen per cent. sandy loam, and the remainder of black loam, gravel and sand. About nine per cent. (principally in Nassagaweya) is too stony or rocky to be profitably cultivated, and about four per cent. is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation. About sixty-nine per cent. in Esquesing, Nassagaweya, and Nelson, consists of cultivable rolling land. The quantity of bottom, swampy and springy land, is inappreciable. For agricultural purposes fifty-two per cent. of the entire cleared acreage is reported first-class, twenty-five per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

The county is abundantly watered by springs, creeks, and wells. Water can be obtained by digging to a depth of from nine to forty feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

In Trafalgar, first-class farms fetch from \$60 to \$80 per acre—in the other townships from \$40 to \$60 per acre; second-class farms, in Trafalgar, from \$30 to \$60 per acre; in the other townships \$30 to \$40 per acre; third class, in all the townships, from \$10 to \$30 per acre.

STUMPS.

About eighty-five per cent. of the land is now clear of stumps. The stumps remaining are nearly all pine.

FENCES.

About seventy-five per cent. of the farms are reported under first-class fence, consisting principally of cedar and pine rails, and wire.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About seventy-four per cent. of the dwellings are of brick, stone, or first-class frame; the remainder are of log, or inferior frame. About sixty-two per cent. of the outbuildings are first-class—the remainder inferior.

DRAINAGE.

The draining has been resorted to to a limited extent only. The Townships of Esquesing and Nassagaweya have some low lying lands, which might be reclaimed or improved by drainage.

FARM MACHINERY.

About eighty-six per cent. of the farmers use labour-saving machines.

FERTILIZERS.

Salt, plaster, and superphosphates, have been used, but not extensively, on spring wheat and clover.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

About thirty-two per cent. of the uncleared lands are reported suitable for cultivation when cleared.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township acreage of Halton is given as 223,930, of which about 164,075 is cleared. Of the latter 14 per cent. is devoted to fall wheat, which yields, on an average, 21 bushels per acre; spring wheat, about 5 per cent. and 15 bush.; barley, 9 per cent. and 27½ bush.; oats, 9 per cent. and 34 bush.; rye (very little sown), 16½ bush.; peas, 6 per cent. and 20 bush.; corn, 1 per cent. and 45 bush.; buckwheat (very little sown), 20 bush.; potatoes, ¾ per cent. and 147 bush.; turnips, 1¼ per cent. and 500 bush.; other root crops, ¾ per cent. and 600 bush.; hay, 14 per cent. and 1½ tons per acre. About 18 per cent. is devoted to pasture and about 2 per cent. to orchards. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats and peas. The county is equally well adapted for stock raising, grain growing and dairying.

STOCK.

The townships sustain 11,418 horned cattle, 5,637 horses, 10,195 sheep and 2,892 hogs. The horses are heavy draught, for general purposes; the cattle, Durhams, Shorthorn and grade; sheep, Leicesters and Cotswolds; hogs, Berkshire, Suffolk and Yorkshire. There are also improved breeds of poultry. There are one or two extensive horse breeding establishments in the county, by whose agency a considerable amount of thorough-bred stock has been introduced.

TIMBER LANDS.

About seventeen per cent. of the entire area is still timbered—chiefly with hardwood, and with a limited amount of pine. The timber is principally used for lumber, fencing and fuel.

MARKET FACILITIES.

Few counties have such excellent market facilities as Halton. The Grand Trunk, Great Western, Hamilton and North-Western, and Credit Valley Railways intersect the county, and have crossings at Milton and Georgetown, besides which there are good gravel and macadamized roads. The markets most frequented are Milton, Oakville, Georgetown, Guelph, Hamilton and Toronto.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Among the chief local industries are woollen and paper mills, and hydraulic, cement, and mineral paint works. There are also the usual industries attendant upon an agricultural population. As yet, no cheese factories or creameries have been started.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Total number of acres assessed, 227,860; total number of ratepayers assessed, 5,446. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$7,200,415; personal property, \$625,485; taxable income, \$31,527; arrears of taxes, \$30,541; other assets, \$61,303—making a grand total of \$7,948,271. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$185,900; other liabilities, \$3,222—in all, \$189,122. The total revenue for all purposes, and from all sources, amounts to \$132,599.

POPULATION.

The population of Halton, according to the census of 1871, was 22,606.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Halton is celebrated for strawberry growing. From 100 to 150 acres in the neighbourhood of Oakville, furnish strawberries, during the season, to the greater part of the Dominion. The industry is a profitable one, but the limits of profitable production have probably been reached, unless, as has been suggested, canning, or preserving, is resorted to. The average crop of strawberries per acre is from 75 to 100 bushels, and the wholesale price of the fruit from 7 to 10 cents per quart. About 500,000 baskets are shipped from Oakville every season. Grape culture has also been developed at Oakville—the Concord, Delaware, and Rogers' No. 4 and 15, for table use, and the Clinton for wine. Twelve tons of grapes were grown, in 1879, on an acre and a half of land, and the grapes fetched, on an average, $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. The cost of laying out a vineyard of one acre is set down at \$200. Apple and plum culture is also successfully prosecuted, but peaches do not succeed in this county, as a rule. The smaller fruits are generally grown for home consumption.

STOCK BY-LAWS.

The stock by-laws of this county are reported partially operative, but there has been no case of a conviction before a magistrate. Impounding is frequently resorted to.

WELLINGTON CO

Grand River

Even Mills

WELLINGTON CO

Norwood

Darbyville

W E Y

Knatchbull

WELLINGTON CO

Actons

Sheridan

E S I N G

Line House

Ballinacree

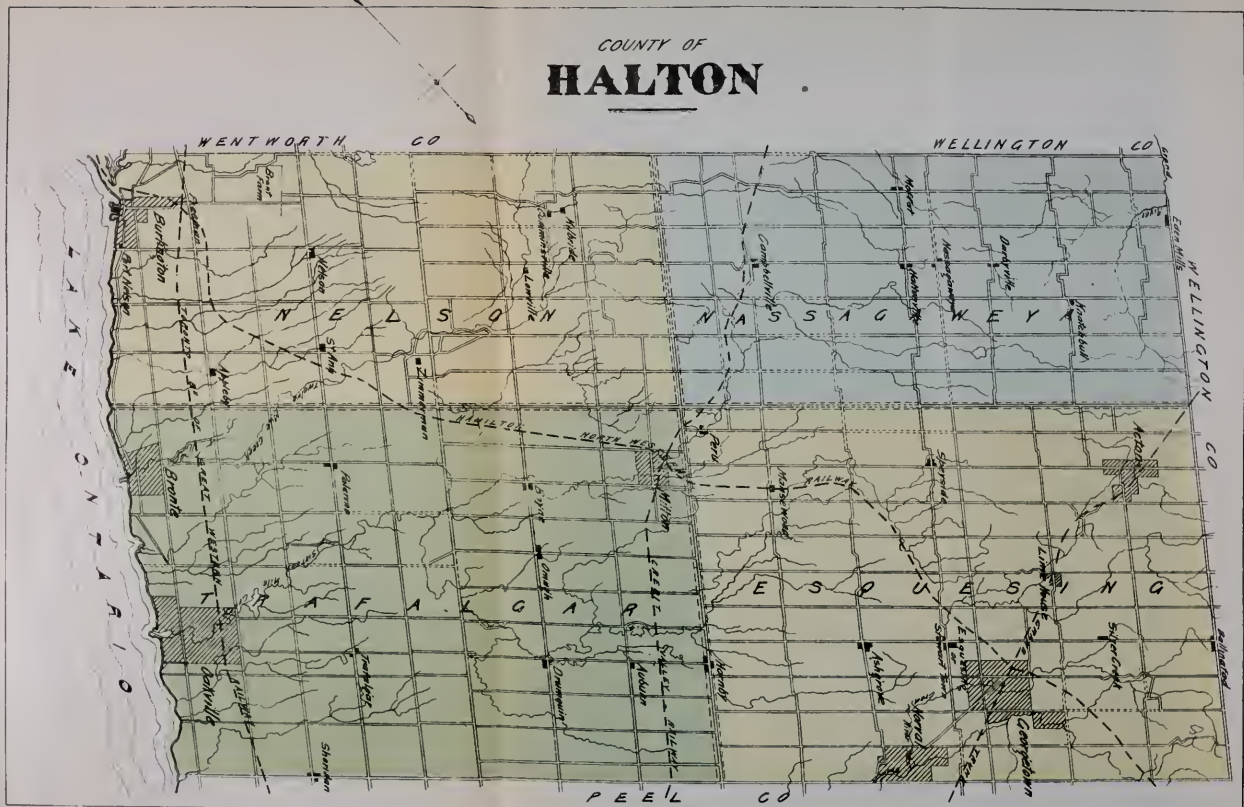
Silver Creek

Lequere

Georgetown

Lequere

COUNTY OF
HALTON



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Esquesing	1818	The whole	About thirty years	Varied.
Nassagaweya .. .	1820	All that is fit for cultivation ..	Thirty years	Good.
Nelson	1804	All settled	Twenty-six years	Clay loam.
Trafalgar	About 1805	The whole Township .. .	About twenty-five years	Variable.

5. Please state about what proportion are as follows :

	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.
Esquesing	Ten-thirtieths ; depth of soil 12 in. ; sub-soil clay.	Fourteen-thirtieths ; depth of soil 15 in. ; sub-soil clay.	Five-thirtieths ; depth of soil 15 in. ; sub-soil gravelly.
Nassagaweya .. .	1,000 acres ; clay sub-soil	20,000 acres ; average depth 18 in. ; sub-soil stony clay.	2,000 acres ; average depth 18 in. ; sub-soil gravelly.
Nelson	None	Seven-twelfthths ; soil 7 in. ; sub-soil hard clay.	One-twelfth ; soil 12 in. ; sub-soil gravelly and clay.
Trafalgar	15 per cent	40 per cent	15 per cent.
	Sand.	Gravelly.	Black Loam.
Esquesing .. .. .	.....	.....	.....
Nassagaweya .. .	.....	One-sixtieth ; depth of soil 15 in. ; sub-soil stony gravelly.	One-sixtieth ; depth of soil 12 in. ; sub-soil clayey mixture.
Nelson	One-twelfth ; sub-soil sand	10,000 acres ; average depth 12 in. ; sub-soil gravelly.	6,000 acres ; average depth 12 in. ; sub-soil clay.
Trafalgar	5 per cent	One-twelfth ; sub-soil gravelly	One-sixth ; sub-soil clay.
	.....	5 per cent	20 per cent.

COUNTY OF HALTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	7. Have you any, and if so how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?			8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?		9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?	
	6. Have you any, and if so how much is too stony or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet springy land?	12. About what proportion may be termed for agricultural purposes—
					First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.
Esquesing	Yes, about one-thirteenth of the whole	About one-sixteenth of the township.	One-half	One-tenth.	One-half, south half ..	One-fifth, north and east.	Three-tenths, west.
Nassagaweya	One-fourth	One-twentieth	Two-thirds	One-twentieth.	One-third	One-third	One-third.
Nelson	1,000 acres	1,600 acres	Nearly all	None.	One-third	One-fourth	One-fourth.
Trafalgar	None	About 1,000 acres along the banks of streams.	Reply not intelligible	None.	75 per cent	24 per cent	1 per cent.
Esquesing	One-sixty-fifth	One-thirteenth	One-half, south half ..				
Nassagaweya	One-tenth	One-twentieth	One-third				
Nelson	None	None	One-half				
Trafalgar	None	None	75 per cent				

		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.			
TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy what proportion are pine stumps?	
	Esquesing.....	Yes	At from 10 to 40 feet...	Four-fifths. Of the remaining one-fifth, one-half is pine.	
	Nassagaweya....	Yes	20 feet	Two-thirds cleared. Pretty much all pine.	
	Nelson	Yes	From 10 to 40 feet	Thirty-nine-fortieths. Nine-tenths.	
Trafalgar.....	Yes	From 9 to 40 feet. Generally from 12 to 20 ft.	1st class, \$60 per acre; 2nd class, \$40; 3rd class, \$10 to \$25. 1st class, \$40 per acre; 2nd class, \$30; 3rd class, \$15. 1st class, \$50 per acre; 2nd class, \$40; 3rd class, \$30. 1st class, \$60 to \$80 per acre; 2nd class, \$30 to \$60; 3rd class, \$20 to \$30.	About all free from stumps.	
	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone, or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?	
Esquesing	Three-fourths. Post and board, and rails	Two-thirds	One-third	Three-fourths.	
Nassagaweya....	Stone, cedar and pine	Three-fourths.....	One-fourth	Three-fourths.	
Nelson	Three-fourths. Pine-rails, board and wire	Three-fourths.....	One-fourth	One-half.	
Trafalgar.....	About 75 per cent. Rails with stakes and caps ..	About 80 per cent.....	About 20 per cent.....	About 50 per cent.	

COUNTY OF HALTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

Esquesing	21. About what proportion of the out-buildings are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, etc.?
Nassagaweya	One-fourth	Only a small portion; very little tile draining	At least three-fourths.
Nelson	One-fourth	Both very limited.....	Three-fourths.
Trafalgar	About 25 per cent.....	About 3 per cent; all tile	All.
		About 5 per cent	About 95 per cent.

Esquesing	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of the uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Nassagaweya	Plaster is the only fertilizer used, and that only to a very limited extent; average sown about 100 lbs. per acre.	Plaster on clover	Perhaps one-fifth.
Nelson	One-third	Salt and plaster; spring wheat and clover.	One-tenth.
Trafalgar	Salt, 5 per cent.; 200 lbs. per acre. Superphosphate, 3 per cent.; 300 lbs. per acre. Plaster, 25 per cent.; 100 lbs. per acre.	Plaster; most extensively upon clover.	Nearly all.
	About 10 per cent. Plaster, about 100 lbs. per acre.....	Plaster.	About 10 per cent reserved for timber; 9 per cent. of that suitable for cultivation.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—

TOWNSHIPS.

	Fall wheat.	Spring Wheat	Barley.
Esquesing.....	12 per cent; 25 bushels	5 per cent; 15 bushels ...	10 per cent; 30 bushels.
Nassagaweya.....	10 " 18 bushels.....	Very little sown	3 " 25 "
Nelson.....	20 " 20 "	5 per cent; 15 bushels	15 " 25 "
Trafalgar.....	15 " 22 "	5 " 12 "	8 " 30 "
	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
Esquesing.....	5 per cent; 30 bushels.....	.....	8 per cent; 20 bushels.
Nassagaweya.	10 " 40 bushels .....	.....	8 " 20 bushels.
Nelson.....	10 " 30 "	Very little sown.....	5 " 20 "
Trafalgar.....	10 " 35 "	2 " 18 "	8 " 20 "
	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
Esquesing.....	.....	.....	1 per cent; 80 bushels.
Nassagaweya.....	Very little sown	None.....	1 " 150 bushels.
Nelson.....	1 per cent; 50 bushels.....	1 per cent; 20 bushels	$\frac{1}{2}$ " 200 "
Trafalgar.....	1 " 40 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " 20 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " 160 "

COUNTY OF HALTON—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.		
		27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.,—Continued.		
	Turnips.	Other root crops.	Hay.	
Esquesing	1 per cent; 400 bushels	1 per cent; 300 bushels.	10 per cent; 1½ tons,	
Nassagaweya	2 " 400 "	" " " " " " " " " "	10 " 1½ "	
Nelson	1 " 500 "	½ per cent; 600 bushels.	15 " 1½ "	
Trafalgar	1 " 700 "	½ " 800 " " " " " " " " " "	20 " 1½ "	
	Pasture lands.	Orchards.		Remarks.
Esquesing	15 per cent	3 per cent		
Nassagaweya	20 per cent	1 per cent.		
Nelson	18 per cent	3 per cent		
Trafalgar	20 per cent	2 per cent		Strawberries. 75,000 bushels per annum.

COUNTY OF HALTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain-growing, stock raising, or dairying?	29. What kinds of breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?	30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?
Esquesing	Wheat, barley, oats and peas. Best adapted for grain growing, and well adapted for stock raising and dairying.	Heavy horses for agricultural purposes are chiefly bred—Durham cattle, Leicester and Cotswold sheep. Berkshire and Suffolk hogs are the rule amongst the majority of the farmers; also improved breeds of poultry.	About one-third is still timbered. Consisting chiefly of hardwood. For rails and fuel. The pine timber in the Tp. is nearly exhausted.
Nassagaweya....	Well adapted for grain crops. Stock raising and dairying.	Cattle—Durham, Shorthorns. Horses—general purpose. Sheep—Leicesters and Cotswolds. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk. All kinds of poultry. A fair proportion of thoroughbreds. Durham bulls in general use.	10 acres to the 100. Hardwood, cedar, pine and tamarack. Lumber, fencing and fuel.
Nelson	Fall wheat and barley, and is best adapted for grain growing and stock raising.	Horses—gen'l purpose. Cattle—Durham. Sheep—Leicester. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk. To a large extent.	15 per cent. Pine and hardwood. Farm purposes.
Trafalgar.....	Grain, stock raising and fruit growing	Gen'l purpose horses mostly. Durham and grade cattle, Berkshire, Suffolk and Yorkshire hogs.	About 10 per cent. Pine, oak, hardwood, &c.
Esquesing	31. What are your market facilities?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?	
Nassagaweya ..	Good. Villages of Acton, Norval, Georgetown, Williams. Railway facilities to outside market are good, Grand Trunk and Hamilton & North-Western Ry. affording all necessary accommodation.	Yes. Flour and woollen mills, paper mills, hydraulic cement and mineral paint mills, tanneries, quarries and extensive lime works are amongst the chief local industries. No cheese factories or creameries.	
Nelson	Good. Market towns—Hamilton, small produce; Burlington, for grain. Two railroads running through Tp.	Flour mill and woollen mill.	
Trafalgar.....	Good. Three railroads through Tp. Markets are Oakville, Milton and Bronte, in the Tp., and the Cities of Toronto and Hamilton.	None.	.....

COUNTY OF HALTON—Concluded

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the roll, of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Esquesing	67,000 acres.....	4,742.....	44,578.....	3,270	1,753.....	2,968.....	196.
Nassagaveya	44,800 “	2,809.....	24,497.....	1,963	623.....	1,784.....	859.
Nelson	45,474 “	3,116.....	35,000.....	3,053	1,389.....	2,472	1,037.
Trafalgar	66,656 “	4,334.....	60,000.....	3,132.....	1,872.....	2,971.....	800.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers—U. E. Loyalists—entered the front Township of Sidney about the year 1781. Thurlow was entered in 1788, Huntingdon in 1810, Tyendingaga in 1818, Marmora in 1820, and Madoc in 1822. The last townships opened were Carlow and Mayo, in 1865. Only three townships—Sidney, Thurlow, and Tyendingaga—are reported “all settled.” On an average, only about fifty-two per cent. of the land in the remaining townships has been occupied.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

Sandy loam predominates, but clay, clay loam, and black sandy loam, are frequently met with. The average depth of sandy loam in some townships is two feet. The sub-soil is variable—sometimes quicksand, at others gravelly, hard pan, or rock. A considerable portion of the land is unfit for cultivation, particularly in the Township of Lake, which reports only 5,000 acres adapted to agricultural purposes, out of a total area of 68,160 acres. Of the whole county about twenty-eight per cent. of the surface is too stony, or has rock too near the surface, to be profitably cultivated—the balance is made up of rolling, bottom, swampy, or springy lands and lakes. About twenty-six per cent. of the cleared land is reported first-class for agricultural purposes; about thirty-seven per cent. second-class; and the remainder third-class. These figures are necessarily approximate, as some of the township returns show averages which obviously include uncleared land, considered cultivable—and not, as contemplated by the questions, land actually cleared and cultivated.

WATER.

The county is generally well watered by springs, creeks, and wells. Water can be obtained by digging at depths varying from four to twenty-five feet. There are, besides, numerous small lakes, particularly in the northern section of the county.

PRICE OF FARMS.

In some of the front townships first-class land is worth from \$60 to \$100 per acre, according to quality and location; second-class is quoted at from \$10 to \$50 per acre; and third from \$1.50 to \$20 per acre. Farms can be rented at from \$1 to \$4 per acre. In the rear townships there are some free grant lands.

STUMPS.

There is a large proportion of land in this county still uncleared of stumps—very few of which are pine.

FENCES.

The fences are generally good, and the material employed is principally cedar, ash, and pine.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

There are very few stone or brick dwellings; frame and log buildings predominate, and of those nearly sixty per cent. are reported to be inferior. Of the outbuildings about thirty-seven per cent. are reported first-class; the remainder are inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Draining has not, as yet, been extensively resorted to. Only in one township (Thurlow) does it appear that tile has been used, even to a very limited extent. Stone is generally used in underdraining.

FARM MACHINERY.

In some townships farm machinery has not yet been introduced—in others, where agricultural conditions are favourable, they are largely used. Thus, while in Sidney, one hundred per cent. of the farmers use machines, in Carlow, Dungannon, and other townships, they are practically unknown. In other townships a commencement seems to have been made.

FERTILIZERS.

Plaster and salt have been used, to a limited extent, in seven out of twenty-four townships—principally on roots, grain, and clover.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

About fifty per cent. of the uncleared land is set down as fit for cultivation, when cleared.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The total acreage of Hastings is 885,411; the total cleared acreage is 390,943. Of the latter an inconsiderable area is devoted to fall wheat, except in Madoc, where an area of 25,000 acres yields an average of 15 bushels to the acre. It is impossible to arrive at even an approximate estimate of the proportions of the acreage devoted to the several cereals and roots from the returns rendered, but a tolerable idea may be formed of the average yield, which may be set down as follows: Fall wheat, 18 bushels per acre; spring, 13 bush.; barley, 22 bush.; oats, 30 bush.; rye, 16 bush.; peas, 17 bush.; corn, 33 bush.; buckwheat, 23 bush.; potatoes, 135 bush.; turnips, 200 bush.; other root crops, 200 bush.; hay, 1½ tons per acre. In some townships hardly any land is devoted to pasturage, the cattle remaining at large in the bush; in others the proportion is large—in the Townships of Huntingdon and Hungerford to the extent of one-third of the cleared acreage. In these townships cheese-making, for export, is extensively carried on—the Hastings cheese factories having established quite a European reputation. In the front townships, barley is a large and profitable crop. Here, the average yield is not less than forty bushels per acre, and the quality ranks A 1. with American maltsters.

CAPACITY OF THE LAND.

Hastings is, on the whole, best adapted for stock raising and dairying, but grain growing has been largely developed in some of the older townships, also fruit culture in some of the southern townships.

STOCK.

The common grades of cattle and horses are most extensively raised in the county. Few thoroughbreds have as yet been introduced. The county sustains 31,485 horned cattle, 12,325 horses, 23,525 sheep, and 10,983 hogs. The Townships of Monteagle and Lake makes no return of animals, and in Bangor the number of hogs has not been taken by the Assessor.

TIMBER LANDS.

A large proportion of the acreage is still covered with timber—in some townships to the extent of seventy-five per cent.

MARKET FACILITIES.

Some of the townships are badly off in this respect. Bangor is forty-five miles removed from any market, and the farmer is mainly dependent on lumbermen; Carlow is seventy-five miles from Madoc and Renfrew (in Renfrew Co.), and here, also the farmer has no market for his produce and depends on the shantymen. Of the other townships, Madoc and Belleville are the market centres, and they are easily reached by gravel roads, and by the Belleville and North Hastings Railway.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Gold mining is very extensively carried on in Madoc and Marmora; and iron mining is likely to have increased development. Cheese making is the most important industry carried on in the county. The cheese export from the Bay of Quinte district, to which Hastings is the largest contributor, amounted, last season, to about eleven millions of pounds. There are forty-eight cheese factories in the county. The first in Eastern Ontario was started in the Township of Sidney.

POPULATION.

The population of Hastings, exclusive of the City of Belleville, and the Township of Monteagle, which has made no return, is 32,036; that of Belleville, according to the returns of the Assessor for 1880-1, was 9,987. In 1877 it amounted to 11,197.

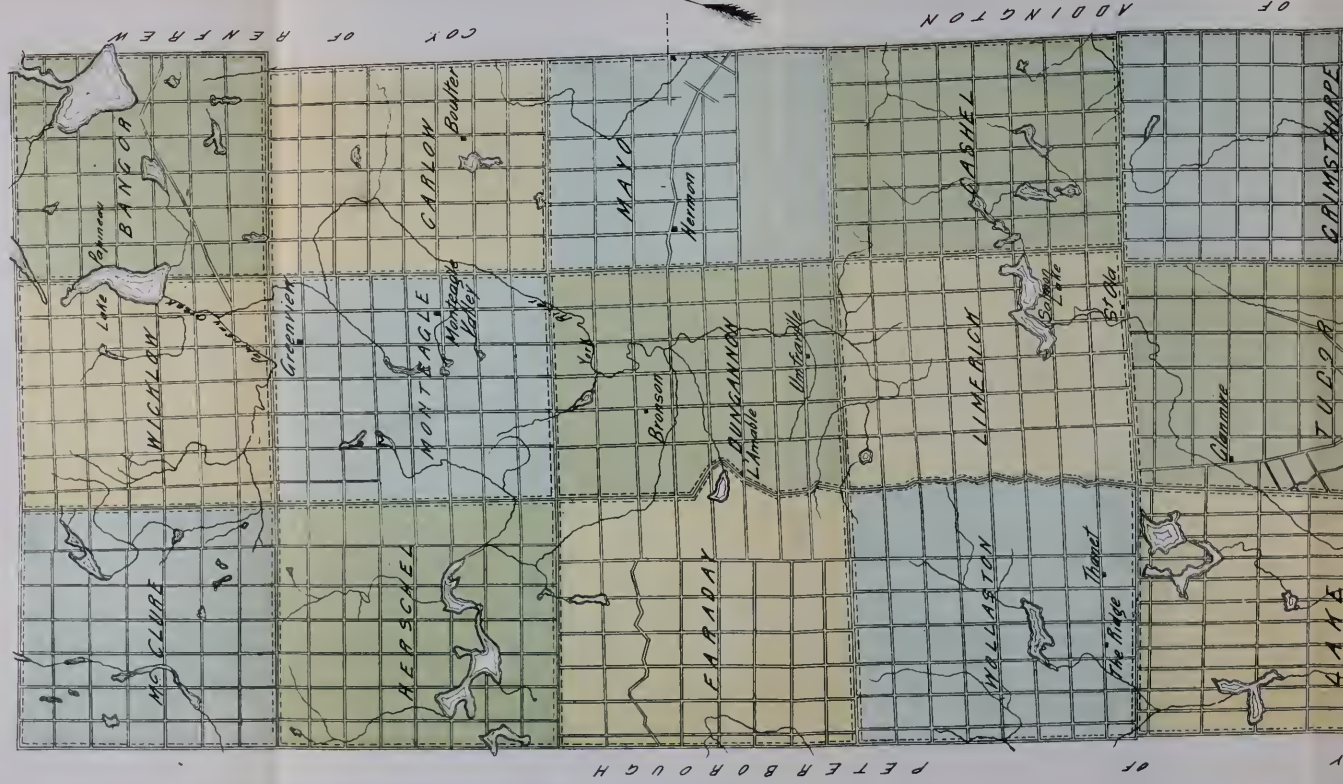
STOCK BY-LAWS.

These exist in every township, but they are practically useless. One report says, "Cattle run at large as usual, because one man does not wish to interfere with his neighbour."

FRUIT CULTURE.

A number of persons in this county have associated with others in the Bay of Quinte district and formed a Fruit Shipping Company, the objects of which are the careful picking, selecting, and packing of fruit, so as to compete in foreign markets with the best fruit growers of the continent. Hastings has a large number of young orchards beginning to bear more fruit than is necessary for home consumption—hence the desirability of the organization. Apples and pears are successfully grown; grapes do well on elevated land, and plums along the bay shore. Peaches are grown, but not to any extent. The best apples grown in the district command 22 shillings sterling per barrel in England, leaving the producer \$3 per barrel, clear of all expenses.

COUNTY OF
HASTINGS



PETERBOROUGH

ADDINGTON OF

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Bangor, &c.....	In 1860.....	.....	.....	Sandy loam,
Carlow and Mayo ..	In 1865	Cannot say	Not all settled.....	Sandy loam.
Dungannon and Faraday.....	1856	Four-tenths.....	.....	Strong black sandy loam and sandy loam.
Elzevir and Grims- thorpe.....	1839	About one-half	Not all settled.....	Sandy.
Hungerford.....	About 1830	About three-fourths.....	Not all settled yet.....	Very good.
Huntingdon	About 1810	About nine-tenths	Was being gradually settled until about 1850.	Sandy loam.
Lake	1860.....	About 2,000 acres .....	.....	Sandy loam.
Madoc	1822	Three-fourths settled	Not all settled.	Sandy loam.
Marmora.....	1820	About one-fourth	Not settled yet	Principally loam soil.
Montesgle and Her- schel.....	1858 .....	.....	Not all settled yet.....	Sandy loam, sand and clay loam.
Rawdon	About 1820.....	Fourteen-fifteenths of Township.	Not all settled yet	Clay, clay loam and sandy loam. sand, gravelly.
Sidney	About 1781.....	The whole.....	Fifty years.....	A mixture of every description.
Thurlow	1788.....	All.....	About fifty-two years.....	Productive.
Tudor.....	About 1850	About one-fourth	Not all settled	Light sandy loam with black loam in the swamp.
Tyendinaga	1818.....	All settled	Twenty-five years .....	.....

COUNTY OF HASTINGS—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows :

TOWNSHIPS.	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.
Bangor, &c.....	None.....	In small quantities	About 75 per cent	Scarce.
Carlow and Mayo ..	None.....	None.....	All the available land.....	None
Dungannon	None.....	None.....	Three-fourths.....	Very little.
Elzevir, &c.....	None.....	Very little.....	About one-fourth of Township.....	One-eighth.
Hungerford	One-fourth. About 2 feet.....	About one-half. About 3 feet..	One-sixteenth ; different	One-sixteenth ; all depths.
Huntingdon	1,000 acres.....	15,000 acres.....	17,000 acres.....	10,000 acres.
Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maloe	One-seventeenth	One-fifth	One-third.....	One-thirteenth.
Marnora .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monteagle	None.....	One-third. Av. depth of soil 1½ ft	Two-thirds .....	.....
Rawdon	3,000 acres	15,000 acres.....	10,000 acres.....	1,000 acres.
Sibsey	One-sixth	One-sixth	One-sixth	One-sixth.
Thurlow	Twelve-nineths ; 10 to 12 in. ; clay and hard pan subsoil.	Thirty-six nineths ; 10 to 12 in. ; clay and hard pan.	Eighteen-nineths ; 8 to 10 in. ; clay sub-soil.	One-nineth ; 6 to 7 in. ; sandy and gravelly.
Tudor.....	None	1,500 acres	One-fourth	None.
Tyendlinga	One-tenth	One fifth	One-fifteenth	One-tenth.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

TOWNSHIP.

	Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.
Bangor, &c.....	Scarce	20 per cent.....	
Carlow and Mayo...	None	None.....	Depth two feet; nature of sub soil hard pan.
Dungannon.....	Very little	Very little	Sub-soil clay and hard pan.
Elzevir, &c.....	None worth mentioning.....	None	No sub-soil; depth from 4 to 18 inches—sand predominates.
Hungerford... ..	One-sixteenth; all depths	One-sixteenth; 1½ feet	
Huntingdon	7,000 acres	6,000 acres	The average depth of soil is about 2 feet, varying from 1 to 4 feet. Sub-soil is very variable, being quicksand, rock, with a gravelly hard pan. About 5,000 acres in Township fit for cultivation, balance unfit for agricultural purposes.
Lake.....	.....	.....
Madoc	One-seventeenth.....	One-one-hundredth.....	
Marnora.....	.....	.....	Sandy loam with a small per centage of clay loam. Too much rough and broken land—impossible to give per centage of each kind.
Monteagle.....	.....	.....
Rawdon.....	25,000 acres.....	1,000 acres.....	The township is so variable it is difficult to state, as on one lot we may find clay, sand, gravel, clay loam.
Sidney	One-sixth.....	One-sixth	Sub-soil generally hard pan.
Thurlow	One-ninetieth.....	Eighteen-ninetieths; 6 to 7 in.; gravelly sub-soil.....	Rock four-ninetieths; 10 to 15 inches clay, and gravelly sub-soil.
Tudor	Occasionally small spots.....	One-eighth.....	Tudor—Average depth of soil about 2½ feet; sub-soil light and sandy. Limerick—Rather rocky in parts, soil same as Tudor. Wollaston—Rocky belt about 500 acres; rest second class. Cashel—North-west portion rocky; 1,100 acres balance second-class farm land.
Tyndinaga.....	One-fifth	One-tenth	

COUNTY OF HASTINGS—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	6. Have you any, and if so how much is too stony, or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so, how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?
Bangor, &c.	About 10 per cent. Rocky....	None	About three-fourths.....	Not over 5 per cent.
Carlton, &c.	25 per cent	None.....	Nearly all	None.
Dungannon	One-eighth	One-eighth	One-half	See No. 11.
Elzevir, &c.	Five-eighths	None.....	None.....	About one-tenth.
Hungerford	One-eighth	One-sixteenth	One-sixteenth	One-sixteenth.
Lake	25,000 acres.....	6,000 acres.....	20,000 acres.....	2,000 acres.
Huntingdon	One-third	All hills. What is not rock is cultivable.	Seven-eighths	Seven-eighths.
Madoc	Large area, 60 per cent	None except rock	About one-fourth	About one one-hundredth.
Mamora	About one-third.....	Included in No. 6	About two-thirds	About one-third of the good land.
Monteagle.....	About 10,000 acres	None.....	Three-fifths	One-fifth.
Rawdon.....	5 per cent	None.....	One-third	None.
Sidney	About 3,000 acres.....	About 500 acres.....	Fully one-half	About one-fifth.
Thurlow.....	30,000 acres.....	5,000 acres	One-fourth	One-tenth.
Tudor	One-eighth. Rock and stone.	A small portion	All	Very little.
Tyendinaga				

COUNTY OF HASTINGS—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?	12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes			
			First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.	Remarks.
Bangor, &c.	Swamps are scarce, not over 5 per cent.	About 5 per cent	About one-fourth	About one-half	About one-fourth	
Carlow, &c.	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	One-half	One-fourth	One-fourth	
Dungannon	One-fifteenth	A large portion consists of beaver meadows, low lands or marshes.	One-fourth	Two-fourths	One-fourth	
Elzevir ..	Small proportion	One-seventh	None	One-fourth of Tp. N. W.	One-eighth	
Hungerford	One-fourth	One-sixteenth	One-fourth	One-half	One-fourth	
Huntingdon	10,000 acres.	7,000 acres	5,000 acres	10,000 acres	16,000 acres	Remainder made up principally with lakes and rock.
Lake						
Madoc	One-twentieth	None	One-ninth	Four-ninths	Four-ninths	
Marmora, &c.	About one-twentieth	Very little	5,000 acres, West'm part of Tp.	10,000 acres, Central part of Tp.	20,000 acres, Scat'd	
Monteagle	One-tenth	About one-half	One-third	One-third	One-third	
Rawdon	One-tenth	One-tenth	One-third	One-third	One-third	Front of Tp. counted first-class.
Sidney	One-eighth	3 per cent.	One-third	One-third	One-third	
Thurlow	One-twentieth	One-fiftieth	Two-fifths	One-fifth	One-fifth	
Tudor	One-tenth	One-twentieth	One-fifth. In 4th con.	One-fourth. In 6th con.	One-fifth. 4 back cons.	
Tyendinaga	One-eighth	500 acres in each Tp., including beaver meadows.	None	2,000 acres	Remainder	

COUNTY OF HASTINGS—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy what proportion are pine stumps?
Bangor, &c.....	Well watered by creeks and wells.	12 to 15 feet	About \$600 to \$1,000.....	Greater part yet stumpy; principally hardwood.
Carlow, &c.....	Yes	15 to 20 feet	Very fair sales made; no inducement to the settler; no roads; no market.....	Very little clear of stumps; very few pine stumps.
Dungannon	Well watered	No occasion to dig; settler always locates his house near a natural spring.....	Unanswerable	About 4,300 acres cleared; probably 1,000 acres free from stumps.
Blzevir.....	Yes.	Average 12 feet.....	.....	One-half of cleared land stumpy, and one-half of that pine stumps.
Hungerford	East of Tp. by spring creeks; west of Tp. by wells.	From 12 to 25 feet	1st class \$60 per acre, 2nd class \$30 per acre, 3rd class \$5 to \$10 per acre.	About one-fourth clear of stumps. Some pine stumps.
Huntingdon	Yes.....	From 4 to 40 feet	Average price about \$25 per acre, varying from \$2 to, in some cases, \$60 per acre.	About two-thirds clear of stumps, about one-fifteenth of which are pine.
Lake .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madoc	By springs and creeks.....	About 20 feet.....	1st class \$40 per acre, 2nd class \$20 per acre, 3rd class \$7 per acre.	Of cultivated lands two-thirds clear of stumps, one-third stumpy, and one-twenty-fourth part pine stumps.
Marmora	Yes	From 10 to 30 feet; average 17 ft.	1st class \$20 per acre, 2nd class \$10 per acre, 3rd class 50c. to \$1 per acre.	About 5,000 acres.
Monteagle	Yes.....	.....	There are very few farms sold in this Township.	Very little.
Rawdo	It is	From 10 to 40 feet	1st class \$45 per acre, 2nd class \$30 per acre, 3rd class \$12 per acre.	About two acres in every 100 stumpy; few pine stumps.
Sidney	It is	From 10 to 20 feet	1st class \$75 per acre, 2nd class \$50 per acre, 3rd class \$25 per acre.	Thus Tp. is mostly cleared; 3 per cent. pine stumps.
Thurlow.....	Yes.....	From 10 to 15 feet	1st class \$60 to \$70 per acre, 2nd class \$10 to \$50 per acre, 3rd class \$20 to \$35 per acre.	About two-thirds clear of stumps; very few pine stumps.
Tyendinaga	Yes.....	From 10 to 25 feet	1st class \$50 to \$75 per acre, 2nd class \$30 to \$40 per acre, 3rd class \$10 to \$25 per acre.	Three-fourths clear of stumps; one-fourth stumpy and most pine.
Tudor.....	Yes.....	From 5 to 20 feet	2nd class \$5 to \$8 per acre; sales very few.	Very small proportion; not much pine land cleared.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?
Bangor, &c.	Settlers first fence with hardwood off the lands; afterwards cedar.	No brick or stone; a few good frame.	About 75 per cent log ...	About 10 per cent
Carlow, &c.	A few farms partially fenced; cedar ...	None.....	None	Few good barns.
Dungannon.....	Fencing generally cedar (and some basswood). Worm fence and brush fence.	One-tenth.....	Nine-tenths	One-fourth.
Elzevir	Very little; cedar, ash and pine	One-fourth	About three-fourths	One-fourth.
Hungerford	Three-eighths under 1st class fence; material mostly cedar.	One-fourth	Three-eighths	One-sixteenth.
Huntington.....	About one-third of cultivated lands; material cedar, ash and stone.	One-thirtieth.....	Twelve-thirtieths	About one-half
Laké	One-half; material cedar and ash.....	One-twentieth	Nineteen-twentieths	None.
Madoc	About 2,000 acres; cedar rails.....	Four brick, two stone, forty frame.	300 shanties and log houses	About fifty frame.
Marnora, &c.....	About one-third; generally cedar.....	About one-tenth are frame; the rest logs.	.....	One-tenth.
Monteagle.....	Five-eighths of the farms; material cedar, ash and stone.	75 per cent.....	One-half	Two-thirds.
Rawdon	This Township is well fenced, mostly with cedar...	Two-thirds	25 per cent	75 per cent.
Sidney	Two-thirds; cedar rails.....	Two-thirds	One-third	Two-thirds; scarcely any of logs.
Thurlow	Two-thirds well fenced, principally with cedar	Two-thirds	One-third	Two-thirds.
Tyendinaga.....	Perhaps one-fourth; cedar	None except in Millbridge	All.....	None.
Tudor				

COUNTY OF HASTINGS—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	21. About what proportion are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.?
Bangor, &c.	Principally inferior as yet	Little draining. No tiles	The only machines used are sulky rakes.
Carlow, &c. ....	.....	None	None.
Dangamou	Three-fourths	None	None.
Elzevir	About three-fourths	None	About one dozen.
Hungerford	One-half	Very little under-draining. No tiles used	About one-fourth.
Huntingdon	About one-half	Very little under-draining. No tiles	About two-fifths.
Lake .....	.....	.....	.....
Madoc	Inferior or 2nd class	None	About one-third.
Marmora, &c. ....	.....	None	10 reapers, 4 mowers, 6 rakes.
Monteagle .....	.....	None .....	.....
Rawdon	One-third	One-tenth under-drained. No tile used. Filled with stone.	Three-fourths.
Sidney	25 per cent	Under-draining is the exception	The whole.
Thurlow	One-third	One-twentieth. Scarcely any tile-drainage	Nineteen-twentieths.
Tyendinaga	One-third	One-fifth. No tile used	Seven-tenths.
Tudor	All	None	None.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, super-phosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Bangor, &c.	None	Only manure used is barnyard manure..	About 75 per cent.
Carlow, &c.	None	None	25 or 30 per cent.
Dungannon ..	None	Only barnyard manure and ashes	One-third to one-half.
Elzevir	None	None	All land cleared that is suitable for cul- tivation.
Hungerford ..	Very little used.....	Plaster on peas and clover.....	One-sixteenth.
Huntingdon ..	Very little salt or plaster used, and no other artificial fer- tilizer.....	Plaster on clover	None.
Laake .....	.....	.....	.....
Madoc	Some plaster used	Plaster on clover	One thirty-fifth part.
Marmor, &c.	None	Barnyard manure.....	6,000 acres.
Monteagle ..	None	Barnyard manure.....	Two-thirds.
Rawdon ..	One-twentieth plaster. Average 150 lbs. per acre	Plaster. Peas and clover	Two-thirds.
Sidney ..	Only fertilizer used, plaster	Plaster is used on clover, peas and pota- toes.....	The whole, if cleared.
Thurlow	One-half. 60 to 100 lbs. per acre. Chiefly plaster and salt. oats.....	Plaster and salt. Clover, corn, peas and oats.....	One-half.
Tyndinega ..	One-twentieth	Plaster used on clover and peas	One-twentieth.
Tudor.....	None .....	.....	Except where rocky, generally all.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.		
	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.
27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—			
Bangor, &c.	Not grown extensively. Av. 30 bush. per acre.	Average about 4 p. c. Yield 20 bush. per acre.	Very little sown.
Carlow, &c.	20 to 30 acres	20 to 25 acres	Average 20 bush. per acre.
Dungannon	Very little.	Average 15 bush. per acre	300 acres. Average 12 bush per acre.
Elzevir, &c.	None	500 acres. Average 10 bush. per acre.	12,000 acres.
Hungerford	2,000 acres.	One-hundredth. Av. yield 10 bush. per acre.	One-tenth. Av. 16 bush. per acre.
Huntingdon	One-one-hundredth.	8,000 acres.	6,000 acres. Av. 25 bush. per acre.
Lake	25,000 acres. Av. yield 15 bush. per acre.	5,000 acres. Av. yield 10 bush. per acre.	Average yield 15 bush. per acre.
Maddoa	Average yield 12 bushels per acre.	20 bush. per acre	25 bush. per acre.
Monteagle	20 bushels. per acre	5 per cent. 15 bush. per acre.	20 per cent. 25 bush. per acre.
Rawdon	5 per cent. Average 30 bush. per acre.	7 per cent. Av. yield 8 bush per acre.	20 per cent. Av. 35 bush. per acre.
Sidney	One-twentieth. 15 to 30 bush. per acre.	One-fiftieth. 23 bush. per acre.	One-fortieth. 30 bush. per acre.
Thurlow	One-twenty-fifth.	One-tenth	One-half.
Tvendiuga	Impossible to say.	Stone	Not much grown.
Tudor	Av. yield 15 bush. per acre.		
	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
Bangor, &c.	15 per cent. Average 50 bush per acre.	4 per cent. Average 20 bush per acre.	6 per cent.. Average 25 bush. per acre.
Carlow, &c.	40 to 50 acres	Very little.	20 to 25 acres.
Dungannon	Average 30 bush. per acre.	Average 20 bush. per acre.	Average 15 bushels per acre.
Elzevir, &c.	1,000 acres. Average 15 bush. per acre.	800 acres. Average 10 bush. per acre.	100 acres. Average 10 bush. per acre.
Hungerford	10,000 acres	10,000 acres	5,000 acres.
Huntingdon	One-twenty-fifth. Av. 20 bush. per acre.	One-fiftieth. Average 12 bush per acre	One-fiftieth. Average 10 bush. per acre.
Lake	7,000 acres. Average 25 bush. per acre.	3,000 acres. Average 12 bush. per acre.	2,000 acres. Average 17 bush. per acre.
Maddoa	Average yield 25 bush per acre.	Average yield 20 bush. per acre.	Average yield 15 bush. per acre.
Monteagle	25 bushels per acre	20 bush. per acre.	20 bushels per acre.
Rawdon	15 per cent. 30 bush per acre	8 per cent. 15 bush. per acre	7 per cent. 20 bushels per acre.
Sidney	10 per cent. Average 40 bush. per acre	3 per cent. Average 15 bush. per acre.	10 per cent. Average 25 bush. per acre.
Thurlow	One-tenth. 40 bush. per acre	One-one-hundredth. 18 bush. per acre.	One-twentieth. 20 bush. per acre.
Tvendiuga	One-fifth.	One-tenth	One-tenth.
Tudor	Average yield 30 bush per acre.	Average yield 20 bush. per acre.	Average yield 20 bushels per acre.

Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
Bangor, &c. Canlew, &c. Dungannon Elzevir, &c. Hungerford Huntingdon Lake Marmora. Monteagle Rawdon Stidney Thurlow Tyendinaga Tudor	Very little sown " " Average 20 bush. per acre 100 acres 500 acres One-one-hundredth. Av. 15 bush. per acre 500 acres. Av. 18 bush. per acre Average yield 30 bush. per acre 20 bush. per acre $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. 20 bush. per acre 1 per cent. Average 25 bush. per acre Scarcely any One-fiftieth One-fiftieth Average yield 30 bush. per acre	One per cent. Yield 150 bushels. 200 to 300 bushels. 150 to 200 bushels. Average 100 bush. per acre. 1000 acres. One-one-hundredth. Av. 100 bush. per acre. 1000 acres. Av. yield 100 bush. per acre. 150 bush. per acre. 1 per cent. 100 bush. per acre. 2 per cent. Average 150 bush. per acre. One-one-hundredth. 140 bush. per acre. One-fiftieth. Average yield 150 bush. per acre.
Bangor, &c. Canlew, &c. Dungannon Elzevir, &c. Hungerford Huntington Lake Madoc Marmora Monteagle Rawdon Stidney Thurlow Tyendinaga Tudor	None Very little 600 acres One-one-thousandth. Average 200 bush. per acre. 100 acres. Average 200 bush. per acre. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. 200 bush. per acre. Very little raised. One-one-hundredth. Confined to gardens.	Other Root Crops.
Bangor, &c. Canlew, &c. Dungannon Elzevir, &c. Hungerford Huntington Lake Madoc Marmora Monteagle Rawdon Stidney Thurlow Tyendinaga Tudor	Turnips.	Other Root Crops.
Bangor, &c. Canlew, &c. Dungannon Elzevir, &c. Hungerford Huntington Lake Madoc Marmora Monteagle Rawdon Stidney Thurlow Tyendinaga Tudor	Turnips.	Other Root Crops.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.—Continued.

TOWNSHIP.

Hay

15 per cent. Yield one ton.....
 1½ tons.....
 1 to 2 tons.....
 1000 acres, 1 ton.....
 25,000 acres.....
 One-tenth, 2000 pounds.....
 6000 acres, 1 ton.....
 Average yield 1½ tons per acre.....
 Av. yield 1½ tons per acre.....
 14 per cent. 1½ tons per acre.....
 25 per cent.....
 One-fourth.....
 One-fifteenth.....
 1½ ton per acre.....

Very little.....
 Not much.....
 Very little.....
 One-eighth of clearance.....
 21,000 acres.....
 One-third.....
 12,000 acres.....
 3,084 acres.....
 20 per cent.....
 17 per cent.....
 One-tenth.....
 One-tenth.....
 One-tenth.....

Pasture lands.

2000 trees planted last fall.
 None.
 Very few.
 None.
 420 acres.
 One-one-hundredth.
 160 acres.
 About 500 bearing trees.
 2 per cent.
 One-fiftieth.
 One-fiftieth.

Orchards.

Bangor, &c.....
 Carlou, &c.....
 Dungaunon.....
 Elzevir, &c.....
 Hungerford.....
 Huntingdon.....
 Lake.....
 Madoc.....
 Marmora.....
 Montesgic.....
 Rawdon.....
 Sidney.....
 Thurlow.....
 Tyendinaga.....
 Tudor.....

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain growing, stock raising or dairying?	29. What kinds of breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?
Bangor, &c.	Horses—generally French; no thoroughbred. Horned cattle—Durham and Ayrshire grades. Sheep—as yet inferior. Hogs—Berkshire generally. Poultry—common. No thoroughbred imported stock. Common Canadian cattle.
Carlow, &c.	Stock has been occasionally imported, and for a back country we have a remarkably good breed of cattle. No thoroughbred.
Dungannon	Cattle most raised; common breed most used; Durham and Ayrshire considered the best. Very good horses raised. Good Ip. for sheep. Common grades generally; a few thoroughbreds.
Elzevir ...	Cattle—common breed mixed with Durham and Ayrshire. Horses—common, none imported. Sheep—mixed with Leicester and Southdown. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk.
Hungerford	Grade cattle and common sheep. Horses—Clyde, French Lion; low grade of horses.
Huntingdon	Generally on common breeds of all kinds.
Lake	Horses—roadster and draught. Cattle—Durham, Ayrshire and native. Sheep—Cotswold and Leicester. Hogs—Berkshire. Poultry—all sorts.
Madoc	Horses—general purpose. Very little thoroughbred stock introduced.
Marmora, &c.	Grade cattle, Durham, Ayrshire. Leicester, Southdown, Cotswold, and Merino sheep. Tippon and Clyde horses. Berkshire, Suffolk, and common hogs. Leghorn, Brahma, Black Spanish, and common poultry. Considerable improved stock.
Monteagle	Canadian horses. Grade, Durham, and Ayrshire cattle. Leicester sheep. Berkshire hogs. Common poultry. No thoroughbred.
Rawdon	Common or Canadian.
Sidney	
Thurlow	
Tyendinaga	
Tutor	

COUNTY OF HASTINGS—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Townsships.	39. What area of land is still timbered; what does your standing timber generally consist of; and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?	31. What are your market facilities?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for, agricultural products?
Bangor, &c.	About 75 per cent uncleared timber, generally maple, birch, beech, and basswood; generally burned as fuel; have no market for hardwood for want of railroad communication.	Only market we have is with lumbermen manufacturing timber and saw logs; any surplus has to lay over unsold. Madoc 66 miles, Haliburton 45 miles.	Manufacture of pine timber and saw logs.
Carlow, &c.	Beech, maple, birch, and basswood; burnt off in clearing land.	None. 75 miles from Madoc, Co. Hastings; 75 miles from Renfrew, Co. Renfrew.	A little lumbering in winter season.
Dungannon.	Maple, beech, birch, bass, and elm; also pine, hemlock and cedar.	Market town Belleville, 30 miles; 7 miles from railroad.	Lumbering. Some of our iron mines will probably be opened this summer.
Elzevir.	Half; hemlock, pine, black ash, basswood, and birch; ties and logs.	Very good market; city of Belleville market town; about 8 miles from railroad.	None. Two cheese factories.
Hungerford.	Very little land still timbered; principal timber—beech, maple, and hemlock, all used for fuel; all the pine taken off for lumber.	Chief market, city of Belleville, about 8 miles from railway.	Six cheese factories in Township.
Huntington.	About 20,000 acres; maple, beech, elm, basswood, ash, cedar, and hemlock; fencing and firewood.	Chief market, Belleville; B. & N. H. Railway passes diagonally through Township.	Three cheese factories. A fanning mill factory at Moira.
Lake. ....	.....	.....	.....
Madoc.	About one-third of the township; used for firewood, fencing, building timber, square timber, and railway ties.	Belleville and Madoc; terminus of railway, Madoc.	Lumbering and mining. Five cheese factories.

Marmora, &c.	About two-thirds hardwood ; hemlock, ash, and cedar ; firewood for home use only ; cedar and hemlock for export.	Belleville 32 miles ; railway station 16 miles ; railway station, Madoc, 12 miles.	Mining interest, cheese factories, and lumbering. Three cheese factories.
Monteagle.....	Three-fourths of the timber is still standing ; maple, beech, basswood, birch, elm, ash, pine, &c.	The lumber business ; nearest railway 40 miles.	.....
Rawdon.....	One-fourth still timbered ; beech, maple, cedar and ash ; fencing, building, and fuel.	Belleville has been the principal market town, but as the Grand Junction Railway is now running to Stirling through the township of Rawdon, we expect a market in Stirling.	Eight cheese factories.
Sidney.....	About 5 per cent ; generally used for fuel.	Free gravel roads ; water and railroad facilities.	None. Ten cheese factories distributed over Township.
Thurso	About one-tenth ; principally maple, beech, ash, cedar, basswood, &c. ; firewood, fencing, carriage, and cabinet works.	Good local market ; railway end steamboats easily available.	Grist and saw mills, distillery, carriage factories, tanneries, seven cheese factories distributed throughout the township.
Tyendinaga	5,000 acres of timber ; maple, oak, elm, and cedar ; fuel, fencing, and building.	.....	Seven cheese factories.
Tudor.....	Tine taken away by lumbermen ; standing burnt in clearing, or in fuel ; cedar what is left by lumbermen ; used for fences and buildings.	Very bad, no means of transit ; 70 miles from rear of municipalities.	

COUNTY OF HASTINGS—Concluded.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Bangor, &c.	25,886 acres.	744	.....	390	111	497	Not taken by assessors.
Carlow, &c.	48,308 "	212	3,431	437	152	480	352.
Dungannon	44,006 "	904	4,300	774	150	530	202.
Elzevir	61,871 "	1,308	4,320	879	244	576	324.
Hungerford	96,920 "	5,100	70,000	1,500	1,205	1,848	1,343.
Hamtingdon	56,000 "	2,408	35,000	2,720	896	2,165	701.
Lake	68,160 "	128	898	114	22	75	46.
Madoc	70,400 "	2,576	45,760	4,008	1,132	2,141	1,249.
Marmora, &c.	68,160 "	1,459	10,839	1,542	439	806	513.
Monteagle, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rawlon	66,993 "	2,923	62,512	3,534	1,446	3,164	1,165.
Sidney	68,913 "	3,812	43,730	4,594	1,758	2,745	1,227.
Thurlow	53,194 "	4,513	36,914	4,153	1,743	2,128	886.
Tudor, &c.	64,600 "	1,340	8,241	1,244	227	870	475.
Tyendinaga	92,000 "	4,609	65,000	5,600	2,800	5,500	2,500.

COUNTY OF HURON.

Huron is a new county, settlement having commenced as late as 1828 in the Township of Goderich. From that date settlement was rapid until, in 1854, the last township (Turnberry) was entered. Of the seventeen townships, fourteen may be said to be all settled, the process having occupied, on an average, twenty-three years.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

Clay loam is the preponderating soil in this county, averaging about forty-eight per cent. of the cleared land. Sandy loam averages about sixteen per cent., and the balance consists of heavy clay, sand, gravelly and black loam. The subsoil consists generally of clay and gravel. Stony land prevails in the Township of Turnberry—the other townships are comparatively free from either stony or rocky land. About forty per cent. of the cleared land is rolling and cultivable. For agricultural purposes, about thirty per cent. is first-class, thirty-four per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER

The county is generally well watered by springs, creeks, and wells. Water can be obtained by digging, at depths varying from six to eighty feet, but generally at from ten to twenty-five feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

First-class farms, with good dwellings and outbuildings, fetch from \$50 to \$60 per acre; second-class, from \$30 to \$45 per acre; and third-class, from \$15 to \$20 per acre. Farms can be leased for five years at a rental of from \$2 to \$3 per acre. One report says, "Taking into consideration the value of the land and the high rate of interest paid for money, farms are rented very low indeed."

STUMPS.

About fifty-two per cent. of the cleared acreage is free from stumps. Of the stumps remaining a small per centage are pine.

FENCES.

The fences are generally good, and about twenty per cent. are first-class. Cedar, ash, elm, and wire are used for fencing.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About thirty per cent. of the farm houses are reported to be of stone, brick, concrete, or first-class frame; the remainder are of log, or inferior frame. About forty-two per cent. of the outbuildings are first-class, the remainder are inferior.

DRAINAGE.

A considerable amount of draining has been done in this county, but very little tile has been used. Hemlock, cedar, and stone are generally employed. With thorough drainage the productive capacity of the county will be very largely increased, and there are indications that the farmers are alive to its importance.

FARM MACHINERY.

About seventy-three per cent. of the farmers use improved machinery for seeding and harvesting.

FERTILIZERS.

In some townships fifty, and in two townships (Hullett and Tuckersmith) eighty per cent. of the farmers use salt or plaster; in others they are not used at all, or by very few. Salt is very largely used for grain crops and roots. Of the whole county about thirty per cent. of the farmers use artificial fertilizers.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

In most of the townships there is a large quantity of uncleared land, which, if cleared and drained, might be brought under cultivation.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township acreage of Huron is given as 795,829; the cleared acreage as 440,338. Of the latter 13 per cent. is devoted to fall wheat, which yields, on an average, 20 bushels per acre; spring wheat, 12½ per cent. and 11 bush.; barley, 5 per cent. and 23 bush.; oats, 13 per cent. and 36 bush.; rye (none grown, except 20 acres in Goderich), 12 bush.; peas, 4½ per cent. and 16 bush.; corn (very little grown), 35 bush.; buckwheat (very little grown), 30 bush.; potatoes, 1 per cent. and 150 bush.; turnips, 2 per cent. and 450 bush.; other root crops, grown to a limited extent, 550 bush.; hay, 11½ per cent. and 1¼ tons per acre. About 15 per cent. is devoted to pasturage and about 1 per cent. to orchards. Nine hundred acres are devoted to flax culture. The yield of seed is 12 bushels to the acre. The chief products of the county are wheat, barley, oats and corn, but it is equally well adapted to stock raising and dairying. Mixed husbandry is, on the whole, most suitable to it. The yield of fall wheat in this county is exceptionally good. Indeed, Huron may be set down as the finest wheat producing county in Ontario.

STOCK AND STOCK BY-LAWS.

The townships sustain 55,745 horned cattle, 21,501 horses, 53,833 sheep, and 16,006 hogs. General purpose horses are mostly raised, but increased attention is being paid to improving breeds, and thoroughbred stock is being largely introduced—in one township

(Hullett) to the extent of seventy-five per cent. The horned cattle and sheep, are nearly all, grades. In Goderich township great attention is being paid to poultry raising. The Township of Colborne shows no less than \$25,000 worth of imported stock.

TIMBER LANDS.

About twenty-nine per cent. of the entire county area is still covered with timber, consisting mainly of hard and soft woods, used for firewood, fencing and draining. Some is, however, used in ship-building, and in the manufacture of furniture and agricultural implements.

MARKET FACILITIES.

Except in one or two townships, the market facilities are reported good. The London, Huron and Bruce, Wellington, Grey and Bruce, Toronto, Grey and Bruce, and Grand Trunk Railways intersect the county.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

The county has fifteen cheese factories, one creamery, several flouring mills, salt works, and agricultural implement factories.

POPULATION.

The population of Huron, according to the census of 1871 amounted to 66,165. The population of Goderich is now set down at 4,663.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Number of acres assessed, 799,127; number of ratepayers assessed, 16,737. Assets assessed value of real estate, \$27,005,971; personal property, \$1,516,473; taxable income, \$69,550; other assets, \$200,000—forming a grand total of \$28,611,994. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$577,488; principal amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund, \$51,856; other liabilities, \$300—in all, \$629,674. The total revenue for all purposes, and from all sources amounts to \$487,566.

MECHANICS, FARM LABOURERS AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS, ETC.

Farm labourers are in request for eight months in the year, and there is a constant demand for good female servants. The former receive \$16 and \$17 per month, with board. Female servants can obtain \$5 and \$6 per month, with board, the year round. No demand for mechanics or clerks.

SALT PRODUCTION.

The salt wells at Goderich and Seaforth have given a considerable impetus to pork packing and lake shore fishing. Both of those have become established industries, and large shipments of pork and fish are annually made to the United States and other markets.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Nearly all the varieties of fruit grown in other parts of the peninsula thrive on the lake shore of Huron, and fruit culture in that district is rapidly developing into a separate and important industry.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

In addition to the railroads already named, the county has, perhaps, two hundred miles of the finest gravel roads in the Province. Goderich has a considerable shipping trade.

EGG-PACKING.

Several millions of eggs are annually shipped from this county to the United States markets, and the production is reported to be increasing, while greater attention is being paid to the raising of finer breeds of poultry.

ИСТОРИЯ
МОСКВЫ

ТОМ I



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Ashfield	1838	Thirty-nine-fortieths	27 years	Clay loam.
Bayfield	1832	The whole	25 years	Ordinary.
Colborne	1830	All	30 years	Clay.
Goderich	1828	The entire Township	32 years	Depth of soil in heavy clay about 5 ins.; sub-soil hard pan; heavy clay, sandy loam and gravelly preponderate.
Grey	1852	Eight-tenths	Not all settled yet	Sandy, gravelly, clay loam and black muck.
Hay	1838	Four-fifths	Not all settled yet	Clay loam.
Howick	1853	Nearly all	15 years	Clay loam.
Hullett	1836	97 per cent	30 years	Good.
McKillop	1833	All, except about 3000 acres of swamp.	35 years	
Morris	1831	All	10 years	Clay loam.
Stanley	1833	All but 600 acres	23 years	Good.
Stephen	1832	About two-thirds		Clay and sand.
Tuckersmith	1832	All, except 50 acres	25 years	Clay loam.
Turnberry	1834	All the Township	About 10 years	Clay loam, boulders on surface, gravelly ridges, with large & small swamps.
Usborne	1832	The whole of it	25 years	Limestone formation.
Wawanosh, East	1851	About 98 per cent.	25 years	Clay loam and gravel.
Wawanosh, West	1841	All, except 100 acres	13 years	Clay loam.

COUNTY OF HURON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

TOWNSHIPS.	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.
Ashfield.....	One-eighth.....	Three-eighths.....	Two-eighths.....	One eighth.
Bayfield .. .	One-fourth.....	One-eighth.....	One-fourth.....	None.
Colborne	Fifty per cent.	15 per cent.....	Twenty per cent.....	Five per cent.
Goderich	One-sixth.....	One-third.....	One-fourth.....	One-twelfth.
Grey	None.....	One-fourth; 15 inch; stony, gravel and sand.	One-fourth; 10 inches, subsoil (quicksand).	.....
Hay.....	None.....	Nine-twentieths; 12 inches; hard clay.	Two-twentieths; 10 inches; clay and gravel.	Four-twentieths; 3 feet.
Howick	10 per cent.....	50 per cent.....	10 per cent.....	10 per cent.
Hullett.....	10 per cent; soil 15 inches; subsoil hard pan.	50 per cent; soil 2 ft.; subsoil clay.	28 per cent; soil 1 foot.....	One per cent; soil 5 feet; subsoil clay and sand.
McKillop.....	Very little.....	Mostly all.....	Very little.....	None, except about 100 acres.
Morris.....	Five per cent.....	Sixty per cent.....	Twenty per cent.....	Five per cent.
Stanley	10,000 acres; depth 14 inches.....	20,000 acres; depth 4 inches.....	10,000 acres; depth 5 inches.....	6,600 acres; depth 6 inches.
Stephen.....	One-eighth.....	One-eighth.....	One-eighth.....	Three-eighths.
Tuckersmith .. .	.....	90 per cent.; 15 to 18 inches deep.....	Five per cent; 12 to 15 inch. deep.....	.....
Turnberry.....	.....	17,000 acres.....	2,000 acres.....	1,500 acres.
Usborne.....	25 per cent; average 10 to 12 ft.....	50 per cent; average 10 to 12 feet, with limestone gravel.	23 per cent; average 1½ feet on sand or gravel bottom.	One per cent; on sand or gravel bottom.
Wawanosh, East... .	20 per cent; depth 2 feet; subsoil limestone gravel.	25 per cent; depth 1½ feet.....	12 per cent; depth 1 foot.....	Six per cent.
Wawanosh, West... .	None.....	50 per cent; 8 inches; clay.....	10 per cent; 8 inches; sand.....	None.

Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.
Ashfield.....	One-eighth	Average depth of soil 10 inches ; subsoil clay.
Bayfield.....	One-fourth	
Colborne	Eight per cent.	
Goderich	Seven-sixteenths.....	
Grey	One-eighth ; gravel and sandy	North part sandy and gravelly, east swampy, west clay loam, centre good.
Hay.....	One-twentieth ; 3 feet ; hard clay.	
Howick	10 per cent.	
Hullett	6 per cent. ; soil 6 inch. ; gravel and clay.	Clay in the south, clay loam in the east and centre, sandy loam in the west, sand in centre, black loam in every part of Township in low lands, gravelly in the centre.
McKillop.....	None, except about 100 acres.....	
Morris	Seven per cent.	
Stanley	400 acres ; depth 6 inches.....	
Stephen	One-eighth	
Tuckersmith	Two per cent. ; 8 to 12 inch. deep.	Subsoil a compact whitish yellow clay, with occasionally a small knoll or ridge, containing a stratum of gravel 4 to 8 feet deep, overlying a bed of the same clay.
Turnberry.....	4,500 acres.....	Average depth of soil about one foot, mixed with clay and gravel subsoil.
Usborne.....	One per cent. ; chiefly knolls scattered through.	
Wawanosh, East.....	Twenty-two per cent.	
Wawanosh, West.....	Ten per cent. ; sand.....	

COUNTY OF HURON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	6. Have you any, and if so, how much, is too stony, or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and so, how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?
Ashfield.....	None.....	None.....	Seven-eighths.
Bayfield.....	None.....	None.....	About 100 acres.
Colborne.....	None.....	About 1,000 acres.....	5 per cent.
Goderich.....	About 400 acres.....	About 600 acres.....	Three-fourths.
Gray.....	None.....	None.....	None.
Hay.....	None.....	None.....	Half.
Howick.....	Half of one per cent.....	Four and one-half per cent.....	50 per cent.
Hullett.....	None.....	None.....	90 per cent.
McKillop.....	No.....	300 acres.....	Half rolling but nearly all can be worked.
Morris.....	.....	10 per cent.....	40 per cent.
Stanley.....	None.....	1,000 acres.....	2,000 acres.
Stephen.....	None.....	None.....	One-twentieth
Tuckersmith.....	None.....	None.....	All except that mentioned in the two following answers.
Turnberry.....	A great part of the land costs more to clear the stones off than the timber.	Not much, only the banks of rivers and creeks.	Mostly rolling with the exception of swamp lands
Usborne.....	About 300 acres.....	About 300 acres.....	10 per cent.
Wawanosh East.....	None.....	5 per cent.....	60 per cent.
Wawanosh West.....	One per cent stony—no rock.....	1 per cent.....	50 per cent.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?

10. About what proportion is swampy?

9. About what proportion is low, flat or what is usually termed bottom lands?

Ashfield.....	None.....	One-sixteenth.....	One-sixteenth.
Bayfield.....	About 60 acres.....	About 20 acres.....	About 100 acres.
Colborne.....	.....	1 per cent.....	.....
Goderich.....	About 2,000 acres.....	About 500 acres.....	About 300 acres.
Grey.....	Not much except swamp.....	Answer unintelligible .	One-twentieth.
Hay.....	None.....	One-third.....	None.
Howick.....	10 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	10 per cent.
Hullett.....	3 per cent.....	7 per cent.....	None.
McKillop.....	If land that cannot be drained is meant — none almost.	One-third.....	None.
Morris.....	20 per cent.....	28 per cent.....	2 per cent.
Stanley.....	3,000 acres.....	1,500 acres.....	1,300 acres.
Stephen.....	One-tenth.....	Seven-twentieths.....	One-twentieth.
Tuckersmith.....	A small portion along Bayfield river which crosses the northern part of our township from east to west, say 500 to 600 acres.	About 1,000 acres.....	None.
Turnberry.....	None.....	10,000 acres.....	Considerable.
Usborne.....	1 per cent.....	5 per cent.....	None.
Wawanosh East.....	10 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	5 per cent.
Wawanosh West.....	20 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	1 per cent.

COUNTY OF HURON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—

TOWNSHIPS

	First-class?	Second-class?	Third-class?	Remarks.
Ashfield	One-third	One-third	One-third	Clay and clay loam in eastern and western parts; sandy, gravelly and clay loam in central parts.
Bayfield	One-half	One-fourth	One-fourth	
Colborne	One-half	One-fourth	One-fourth	
Goderich	One-third	One-third	One-third	
Grey	One-fourth	One-fourth	One-half	
Hay	One-fifth—East part	Three-tenths—West part	One-half—Centre part	
Howick	10 per cent	50 per cent	40 per cent	
Hullett	25 per cent. East and north-east.	50 per cent. West	25 per cent. Centre	
McKillop	One-third	One-third	One-third	
Morris		60 per cent	40 per cent	
Stanley	20,000 acres	13,000 acres	10,000 acres.	
Stephen	One-fourth	One-fourth	One-half	Along Bayfield and Maitland Rivers, land 3rd class; along lake shore for a couple of miles inland 2nd class; central part of Tp. 1st class.
Tuckersmith	75 per cent.	23 per cent.	2 per cent.	
Turnberry		19,000 acres.	15,800 acres.	
Usborne	50 per cent	25 per cent	20 per cent	
Wawanosh, East	About 12 per cent. of 65 per cent.	About 23 per cent. of 65 per cent.	About 30 per cent. of 65 per cent.	
Wawanosh, West	None	50 per cent.	20 per cent	
			5 per cent. swamp.	
			Different qualities of soil scattered here and there over the whole Township.	
			Interspersed through Tp.; balance swamp.	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?
Ashfield	Yes	From 8 to 40 feet	1st class, about \$5,000 per 100 acres; 2nd class, about \$3,000 per 100 acres; 3rd class, about \$1,400 per 100 acres. About \$20.
Bayfield	Yes	From 6 to 25 feet	1st class \$50; 2nd class \$35; 3rd \$25 per acre.
Colborne	Yes	From 10 to 100 feet	A farm of 80 acres, well improved, sells for about \$4,000, of 2nd class \$3,000, of 3rd class \$2,000; of course all well improved.
Godenich	Creeks are drying up when the land is cleared; about one-third of township has springs.	From 12 to 60 feet	1st class \$50 per acre; 2nd class \$27 per acre; 3rd class \$10 per acre.
Grey	Yes	Average depth 20 feet	1st class \$5,000; 2nd class \$3,000; 3rd class \$1,500.
Hay	Yes	From 15 to 80 feet	1st class \$1,000; 2nd class \$3,000; 3rd class \$2,000.
Howick	Well watered	About 20 feet	1st class \$60 per acre; 2nd class \$45 per acre; 3rd class \$30 per acre.
Hullett	Yes	25 feet	1st class \$3,000 to \$7,000; 2nd class \$3,000 to \$4,000; 3rd class \$200 to \$800.
McKillop	Yes	From 12 to 50 feet	2nd class \$30 per acre; 3rd class \$12 per acre,
Morris	Yes	20 to 25 feet	1st class \$6,000; 2nd class \$4,000; 3rd class \$2,000.
Stanley	Yes	From 15 to 40 feet	1st class \$3,000; 2nd class \$4,500; 3rd class \$2,000.
Stephen	No	From 6 to 80 feet	1st class \$5,000 to \$6,500; 2nd class \$4,000 to \$5,000.
Tuckersmith	No	From 10 to 35 feet	From \$10 to \$40 per acre according to location and quality of land.
Turnberry	Well watered	About 18 feet	1st class \$6,500 to \$7,500; 2nd class \$5,000 to \$6,000; 3rd class \$4,000 to \$4,500.
Ushorne	Plenty by digging	20 feet	1st class \$4,000; 2nd class \$2,700; 3rd class \$1,500.
Wawanosh, East	Yes	Average 20 feet	1st class ———; 2nd class \$3,500; 3rd class \$2,000.
Wawanosh, West	Yes	From 20 to 40 feet generally; extremes 10 to 70 feet.	

COUNTY OF HURON - Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy what proportion are pine stumps?	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?
Ashfield.....	About one-fourth. Pine stumps, none.....	About one-fourth. Cedar rail and hemlock board fence.	One-third.....	Two-thirds.
Bayfield.....	Three-fourths.....	About one-half. Split rail, board, and wire fences.....	23 brick, 6 concrete; balance, frame.....	None.
Colborne.....	One-half of whole. No pine stumps.....	One-fourth. Cedar and hemlock.....	One-half.....	One-half.
Goderich.....	Three-fourths free from stumps. No pine stumps.	None first-class. Materials of fences are rails, boards and wire; rails in far the largest proportion.	About three-fifths.....	About two-fifths.
Grey.....	About one-third of cleared land. No dry land. Pine stumps.	A good deal of board fence on improved farms; a great deal is the old snake rail fence, hemlock and board fence.	A few first-class brick and frame.	Three-fourths.
Hay.....	About seventeen-twentieths clear of stumps. About one-twentieth pine stumps.	None. Boards and rails.....	One-half.....	One-half.
Howick.....	About 50 per cent. Very few pine.....	10 per cent. General material used - cedar.....	1 per cent.....	99 per cent.
Hullett.....	95 per cent. clear of stumps. No pine.....	Good; 30 per cent. Materials used, hemlock boards with cedar posts, black ash, cedar, and elm rails, with a small percentage of wire.	25 per cent.....	80 per cent.
McKillop.....	Two-fifths.....	One-sixth. Some wire, considerable lumber, balance cedar, elm and ash rails.	One-third.....	Two-thirds.
Morris.....	One-fourth.....	One-fourth. Cedar, ash and boards.....	One-twelfth.....	Eleven-twelfths.
Stanley.....	All.....	One-fourth.....	One-fourth.....	Three-fourths.
Stephen.....	Don't know.....	One-twentieth. Part black ash, rail, swamp elm, and basswood.	One-twentieth.....	Nineteen-twentieths.
Tuckersmith.....	Four-fifths of cleared land from stumps. No pine.	60 per cent. Rail fence, post and rail, post and board, post and wire.	About two-fifths.....	About three-fifths.
Turnberry.....	About 30 per cent.....	About one-fifth first-class. Fences of cedar, black ash, board and picket.	40 per cent.....	60 per cent.
Usborne.....	70 per cent. clear of stumps. No pine.....	About 40 per cent. Rails of elm and black ash; along the roadways some board fencing is done.	30 per cent.....	70 per cent.
Wawanosh, E.....	About 30 per cent. on every 100 acres. Pine stumps, 1 per cent.	About 20 per cent. first-class. Cedar, ash, elm and hemlock.	30 per cent.....	70 per cent.
Wawanosh, W.....	40 per cent. clear. No pine stumps.....	10 per cent. Cedar posts with hemlock boards and cedar rails.	15 per cent.....	85 per cent.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?	21. About what proportion are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, etc.?
Ashfield.....	One-half	One-half	One-twentieth. No tile used	One-half.
Bayfield... ..	One-fourth	Three-fourths.....	About 200 acres.....	The whole.
Colborne	One-half	One-half	One-fourth. Very little.....	Three-fourths.
Goderich.....	About one-sixth	About five-sixths	A very small portion under-drained. No tile is made here. Hemlock lumber 1½ x 7 is generally used.	Three-fourths.
Grey	One-third	Two-thirds	Very little tile-drain. Chiefly hemlock and cedar; commencing to drain freely.	Two-thirds.
Hay	Three-fourths	One-fourth	About one-half partly under-drained. Tile used in about one-tenth.	Nearly all.
Howick	2 per cent	98 per cent	10 per cent. Very little tile used	40 per cent.
Hullett	10 per cent.....	90 per cent	50 per cent.; partially, 1 per cent. tile, the rest boards.	100 per cent.
McKillop	One-half	One-half	A great amount of draining has been done during last few years, mostly lumber, some tile, say one-third.	Three-fourths.
Morris	One-fourth	Three-fourths.....	One-fifteenth. No tile	One-half.
Stanley	One-fourth	Three-fourths.....	One-fourth. Tile not much used	Nearly all.
Stephen	One-twentieth	Ten-twentieths	One-fiftieth, and scarcely any tile.....	One-half.
Tuckersmith	Four-fifths	One-fifth	None thoroughly	All.
Turnberry.....	60 per cent	40 per cent	A good deal of drainage done with lumber and stone.	50 per cent.
Usborne	60 per cent	40 per cent	About 25 per cent. Scarcely any tile used, the land being too level.	Nearly all.
Wawanosh, E.....	60 per cent	40 per cent	Under-drained, 20 per cent.; tile, 1 per cent., scarcely used at all.	About 65 per cent.
Wawanosh, W.....	30 per cent	70 per cent	5 per cent. No tile	80 per cent.

COUNTY OF HURON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of un-cleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Ashfield	One-thirtieth	Salt on wheat, barley and oats; about 200 lbs. per acre.	Nine-tenths
Bayfield	None	None	The whole.
Colborne	Half use salt now; 500 lbs. per acre.	Salt upon wheat	Nearly all.
Goderich	About one farmer in twenty uses artificial fertilizers; about 100 lbs. of plaster is sown per acre, and about 300 lbs. of salt per acre.	Salt and plaster used on meadow land, also on wheat, barley and root crops.	About five-sixths.
Grey	Half use salt, the others are little used; about 200 lbs. salt per acre.	Salt on wheat and barley	All.
Hay	One-tenth use salt; about 200 lbs. per acre.	Salt used on wheat and barley	None very suitable.
Howick	Very little used.	Salt and plaster in very limited quantities.	25 per cent.
Hullett	80 per cent use salt, 200 lbs. per acre; 1 per cent use plaster, 100 lbs per acre. No other artificial fertilizers used.	Salt on wheat, barley and roots.	The whole township, if drained.
McKillop	Half use salt, from 200 to 400 lbs.; a few use plaster and lime, but not worth mentioning.	Salt mostly on wheat, barley and roots.	Nine-tenths.
Morris	One-fourth this year; about 200 lbs.	Salt, wheat and barley	One-half.
Stanley	One-fifth use salt; 200 lbs. per acre.	Salt, grain and roots	None.
Stephen	One-fiftieth.	Salt on wheat and barley	All.
Tuckersmith	Four fifths have used salt this year; 250 to 400 lbs. per acre. None of the others used.	Salt on all kinds of crops	All, except that mentioned in question 10, which could be drained easily.
Turnberry	A large quantity of salt	Salt generally	About two-thirds if drained and cleared.
Urbone	50 per cent use salt; about 300 lbs. per acre.	Barn-yard manure and salt used on wheat, barley and root crops.	All except the swamp.
Wawanosh, E.	About 20 per cent; salt chiefly used—about 200 lbs. per acre.	Salt on wheat and grass.	70 per cent.
Wawanosh, W.	3 per cent use salt; 250 lbs. per acre.	Salt on fall and spring wheat and barley	40 per cent.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—

TOWNSHIPS.

	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.
Ashfield	One-eighth, 25 bush, per acre	One-twentieth, 12 bush, per acre	One-fiftieth, 30 bush, per acre.
Bayfield	Twenty one-hundredths, 20 bush, per acre	Twenty one-hundredths, 15 bush, per acre	Five one-hundredths, 25 bush, per acre.
Colborne	10 per cent, 25 bush, per acre	15 per cent, 15 bush, per acre	5 per cent, 25 bush, per acre.
Goderich	3454 acres, 25 bush, per acre	2000 acres, 10 "	1000 acres, 25 bush, per acre.
Grey	One-tenth, 15 bush, per acre	One-twentieth, 8 bush, per acre	One one-hundredth, 20 bush, per acre.
Hay	About 4000 acres, 15 bush, per acre	About 2000 acres, 10 bush, per acre	About 2000 acres, 30 bush, per acre.
Howick	13 per cent	13 per cent	4 per cent.
Hullett	15 per cent, 20 bush, per acre	10 per cent, 10 bush, per acre	5 per cent, 25 bush, per acre.
McKillop	10 per cent, 18 "	5 per cent, 12 "	5 per cent, 30 "
Morris	10 per cent, 15 "	5 per cent, 8 "	2 per cent, 20 "
Stanley	Three-twentieths, 20 bush, per acre	One-tenth, 10 bush, per acre	One-tenth, 30 bush, per acre.
Stephen	15 bush, per acre . . . . .	. . . . . 6 " . . . . .	. . . . . 15 "
Tuckersmith	14 per cent, 22 bush, per acre	8 per cent, 12 "	8 per cent, 35 "
Turnberry	15 per cent, 20 "	8 per cent, 10 "	3 per cent, 25 "
Usborne	15 per cent, 25 "	10 per cent, 10 "	8 per cent, 25 "
Wawanosh, East	9 per cent, 18 "	3 per cent, 8 "	2 per cent, 20 "
Wawanosh, West	10 per cent, 20 "	5 per cent, 10 "	1 per cent, 20 "

COUNTY OF HURON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What acre, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.,—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
Ashfield	One-twelfth. 40 bush. per acre	None.....	One-twelfth. 20 bush. per acre.
Bayfield	Ten one-hundredths. 30 bush. per acre.....	None.....	None.
Colborne	15 per cent. 40 bush. per acre.....	.....	10 per cent. 20 bush. per acre.
Goderich	3000 acres. 35 bush. per acre	20 acres. 12 bush. per acre	500 acres. 20 bush. per acre.
Grey ..	One-fifteenth. 25 bush. per acre.....	None.....	One-twentieth. 15 bush. per acre.
Hay	About 5000 acres. 35 bush. per acre.....	None ..	About 500 acres. 20 bush. per acre.
Howick	20 per cent .....	.....	10 per cent.
Hullett	8 per cent. 40 bush. per acre	None.....	5 per cent. 20 bush. per acre.
McKillop	10 per cent. 40 ..	None ..	8 per cent. 20 ..
Morris	10 per cent. 30 ..	.....	5 per cent. 20 ..
Stanley	One-tenth. 40 bush. per acre	None.....	None.
Stephen .....	..... 30 ..	None.....	None.
Tuckersmith.....	10 per cent. 40 ..	.....	3 per cent. 30 bush. per acre.
Tunberry.....	10 per cent. 40 ..	.....	5 per cent. 25 ..
Usborne	10 per cent. 40 ..	None...	..... 20 ..
Wawanosh, East.....	10 per cent. 40 ..	.....	8 per cent. 20 ..
Wawanosh, West...	6 per cent. 35 ..	None.....	4 per cent. 20 ..

Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
Ashfield .....	.....	One one-hundredth, 150 bush, per acre.
Bayfield	One one-thousandth, 30 bush, per acre	One one-hundredth, 200 "
Colborne .....	.....	1 per cent, 150 bush, per acre.
Goderich	20 acres, 30 bush, per acre.....	350 acres, 150 "
Grey	None.....	One one-hundredth, 100 bush, per acre.
Hay	None.....	About 400 acres, 70 bush, per acre.
Howick .....	.....	1 per cent.
Hullett	None.....	1 per cent, 150 bush, per acre.
McKillop	None.....	1 per cent.
Morris	None.....	" "
Stanley	None	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 100 "
Stephen	None	One two-hundredths, 200 bush, per acre.
Tuckersmith	None.....	80 bush, per acre.
Tamberry .....	.....	1 per cent, 150 bush, per acre.
Ushorne.....	.....	1 per cent, 100 "
Wawanosh, East .....	.....	1 per cent, 200 "
Wawanosh, West.....	None	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 100 "
		$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, 100 "

COUNTY OF HURON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.,—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	Turnips.	Other root crops.	Hay.
Ashfield	One one-hundredth, 400 bush, per acre	One one-hundredth, 400 bush, per acre	One-tenth, 1 ton per acre.
Dayfield	Five one-hundredths, 400 bush, per acre.....	One one-hundredth, 300 "	Fifteen one-hundredths, 1 ton per acre.
Colborne	5 per cent, 500 bush, per acre.....	1 per cent, 600 bush, per acre.....	15 per cent, 1 ton per acre.
Goderich	600 acres, 400 bush per acre	400 acres, 500 "	7000 acres, 1 " "
Grey	One one-hundredth, 300 bush per acre.....	Some; carrots and mangolds grow well.....	One-tenth, 1 " "
Hay	About 500 acres, 500 bush, per acre.....	About 400 acres, 500 bush, per acre.....	3000 acres, 1½ " "
Howick	2 per cent .. .	1 per cent,	20 per cent.
Hullet	2 per cent, 500 bush, per acre	¼ of 1 per cent, 800 bush, per acre.....	10 per cent, 1½ " "
McKillop	2 per cent,	Some carrots and mangolds	15 per cent, 1½ tons per acre.
Morris	2 per cent, 200 bush, per acre.....	½ per cent, 600 bush, per acre.....	10 per cent, 1 " "
Stanley	One one-hundredth, 500 bush, per acre	One two-hundredths, 500 bush, per acre.....	One-tenth, 1 " "
Stephen	600 bush, per acre.....	.....	.....
Tuckersmith.....	1½ per cent, 500 bush, per acre.....	1½ per cent, 500 bush, per acre.....	12 per cent, 1½ " "
Turnberry.....	2 per cent, 400 " .....	.....	10 per cent, 1½ " "
Usborne	3 per cent, 400 to 500 " .....	.....	10 per cent, 1½ " "
Wawanosh, East....	2 per cent, 600 " .....	.....	10 per cent, 1 " "
Wawanosh, West...	1 per cent, 600 "	None.....	10 per cent, 1½ " "

	Pasture lands.	Orchards.	Remarks.
Ashfield	One-tenth	One-fiftieth	
Bayfield	Fifteen one-hundredths	Three one-hundredths	
Colborne	10 per cent	1 per cent	
Goderich	7940 acres	1000 acres	Flax, 200 acres.
Grey	One-tenth	One one-hundredth	
Hay	About 6000 acres	400 acres	Flax, 300 acres. 12 bushels per acre.
Howick	15 per cent	1 per cent	
Hullett	15 per cent	1 per cent	
McKillop	15 per cent	1 per cent	Flax, 400 acres.
Morris	10 per cent	1 per cent	
Stanley	Three-tenths	One one-hundredth	
Stephen .....	.....	.....
Tuckersmith	20 per cent	1 per cent	
Turnberry	10 per cent	1 per cent	
Usborne	12 per cent	1 per cent	
Wawanosh, East	20 per cent	1 per cent	
Wawanosh, West	17 per cent	$\frac{1}{3}$ per cent	

COUNTY OF HURON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.*

TOWNSHIPS.

28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain growing, stock raising or dairying?

29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, or Poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?

30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?

Ashfield

Grain growing and stock raising.....

Horses—General purpose. Cattle—Durham grades. Sheep—Leicester. About 7 head of thoroughbred cattle in all.

One-fourth. Maple, beech, basswood, elm, ash, birch, hemlock and cedar. Hardwood fuel, softwood lumber, fencing, building and draining.

Bayfield.....

Equally good for all.....

Grade Cattle; Clyde Horses; Leicester, Berkshire and Suffolk Hogs; Hens, Turkeys, Geese. Thoroughbred much neglected.

One-tenth. Cedar, hemlock, beech, maple. Fence posts, building, fencing, lumber and fuel.

Colborne

Grain and grain growing

About \$25,000 worth of imported stock. Grade Cattle, Draught Horses, Grade Sheep, Berkshire Hogs.

15 per cent. Maple, beech, hemlock, elm. Firewood.

Goderich

Chief products: wheat, barley and oats. Land is suitable for either stock raising or dairying.

Horses—a number of heavy draught; majority general purpose horses with a sprinkling of coach horses. Thoroughbred horned cattle are being largely introduced. Sheep—Leicesters and Cotswolds are the favorites. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk. In Poultry the greatest improvement of all is noticeable.

About one-eighth well timbered. Consists of maple, beech, elm, basswood, butternut and hemlock. Used for lumber and cordwood, building and fencing.

Grey

Wheat. Well adapted for mixed farming.....

General purpose horses; Cattle—Durham grades. A few persons have introduced thoroughbred stock, including good breeds of Sheep.

High lands—beech and maple, mixed. Low lands—black ash, mixed with hemlock, cedar and pine. Used for fuel, building and fencing.

Hay.....

Wheat, oats, barley and corn. Best adapted for grain growing.

Native breeds are generally reared. Farmers are beginning to improve their herds with imported stock, especially horses.

About three-tenths. Hemlock, beech, elm, maple, and some pine and cedar. Firewood and building timber.

Howick.....

Nearly equal for grain, stock raising and dairying. Grain, Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, and dairy produce. Best adapted for mixed husbandry.

Common breeds. No imported stock.....
Horses—Agricultural. Cattle—Durham grades. Sheep—Cotswold and Leicester grades. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk. Poultry—all kinds. Thoroughbred or imported are, Horses 75 per cent. Cattle 75 per cent.

50 per cent. Cedar, black ash, elm, beech.

Hullett.....

Timbered 25 per cent. Elm, beech, maple and ash. Chiefly used for fencing, draining, building and fuel. Square timber for exporting.

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McKillop	Good for either of the above	Principally Clydesdale and general purpose; Durhams and their grades; Leicesters, Cotswolds, and their grades; Berkshire and Suffolk; All kinds of Poultry, but very little pure bred. Imported and thoroughbreds are coming in freely at present: they are in the reach of all.	There is very little except what is kept for fire-wood, and the swamp land which is used for lumber and rail timber.
Morris	Grain and stock.....	Grades to a considerable extent.....	39 per cent. Rail timber and firewood.
Stanley	Well adapted for all grain generally	Clydesdale Horses, imported stock; Canadian improved with short-horn; Cotswold and Leicester Sheep; Suffolk Hogs; Common Canadian Hens.	About one-tenth. Mostly beech and maple for firewood.
Stephen	Wheat, oats, barley. Stock raising.....	Mixed.....	36,654 acres. Beech, maple, elm, oak, hemlock, ash, basswood and birch.
Tuckersmith	Wheat, barley, oats, dairying; well adapted for all purposes named.	Horses—principally heavy draught and nearly all from imported horses. Cattle—Durham grades. Sheep—Leicester and Cotswold with their crosses. Pigs—Berkshire and Suffolk and crosses. Poultry every kind	About 20 per cent. Maple, beech, elm, basswood. Firewood, fencing, draining.
Turnberry.....	About an average.....	Generally good. Farmers turning their attention to good stock in all classes.	All timber required for farming purposes. Timber—birch, maple, elm, ash, cedar and some pine.
Usborne.....	Wheat, barley, and oats; some fruit; exports, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. Adapted for all.	Clydesdale Horses, chiefly grade from thoroughbred stock. Sheep—Leicester and Cotswold, not many raised.	About 15 per cent. still standing but considerably thinned. Maple, beech, elm, and basswood, used for firewood, building and fencing.
Wawanosh East	Grain growing, stock raising and dairying; about equal. Wheat is the staple product.	Grade Horses, Cattle, &c., are the principal kinds used. Imported or thoroughbred stock about 30 per cent.	25 per cent. still timbered. Generally consist of beech, maple, elm, hemlock, cedar, black ash, and basswood. Chiefly used for building purposes, ship timber, furniture, implements, firewood, &c.
Wawanosh West.....	Wheat and Cattle; adapted equally for both.	Cattle—Durham grade; Hogs—Berkshire; Horses—General purpose; Poultry—all kinds; Sheep—Leicester. Durham Bulls extensively introduced.	45 per cent. Building, fencing, fuel, and draining. Beech, maple, cedar, black ash and hemlock.

COUNTY OF HURON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIPS.	31. What are your market facilities?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?
Ashfield.....	Eleven miles north, Kincardine; east corner, Lucknow; south part seven miles from Goderich.	Four flouring mills; one cheese factory situated near S. E. corner.
Bayfield.....	Want railway accommodation; Bayfield only market, and 10 miles from railway station.	None.
Colborne.....	Good—Goderich.....	None.
Goderich.....	Towns of Goderich and Clinton, and village of Bayfield; these towns connect with the G. T. and L. H. & B. Ry.; Holmesville also a thriving village.	None.
Grey.....	Good; Seaford ten miles, Brussels on boundary of township, Listowel five miles; railroad running through township	None.
Hay.....	Very good—a railway passes through township.....	None.
Howick.....	Railway through township.....	Two cheese factories, one creamery.
Hullett.....	Good—Clinton, Seaford and Blythe, with railroad running through all the said places.	1 cheese factory in south-east part of township
McKillop.....	Good—Seaford and Dublin bordering on the township.....	Two cheese factories, manufacture of salt, agricultural implements, &c.
Morris.....	Good—Wingham.....	Sixth concession.
Stanley.....	Fair—Clinton and Seaford, Brucefield and Bayfield ten miles.....	One cheese factory near Varna.
Stephen.....	Good—Exeter cars run through.....	One cheese factory at Crediton.
Tuckersmith.....	Very good—no part over five miles from railroad station; Seaford and Clinton stations on G. T. Ry. on our northern; Brucefield, Kippen, Hensall stations on the L. H. & B., on our western boundary.	Three cheese factories; one in south boundary, 1½ miles from Rogerville; one at Brucefield on the west; one at lot 31, con. 3, H. R. S., two miles S. E. of Clinton; one in town of Seaford, which provides a market for the N. E. portion of Tp.
Turnberry.....	Good—Wingham—two railways.....	Cheese factories, Bluevale and Belmore.
Usborne.....	Good market facilities. Exeter partly in township, Mitchell 18 miles, Dublin 14 miles, Lucan and Granton about 10 miles, all from centre of township. All R. R. stations.	None; one cheese factory at Farquhar.
Wawanosh, East.....	Good—market towns, Goderich, Clinton, Blythe and Wingham. L. H. & B. Ry. runs along east side of the township.	None; Beaver cheese factory situated in the 11th concession.
Wawanosh, West.....	Lucknow, N. W. corner of Tp.; Wingham, 5½ miles from N. E. corner of Tp.; Goderich, 10 miles from south boundary. Railway to each.	None.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Ashfield	64,184 acres.	3,628	33,143	3,801	1,206	3,905	1,504.
Bayfield	1,500 "	850	1,300	120	60	200	90.
Colborne	33,313 "	1,875	21,547	23,25	783	2,199	712.
Goderich	51,777 "	2,952	27,634	3,384	1,328	4,364	913.
Grey	63,935 "	4,047	29,002	5,219	1,588	4,295	1,228.
Hay	52,886 "	3,295	25,584	3,712	1,392	2,963	845.
Ilowick	67,228 "	5,193	36,651	4,731	1,646	4,734	1,665.
Hullett	53,432 "	3,378	33,015	4,616	1,579	3,650	1,253.
McKillop	52,140 "	3,682	27,000	4,483	1,493	3,421	1,080.
Morris	55,244 "	3,372	29,903½	3,586	1,201	4,164	1,007.
Stanley	49,300 "	2,373	30,560	2,637	1,211	3,997	955.
Stephen	54,725 "	3,644	18,071	1,683	1,149	2,776	965.
Tuckersmith	41,000 "	3,411	28,814	4,373	1,414	3,506	814.
Turnberry	34,800 "	2,469	22,000	2,483	2,453	694	717.
Usborne	42,751 "	2,740	30,624	2,740	1,324	3,537	535.
Wawanosh, East	41,743 "	2,335	21,905	2,468	749	2,726	759.
Wawanosh, West	41,850 "	2,352	23,585	3,384	975	2,612	1,046.

COUNTY OF KENT.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers entered the Township of Camden in 1780, and during the next twenty years Howard, Harwich, Raleigh, and Dover were opened up. The last township organized appears to have been that of Zone in 1835. Only two townships are reported as "all settled," but it may be concluded that all the land at present available has been occupied and that the balance consists of swampy or springy land, which, in process of time, may be cleared and drained.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

Clay and sandy loam, with clay and gravel subsoil, predominate. About sixteen per cent. consists of heavy clay, in some cases from three to four feet deep; clay loam about thirty-nine per cent., in some cases eight feet deep; sandy loam, twenty-four per cent. and from two to eight feet deep. The remainder consists of sandy, gravelly, and black loam—the latter extremely rich, particularly in the Township of Raleigh. There is absolutely no stony, rocky or hilly land in the county which may be set down as objectionable for the purposes of cultivation. Very little comes under the head of rolling but cultivable. About forty per cent. consists of bottom lands, nine per cent of swamps, and in the Township of Chatham sixty-seven per cent of wet lands. About fifty-four per cent. of the cleared area may be described as first-class for agricultural purposes, thirty-four per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

The townships are all well watered, except Tilbury, which depends mainly on rain or surface water collected in holes or cisterns dug for the purpose. The creeks in Raleigh dry up in the summer, but water is obtained by digging at variable depths in that and all the other townships.

PRICE OF FARMS.

First-class improved farms, with superior dwellings and outbuildings, can be purchased at from \$50 to \$80 per acre; second-class from \$40 to \$50 per acre; and third-class from \$8.50 to \$25 per acre, according to quality and locality.

STUMPS.

About forty-two per cent. of the cleared acreage is free from stumps. There are no pine stumps in any of the townships.

FENCES.

About sixty-four per cent. of the farms in Kent are under first-class fence, consisting, principally, of hard wood rails and wire.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About forty-six per cent. of the farm houses are either of stone, brick or first-class frame; the remainder are of log, or inferior frame. About forty-five per cent. of the outbuildings are superior—the remainder inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Kent is one of the counties that have benefited greatly by the operation of the Drainage Acts of the Ontario Government, a large area, now yielding splendid crops—particularly of Indian corn, which is grown to a very large extent in the county—and wheat, having been reclaimed by an extensive system of open drains. Tile draining has been commenced in several of the townships, with a prospect of its extension as its advantages are discovered.

FARM MACHINERY.

At least eighty-five per cent. of the farmers use labour-saving machines, but harvesting machines are more in request than those used for seeding.

FERTILIZERS.

In some townships no artificial fertilizers are used; in others salt and plaster are utilized to a limited extent on grain and clover and meadow land.

UNCLEARED LAND.

Generally throughout the county the uncleared land is suitable for cultivation. In Tilbury and Dover, drainage is indispensable in connection with the clearing of the bush and low-lying land.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township acreage of Kent is given as 533,063, exclusive of Camden, which has made no return; the total number of cleared acres, excepting Camden, is about 217,964. Of the latter about 25 per cent. is devoted to fall wheat, which yields, on an average, 24 bushels to the acre; spring wheat (very little sown), average 14 bush.; barley, 4 per cent. and 30 bush.; oats, 12 per cent. and 41 bush.; rye (none grown); peas, 6 per cent. and 17 bush.; corn, 12 per cent. and 40 bush.; buckwheat (little sown), 25 bush.; potatoes, 1 per cent. and 125 bush.; turnips (very little grown), average not determinable; other root crops (very little grown), average not determinable; hay, 12 per cent. and 1½ tons per acre. About 12 per cent. is devoted to pasturage, and 3 per cent. to orchards. A small acreage is devoted to the cultivation of white beans, clover, and tobacco. Kent is well adapted for grain growing, stock raising, and dairying. Some townships are better for stock than others, but grain is successfully raised in all. Cheese making is successfully prosecuted in the Townships of Howard, Harwich, Orford, and Raleigh.

STOCK.

The townships sustain 30,927 horned cattle, 15,180 horses, 19,959 sheep, and 18,168 hogs. General purpose horses are mostly raised, but in the Township of Howard some thoroughbreds have been imported. The horned cattle and sheep are principally native and grade; some interest has of late been manifested in improving the breeds. Attention is also being paid to poultry breeding. Hogs of improved breeds are generally raised in the county.

FRUIT.

Kent is one of the finest fruit growing counties in Ontario, every description of fruit cultivable in the Province being found there. The lake shore in many places presents for miles a continual line of apple and peach orchards and vineyards.

TIMBER LANDS.

About thirty-seven per cent. of the acreage is still covered with timber, consisting mainly of oak, black and red ash, hickory, hardwood, soft maple, cherry, and sycamore. A small quantity of black walnut is still to be found in the Township of Camden, but in Orford, where it was extensively grown, it has disappeared. The tulip (or whitewood) tree is also found at many points in Kent. The timber now cut is principally used for hardwood manufactures, fencing and firewood. Considerable attention has been paid to tree planting in some parts of the county, the effect on the appearance of the farms and roadsides being already striking and agreeable.

MARKET FACILITIES.

The market facilities of Kent are not excelled by those of any other county. It is traversed by both the Great Western and Canada Southern Railways, and in addition to railway communication, it has many excellent roads and good shipping ports, at hand, and, in the summer, daily communication is maintained by steamer between Chatham and Detroit.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Kent has several grist and saw mills, an iron foundry, three bending factories, three planing mills, one cloth and woollen factory, three carriage factories, two sash and door factories, two stave and heading factories, several shingle mills, and sixteen cheese factories.

POPULATION.

The population of Kent, as now municipally constituted, according to the census of 1871, was 39,639.



Zone 1835 Nine-tenths Sandy loam.

Cain

Chat

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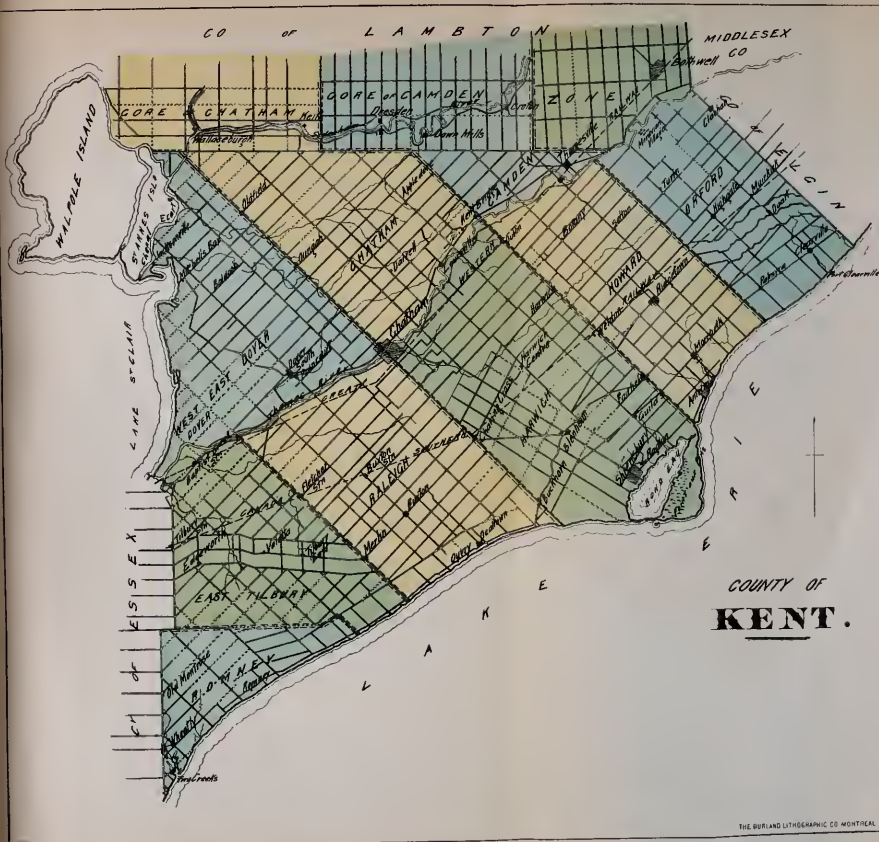
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COUNTY OF
KENT.

COUNTY OF KENT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Camden.....	1780	Five-sixths	110	Sandy loam and clay.
Chatham.....	About 1810	About nine-tenths .....	.....	Clay.
Dover.....	1800	About three-fourths	Not all settled yet.....	Clay, sandy loam, fine sand—not unfruitful sand.
Harwich	About 1796	Nearly all.....	75 years	Good for agricultural purposes.
Howard.....	1795	All settled	83 years	Alluvial.
Orford	1816	All.....	1868	Variable.
Raleigh	About 1800	About four-fifths	Not yet all settled	A rich, black sandy loam, clay sub-soil, except small portion along the shore of Lake Erie, which is gravel and well adapted for fruit raising.
Romney	1815	Two-thirds .....	.....	Good for agricultural purposes.
Tilbury, East.....	1832	About one-half .....	.....	All good.
Zone.....	1835	Nine-tenths .....	.....	Sandy loam.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.
Camden.....	One-eighth; 4 feet	One-fifth; 8 feet	One-fifth; 8 feet	One-fifth; 8 feet
Chatham	One-fourth	Three-tenths	One-tenth	One-tenth
Dover	One-fourth	One-fourth	One-eighth	One-eighth
Harwich	One-eighth	One-fourth	One-fourth .....	.....
Howard .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orford	One-fifteenth	Four-fifteenths	Three-fifteenths	Two-fifteenths.
Raleigh	One-seventh; soil 4 to 6 in.; heavy clay sub-soil.	Three-sevenths; 6 to 8 inches; clay sub-soil.	One-seventh; 2 to 6 feet; clay underneath.	None.
Romney.....	1,000	23,000	Clay sub-soil	200.
Tilbury, East	About 10 per cent.; 3 or 4 ft. deep.	About 80 per cent.; from 6 inches to 1 foot deep.	About 10 per cent.; from 6 in. to 1 foot deep.	None.
Zone	500 acres. N. W.	4,000 acres. S. W.	20,000 acres. Central.....	500 acres.

	Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.
Camden	None	One-fifth ; one foot	
Chatham	None	One-fourth	
Dover	None	One-fourth	
Harwich	One-eighth	One-fourth	
Howard .....	.....	.....	Answers unintelligible.
Orford	Two-fifteenths	Three-fifteenths	Mostly clay and gravel subsoil. In the west clay pre- dominates; in the centre gravel; north, sand. Aver- age depth of soil 15 inches.
Raleigh	One-seventh; soil 5 to 30 feet; blue clay underneath.	One-seventh; soil 6 to 12 inches; clay underneath.	
Romney	750	Balance	
Tilbury, East	None	None	Sub-soil clay throughout.
Zone .....	.....	.....

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	6. Have you any, and if so, how much is too stony, or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so, how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?
Camden.....	None.....	None.....	One-fifth	One-tenth.
Chatham.....	None.....	None.....	None.....	.....
Dover.....	None.....	None.....	None.....	One-third.
Harwich.....	None.....	None.....	Very little rolling; all cultivable.	Very little along river Thames.
Howard.....	None.....	None.....	About three-fourths slightly rolling; all cultivable.	Three-sixteenths; the best lands we have.
Orford.....	None.....	None.....	The Tp. is all rolling, tillable, and easily drained; only a small portion is hilly.	None.
Ralsleigh.....	None.....	None.....	Most of Tp. slightly rolling; all cultivable.	About one-seventh; nearly all can be drained, and made first-class land.
Romney.....	None.....	None.....	None.....	All except sand and gravel.
Tilbury, East.....	None.....	None.....	None.....	Say 10 per cent.
Zone.....	None.....	None.....	None.....	500 acres.

COUNTY OF KENT—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—				Remarks.	
	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?	First-class.	Second-class.		Third-class.
Camden.....	One-tenth.....	None; two-thirds wet..	One-half.....	One-fourth.....	One-fourth.....	
Chatham.....	One-fiftieth.....	None.....	One-half.....	One-fourth.....	One-fourth.....	
Dover.....	Almost two-thirds.....	None; two-thirds wet..	Three-fifths.....	One-third.....	One-fifteenth.....	
Harwich.....	Nothing worth speaking of.	None.....	Nine-tenths.....	One-tenth.....	.....	Dry land chiefly on River Thames and in S. E. part of Tp. All, however, is drainable.
Howard.....	None.....	One-sixteenth.....	One-half, all over Tp.	Three-eighths, all over Township.	One-eighth, east part 1, 2 and 3 cons.	
Orford.....	One-fifteenth, but all can be drained.	None.....	One-half.....	One-fourth.....	One-fourth.....	Front part best on an average, but good farms are interspersed all over Township.
Itleigh.....	About 1,000 acres.....	None.....	One-half.....	One-third.....	One-sixth.....	Scattered in different localities.
Romney.....	None.....	None.....	All except sand..	Sand—south-west....	None.....	
Tilbury, East.....	.....	None.....	All if drained... ..	.....	.....
Zone.....	None.....	None.....	.....	.....	.....	Answers unintelligible

COUNTY OF KENT—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks, or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what proportion are pine stumps?
Canden	Yes	10 to 20 feet	1st class, \$70; 2nd, \$50; 3rd, \$25, per acre.	One-eighth; no pine stumps.
Chatham	Yes	From 8 to 25 feet	From \$40 to \$50 per acre	One-tenth; no pine.
Dover	Well watered	Average 12 feet	1st class, \$80; 2nd, \$40; 3rd, \$6 to \$10 per acre.	One-half clear of stumps. No pine.
Harwich	Creeks and wells.	5 to 40 feet	1st class, \$50 to \$80; 2nd, \$25 to \$50 per acre.	One-half clear of stumps. No pine.
Howard	Yes	From 8 to 20 feet	1st class, \$55; 2nd, \$40; 3rd, \$25, per acre.	One-half. No pine.
Orford	Yes	Average 15 feet	1st class, \$60; 2nd, \$45; 3rd, \$30, per acre.	One-third. No pine in Township.
Raleigh	Springs in south part of Tp. along the shore of Lake Erie. River Thames N. W. boundary. Creeks in a large part of the balance, but dry in summer.	From 8 to 100 feet	1st class, \$60; 2nd, \$40; 3rd, \$20, per acre.	About one-half. No pine.
Romney	Yes	15 feet	1st class, \$75; 2nd, \$25 to \$50 p. ac.; unimproved, \$8.50 to \$15 p. ac.	About three-fifths of the cultivated land. No pine stumps.
Tilbury, East	No. Water, with 3 or 4 exceptions, is secured by digging holes or cisterns to secure rain or surface water, which is abundant or scarce according to provision so made.	Has been found at 60 feet and upwards to 120 feet, but comparatively few efforts in this direction have been made.	From \$10 to \$60 per acre, according to improvement and location.	About one-tenth. No pine stumps.
Zone	Yes	From 10 to 40 feet.	From \$20 to \$50 per acre	8,424 acres. No pine.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?
Camden.....	One-half under first-class fence. Wire, board and rail.	One-half	One-half	One-half.
Chatham, Tp.....	One-half. Rails and boards.....	One-tenth	Nine-tenths	One-fifth.
Dover.....	One-third. Board, fence rail, fence material white oak, black and white ash, elm, and some walnut rails.	No stone. A few brick and good frame. Greater number flattened logs.	Three-fourths	One-fourth.
Harwich.....	Three-fourths. Rails and boards	Two-thirds	One-third	Two-thirds.
Howard.....	Mostly under 1st class fence of oak, ash, basswood, and some walnut rails.	Three-fourths.....	One-fourth	Three-fourths.
Orford.....	About one-half. Rail and board	Not many brick or stone. About half 1st class.	One-half. Not many logs.....	One-half.
Raleigh.....	Fences generally good. Mostly oak, black ash and hickory rails; a fair proportion in board fence.	One-half	One-half	One-half.
Romney.....	One-half. 1st class split rail fences.....	Two-thirds	One-third	One-third.
Tilbury, East.....	Principally rail fences. Material generally oak, ash, elm or hickory.	20 per cent	About 80 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Zone	Two-thirds of all lands under good rail fence.	Two-thirds	One-third	Two-thirds.

COUNTY OF KENT—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	21. About what proportion of the out-buildings are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.?
Cannden	One-half	Commencing tile under-drainage	Principally all
Chatham Township	Four-fifths	None	Three-fourths.
Dover	Three-fourths	No under-draining	Nearly all.
Harwich	One-third	Small proportion, with tile-draining on the increase.	Nearly all.
Howard	One-fourth	One-third. All tile	Nearly all.
Orford	One-half	Very small, but commencing to drain with tile.	Four-fifths.
Raleigh	One-half	A small portion. Two or three farms tile-drained.	About three-fourths. Nearly all save their grain by machinery.
Romney	Two-thirds	One-twentieth of cleared land. Mostly tile	Three-fourths.
Tilbury, East	About 80 per cent	None under-drained	About 75 per cent.
Zone	One-third	One-fiftieth, and small proportion tile	Three-fourths.

COUNTY OF KENT—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Camden	300 lbs. salt on wheat per acre. Plaster per acre, 150 lbs. Salt and plaster to some extent.	Wheat, clover and corn	All.
Chatham, Tp.	One-tenth	Plaster on clover	All.
Dover	A few use salt and a few plaster	Barnyard manure on wheat and on a few root crops.	By proper drainage almost all.
Harwich	Very little	Plaster on clover	All.
Howard	One-fourth of the farmers use—plaster, 100 lbs. per acre; salt, 200 lbs. per acre.	Plaster on clover and corn. Salt on fall wheat and barley.	All.
Orford	Not much used in any portion of the Tp.	Salt and plaster	All.
Raleigh	Very little used. Some plaster and salt	Plaster upon clover. Salt on spring and fall wheat.	All.
Romney	None generally .....	.....	All.
Tilbury, East	None used .....	.....	All except the "Plains" or low-lying part, which can only be reclaimed by a cut through to Lake Erie or by embanking or pumping.
Zone	None .....	.....	All.

COUNTY OF KENT—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—

TOWNSHIPS.

Fall Wheat.

One-fourth Average yield 25 bush, per acre.
 One-fourth. " 20 to 30 "
 One-fourth. " 25 "
 One-fourth. " 25 "
 One-third. " "
 Six-eighths. " "
 Six-eighths. " 25 "
 15 per cent. " 27 "
 30 per cent. " "
 One-fourth cleared land. Av. 25 bush, per acre.
 One-eighth. " 15 "

Very little.
 One-fortieth. Average yield 15 bush, per acre.
 None. " "
 Very little sown. " 15 "
 None. " "
 Two per cent. " 15 "
 One-half per cent. " 10 "
 Five per cent. " 12 "

One-sixteenth.
 Not raised owing to bad price.
 One-fortieth. Average yd. 20 to 30 bu. p. a.
 One-fortieth. " 30 "
 One-thirtieth. " 30 "
 One-thirtieth. " "
 One-eighth. " 30 "
 Five per cent. " 30 "
 Two per cent. " 30 "
 Ten per cent. " 30 "

Spring Wheat.

Barley.

Oats.

Rye.

Peas.

One-eighth.
 One-tenth. Average yield 40 bush, per acre.
 One-eighth. " 30 to 45 "
 One-tenth. " 50 "
 One-tenth. " "
 One-tenth. " "
 Two-eighths. " "
 Twelve per cent. " 40 "
 Ten per cent. " 45 "
 Fifteen per cent. " 50 "
 One-fourth. " 30 "

None.
 None.
 None.
 None.
 None.
 None.
 None.

One-sixteenth.
 One-third. Average yield 20 bush, per acre.
 One-fortieth. " "
 One-fortieth. Av. small. Destroyed by bugs.
 One-sixtieth. Average yield 20 bush, per acre.
 One-eighth. " "
 Two per cent. " 20 "
 One per cent. " 15 "
 One per cent. " 15 "
 Three per cent. " 10 "

Camden
 Chatham, Tp.
 Dover
 Harwich
 Howard
 Orford
 Raleigh
 Romney
 Tilbury, East.
 Zone

Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
<p>Camden.....</p> <p>Chatham, Tp.</p> <p>Harwich.....</p> <p>Dover.....</p> <p>Howard.....</p> <p>Orford.....</p> <p>Two-eighths. Average yield 45 bush. per acre..</p> <p>Raleigh. " 35 "</p> <p>35 per cent. " 40 "</p> <p>Twenty per cent. " 50 "</p> <p>One-eighth. " 25 "</p>	<p>None.....</p> <p>None.....</p> <p>None.....</p> <p>But little.....</p> <p>One per cent. Average yield 25 bush per acre.....</p>	<p>One-sixteenth.</p> <p>One-one-hundredth. Av. yd. 150 bush. p. ac.</p> <p>2 per cent.</p> <p>One-hundredth.</p> <p>One-eighth.</p> <p>Two per cent.</p> <p>1 of 1 per cent.</p> <p>100 "</p> <p>100 "</p> <p>100 "</p> <p>150 "</p>
<p>Camden.....</p> <p>Chatham, Tp.</p> <p>Dover.....</p> <p>Harwich.....</p> <p>Howard.....</p> <p>Orford.....</p> <p>Raleigh.....</p> <p>Romney.....</p> <p>Tilbury, East.....</p> <p>Zone.....</p>	<p>Other root crops.</p>	<p>Hay.</p>
<p>Camden.....</p> <p>Chatham, Tp.</p> <p>Dover.....</p> <p>Harwich.....</p> <p>Howard.....</p> <p>Orford.....</p> <p>Raleigh.....</p> <p>Romney.....</p> <p>Tilbury, East.....</p> <p>Zone.....</p>	<p>One-sixteenth.....</p> <p>3 per cent.....</p> <p>Small proportion, say one-sixteenth.....</p> <p>One-one-hundredth. Mangolds 800, carrots 800.</p> <p>Very few.....</p> <p>1 of 1 per cent. Av. yd. 200 bush. per acre.....</p> <p>15 per cent.....</p> <p>15 per cent.....</p> <p>One-eighth.....</p>	<p>One-eighth.</p> <p>One-eighth.</p> <p>One-eighth.</p> <p>One-tenth. Average yield 1 1/2 tons per acre.</p> <p>Three-eighths.</p> <p>Twelve per cent. Av. yield 1 1/2 tons per acre.</p> <p>Fifteen per cent. " 1 1/2 "</p> <p>Fifteen per cent. " 1 1/2 "</p> <p>One-eighth.</p>
<p>Camden.....</p> <p>Chatham, Tp.</p> <p>Dover.....</p> <p>Harwich.....</p> <p>Howard.....</p> <p>Orford.....</p> <p>Raleigh.....</p> <p>Romney.....</p> <p>Tilbury, East.....</p> <p>Zone.....</p>	<p>Orchards.</p>	<p>Remarks.</p> <p>White beans one-eighth.</p> <p>Tobacco 2000 lbs. per acre.</p> <p>Clover seed five per cent. Four bush. per acre.</p> <p>Beans 18 bushels per acre.</p>

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

Camden.....	Adapted for all	29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?
Chatham, Tp.....	Either. Grain is most extensively raised	General purpose horses. Cattle—mostly native. Sheep—Leicester and Cotswold. Hogs—Essex and Berkshire; one-fourth imported stock.
Dover.....	Grain growing and stock raising.....	Horses—general purpose. Cattle—grades. Sheep—long wool. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk.
Harwich.....	Wheat, corn, barley, oats, beans, potatoes	Have a few shorthorns. A few good sheep and hogs.
Howard.....	Wheat, beans, barley, oats and corn; tobacco, cheese and pork. Well adapted for grain growing, stock raising, or dairying.	.....
Orford.....	Well adapted for all	A few blood horses, Clydesdales, English draught horses. A few short-horn Durhams, Ayrshire and grades. Sheep—Leicester, Cotswold and Southdown. Turkeys—wild and tame. Common geese and ducks. Hogs—Berkshire, Chester White, Suffolk, Poland China and Essex. Poultry—Shanghai, Black Spanish, Plymouth Rock, Buff Cochin, Braham.
Raleigh.....	About equal.....	Stock, average. No speciality in breeds, and a fair average of all.
Romney.....	All foregoing grains except rye and spring wheat; generally good for either grain or stock raising. Good for dairy purposes.	Horses—general purpose and roadsters. Cattle—Durham grades and native stock. Sheep—Cotswold, Leicester, grades, a few Southdown. Hogs—Berkshire, Suffolk, Chester White and Poland China. Poultry—all the common kinds. More interest has been taken of late in introducing thoroughbred stock.
Tilbury, East.....	Well adapted for all three	Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Thoroughbred stock of all the above kinds have lately been imported.
Zone.....	Wheat, oats, potatoes and stock. Best for stock.....	All kinds; principally grades.
		Cattle, sheep and pigs.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	30. What area of land is still timbered; what does your standing timber generally consist of; and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?	31. What are your market facilities?	32. Have you any, and if so what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?
Camden.....	Timbered land one-eighth; black walnut, oak, black and red ash, hickory, elm, beech and maple; all uses.	Good. Thamesville on the G. W. R.; Dresden, River Sydenham; Chatham, 10 miles on River Thames.	Grist and saw mills, grain and timber.
Chatham Township.	One-half; beech, maple, oak, elm, and basswood; cordwood, saw logs and bolts.	Good. Rail and water; town of Chatham on border of township.	.....
Dover.....	One-third; chiefly elm, hard and soft maple, beech, black ash, some oak left; beech and maple cordwood to river Thames whenever sleighing can be had.	From 6 to 10 miles to Chatham, on Thames; Wallaceburg and Dresden, on Sydenham; G. W. R. at Chatham. Roads not good.	One grist and three saw mills.
Harwich.....	One-third.....	Good. Chatham, on River Thames and G. W. R.; Charing Cross, on Canada Southern; Elenheim, 5 miles from Charing Cross, 5 miles from Rond Eau harbor, on Lake Erie; Buckhorn, on Jake Eric.	3 saw mills, 2 bending factories, 3 cheese factories—Blenheim, Troy and Creek Road—2 sash and door factories.
Howard.....	About one-fourth; ash, maple, beech, oak, elm, basswood, sycamore, cherry and hickory; square timber, lumber, fencing and firewood.	Good by railroad or water; southern part, Morpeth, Lake Erie; north part, G. W. R., Thamesville and Lewisville; central part, Canada Southern, Ridgetown and Weldon.	Morpeth—foundry, planing and grist mill, 1 saw mill; Ridgetown—foundry, 2 planing mills, 1 saw and two grist mills, metal coffin manufactory, bending and handle factory, cloth and woolen factory, 3 carriage manufactories; Township—5 saw, and 2 grist mills, 6 cheese factories.
Orford.....	Three-eighths still timbered; beech, maple, elm, hickory, basswood, ash, whitewood, &c.	No l. Water and rail; Hightgate by rail, Clearville by water.	4 cheese factories—2 in south, 1 in centre, 1 in north.
Raleigh.....	About one-fifth; elm, maple, black and white ash, hickory, and basswood; lumber, hoops, staves, heading or bent stuff, cordwood and square timber.	Chatham is the County Town, situated partly in the northerly corner of Tp.; Canada Southern and G. W. R. passing through the whole width of the township.	4 saw and 1 grist mills, 2 cheese factories, 2 sash and heading factories, and several shingle machines.

COUNTY OF KENT—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.		
30. What area of land is still timbered, &c.— <i>Continued.</i>	22,275 acres not cleared; generally timbered with elm, soft maple and black ash; used for stave bolts, fencing and building; white oak, white ash and hickory.	31. What are your market facilities?— <i>Con.</i>	32. Have you any, and if so what are the local industries dependent upon, &c.— <i>Con.</i>
Romney.	About 20,000 acres; oak, hickory, elm, black and white ash, beech and sycamore; square timber, spokes, ties, planks, hoops, staves and cordwood.	Lake shore docks and town of Chatham; about 30 miles G. W. R., and 12 miles from Canada Southern.	None except some 4 or 5 saw and 2 grist mills.
Tilbury, East.	One-third in timber; beech and maple; cordwood.	Chatham and stations on G. W. R. and C. S. R., which run through Tp; Chatham about 12 miles distant from north-east part of Township.	1 cheese factory—a large portion of milk being made into cheese on the other side of east town line (at Merim village in Raleigh.)
Zone.		Good. Bothwell and Thamesville; G. W. R. runs through Township.	None.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Camden.....				2,200	826	1,806	700.
Chatham, Tp.....	84,139 acres.	5,048	31,935	6,356	2,752	2,777	3,021
Dover.....	74,359 "	2,128	20,144½	4,956	1,730	1,736	1,354.
Harwich.....	90,000 "	5,071	52,000	1,616	2,961	2,449	2,093.
Howard.....	58,789 "	3,708	31,000	3,712	1,768	3,647	1,850.
Oxford.....	49,874 "	2,000	About ½ of each, cleared and uncleared.	3,912	1,262	2,668	1,996.
Raleigh.....	70,998 "	6,154	33,870	3,248	1,997	1,755	2,964.
Romney.....	26,455 "	892	4,239	1,449	471	635	1,074.
Tilbury, East.....	53,134 "	2,477	11,414½	2,181	928	1,357	2,279.
Zone.....	25,315 "	1,378	8,424	1,297	485	1,129	837.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers entered the Townships of Dawn and Sombra in 1820-1, and in about twenty years the whole of the remaining townships were more or less settled, but Plympton and Sarnia are the only ones in which the process is reported to have been entirely completed.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

The soil consists principally of clay loam with a considerable percentage of heavy clay and sandy loam. The sub-soil is generally clay. The depth of soil averages about 18 inches, but in some localities it is two feet deep. There is no stony or rocky land in any part of the county. There is a considerable percentage of low-lying land, but for the most part the entire county, with the exception of Dawn and Sarnia Townships, consists of rolling cultivable land. Only in one township (Bosanquet) one seventy-second part, or about 1,000 acres is reported to be too hilly for profitable cultivation. There is very little swampy land, and the proportion of wet, springy land is inconsiderable. About seventy per cent. of the cleared area is reported first-class for agricultural purposes; twenty-seven per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class. These figures are approximate, as some of the townships have reported on the entire area (including uncleared land).

WATER.

The county is watered by wells and creeks, also by the Sydenham River. There are few springs, except in the Township of Plympton. Wells form the principal source of water supply, and they are sunk in some cases to a depth of 150 and 160 feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

Farms can be bought at from \$10 to \$50 per acre, according to locality, the nature of improvement, and the condition of farm houses and out-buildings.

STUMPS.

About forty-five per cent. of the cleared acreage is free from stumps. There are no pine stumps of any consequence except in the Township of Bosanquet, which reports a proportion of one-twelfth.

FENCES.

About one-half of the farms in the county are under first-class fence, consisting chiefly of oak and black ash rails, and wire. Wire fences are coming into general use.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About forty-two per cent. of the farm houses are either of brick, stone, or first-class frame; the remainder are of log or inferior frame. About fifty per cent. of the out-buildings are superior, and the balance inferior.

DRAINAGE.

A good deal of attention has been, and is being, paid to drainage in this county, under the Tile Drainage Act.

FARM MACHINERY.

About seventy-three per cent. of the farmers use improved labour-saving machines for seeding and harvesting.

FERTILIZERS.

Owing to the richness of the soil, artificial manures are little used. But in some townships salt and plaster are used on grain and grass. In Warwick, salt is largely used on all crops, in the proportion of about one barrel per acre.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

About ninety-seven per cent. of the total uncleared acreage is reported suitable for cultivation if cleared.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township area of Lambton is given as 665,902 acres; the cleared acreage as about 216,944. Of the latter about 17 per cent. is devoted to fall wheat, which gives an average yield of 20 bushels per acre; spring wheat, 4 per cent. and 13 bush.; barley, 8 per cent. and 29 bush.; oats, 16 per cent. and 39 bush.; rye (little sown), 20 bush.; peas (little sown), 15 bush.; corn, 5 per cent. and 30 bush.; buckwheat (little sown), 15 bush.; potatoes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 150 bush.; turnips, about 1 per cent. and 460 bush.; other root crops, about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 520 bush.; hay, about 16 per cent. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. About 16 per cent. is devoted to pasture; 1 per cent. to orchards, and, in Plympton 5 per cent. to summer fallow. Flax is extensively raised in Enniskillen, and beans, Hungarian grass and millet in Euphemia and Moore. The county is equally well adapted to grain growing, stock raising and dairying. Grazing is carried on as a profitable industry; a large export trade being done in fat beeves for the English market.

STOCK.

The townships sustain 31,879 horned cattle; 11,130 horses; 30,157 sheep, and 7,674 hogs. General purpose horses and grade cattle preponderate—thoroughbred stock having been introduced only to a limited extent.

TIMBER LANDS.

About 48 per cent. of the entire area is still covered with timber consisting of oak, ash, elm, beech, maple, basswood, hickory and some pine, used principally for fuel, building and fencing. The oak, however, is made into staves, square timber and planks for ship and car building, and ash is used for barrel hoops.

MARKET FACILITIES.

Lambton has good markets and ample facilities for reaching them. The roads are good, and the Grand Trunk, Canada Southern, and Great Western Railways intersect the county.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lambton is the principal seat of the great petroleum industry in Canada, which, with some salt works, furnishes employment for a large number of hands. The other industries are those always attendant upon an agricultural population. There are nineteen cheese factories in the county, also several steam saw, grist and stave mills.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Number of acres assessed, 670,424; number of ratepayers assessed, 9,560. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$10,516,959; personal property, \$1,195,093; taxable income, \$174,985; arrears of taxes, \$19,063; other assets, \$45,172, making a grand total of \$11,953,272. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, 226,652; other liabilities, \$5,026, in all, \$281,678. The total revenue for all purposes and from all sources amounted, according to the last published returns, to \$298,465.

POPULATION.

The population of Lambton, as now municipally constituted, was, according to the census of 1871, 39,892.

STOCK BY-LAWS.

These exist in each township. In some townships there have been convictions before justices, particularly in the neighbourhood of villages, but generally throughout the county the by-laws are practically inoperative. In two townships swine are allowed to run at large, doing great injury to roads and ditches.

MECHANICS, FARM LABOURERS AND SERVANTS.

There is always a demand in this county for good farm labourers and domestic servants.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Fruit growing is coming to be looked upon as an industry in this county. Winter apples are exported to England and the States, where they fetch good prices. Apples form two thirds of the entire fruit crop, but autumn pears, plums, cherries, grapes, and currants are successfully grown for home consumption. Peaches and melons are also grown, but not profitably.



COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Bosanquet.....	1838	Two-thirds	Not all settled yet.....	Clay loam.
Brooke	1838	About twelve-thirteenthls of the whole.	.....	Clay loam.
Dawn.....	About the year 1820	One-half	Not all settled yet.....	Clay.
Enniskillen	In 1836.....	One-half	Not yet settled	Clay loam.
Euphemia.....	1825	Nearly all	About 15 years	Loam, clay and sand.
Moore	About 1828	About nineteen-twentieths of the whole area.	Not yet settled	Drift clay.
Plympton	About 1833.....	All settled	About 40 years	Clay, clay loam, sandy loam, and a small percentage of gravel.
Sarnia	1832	All settled.	48 years	All kinds of soil.
Sombra	About 1820 or 1821	About 25,000 acres	Not all settled yet	Very good.
Warwick	1834	All settled, except about 2,000 acres.	36 years	Good.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.
Bosanquet.....	Four-thirty-sixths; clay sub-soil..	Nineteen-thirty-sixths; clay sub-soil within 2 feet.	Two-thirty-sixths; clay sub-soil within 3 feet.	Eight-thirty-sixths; sandy subsoil.
Brooke	About 30 per cent.....	About 50 per cent.....	About 5 per cent.....	.....
Dawn	About one-third	About one-half	About one-twelfth	None
Enniskillen	5 per cent	92½ per cent.....	2½ per cent..	.....
Euphemia	4,000 acres	15,000 acres....	12,000 acres.....	2,000 acres.....
Moore.....	Two-fifths	About two-fifths	One-tenth	One-tenth
Plympton	10 per cent.; about 15 in. deep...	70 per cent.; about 2 feet deep....	19 per cent.; about 2 feet deep ..	None
Sarnia	30 per cent	30 per cent.....	10 per cent.....	10 per cent.....
Sombra	51,000 acres	10,000 acres.....	10,000 acres.....	.....
Warwick.....	One-fourth	One-half .....	.....	.....

	Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.
Bosauquet.....	One-thirty-sixth ; clay sub-soil within 6 feet ..	Two-thirty-sixths ; clay sub-soil within 2 feet.	
Brooke	About 5 per cent.....	About 10 per cent.....	
Dawn	None.....	One-twelfth.	
Enniskillen ..	.....	Nil	Clay sub-soil ; the soil is about equally divided throughout Tp. in proportion as above ; average depth of soil all through about 18 inches. Sub-soil clay ; average depth to rock, 105.
Euphemia.....	None.....	7,000 acres ..	
Moore.....	One-tenth	One-tenth	
Plympton	1 per cent ; will average 6 feet deep, surface gravelly loam.	None.....	Sub-soil clay ; blue clay generally, about 10 or 12 feet from surface ; surface soils, black and sandy loams, where they exist from 1 to 2 feet in depth. Sub-soil clay throughout Township.
Sarr ^a.....	.....	15 per cent.....	Soil from 6 inches to 2 feet.
Sombra .....	.....	1,000 acres	
Warwick	Balance	Balance	

COUNTY OF LAMBTON—Continued.

		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.			
TOWNSHIPS.	6. Have you any, and if so how much is too stony or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?	
Bosanquet	None.....	One seventy-second part.....	Two-thirds	Eleven forty-eighths.	
Brooke	None.....	None.....	50 per cent	20 per cent.	
Dawn	None.....	None.....	None.....	The whole is a level Township, with good facilities for drainage.	
Enniskillen	None.....	None.....	Nearly the whole Tp. may be considered rolling land when cleared. None, but is fit for cultivation.	About 200 acres.	
Euphemia	None.....	None.....	About 4,000 acres, being the banks of the river Sydenham and creeks.	About 5,000 acres.	
Moore.....	None.....	None.....	All cultivable but a small area rolling on banks of rivers St. Clair and Sydenham, and some creeks.	About 2,000 acres of flats along the Sydenham River.	
Plympton	None.....	None.....	50 per cent	None.	
Sarnia	None.....	None.....	None.....	15 per cent.	
Sombra	None.....	None.....	One-fourth	One-half.	
Warwick	None.....	None.....	One-twentieth	None.	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	12. About what proportion may be termed, for Agricultural purposes—				Remarks.
	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?	First-class.	Second-class.	
Bosanquet	One-twelfth	One one-hundred-and-forty-fourth.	42,905 acres. South, south-west and west.	5,363 acres. Adjoining the 3rd class land.	23,204 acres. North-east.
Brooke	5 per cent	None worth mentioning.	50 per cent	30 per cent	20 per cent
Dawn	None	None	Two-thirds	One-third	None
Emiskillen	None	None	The whole .....	.....	.....
Euphemia	None	None	About 20,000 acres	About 20,000 acres	None
Moore	About 25,000 acres where swampy now greatly improved.	None	Two-thirds	One-third. Township generally speaking, clay loam.	None
Plympton	None	None	80 per cent	20 per cent .....	.....
Sarnia	10 per cent	None	60 per cent. North portion of Township sandy.	25 per cent. Middle portion clay loam.	15 per cent. South portion clay.
Sombra	One-eighth	One-eighth	One-half	One-half	None
Warwick	About 1,000 acres, but good land.	None	Three-fourths	One-fourth .....	.....

COUNTY OF LAMBERTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Townships.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks, or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what proportion are pine stumps?
Bosanquet	Principally wells	From 12 to 100 feet	1st class \$50 per acre; 2nd, \$35; 3rd, \$10.	About one-third clear; about one-twelfth part of the stumpy land being pine stumps.
Brooke	Yes	From 30 to 80 feet	1st class, \$45 per acre; 2nd, \$25; 3rd, \$15.	About 35 per cent; no pine stumps.
Dawn	By wells and creeks, but generally by wells.	Average about 40 feet	1st class, \$45 per acre; 2nd, \$30; 3rd, \$20.	About five-eighths cleared land; no pine stumps.
Eamiskillen	Yes	From 10 to 16 feet; abundance on reaching the rock.	Unimproved farms \$40 per acre; improved farms \$30 per acre.	5,000 acres clear of stumps; no pine stumps.
Euphemia	No spring creeks, but plenty can be got by digging.	From 10 to 40 feet.	From \$30 to \$40 per acre	At least one-half of the cleared land is nearly, if not quite, clear of stumps. There has never been any pine.
Moore	River Sydenham bounds Township on the west, passes through the south-east. Wells can be got anywhere by digging.	About 12 feet.	From \$40 to \$50 per acre, 1st class, well improved, and about \$30 for 2nd class. Wild lands from \$12 to \$15 per acre.	About two-thirds clear of stumps; no pine stumps.
Plympton	The creeks supply water during about 9 months of the year; also a few valuable springs.	From 40 to 100 feet, by digging and boring.	About \$5,000 for 1st class, and \$4,000 for 2nd class.	About 40 per cent; very few pine stumps.
Sarnia	No springs; plenty of creeks and wells.	From 7 to 150 feet	From \$8 to \$50 per acre.	30 per cent. clear of stumps; 1 per cent. pine stumps.
Sombra	Not very	100 feet	From \$15 to \$30 per acre	7,000 acres clear of stumps; no pine.
Warwick	Yes	From 10 to 30 feet	From \$30 to \$60 per acre	Nearly all clear of stumps; no pine stumps.

COUNTY OF LAMBERTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?
Bosanquet.....	Two-thirds; being rails, board and wire fences.	One-half	One-half.....	One-half.
Brooke.....	About one-half; black ash rails and lumber.	30 per cent.....	70 per cent.....	50 per cent.
Dawn.....	About two-thirds 1st class; rail and board fence. Black ash, oak, and some pine.	No stone. Brick and frame about one-fourth.	About three-fourths.....	About one-third.
Enniskillen.....	The farms are, as a rule, well fenced with rails.	One-half	One-half	One-half.
Euphemia.....	About one-half; chiefly rails, some board, posts of oak, boards of pine, elm and ash.	About three-fourths.....	About one-fourth	About one-half.
Moore.....	All that is settled generally well fenced; oak, black ash; rails, board and wire fences coming rapidly into use.	About 25 per cent	About 75 per cent.; although many of these are very comfortable houses.	Over 30 per cent.
Plympton.....	About 50 per cent.; rail, board and wire fences.	About 33 per cent.....	About 67 per cent.....	About 75 per cent.
Sarnia.....	50 per cent. rails.....	30 per cent.....	70 per cent.....	50 per cent.
Sombra.....	Rail fences, oak and black ash timber....	One-third first-class frame.....	Two-thirds log or inferior frame.	One-third.
Warwick.....	With lumber and wire; fence timber scarce; rails are used and cedar posts.	Three-fourths.....	One-fourth	Three-fourths.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIPS.	21. About what proportion of the out-buildings are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.?
Bosanquet	One-half	One-fifteenth part drained, about one-half of which is tile.	Two-thirds.
Brooke	50 per cent.	3 per cent	60 per cent.
Dawn	Two-thirds	Small proportion, no tile drains	About one-half.
Enniskillen	One-half	Tile draining is just commenced	About one-half.
Euphemia	About one-half	About one-fourth medium, and one-fourth inferior	Nearly all.
Moore	35 per cent.	Tile draining is being extensively introduced	All except a few.
Plympton	About 25 per cent.	About 10 per cent partially under-drained; tile coming chiefly into use.	About 90 per cent.
Sarnia	50 per cent.	5 per cent under-drained; 3 per cent. of that tile	About 90 per cent.
Sombra	Two-thirds	None	One-half.
Warwick	One-fourth	\$700 was applied for under the Tile Drainage Act	90 per cent.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Bosauquet.....	About one-fifteenth part	Salt is used on wheat and barley	Three-fourths.
Brooke.....	A few use salt	Salt on spring wheat	The whole.
Dawn	Very small proportion	Some salt on fall wheat	The whole.
Enniskillen ..	Soil very rich and new; not yet introduced.....	Barn yard manure.	All of it.
Euphemis	A very few have used plaster and a very little salt	Barn yard on all.....	The whole.
Moore.....	Artificial manures not much used owing to richness of soil; a few use fertilizers to a small extent.	Salt on wheat crop.	All.
Plympton	Salt 10 per cent. and 800 lbs. per acre; other artificial fertilizers not generally used.	Salt principally on wheat and barley with satisfactory results.	All.
Sarnia	None of any account	Salt and plaster.....	95 per cent.
Sombra	None.....	None.....	All.
Warwick.....	Salt is very largely used; about one barrel per acre. . .	Salt on all crops.	The whole township is suitable for cultivation.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of, the following—

TOWNSHIPS.

	<p> Fall Wheat. Average yield 18 bush. per acre. </p>	<p> Spring Wheat. Average yield 12 bush. per acre. </p>	<p> Barley. Average yield 30 bush. per-acre. </p>
Bosanquet	One-fifth. 20 per cent.	One-tenth. 3 per cent.	One-tenth. 5 per cent.
Brooke	204½ acres. " 15	Not worth mentioning. " 10	638 acres. " 35
Dawn	20 per cent. " 20	Very little; generally a failure. " 10	8 per cent. " 30
Emmiskillen	20 per cent. " 15	Not much raised lately. About 15 to 18 bu. per a. " 10	One-twentieth. " 21
Euphemia	25 " 25	7 per cent. Average yield 15 bush per acre. " 15	One-tenth. " 30
Moore	10 per cent. " 20	3 per cent. " 10	10 per cent. " 30
Plympton	10 per cent. " 15	2000 acres. " 7 to 12	2000 acres. " 30
Sarnia	5000 acres. " 25	.....	.....
Sombra	.....	.....	.....
Warwick	.....	.....	.....
	<p> Oats. Average yield 35 bush. per acre. </p>	<p> Rye. Not sown to any extent. </p>	<p> Peas. Not sown to any extent. </p>
Bosanquet	One-sixth. 15 per cent.	None	3 per cent. Average yield 15 bush. per acre.
Brooke	1396 acres. " 30	None	638 acres. " 15
Dawn	" 40	None	4 per cent. " 20
Emmiskillen	20 per cent. " 30	None	One-twentieth. Av. yd. not more than 10 bush.
Euphemia	One-tenth. " 50	None raised	Owing to the ravages of the pea weevil (<i>Bra-</i>
Moore	Three-tenths. " 40	None	<i>chias Pisi</i>) not so much sown of late years.
Plympton	10 per cent. " 40	None	None this year.
Sarnia	15 per cent. " 40	1 per cent. Average yield 20 bush. per acre	Scarcely any sown of late years.
Sombra	3000 acres. " 35	None	1000 acres. Average yield 12 bush. per acre.
Warwick	..... " 40	None raised	Bugs eat them. Scarcely any raised—not more than enough to keep the bugs alive.

Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
Bosanquet.....	Not sown to any extent.....	One-twentieth. Average yd. 100 bush. per acre.
Brooke.....	None.....	1 per cent. 150
Dawn.....	None.....	17½ acres. " 100
Enniskillen.....	Very little.....	1 per cent. " 200
Euphemia.....	None.....	With exception of potatoes other root crops
Moore.....	None.....	not much raised owing to tenacity of soil.
Plympton.....	400 acres. Average yield 15 bush. per acre..	About 1 per cent. Av. yd. 120 bush. per acre.
Sarnia.....	Not raised.....	" 200
Somhra.....		" 150
Warwick.....		100 to 150 bushels per acre,
Turnips.		
Bosanquet.....	1-240. Average yield 1000 bush. per acre..	Average yield 1½ tons per acre.
Brooke.....	Half per cent. 200	17 acres. " 1½
Dawn.....	None.....	" " 1
Enniskillen.....	1 per cent. Average yield 500 bush per acre..	" " 1½
Euphemia.....	Very few. Not generally raised on account of	One-tenth
	thely.	
Moore.....	With exception of potatoes other root crops	One-fifth.
	not much raised owing to tenacity of soil.	" " "
Plympton.....	1 per cent. Average yield 400 bush per acre..	10 per cent. " 1½
Sarnia.....	300 acres. Average yield 500 bush. per acre..	20 per cent. " 1½
Somhra.....		3000 acres. " 1
Warwick.....	Av. yd. 500 to 700	" " 1½
Pasture lands.		
Bosanquet.....	Seven-fortieths.....	Remarks. Flax has been extensively raised. Some beans, Hungarian, and millet. Clover seed and Hungarian grass a good deal raised. Summer fallows about 5 per cent.
Brooke.....	30 per cent.....	
Dawn.....	17½ acres.....	
Enniskillen.....	10 per cent.....	
Euphemia.....	One-eighth.....	
Moore.....	One-tenth.....	
Plympton.....	About 40 per cent.....	
Sarnia.....	33 per cent.....	
Somhra.....	2000 acres.....	
Warwick.....	Good.....	
Orchards.		
Bosanquet.....	One-fortieth.....	
Brooke.....	1 per cent.....	
Dawn.....	200 acres.....	
Enniskillen.....	2 per cent.....	
Euphemia.....	About an acre on every 100 acre farm.....	
Moore.....	Admirably adapted for apples. Not much at-	
	tention paid to horticulture.....	
Plympton.....	2 per cent. Average yield 200 bush. per acre..	
Sarnia.....	1 per cent.....	
Somhra.....	500 acres. Average yield 200 bush. per acre.	
Warwick.....	Good, young and thriving.....	

COUNTY OF LAMBITON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain-growing, stock-raising or dairying?

Boasquet.....
 (Grain growing; but suitable for stock raising or dairy purposes.)

Brooke.....
 Well adapted for all.....

Dawn.....
 Wheat, oats, hay and stock raising; well adapted for either purpose.

Enniskillen.....
 Well adapted for grain growing, stock raising or dairying. A special feature of the Township is the production of petroleum and salt; has just been found at the depth of 1280 feet; strata of salt 200 feet in thickness.

Euphemis.....
 Adapted for all. Wheat, corn, hay, oats, fat cattle, butter and cheese.

29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?

Horses, general purpose; cattle, Durham and Durham grades; sheep, Leicester and Cotswold; hogs, Berkshire; fowls, Black Spanish; thoroughbred stock has only been introduced to a limited extent.

Horses, breeds are various, some good stallions, Clyde, &c.; Cattle, native breeds crossed with Durhams; Sheep, principally Leicesters; Hogs, Berkshire.

Horses, draught and general purpose; Cattle, grade, cross from Shorthorn; Sheep, Leicesters and Cotswold; Hogs, Berkshire, Suffolk and Essex; Fowls, Dorkings, Brahmas, &c.; Geese and Turkeys; thoroughbred stock small proportion.

General purpose and heavy draught horses are mostly used. Cattle, grade Durham, Sheep, mostly Leicester and Cotswold. Hogs, mostly Berkshire. Poultry, Spanish, Brahmas, Game, &c. Some thoroughbred stock lately introduced.

Horses—general purpose; no thoroughbred. Cattle—mixed, improved with Durham; some thorough-bred. Sheep—Leicester and Cotswold. Hogs—chiefly Berkshire. Poultry—only common.

30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?

About one-third; beech, maple, elm, black ash, and some pine; fuel, building, and fencing.

About 30 per cent; timber ash, elm, beech, basswood, oak, maple, and hickory; lumber, hoops, staves, square timber, and fuel.

57,146 acres timbered; oak, ash, hickory, beech, maple, basswood, and elm; square timber, ties, cord wood, saw logs, bales.

67,000 acres still timbered, consisting of oak, ash, elm, beech, maple, basswood, and hickory; used for square timber, staves, hoops, lumber, and cordwood.

About one-half now badly culled; beech, maple, and elm chiefly left; has been black walnut and cherry, now all gone—a very little oak yet left.

<p>Moore</p>	<p>Wheat, barley, oats and hay ; well adapted for either grain growing, stock raising or dairying, as the soil is rich, yielding good crops of cereals, peas and luxuriant pasture, white clover predominating.</p>	<p>Grades. A number of farmers are now introducing improved stock.</p>	<p>Probably 20,000 acres ; oak, maple, beech, black and white ash, elm, hickory, and some wall nut ; oak sold for staves, square timber, and planks for ship and car building, ash for hoops, and hard timber for cord wood.</p>
<p>Plympton</p>	<p>Wheat, barley and oats ; adapted for grain growing and stock raising.</p>	<p>Horses—general purpose. Cattle—grade Durham. Sheep—Cotswold, Leicester and Lincoln. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk. Thorough-bred Durham bulls very generally used.</p>	<p>About 25 per cent ; chiefly maple and beech, black ash, and elm ; principally applied to fuel, building and fencing purposes.</p>
<p>Sarnia</p>	<p>Good for either</p>	<p>Horses—different breeds. Cattle—Durham grades mostly kept. Sheep—Leicester and Cotswold. Pigs—Berkshire, Suffolk, and Yorkshire. Poultry—all kinds. Quite a number of Durham bulls have been imported.</p>	<p>33 per cent uncleared ; mostly soft wood ; cord-wood and rails for fencing.</p>
<p>Sombra</p>	<p>Stock raising and dairying</p>	<p>Principally native—very little imported stock</p>	<p>One-half timbered ; consists of hickory, maple, oak, ash, and elm ; timbers, cordwood, bolts, ship timber and logs.</p>
<p>Warwick</p>	<p>Wheat, oats and barley ; stock raising and dairying are carried on extensively.</p>	<p>Grade cattle are those mostly kept, although thoroughbred are being introduced to some extent. The breed of horses are being much improved by the introduction of heavy draught.</p>	<p>About one-fourth ; the principal timber is beech, maple, elm, oak, and hickory ; mostly applied to building and fencing.</p>

COUNTY OF LAMBTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	31. What are your market facilities?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?
Bosquet.....	Good. Theford and Forest, situated on the G. T. R., which runs through the Township.	Cheese factory, foundry, steam grist, saw and stave mills.
Brooke.....	Very good. Watford, on G. W. R., about one mile north; and Alvinstone, on C. S. R., in centre of Township.	There are 2 cheese factories in Township, on lot 16, 11th concession, and on lot 26, 14th concession, and 2 more just outside the Township.
Dawn.....	7 miles from Dresden; shipping 14 miles to Bothwell and Thamesville. Railway station on G. W. R.	1 saw mill, 1 shingle mill, 1 cheese factory, lot 15, concession 10.
Enniskillen.....	Excellent. Petrolia chief market town. Fair roads and two lines of railroads, viz.: G. W. R. and C. S. R.	Petroleum business and lumber trade.
Euphemia.....	Dresden and Thamesville in Camden, Bothwell in Zone, Newbury in Mosa, and Alvinstone in Brooke, adjoining Townships. G. W. R. touches the south-east angle.	None. No creameries. 3 cheese factories, 1 on number 35, in 8th concession; another on number 25, in 6th concession; and another on number 25, on the 3rd concession.
Moore.....	Have St. Clair River on west during navigation. The C. S. R. passing near the centre of Township, having 3 stations—at Bridgen, Court-right, Kimball's Crossing. North part of Township within easy access of G. W. R. at Sarnia and Petrolia, distant 4 or 5 miles.	5 flour mills, 1 oatmeal mill, and several saw mills, 4 cheese factories.
Plympton.....	Good. Wyoming, a station situated on the G. W. R. Sarnia branch, Forest and Caulachie, two stations on the G. T. R. Both railroads running through the Township.	No local industries. 4 cheese factories—2 situated in the southern part of Wyoming, and 2 in the north, with a capacity of (each) working 9,000 lbs. of milk per day.
Sarnia.....	Good. Town of Sarnia and Village of Point Edward. Two railways running through Township.	None. 1 cheese factory.
Sombra.....	Very good. St. Clair River on west. Courtright, our nearest station, about 10 miles from centre of Township. Sarnia about 20 miles.	6 saw and 3 grist mills.
Warwick.....	Good. Watford, on G. W. R.; Forest, on G. T. R.; both in Township.	There are 3 cheese factories in Township.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON—Concluded.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Bosauquet.....	71,620 acres..	2,896	29,425	3,445	1,330	2,522	615.
Brooke.....	74,446 “	3,480	21,110	2,421	968	3,232	878.
Dawn.....	65,524 “	1,758	8,378	1,887	716	1,309	540.
Enniskillen.....	82,000 “	2,403	15,000	2,343	796	1,282	652.
Euphemia.....	39,497 “	2,625	18,703	2,540	922	952	172.
Moore.....	73,328 “	4,698	30,000	6,272	1,551	5,987	1,277.
Plympton.....	76,166 “	4,197	29,525	5,065	1,441	6,080	1,487.
Sarnia.....	39,114 56-100ths acres	2,677	13,738	2,641	861	2,620	630.
Sombra.....	72,197 “	2,891	23,000 about	2,950	1,170	2,176	1,256.
Warwick.....	70,000 “	3,700	28,064	2,375	1,375	4,007	157.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

SETTLEMENT.

The settlement of this county commenced in the Township of Montague, about 1790, and within thirty-five years all the townships which now compose the county had been entered. Taking into consideration the character of the land in some of the townships, Lanark may be said to be as completely settled as it is likely to be until there is a larger percentage of land cleared and drained. It took, on an average, about twenty-eight years from the entrance of the first settlers until the process of settlement was completed.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

The soil of this county is extremely variable. In some townships heavy clay predominates, in others sandy loam and gravelly. In Montague it is reported "generally poor"; in Bathurst and North Burgess, "fair"; in Drummond, "from average to good." The heavy clay is in the proportion of about 13 per cent., with a depth of from 6 inches to 5 feet; clay loam, 9 per cent.; sandy loam, 38 per cent.; and sand, 11 per cent. The remainder is described as gravelly and black loam. The sub-soil consists of clay, gravel and hard-pan. About 49 per cent. of the acreage is reported to be too stony or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated, and 22 per cent. is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation. The proportion of rolling but cultivable land is set down as 35 per cent., bottom lands 5 per cent., swamp 10 per cent., and wet 1 per cent. About 8 per cent. is reported first-class for agricultural purposes, 25 per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

The county is well watered, and water can be obtained in all the townships by digging, at depths varying from three to sixty feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

In some townships land can be purchased at from \$1.50 to \$5 per acre, but first-class improved farms in good localities, with good buildings, range from \$30 to \$60 per acre.

STUMPS.

About sixty per cent. of the cleared acreage is tolerably well cleared of stumps. Of those remaining very few are pine stumps.

FENCES

About thirty per cent. of the farms are under first-class cedar fence—the remainder are generally well fenced with cedar logs and ash boards.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About twenty-six per cent. of the farm houses are of brick, stone, or first-class frame; the remainder are of log or inferior frame. About twenty-nine per cent. of the buildings are first-class, the remainder inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Drainage has not been extensively prosecuted, and very little tile drainage has been accomplished.

FARM MACHINERY.

About forty-six per cent. of the farmers use improved machinery—principally reapers, mowers and rakes.

FERTILIZERS

Very few are used. Salt, in the proportion of 500 lbs. to the acre, has been used successfully in Bathurst for grain crops. In other townships, it is used for wheat, corn and meadows. In only one township is plaster reported to have been introduced.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

About nineteen per cent. of the uncleared land is pronounced suitable for cultivation, if cleared. Much may be done by judicious under-draining of bottom and swamp lands.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The entire acreage of Lanark is 600,764; the total cleared acreage is 222,782, omitting the Township of North Elmsley, which has made no return. Of the cleared acreage, about 2 per cent. is devoted to fall wheat, which yields, on an average, 18 bushels per acre; spring wheat, 13 per cent. and 10 bush.; barley (very little grown), 23 bush.; oats, 12 per cent. and 21 bush.; rye, 2½ per cent. and 13 bush.; peas, 3 per cent. and 13 bush.; corn (very little grown), 26 bush.; buckwheat (very little grown), 20 bush.; potatoes, 1½ per cent. and 162 bush.; turnips (very little grown), about 480 bush.; other root crops (very little grown), 316 bush.; hay, 16 per cent. and 1 ton per acre. About 20 per cent. of the cleared acreage is devoted to pasturage, and a very small percentage to orchards. The county, as a whole, is best adapted for stock raising and dairying, but some townships are more favourable than others for mixed husbandry. Poultry raising is extensively carried on in the Township of Lanark, which exports about 15 tons annually. The western end of Lanark has suffered a good deal from grasshoppers since 1874, but they nearly disappeared in the summer of 1879.

STOCK.

Lanark sustains 22,986 horned cattle, 6,850 horses, 27,132 sheep, and 5,251 hogs. The ordinary native breeds predominate, but thoroughbreds are being introduced—principally by the agricultural societies.

TIMBER LANDS.

About twenty-four per cent. of the uncleared land is covered with timber or bush. The timber is chiefly pine, beech, maple, basswood, ash, birch, cedar and tamarack. A considerable export trade in hardwood is carried on, and there is a large local consumption for railway ties, fencing, fuel, &c. A great destruction of pine took place from the great fire in 1870.

MARKET FACILITIES.

On the whole, Lanark possesses good market facilities. The Canada Central, with branches and extensions, skirts the eastern section of the county, and there are also good concession roads. Bathurst is the only township reported to be at a disadvantage from want of railway communication.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

There are several large woollen mills at Almonte and some smaller ones in various parts of the county, employing, in all, about 1,000 hands; also some saw mills, employing about 500 hands while running in summer, and about 1,000 hands lumbering in winter. There is also a revival of the square timber trade, with an expectation that it will in a year or two assume its old proportions. Lumbering gives the farmer the highest prices at his own door, and has materially helped to settle the county. Mining is also extensively prosecuted, and there are ten cheese factories within the county limits.

POPULATION.

Omitting South Sherbrooke, which makes no return, the population, according to the latest enumeration, is 20,986.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

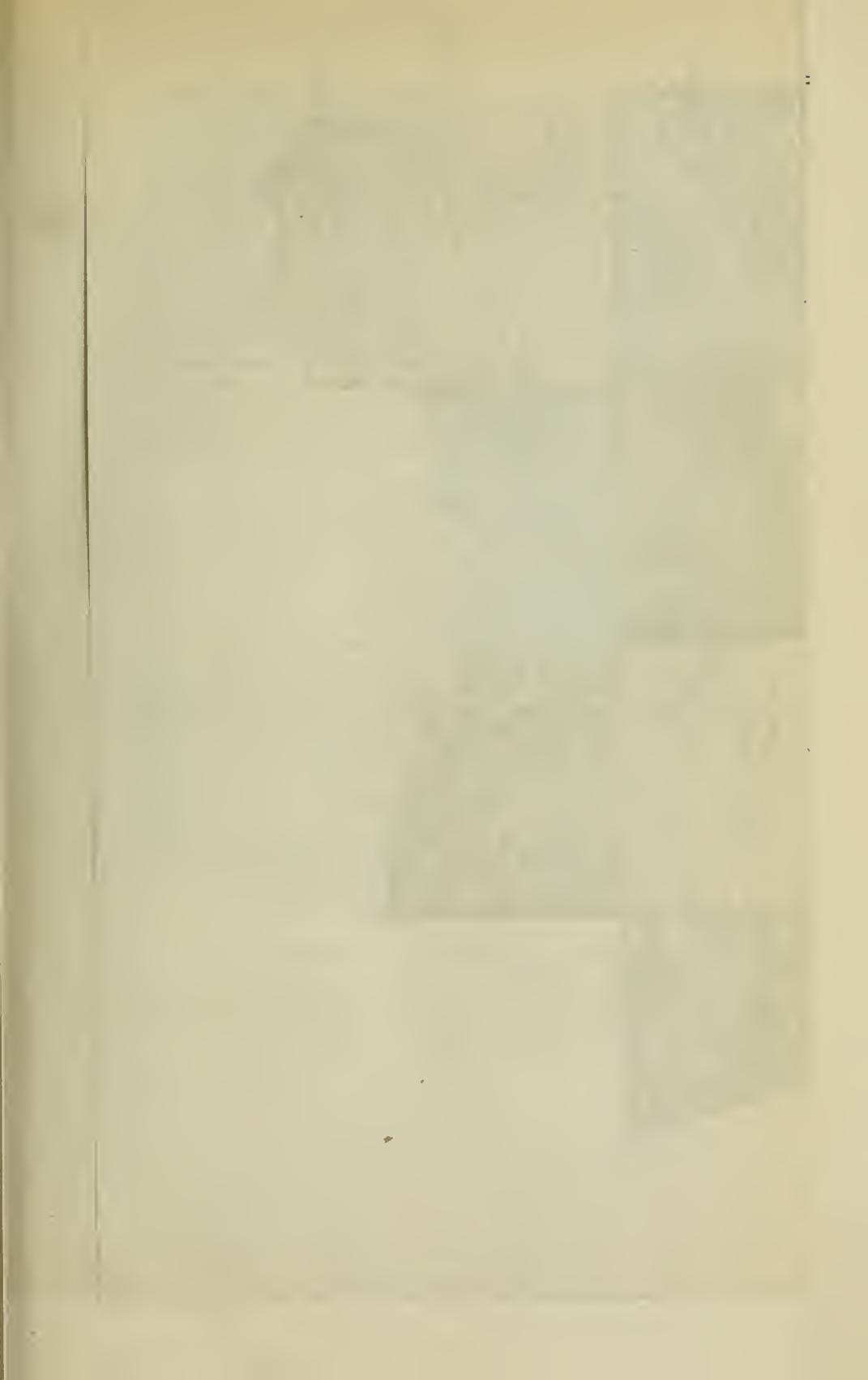
Number of acres assessed, 635,101; number of ratepayers assessed, 8,111. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$6,813,223; personal property, \$858,990; taxable income, \$81,725; arrears of taxes, \$7,012; other assets, \$95,950—making a grand total of \$7,856,900. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$46,695; other liabilities, \$1,200—in all, \$47,895. The total revenue for all purposes and from all sources amounted, according to the last published returns, to \$179,775.

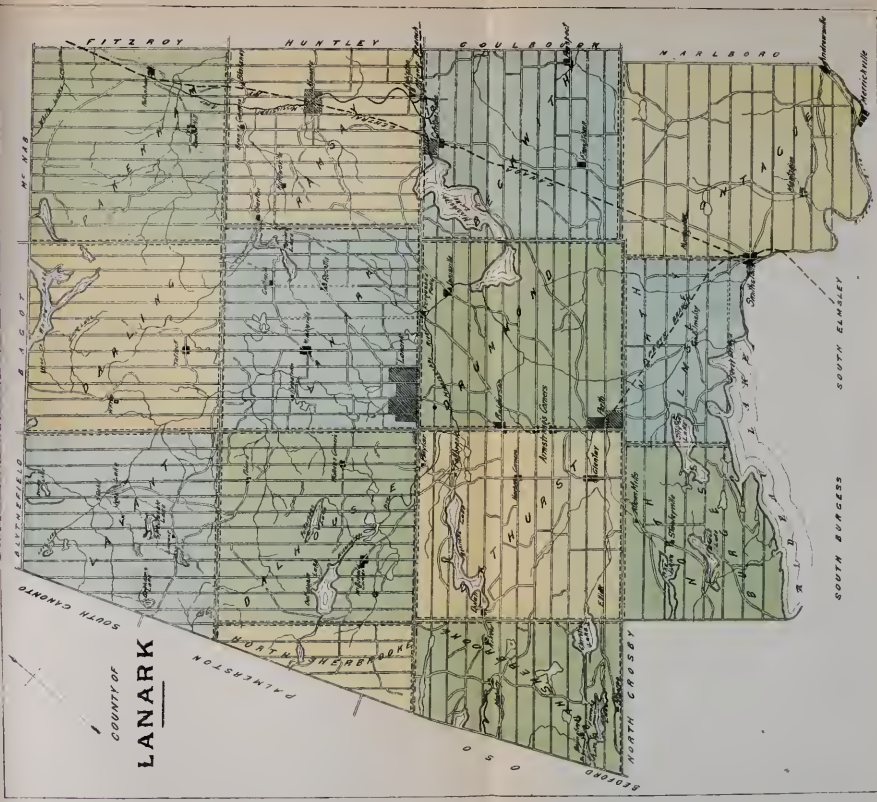
STOCK BY-LAWS

Exist in all the townships, but they are not enforced. One report says: "But few carry out the provisions of the By-laws, as there are but few who do not break those provisions." Another report says: "The inhabitants, generally, are very forbearing, and would rather suffer loss than give offence."

MECHANICS, FARM LABOURERS AND SERVANTS.

Since 1874 the supply of labour has about equalled the demand, but a revival of trade generally leaves the labour market rather bare. There is no report as to remuneration of mechanics, farm labourers, or domestic servants.





THE BURLING LITH CO MONTREAL

COUNTY OF LANARK.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Bathurst	1816	Nearly all	About 30 years	A fair quality.
Beckwith	1819	All that is worth settling	About 6 years	Heavy clay, sandy and gravelly, and a good deal of flat rock.
Burgess, North	1815	Nearly all	About 27 years	Fair quality.
Dalhousie, &c.	1820	Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke nearly all settled or occupied, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lavant settled.	Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke were settled much the same as now, 40 years ago. The settlement of Lavant was then commencing.	Sandy loam.
Darling	1822	About one-fourth .....	.....	Light, rocky and swampy.
Drummond	1815	All settled	46 years	Average to good.
Elmsley, North	About 1810	All settled	50 years .....	.....
Lanark, Township	1820	Seven-eighths	From 10 to 15 years	Sandy loam.
Montague	About 1790	About four-fifths	Never totally settled, part being worthless.	Generally poor.
Pakenham	1823	Two-thirds	Not all settled yet	Clay and sandy loam.
Ramsay	1819	All	10 years	Clay and sandy loam.
Sherbrooke, South	1825	About two-thirds	Not all settled	Sandy loam.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

TOWNSHIPS.

	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.
Bathurst	About one-tenth.....	About two-tenths.....	About four-tenths.....	About one-tenth.
Beekwith	One twenty-fourth	Two twenty-fourths.....	Five twenty-fourths....	Three twenty-fourths.
Burgess, North.....	None.....	About one-tenth	About four-tenths	About two-tenths.
Dalhousie, &c	4 per cent.; from 6 in to 2 ft. deep	15 per cent.; sub-soil gravel	50 per cent.; sub-soil gravel	15 per cent.; sub-soil gravel.
Darling	None.....	None.....	One-eighth	One-half.
Drummond	13 per cent.; clay sub-soil; 5 feet.	10 per cent.; clay sub-soil; 5 ft. . .	20 per cent.; gravel or clay, 1 ft. . .	2 per cent.; gravel, 6 feet.
Elmsley, North	10 per cent	15 per cent	25 per cent	5 per cent.
Lanark Township.....	None	5 per cent	70 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Montague	None.....	About one one-hundredth part...	About one-fiftieth part	About one three-hundredths.
Pakenham	One-half; 1st 5 concessions mostly sandy loam.	Two-twelfths; from 5th to 12th cons. sandy and clay loam.	Three-twelfths; remaining 3 cons. are mostly clay and clay loam.	.....
Ramsay	One-tenth; in parts of 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th concessions.	One-twelfth; in parts of 6th and 7th concessions.	Thirteen-twentieths; in parts of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th cons.	.....
Sherbrooke, South	One-fifth	One one-hundredth	Two-thirds	None.

	Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.
Bathurst	About one-tenth	About one-tenth	Average depth of soil about two feet ; sub-soil clay and sand, or sandy loam.
Beckwith	Nine twenty-fourths	Four twenty-fourths	
Burgess, North	About three-tenths	None	
Dalhousie, &c	6 per cent. ; sub-soil gravel	10 per cent. ; sub-soil gravel	
Darling	One-fourth	One-eighth	
Drummond	30 per cent. ; gravel, 2 feet	25 per cent. ; clay or sand. 2 feet	South quarter clay loam ; west quarter clay ; north quarter gravel ; east quarter clay loam.
Elmsley, North	25 per cent.	20 per cent.	
Lenark Township	None	5 per cent.	Average depth of soil two feet ; nature of sub-soil diversified.
Montague	About one-fiftieth	About one-hundredth	Sub-soil generally hard pan.
Pakenham .....	.....	One-twelfth ; depth of soil 5 inches	Sub-soil mostly clay.
Ramsay .....	.....	.....
Sherbrooke, South	One one-hundredth	One one-hundredth	Average depth of soil 18 inches ; sub-soil sandy ; various depths all over Township.

COUNTY OF LANARK—Continued.

		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.		
TOWNSHIPS.	6. Have you any, and if so how much is too stony or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?	
Bathurst	About one-tenth	About one-tenth, including rock	About one-twentieth.	
Beckwith	One-half of Township	None	Scarcely any.	
Burgess, North	About one-third	None	About two-thirds.	
Dalhousie, &c	About 75 per cent.	About 75 per cent.	Nearly all rolling; most of it too hilly.	
Darling	Three-fourths	All	One-fourth.	
Drummond	One-eighth of Township	None	About three-fourths.	
Elmsley, North	50 per cent.	Five per cent.	Ten per cent.	
Lanark Township ..	About 35 per cent.; too stony and rocky	None	Township generally is rolling; about 60 per cent. cultivable.	
Montague .. .	At least three-fourths	Scarcely any	About one-fourth.	
Pakenham	Six-twelfths	One-twelfth	One-twelfth.	
Ramsay	About three-fifths	Very little	Mostly all.	
Sherbrooke, South ..	Two-thirds	Two-thirds	One-third.	

COUNTY OF LANARK—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.		
	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?
Bathurst	About one-twentieth ; but can be cultivated ..	None but what may eventually be cultivated.	Hardly any.
Beekwith	About one-fourth	About one-fourth	Very little springy land.
Burgess, North.....	About one-thirtieth	About one-thirtieth	None.
Dalhousie, &c	Scarcely any	About 15 per cent.....	About one-half per cent.
Darling	One-eighth	One-eighth	One-sixteenth.
Drummond	One-sixteenth	About one-eighth	One-sixteenth.
Elmsley, North	Five per cent.....	25 per cent	Five per cent.
Lanark Township	None.....	5 per cent	Very little.
Montague	Very little	About one-tenth	Very little.
Pakenham.....	None.....	One twenty-fourth	None.
Ramsay.....	Very little	About one-thirtieth	Hardly any
Sherbrooke, South..	One-twentieth	One-tenth	None.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—

TOWNSHIPS.	First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.
Bathurst	About three-tenths. Eastern angle of Tp	About five-tenths. South-west portion of Tp	About two-tenths. North portion of Tp
Beckwith	One-twenty-fourth	Eleven-twenty-fourths	Seven-twenty-fourths
Burgess, North	One-tenth. 10th Concession	Four-tenths. 9th, 8th and 7th Concessions	Five-tenths. Rest of Township
Dalhousie, &c.	None	None	15 per cent
Darling	None	None	All
Drummond	One-sixteenth. West	One-half. East and south	Seven-sixteenths. North
Elmsley, North	10 per cent	40 per cent	60 per cent
Lanark, Township	None	20 per cent	40 per cent
Montague	One-eighteenth in 1st & 2nd Concessions	One-ninth. Principally in western part	One-sixth. Principally in western part
Pakenham	Three-twenty-fourths in 10th, 11th, and 12th cons.	Five-twenty-fourths in 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Concessions.	Nine-twenty-fourths in first five Concessions
Ramsay	One-tenth	One-twelfth	Thirteen-twentieths
Sherbrooke, South	4 per cent	19½ per cent	19½ per cent

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what proportion are pine stumps?
Bathurst	Yes	From about 6 to 30 feet	1st class, about \$2,800 per 100 acres 2nd " 1,600 " 3rd " 600 " About \$1,000 per 100 acres.	About 19.20. About three-fourths of said number are pine stumps.
Beckwith	Yes	From 4 to 40 feet		23,527 acres and almost clear of stumps. Very few pine stumps.
Burgess, North	Yes	From 5 to 20 feet	1st class about \$3,000 per 100 acres 2nd " 1,000 " 3rd " 400 "	About half clear of stumps. Pine stumps on about three Concessions.
Dalhousie, &c.	Yes	From 3 to 20 feet	About \$4 to \$5 per acre	Answer unintelligible.
Darling	Yes	From 10 to 15 feet	No sales of late	About 3,000 acres clear of stumps; pine lands too rocky for cultivation.
Drummond	Very well	From 12 to 50 feet	1st class \$30 per acre. 2nd " 16 " 3rd " 5 " \$12 per acre.	About 90 per cent. No pine stumps.
Elmsley, North	Yes	From 4 to 60 feet		80 per cent clear. 5 per cent pine stumps.
Lanark, Tp.	Very well	From 10 to 15 feet	2nd class \$50 per acre 3rd " from \$5 to \$10 per acre.	Cultivated land is generally clear of stumps.
Montague	Generally well watered	From 5 to 50 feet	1st class \$60 per acre. 2nd " 20 " 3rd " 8 "	Nearly all the cultivated lands clear of stumps.
Pakenham	Yes	From 3 to 20 feet	1st class \$40 per acre 2nd " 25 " 3rd " 12 "	Three-fourths of cultivated lands; remainder mostly pine.
Rausay	Yes	From 10 to 30 feet; some places more.	Heavy clay, \$40; clay loam, \$30; loam, \$8.	About four-fifths clear of stumps; no pine.
Sherbrooke, S.	Yes	About four feet	\$1.50 per acre	One-tenth of what is now under cultivation.

COUNTY OF LANARK—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?
Bathurst	About one-fourth; cedar material generally used.....	About one-half	About one-half.
Beckwith	Generally all well fenced; material cedar	Stone 69, Brick 5, first-class frame 24.....	24 inferior frame, remainder log houses.
Burgess, North	About one-fourth of township; cedar the material used.....	About two-tenths.....	About eight-tenths.
Dalhousie, &c.....	Generally well fenced with cedar rails.....	No houses of brick, 4 of stone, 30 frame.	All the rest.
Darling.....	None first-class; stone and cedar generally used.....	Principally log buildings	Very few frame—log.
Drummond	About one-fourth; chiefly cedar used.....	25 per cent	Seventy-five per cent.
Elmsley, North.....	5 per cent; first class cedar generally employed.....	20 per cent stone, brick and frame.....	80 per cent.
Lanark, Township..	About 20 per cent first-class; material cedar	25 per cent stone and first-class frame..	75 per cent.
Montague	Scarcely any first class, generally fairly fenced with cedar.....	About two-twentieths	About nine-tenths.
Pakenham	One-sixteenth; mostly cedar, and ash logs and board fences....	One-sixth	Five-sixths.
Ramsay	About one-third; cedar logs and rails.....	About one-half.....	One-half.
Sherbrooke, South ..	One one-hundredth part; material cedar	None.....	Seven-eighths log and one-eighth inferior frames.

COUNTY OF LANARK—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?	21. About what proportion are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.?
Bathurst.....	About one-third.....	About two-thirds.....	None thoroughly under-drained; no tiles used.	About three-fourths use mowers, and reapers, also sulky rakes, very few seed drills used.
Beckwith.....	One-fourth.....	Three-fourths.....	A little under-draining, a good deal open, but no tiles used.	Three-fourths.
Burgess, North.....	About two-tenths.....	About eight-tenths.....	About one-tenth under-drained with stone; no tile used.	About two-tenths.
Dalhousie, &c.....	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.....	A few farms are partially drained; no tile used.	About 30 use mowers and rakes, 10 use reapers.
Darling.....	One-twentieth.....	Nineteen-twentieths.....	Very little draining; no tile used.	6 mowers, and as many horse rakes.
Drummond.....	20 per cent.....	80 per cent.....	2 per cent; none with tile.....	Three-fourths.
Elmsley, North.....	40 per cent.....	60 per cent.....	None.....	40 per cent.
Lanark, Township.....	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.....	5 per cent; no tile used.....	60 per cent.
Montague.....	About one-tenth.....	About nine-tenths.....	About one-two-hundredth; no tile used.	About two-thirds use more or less machinery.
Pakenham.....	One-third.....	Two-thirds.....	Two-thirds; one-eighth tile.....	One-tenth.
Ramsay.....	One-half.....	One-half.....	One-seventeenth; very little tile used.	Principally all.
Sherbrooke, South.....	One-twentieth.....	Nineteen-twentieths.....	None.....	None.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Bathurst	A few farmers use salt; about 500 lbs. per acre.....	Salt only; on wheat, oats, peas and other crops, and found to be beneficial.	About one-half.
Beckwith	None used as far as known	Farm yard manure upon all kinds of crops	About one-fourth.
Burgess, North	A few farmers use salt and leached ashes: salt about 400 lbs., leached ashes about 100 bush. to the acre.	Salt on wheat; leached ashes on oats, wheat and peas, and on meadow land.	About one-twentieth.
Dalhousie, &c.	None used.....	Barn yard manure upon all crops	Very little of the uncleared land is fit for cultivation.
Dawling	None used.....	.....	One-eighth; principally swamp.
Drummond.....	About 2 per cent.	Salt and plaster; wheat and meadow.....	75 per cent.
Elmsley, North.....	10 per cent	Salt and ashes upon corn.....	20 per cent
Lanark, Township..	None use the above.....	None.....	5 per cent.
Montague	None	None.....	About one one-hundredth.
Pakenham.....	Scarcely any used.....	.....	Hardly any of the unoccupied lands.
Ramsay	Very little used.....	Very little used.....	About one-tenth.
Sherbrooke, South ..	None.....	Barn yard manure used on wheat and root crops.	One-tenth.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—

TOWNSHIPS.

	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.
Bathurst	1900 acres. Aver. yield 25 bush. per acre	6360 acres. Aver. yield 10 bush. per acre	150 acres. Aver. yield 20 bush. per acre.
Beckwith	Two sixty-twos, " 15 "	Six sixty-twos, " 12 "	One sixty-two, " 25 "
Burgess, North	One one-hundredth, " 30 "	Five one hundredths, " 7 "	Very little.
Dalhousie, &c.	" 15 "	" 10 "	None raised.
Darling	" 15 "	" 10 "	None.
Drummond	2 per cent.	6 per cent.	3 per cent.
Elmsley, North	3 per cent.	4 per cent.	3 per cent.
Lanark, Township	Very little sown. Aver. 16 bush. per acre	About 2400 acres. Average 8 bush. per acre	Very little sown.
Montague	One one-hundredth, " 15 "	One-tenth. Average yield 11 bush. per acre	One one-hundredth. Av. yield 20 bush. per acre.
Pakenham	One-thirtieth, " 20 "	300 acres. " 10 "	One-ninetieth. Average 30 bush. per acre.
Ramsay	Not much sown, " 20 "	300 acres. " 12 "	Very little.
Sherbrooke, South	1 per cent. " 16 "	4 per cent. " 8 "	None.
	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
Bathurst	7630 acres. Aver. yield 30 bush. per acre	1000 acres. Aver. yield 15 bush. per acre	600 acres. Aver. yield 15 bush. per acre.
Beckwith	Ten sixty-twos, " 25 "	Four sixty-twos, " 20 "	Six sixty-twos, " 25 "
Burgess, North	Twenty one-hundredths, 30 "	Five one-hundredths, " 15 "	Two one-hundredths. Aver. 10 bush. per acre.
Dalhousie, &c.	" 20 "	" 12 "	15 bush. per acre.
Darling	" Av. 25 bush. per acre.	" 15 " . . . . .	.....
Drummond	10 per cent.	2 per cent.	3 per cent.
Elmsley, North	10 per cent.	4 per cent.	3 per cent.
Lanark, Township	3000 acres. Average 15 bush. per acre	1500 acres. Average 15 bush. per acre	1500 acres. Average 10 bush. per acre.
Montague	One-fourth, " 20 "	One-fortieth, " 18 "	One-fortieth, " 15 "
Pakenham	One-eighth, " 30 "	One-fiftieth, " 20 "	One-twenty-fifth. Av. 20 "
Ramsay	600 acres, " 24 "	100 acres, " 20 "	3000 acres. Average 15 "
Sherbrooke, South	5 per cent. " 25 "	1 per cent. " 10 "	2 per cent. " 10 "

COUNTY OF LANARK—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.,—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIPS.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
Bathurst	30 acres. Average yd. 30 bush, per acre	300 acres. Average yield 20 bush, per acre	400 acres. Aver. yield 100 bush, per acre.
Beckwith	One sixty-two	Two sixty-twos.	Three sixty-twos. Av. 150
Burgess, North	Very little grown.	Very little grown.	One one-hundredth. " 100
Balhouste, &c.	30 bushels.	15 bushels.	150 bushels.
Darling	Average 25 bush, per acre.	Average 30 bush, per acre.	Average 200 bush, per acre.
Drummond	One-quarter of one per cent.	2 per cent.	1 per cent.
Elmsley, North	One-half of one per cent.	1200 acres. Average 15 bush, per acre	300 acres. Aver. yield 100 bush, per acre.
Lanark, Township	100 acres. Average yd. 15 bush per acre.	One-twentieth.	One-fortieth " 100
Montague	None	None	One seventy-fifth. " 200
Pakenham	Not much sown. " 40	100 acres. Average yld. 30	100 acres. " 100
Ramsay	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	1 per cent. " 100
Sherbrooke, South	15	Average yld. 30	" " " 100
		15	
	Turnips.	Other root crops.	Hay.
Bathurst	20 acres. Aver. yield 600 bush, per acre.	Hardly any	3000 acres. Average yield $\frac{2}{3}$ tons per acre.
Beckwith	One sixty-two. Aver. 300 bush, per acre	One sixty-two. Av. yield 300 bush, per acre.	Twelve sixty-twos. " 1
Burgess, North	Very little	Very little.	Ten one-hundredths. " 1
Balhouste, &c.	400 bush, per acre.	Not much raised.	" " " 1
Darling	Not much raised	Not much raised.	" " " 1
Drummond	1 of one per cent.	1 of one per cent.	15 per cent.
Elmsley, North	1 of one per cent.	1 of one per cent.	25 per cent.
Lanark, Township	Almost none	Almost none	6000 acres. " " 1
Montague	One two-hundredths. Aver. 250 bush, per acre.	One two-hundredths. Av. 250 bush, per acre.	One-fourth. " 1
Pakenham	One four-hundredths. " 600	One four-hundredths. " 400	One-tenth. " 1
Ramsay	500 acres. Aver. yield 700 bush, per acre	Very little	700 acres. " 1
Sherbrooke, South	None	None	5 per cent. " 1

Pasture Lands.	Orchards.	Remarks.
Eathurst	60 acres.....	
Beckwith	One sixty-two	
Burgess, North.....	1 of one per cent.....	
Dalhousie, &c.....	Very few orchards	
Darling	Not much raised	
Drummond.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent.....	
Elmsley, North.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent.....	
Lanark, Township	150 acres.....	
Montague	One-third.....	
Pakenham	One-fifth.....	
Ramsey	Large extent.....	
Sherbrooke, South.....	12 per cent.....	Western or horses tooth corn grown extensively for green feed.

COUNTY OF LANARK—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain-growing, stock-raising or dairying?	29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?	30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?
Bathurst	Grain and roots. Best adapted to stock raising and dairying.	Clyde and Blood Horses; Durham and Ayrshire Cattle; Cotswold and Leicester Sheep; Berkshire and Suffolk Hogs; Poultry—Brahmas, Cochon China and other fowls. Imported stock is now being slowly introduced. Some the breed of imported stock, but generally common grade of cattle, &c.	About 12,000 acres timbered with beech, maple, ash, elm and cedar. Chiefly used for fencing and fuel.
Beckwith	Best adapted to stock raising and dairying.	Horses—Clydesdale and Blood. Cattle—Hereford and Ayrshires. Sheep—Leicester and Cotswold. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk. Poultry—common. No thoroughbred stock has been recently introduced. Canadian breed of Horses predominates. Cattle crossed with Durham and Ayrshire Bulls. Sheep crossed with Leicester Rams, Hogs Spanish.	One-fourth; consisting of all kinds of hardwood, and a large proportion of cedar and tamarack; used for fuel, railway ties and fencing. Timber nearly all burnt in the fire of 1870; a few farmers retain a small quantity for their own use. Consists of beech, maple, basswood, birch and black ash.
Burgess, North.	Wheat and other crops. Best adapted for stock raising and dairying.	No thoroughbred or improved stock.	About 65,000 acres; consisting of pine, cedar, maple, beech, birch, basswood, elm and hemlock, ash and red oak for building, fencing and fuel.
Dalhousie, &c	Chief products and stock and dairy produce.	Native Cattle most extensively raised. The Township is well supplied, by the Agricultural Society, with Durham and Ayrshire bulls, Leicester Sheep, Berkshire Hogs, and all kinds of Poultry.	A good deal of burnt pine timber lands, some hardwood—such as maple, birch, basswood, and a little elm.
Darling	Stock raising and dairying	Common breeds	20 per cent. still standing, consisting of cedar, tamarack, ash and maple, used for fuel, ties and fencing.
Drummond	Best adapted for mixed farming	Horses—mostly descendants from Clydesdale stock. Cattle—Durham and Ayrshire grades. Sheep—Leicester and Cotswold grades. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk grades. Poultry—Turkeys, black variety preferred. Thoroughbred bulls and rams have at different times been imported by Agricultural Societies.	10 per cent.; a general mixture—firewood and rails.
Ehmsley, North.	Stock raising		
Lanark Township.	Grain, Dairy Products, Sheep, Cattle, Pork and Poultry. Best adapted for stock raising and dairying, (about 15 tons of Poultry raised and exported yearly).		

Montagne	Stock raising and dairying	All mixed breeds very limited.	About 25,000 acres still timbered, but a large portion has been swept with running fires; maple, cedar, elm, tamarack and ash; chiefly used for fencing, fuel and building. About one-third; mostly pine, but nearly all worthless.
Pakenham	Wheat, oats, and butter	Good Canadian Farm Horses; Common Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. Thoroughbred stock introduced to a limited extent.	
Ramsay	Grain, butter, and stock. Best adapted to stock raising and dairying.	Horses cross between English and Canadian. Other stock principally all grade.	Maple, beech, birch, hemlock, cedar & tamarack. Cedar for fence, and all the rest principally for fuel.
Sherbrooke, South ..	Spring wheat, potatoes, oats, hay and dairying. Townshipp is best adapted to stock raising.	Horses and Cattle native stock. Sheep—Leicester. Hogs—Berkshire and common and some mixed. Poultry—common. No thoroughbred or imported stock.	About 5 per cent still timbered. Timber composed of beech, maple, hemlock and cedar, used principally for fuel building and fencing.

COUNTY OF LANARK—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
	31. What are your market facilities ?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products ?
Bathurst.....	Very poor; much in need of other railway facilities. Market town, Perth; distance from railroad at nearest point about 1½ miles.	1 woollen factory at Glen Tay, 1 cheese factory at Glen Tay, and 1 at the Scotch line, all within township limits. No creameries.
Beckwith.....	Very good. Ottawa, Carleton Place, Smith's Falls, and Perth. Railroad runs through township.	1 cheese factory situated on the 2nd concession, 3rd lot.
Burgess, North.....	Very good. Market town Perth; distance from railway from 1 to 14 miles.	Cheese and butter; no creameries in Township; farmers go largely into making butter. 1 cheese factory in Bathurst, 10th con., connected with it.
Dalhousie, &c.....	Lanark village, Carleton Place, Watson's Corners McDonald's Corners; distance from railways, 26 miles to Canada Central and 23 miles from Kingston and Pembroke Railway.	Lumbering and mining.
Darling.....	Almonte 20 miles from centre of Township.....	Lumbering.
Drummond.....	Brookville and Ottawa Railway into Perth, the county town of Lanark, situated in Drummond.	Dexter cheese factory, lot 15, 3rd con.; Drummond Centre factory, lot 15, 7th con.; Balderson cheese factory, lot 1, 7th con.
Elmsley, North.....	Fair. Railroad through to Perth and Smith's Falls.....	2 small saw mills and a small woollen factory; one cheese factory in centre of township.
Lanark, Township..	Distance from terminus of Kingston and Pembroke Railway 25 miles, from Perth 20 miles, Almonte 16 miles, and Carleton Place 17 miles. These distances are calculated from Middleville in centre of Tp.	1 cheese factory in south-east corner of township 8 miles from Carleton Place.
Montague.....	Good. Smith's Falls and Merrickville; C. C. Railway running thro' the municipality.	None. 1 cheese factory situated in front of township, and 1 in western part of township.
Pakenham.....	Very good. Railway passes through township.....	Sawed lumber and woollen manufacturing.
Ramsay.....	Railway through township, and good roads; within 35 miles of the capital.	Some very large woollen mills and some small ones at Almonte.
Sherbrooke, South..	20 miles from town of Perth;—nearest market;—9 miles from the Kingston and Pembroke Railway.	No cheese factories or creameries.

COUNTY OF LANARK—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Bathurst	62,085 acres	2,806	34,000	3,448	920	3,126	659
Beckwith	55,815½ acres	1,882	23,527½	2,277	603	2,773	564
Burgess, North	33,094 "	1,154	25,000	1,130	320	1,500	200
Dalhousie, &c.	110,967 "	2,456	27,076	2,385	687	2,249	576
Darling	30,203 "	679	8,740	1,015	207	940	175
Drummond	57,383 "	2,240	24,224	2,878	740	2,837	576
Elmsley, North	27,223 "	1,118 .....	.....	1,797	487	1,975	246
Ianark Township	55,764½ "	1,862	23,927½	2,114	619	2,607	392
Montague	61,153½ "	2,490	27,640	971	819	2,843	560
Pakenham	64,000 "	1,749	17,048	1,778	532	2,069	455
Ramsay	6,000 "	2,600	4,000	2,500	800	3,500	600
Sherbrooke, South ..	37,080 " .....	.....	7,590	693	216	673	188

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

SETTLEMENT.

Leeds and Grenville were largely settled by United Empire Loyalists late in the last century. Leeds was first entered in 1780, and Grenville in 1775. All the townships may be considered settled—the unoccupied land being unsuitable for general agricultural purposes. The process of settlement was completed in, on an average, fifty-three years.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

The soil of both counties is extremely variable. About 20 per cent. consists of heavy clay, 22 per cent. of clay loam, 19 per cent. sandy loam, 14 per cent. sand, 16 per cent. gravelly, and 12 per cent. black loam. Except in South Gower and Oxford, where the subsoil is generally sand and gravel of unascertained depth, and Leeds, Lansdowne and Edwardsburg, where it consists principally of clay, the soil lies upon Laurentian rock and has a depth of from 3 to 10 feet. Owing to the reports being, for the most part, based on the entire area, instead of the cleared acreage, it is impossible to estimate, even approximately, how much of the cleared land is too stony, or rocky, for profitable cultivation, but the percentage must be very large. The percentage of rolling but cultivable land, is set down at about 29 per cent., but it is evident that some townships have included uncleared land under this heading. The same remark applies to bottom, swampy and springy lands, and the only way of arriving at an intelligible estimate of the value of the cleared acreage, is by averaging the replies to question 12. From these it appears that about 21 per cent. may be considered first-class for agricultural purposes, 31 per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

Both counties are well watered. Leeds has numerous lakes, and both it and Grenville are bounded by the St. Lawrence River and Rideau Canal; besides which there are numerous small streams, and abundant springs. Water can be obtained by digging, at depths generally of from twelve to twenty feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

Good farms are purchasable at from \$20 to \$50 per acre, but unimproved land can be purchased in some localities at as low as \$1.50 per acre. Along the river front and the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, farms are much more valuable than in the rear townships. Good farms, nearly all cleared, can be leased, in Grenville, at from \$1 to \$2 per acre.

STUMPS.

About sixty-eight per cent. of the cleared acreage is free from stumps, and of the stumps remaining very few are of pine.

FENCES.

About forty-five per cent. of the farms are under first-class cedar and ash fences. Wire is also being introduced.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About forty-nine per cent. of the farm dwellings are of brick, stone, or first-class frame; the remainder are log, or of inferior frame. Of the outbuildings about forty-three per cent. are superior, and the remainder inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Very little underdraining has been done in these counties, and in no instance is tile reported to have been employed, except in the Front of Yonge, where, however, the proportion of tile draining is inconsiderable.

FARM MACHINERY.

About fifty-nine per cent. of the farmers use improved reapers, mowers and sulky rakes. Seed drills are also coming into use.

FERTILIZERS.

Superphosphates, plaster, and salt, are used to a limited extent upon grain, peas, grass and clover.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

About twenty-eight per cent of the uncleared lands are reported fit for cultivation, if cleared.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township area of the United Counties is given as 741,451 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; the cleared acreage as 448,796. Of the latter about 4 per cent, is devoted to fall wheat, which yields, on an average, about 20 bushels per acre (in many townships the entire sowing was winter killed in 1879); spring wheat, 6 per cent. and 9 bush.; barley, 7 per cent. and 21 bush.; oats, 16 per cent. and 27 bush.; rye, 5 per cent. and 17 bush.; peas, 5 per cent. and 17 bush.; corn (very little grown) 26 bush.; buckwheat, (very little grown) 25 bush.; potatoes, about 2 per cent. and 127 bush.; turnips (very little grown), 450 bushels; other root crops (very little grown), 470 bush.; hay, 24 per cent. and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons per acre. Owing to the mixed character of the returns, some of which are made to include bush pastures, the actual quantity of cleared land devoted to pasturage cannot be ascertained. A very small proportion of the land is devoted to orchards, and hops are grown in the Township of Augusta. On the whole, the counties are well adapted for stock raising, grain growing, and dairying, but some townships are better adapted for dairying than others.

STOCK.

Native and some grade stock are extensively raised. The breeds are being improved by the introduction of thoroughbreds, but, as yet, only to a limited extent. The townships sustain 44,801 horned cattle, 15,095 horses, 38,221 sheep, and 11,075 hogs.

TIMBER LANDS.

In all the townships, except South Burgess and North Crosby, which have suffered from the ravages of bush fires, there is a large amount of standing timber, consisting mainly of hard and soft woods, used for firewood, fencing, lumber, buckets and pails.

MARKET FACILITIES.

Thanks to the facilities afforded by the St. Lawrence River, the Grand Trunk Railway, the Canada Central Railway, and the Rideau Canal, the counties experience no difficulty in reaching the best markets. The ports of Brockville, Gananoque, and Rockport, afford excellent facilities for shipments to the United States, and a large business is done in exporting grain and other products at those points. Prescott also does a large business with Ogdensburgh; and Smith's Falls, Kemptville, and Farmersville, are a good deal resorted to by farmers in their more immediate localities.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The United Counties contain chemical works for the manufacture of superphosphates, four steam saw mills, the usual local industries attendant upon a farming population, nine creameries, and (exclusive of the Township Rear of Leeds, where several exist, but the number is not furnished,) sixty-eight cheese factories, some of them on a small scale, very energetically conducted by private individuals, with a view to meeting local requirements in sparsely populated districts. Brockville is a large butter market, and its brand is highly esteemed, both in United States and English markets. At Prescott is located the well known stock farm of Mr. Wiser, M.P. In connection with his distillery, Mr. Wiser annually exports to England about 1,100 fat beeves, which command high prices in that market. He is also paying great attention to the raising of trotting horses, particularly of the Hambletonian breed. At Cardinal, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, there is a large starch factory. At this place Mr. W. T. Benson has a farm of 1,000 acres devoted to the breeding of Shorthorns, for which he chiefly finds a market in the United States.

POPULATION.

The population of the two counties, according to the census of 1871, was 67,918. The Town of Brockville has now a population of about 7,500.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE: Number of acres assessed, 768,313; ratepayers assessed, 12,782. Assets: assessed value of real estate \$11,013,106; personal property, \$871,317; taxable income, \$25,882; arrears of taxes, *nil*; other assets, *nil*—in all, \$11,910,305. Liabilities, *nil*. The revenue of the counties has not been included in the last official returns. **BROCKVILLE:** Number of acres assessed, 1,242½; ratepayers assessed, 2,832. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$1,877,985; personal property, \$129,350; taxable income, \$18,550; arrears of taxes, \$1,000—in all, \$2,026,885. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$81,400; total, \$31,400. The total revenue for all purposes, and from all sources, amounted, according to the last returns, to \$38,137. **TOWN OF PRESCOTT:** Number of ratepayers assessed, 747. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$808,442; assessed value of personal property, \$55,750; other assets, \$60,000—in all \$924,192. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$56,108—total, \$56,108. Total revenue, \$29,524.

STOCK BY-LAWS

Exist, but are generally disregarded.

TIES

RENVILLE.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
<i>Leeds.</i>				
Burgess, South	1815	The whole	About 30 years.	Loam, sandy and gravelly.
Crosby, North	1828	Four-fifths	40 years	Sandy loam predominates, and large quantities very rocky.
Crosby, South	About the year 1808	All that is fit for settlement.	70 years	Various.
Elizabethtown	About 1779	All settled	About 40 years after	Good.
Elmsley	1815	All settled	One-twentieth of the Township never can be settled.	Sandy and gravelly, intermixed with clay and black loam.
Escott, Front of	1780	Nineteen-twentieths	53 years	Clay loam, sand and muck.
Kitley	1737	All settled	70 years	Clay and sandy loam.
Leeds & Iansdowne.	1787	All settled	40 to 50 years	Principally clay.
Leeds & Iansdowne, Rear of.	1805	All	About 25 years.	A variety of soils interspersed with rocks.
Yonge, Front	About 1790	All	Since 1840	Clay, clay loam, gravelly loam and sandy.
Yonge and Escott, Rear.		All		Good.
<i>Grenville.</i>				
Augusta	1796	All	60 years	Medium quality.
Bastard	1795	The whole	40 years	Clay loam and sandy.
Edwardsburg	1775	All except 2,000 acres	(See No. 2)	Sandy loam.
Gower, South	1802	About seven-eighths	About seven-eighths was settled 63 years after entrance of first settlers.	Clay, gravel and loam; sandy, clay and loam.
Oxford	About 1800	All settled	About 50 years.	Rather light.
Watford	1789	All	70	Fair.

UNITED COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.
<i>Leeds.</i>				
Burgess, South	None	None	One-sixteenth; About 10 feet	One-sixteenth; about 3 feet.
Crosby, North	One-fortieth	One-eightieth	One-half	One-eighth.
Crosby, South .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elizabethtown	One-fourth; 3 feet	One-fourth; 2 feet	One-eighth; 6 feet	One-eighth; 10 feet.
Elmsley	One-eighth; about 3 ft.; hard pan.	One-eighth; about 3 ft.; hard pan.	None	Three-eighths; about 1 foot.
Escott, Front of	One-half; about 10 feet in depth.	One-fourth; about 10 inches in depth.	One-eighth; about 3 ft. in depth.	.....
Kitley	One-twentieth	One-fourth	One-tenth	None.
Leeds & Lansdowne	Three-fourths; sub-soil from 2 to 3 feet.	One-fourth; sub-soil clay	One-fourth; sub-soil clay	One-fourth; sub-soil clay.
Leeds, &c., Rear of	About one-eighth	About one-fourth	About one-sixteenth	About one-sixteenth.
Yonge, Front	One-fourth deep soil; sub-soil hard pan.	One-fourth; deep soil; sub-soil hard pan.	One-sixteenth; deep soil; sub-soil hard pan.	.....
Yonge and Escott, Rear.	One-fourth	One-fourth	One-fourth .....	.....
<i>Grenville.</i>				
Augusta	Five per cent	Eight per cent	Twenty per cent	Twenty-five per cent.
Bastard	One-sixth	One-sixth	One-sixth	One-sixth.
Edwardsburg	2,000 acres. Average depth 3 feet; sub-soil gravelly clay.	5,000 acres. Average depth 15 in.; sub-soil clay.	37,000 acres. Average depth 12 in.; sub-soil sand and clay.	10,000 acres. Average depth 8 in.; sub-soil white sand.
Gower, South	One-eighth	One-sixteenth	One-sixteenth	One-fourth.
Oxford	Very little	About one-eighth	About one-half	About one-sixteenth.
Watford	One-eighth	One-eighth	One-fourth	One-fourth.

	Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.	
<i>Leeds.</i>				
Burgess, South	One-sixteenth; about 4 feet	One-sixteenth; 1 foot	Balance, three-fourths, being rocky and unillable. Generally rock under soil.	
Crosby, North	One-fourth	One-fortieth		
Crosby, South				
Elizabethtown	One-eighth; 4 feet	One-eighth; 6 feet		
Elmsley	Three-eighths; about 2 feet	None		
Escott, Front of		Muck, one-eighth; about 2 ft. deep.		
Kitley	One-twentieth	One-twentieth		
Leeds & Lansdowne.	One-fourth; sub-soil clay	One-fourth; sub-soil clay		
Leeds, &c., Rear of	About one-eighth	About one-eighth		
Yonge, Front.	One-fourth; 2 to 3 feet; subsoil rock bottom.	One-fourth		
Yonge and Escott, Rear.			Laurentian rocks, one-eighth; bare rock, rock bottom, swamps and low land one-sixteenth. Clay.	
<i>Grenville.</i>				
Augusta	Twenty-five per cent.	Seventeen per cent.	No answers given.	
Bastard	One-sixth	One-sixth		
Edwardsburg	5,000 acres. Average depth 10 in.; sub-soil gravel.	10,000 acres. Average depth 2 ft.; sub-soil clay.		
Gower, South	One-fourth	One-fourth		
Oxford	About one-fourth	About one-sixteenth		
Watford	One-eighth	One-eighth		
				1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 9th, and balance of Township clay and gravel predominates, with a soil about 15 inches. 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th cons. sand predominates; depth of sand has never been discovered. Average depth one foot; subsoil clay and gravel. Gravelly soil predominates.

COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE—Continued.

		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.		
TOWNSHIPS.	6. Have you any, and if so how much is too stony or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?	
<i>Leeds.</i>				
Burgess, South	About three-fourths.	Hills. Nearly all rocks	About one-sixteenth.	
Crosby, North	30,000 acres	Included in No. 6.	14,000 acres.	
Crosby, South	Five-tenths.	Yes	None.	
Elizabethtown	One-fourth	One-sixteenth	One-fourth.	
Elnsley	About one-half	None. Only what is rocky	About one-half.	
Fiscott, Front of	None.	None.	About one-tenth.	
Kitley	About one-third	None.	One-twentieth.	
Leeds & Lansdowne.	One-sixth.	None.	One-half.	
Leeds, &c., Rear of		About one-fourth	About one-half.	
Yonge, Front of	Very little	None, or very little	About one-half. The Township slightly rolling.	
Yonge and Escott, Rear of	One-tenth	None of any account.	Three-fourths.	
<i>Grenville.</i>				
Augusta	25 per cent.	5 per cent	10 per cent.	
Bastard	One-half or over	None.	One-fourth.	
Edwardsburg	2,000 acres	1,000 acres	20,000 acres.	
Gower, South	About 200 acres	None.	About one-fourth.	
Oxford	5,000 acres	None.	About one-sixteenth.	
Waitford	One-fourth	None.	None	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	9. About what proportion is low, flat or what is usually termed bottom lands?	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?
<i>Leeds.</i>			
Burgess, South	None	None	None.
Crosby, North	None	6,000 acres	Not much.
Crosby, South	One-twentieth	One-fortieth	One-fortieth.
Elizabethtown	One-eighth	One-eighth	One-sixteenth.
Elmsley	None	About one-sixteenth	None.
Escott, Front of	About one-fifth	About one-twentieth	A very small portion.
Kitley	One-fiftieth	One-twentieth	(Included in No. 9.)
Leeds & Lansdowne	One-sixth	One-twentieth	One-ninety-ninth.
Leeds, &c., Rear of	About one-fourth	About one-sixteenth	None.
Yonge, Front of	Not more than 300 acres	Not more than 1 per cent	None.
Yonge and Escott, Rear of	Very little	Very little	Very little.
<i>Grenville.</i>			
Augusta	10 per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent.
Bastard	Scarcely any	One-twentieth	Scarcely any.
Edwardsburg	35,000 acres	6,000 acres	4,000 acres.
Gower, South	About one-fourth	About one-fourth	About one-sixteenth.
Oxford	1,000 acres	One-sixteenth	Very little.
Watford	One-thirtieth	One-fiftieth	None.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

12. About what proportion may be termed for agricultural purposes—

TOWNSHIPS.	First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.
<i>Leeds.</i>			
Burgess, South	None	None	One-fourth.
Crosby, North	2,000 acres; in central part	12,000 acres; dispersed all over Township	30,000 acres; south-west corner and north side.
Crosby, South	Two-tenths	One-tenth	One-tenth.
Elizabethtown	One-fourth	One-half	One-fourth.
Elmsley	One-twentieth	One-tenth	Remainder.
Escott, Front of	One-third	One-third	One-third.
Kitley	One-eighth	One-eighth	One-fourth.
Leeds & Lansdowne	One-third; centre of Township	One-third; along the St. Lawrence	One-third; rocky along rear of Township, Charleston Lake and Gananoque River.
Leeds, &c., Rear of	One-fourth	One-fourth	One-fourth.
Yonge, Front of	One-fourth	One-fourth	One-fourth.
Yonge and Escott, Rear of	Three-eighths; in 8th and 9th concessions	Three-eighths; all over	One-fourth; south-west portion.
<i>Grenville.</i>			
Augusta	5 per cent.	25 per cent.	45 per cent.
Bastard	One-third	One-third	One-third.
Edwardsburg	One-tenth; in 1st, 2nd and 7th concessions	Three-tenths; centre	Six-tenths; western part and eastern part of 9th and 10th concessions.
Gower, South	One-third	One-third	One-third.
Oxford	One-fourth; front of Township	One-half; east	One-fourth; west of Township.
Watford	One-fourth	One-half	One-fourth.

COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?
<i>Leeds.</i>			
Burgess, South	Quite well	Average 12 feet	No sales made.
Crosby, North	Yes	About 20 feet	1st class, \$30 per acre; 2nd class, \$10; 3rd class, 20c. to \$1.50.
Crosby, South	Yes	From 10 to 20 feet	1st class, \$35 per acre; 2nd class, \$25; 3rd class, \$15.
Elizabethtown	Good	25 feet	\$25.
Elmsley	Generally well watered	About 20 feet	At \$20, \$10 and \$5 per acre.
Escott, Front of	Generally well watered	From 5 to 20 feet	1st class, \$50 per acre; 2nd class, \$30; 3rd class, \$20.
Kitley	Generally well watered	About 30 feet	\$50, \$30 and \$15 per acre.
Leeds & Lansdowne	Well watered with springs. Good water	Average 12 feet	1st class, \$40 per acre; 2nd class, \$20; 3rd class, \$10.
Leeds, &c., Rear of	It is well watered generally	From 10 to 30 feet	About \$17 per acre.
Yonge, Front of	Generally well watered by springs, creeks, wells, and River St. Lawrence.	From 6 to 20 feet	1st class, \$70 per acre; 2nd class, \$30; 3rd class, from \$10 to \$20.
Yonge, Rear of	1st class	From 10 to 50 feet	\$8, \$25, \$40.
<i>Grenville.</i>			
Augusta	Yes	16 to 20 feet	1st class, \$50 per acre; 2nd class, \$25; 3rd class, \$10.
Bastard	Yes	About 12 feet	About \$20 per acre.
Edwardsburg	Yes	About 20 feet	1st class, \$40 per acre; 2nd class, \$30; 3rd class, \$10.
Gower, South	Well watered	From 12 to 30 feet	1st class, \$40 per acre; 2nd class, \$20; 3rd class, \$8.
Oxford	Yes	25 to 30 feet	1st class, \$1,000; 2nd class, \$2,500; 3rd class, \$1,000.
Watford	Yes	From 10 to 50 feet	1st class, \$50 per acre; 2nd class, \$15; 3rd class, \$3.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what proportion are pine stumps?	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone, or first-class frame.	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?
<i>Leeds.</i>				
Burgess, South.....	None stumpy	About one-sixteenth; principally cedar	One stone house	Nearly all.
Crosby, North	15,000 acres. Very few pine stumps. . .	15,000 acres; ash and cedar rails	One-fifth	Four-fifths.
Crosby, South	Nearly all clear of stumps.....	Nearly all the arable land well fenced with cedar and ash.	One-half	One-half.
Elizabethtown	Three-fourths	One-half; cedar.....	Three-fourths.....	One-fourth.
Elmsley	About one-half is clear of stumps. No pine stumps.	About one-twentieth well fenced; material principally cedar and ash.	About one-half	About one-half
Escott, Front of	Seven-eighths is clear of stumps. Very few pine stumps.	About one half may be considered under first-class fence; material ash.	About one-half.....	One-half.
Kitley	About one-half.....	One-third; cedar rails.....	One-eighth	Seven-eighths.
Leeds & Lansdowne.	About all clear of stumps that is arable land.	One-half; ash rails and board fence.....	Two-thirds	One-third.
Leeds, &c., Rear of.	About one-fourth clear of stumps	About one-half fenced with rails and boards....	About one-half	About one-half.
Yonge, Front of	All cleared but sugar bushes, rail timber and firewood reserves; few pine stumps.	About one-half enclosed by first-class fence; material ash and cedar rails, cedar posts and boards and stone walls, some post & wire f's.	From three-fourths to seven-eighths.	About one-eighth.
Yonge, Rear of	About one-half, no pine.....	Two-thirds; cedar and ash rails and pine boards.	Seven-eighths	One-eighth.
<i>Grenville.</i>				
Augusta	35 per cent clear; 5 per cent pine stumps.	One-half under first-class fence; material cedar.	One-half.....	One-half.
Bastard	All clear lands are clear of stumps; no pine stumps.	About one-twentieth part	About one-half	About one-half.
Edwardsburg	Two-tenths clear of stumps; about one-tenth pine stumps.	Three-fourths under first-class fence; material generally used, cedar rails.	Three-fourths	One-fourth.
Gower, South	About one-half is clear of stumps; a very few pine stumps.	About one-half; material mostly of cedar.....	About one-twelfth	Eleven-twelfths.
Oxford	About three-fourths; one-sixth pine	One-half; cedar	Three-fifths.....	Two-fifths.
Watford	One-half clear of stumps; no pine	Two-thirds; material cedar	One-half.....	One-half.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?	21. About what proportion are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, etc.?
<i>Leeds.</i>				
Burgess, South	None	All	None	About one-twentieth.
Crosby, North	One-third	Two-thirds	None	Nearly all.
Crosby, South	One-half	One-half	None	One-tenth.
Elizabethtown	Three-fourths	One-fourth	One-sixteenth. No tiles used	Three-fourths.
Elmsley	About one-half	About one-half	About 500 acres—by plank and stone. No tiles.	About two-thirds are used.
Escott, Front of	About one-third	Two-thirds	Very few under-drained. No tiles	Four-fifths.
Kitley	One-fourth	Three-fourths	Very few farms under-drained. No tile used.	Three-fourths.
Leeds & Lausdowne	Two-thirds	One-third	None. No tiles	Three-fourths.
Leeds, &c., Rear of	About one-third	About two-thirds	Very little under-drained. No tile	.....
Yonge, Front of	About one-half	About one-third	Not more than one-twentieth part. Scarcely any tile draining.	Three-fourths.
Yonge and Escott, Rear of	Three-fourths	One-fourth	None	Seven-eighths.
<i>Grenville.</i>				
Angusta	One-half	One-half	No tiles	75 per cent.
Bastard	One-fourth	Three-fourths	Some draining by stone and wood. No tile draining.	About one-half.
Edwardsburg	One-half	One-half	Very little under-draining done; material used—wood and stone.	Mowers and rakes used; reapers 1-20th; seed drills only lately introduced.
Gower, South	About one-eighth	Seven-eighths	Very little under-draining. No tile used. There is considerable surface draining.	About three-fourths.
Oxford	Three-fifths	Two-fifths	One-half. No tiles	Three-fourths.
Waiford	One-half	One-half	None	Seven-eighths.

COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of the uncultivated lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
<i>Leeds.</i>			
Burgess, South	None	None	All cleared that is of any use.
Crosby, North	None	Plaster on grass and Indian corn	None
Crosby, South	Very little used	Superphosphate. Rye and fall wheat	One-tenth.
Elizabethtown	One-fourth. 300 pounds per acre	None	One-eighth.
Flimsley	None	Sometimes land plaster on peas and clover, but not frequently	About one-fiftieth part.
Eisecott, Front of	Scarcely any used	Superphosphate upon wheat	One-third.
Kitley	Very little used	Plaster on clover	One-fourth.
Leeds & Lausdowne.	One in fifty. One barrel per acre	Plaster upon clover	One-half.
Leeds, &c., Rear of.	Very little used	Plaster on peas and clover	About one-half.
Yonge, Front of	About one-eighth of farmers use one bushel salt, one barrel plaster. Very little superphosphate used.	Phosphate on grain; plaster on meadows	Two-thirds.
Yonge and Escott, Rear of.	Very few	Plaster on grass	25 per cent.
<i>Grenville.</i>			
Augusta	1 per cent. 500 lbs. superphosphate; 40 bush. of lime; 250 plaster. No salt.	Land plaster but little used	About one-eighth.
Bastard	Very few	(See No. 24.)	Nine-tenths.
Edwardsburg	Very little used	None	About one-half.
Gower, South	None	None	One-half.
Oxford	None	None	One-fortieth.
Watford	None	None	One-fortieth.

COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—

TOWNSHIPS.	Fall wheat.	Spring Wheat	Barley.
<i>Leeds.</i>			
Burgess, South.....	None.....	One-twentieth.....	None.
Crosby, North.....	1600 acres. Nearly all winter killed.....	2500 acres. Av. yield 3 bushels p. ac. (1879.)..	None.
Crosby, South.....	Five one-hundredths. Av. 10 bush. per acre..	Seven one-hundredths. Av. 7 bush per acre.	Five one-hundredths. Av. yd. 15 bu. per acre.
Elizabethtown.....	About 1 in 100 acres. 25 bushels.....	5 in 100 acres. Av. yield 10 ".....	4 in 100 acres. " 25 "
Elmsley.....	600 acres. All a failure this year.....	1000 acres. Total failure.....	300 acres. " 20 "
Escott, Front of.....	Very little sown.....	One-twentieth. Av. yield 10 bush. per acre..	" 25 "
Kitley.....	One-fiftieth. Av. yield 15 bush. per acre....	One-twentieth. " 10 ".....	" 30 "
Leeds & Lansdowne.	3000 acres. A total failure this season.	3500 acres. 10 bu. p. a.; a failure last season..	3000 acres. " 30 "
Leeds, &c., Rear of..	2000 acres. Av. yield 15 bushels per acre ...	1500 acres. Average yield 8 bush. per acre....	" 25 "
Yonge, Front of.....	One-twentieth. Av. 20 to 25 bush. per acre....	One-twentieth. " 15 ".....	" 25 to 30 "
Yonge and Escott, Rear of.	Large breadth sown; nearly all winter killed; question if 45 acres worth cutting.	Not more than 200 or 300 acres. Av. yield 10 bush. per acre.	One-fifteenth, or about 800 acres. Av. yield 18 bush. per acre.
<i>Grenville.</i>			
Augusta.....	1 per cent. Av. yield 20 bush. per acre.....	1 per cent. Average yield 4 bush. per acre....	8 per cent. Average yield 16 bu. per acre.
Bastard.....	One-fiftieth.....	One-fiftieth.....	One-eighthieth.
Edwardsburg.....	600 acres. " 25 ".....	" 10 ".....	" 4000 acres.
Gower, South.....	20 acres. " 35 ".....	" 5 ".....	" 100 acres.
Oxford.....	Very little. " 20 ".....	" 8 ".....	" 2000 acres.
Waiford.....	" 15 ".....	" 10 ".....	" 20 "

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.

	Oats.	Rye.	Reas.
<i>Leeds.</i>			
Burgess, South.....	One-tenth.....	One-tenth.....	One-fortieth.
Crosby, North.....	1500 acres. Average yield 10 bush, per acre.....	500 acres. Average yield 10 bushels per acre.....	100 acres. Generally a failure.
Crosby, South.....	Twenty one-hundredths. 20	Four one-hundredths. Av. yd. 15 bu. per acre.	Four one-hundredths. Av. yd. 20 bu. per acre.
Elizabethtown.....	15 in 100 acres. Av. yield 30	2 in 100 acres. Av. yield 25 bush. per acre.....	3 in 100 acres. Average yield 20 bush. per acre.
Elmsley.....	3000 acres. " 30	500 acres. " 10	400 acres. " 15
Escott, Front of....	One-tenth. " 30	One-thirtieth, " 20	One-thirtieth. " 15
Kitley.....	One-tenth. " 25	One-twentieth, " 15	One-thirtieth. " 15
Leeds & Lansdowne.	3000 acres. " 30	1000 acres. " 15	1000 acres. " 15
Leeds. &c., Rear of.	2500 acres. " 35	1500 acres. " 20	1500 acres. " 15
Yonge, Front of....	One-tenth. " 30 to 40	One-fortieth. " 20 to 30	One-fiftieth. " 20 to 25
Yonge and Escott, Rear of.	One-fourth. " 25	Very little sown. " 15 to 18	200 acres. " 25
<i>Grenville.</i>			
Augusta.....	16 per cent. " 20	4 per cent. " 15	2 per cent. " 10
Bastard.....	One-twentieth.....	One-twentieth.....	One-fortieth.
Edwardsburg.....	6000 acres. " 25	500 acres. " 15	500 acres. " 15
Gower, South.	2500 acres. " 30	500 acres. " 15	100 acres. " 17
Oxford ..	7000 acres. " 30	5000 acres. " 15	1000 acres. " 20
Watford.....	..... " 30	..... " 15	..... " 15

COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.,—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	Turnips.	Other root crops.	Hay.
<i>Leeds.</i>			
Burgess, South.....	None.....	None.....	One-fourth. 2000 acres. Average yd. $\frac{3}{4}$ tons per acre.
Crosby, North.....	None.....	None.....	Thirty one-hundredths. Aver. 1 ton per acre.
Crosby, South.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. Av. yield 1000 bush. p. a.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. Av. 1000 bush. per acre.....	“ $1\frac{1}{2}$ “
Elizabethtown.....	.....	Aver. yld. 200 “.....	“ 1 “
Elmsley.....	10 acres. Aver. yield 200 bush. per acre.....	100 acres. “ 700 “.....	“ 1 “
Escott, Front of.....	None.....	None.....	Two-tenths. “ $1\frac{1}{2}$ “
Kitley.....	Very few raised.....	Very few raised.....	“ 1 “
Leeds & Lansdowne.....	None.....	None, except for private use.....	“ 1 “
Leeds, &c., Rear of.....	75 acres. Average yd. 600 bush. per acre.....	75 acres. Average yd. 500 bush. per acre.....	“ 1 “
Yonge, Front of.....	Very few.....	Mangolds 300 to 500 bush. per acre.....	“ 1 to 3 “
Yonge and Escott, Front of.....	Little or none.....	Little or none.....	“ 1 “
<i>Grenville.</i>			
Angusta.....	1 per cent. Aver. yd. 300 bush. per acre.....	.....	1000 acres. Ten per cent. $\frac{1}{2}$
Bastard.....	None.....	None.....	One-fourth.
Edwardsburg.....	Very little.....	Very little.....	10,000 acres. “ $1\frac{1}{2}$ “
Gower, South.....	20 acres. Aver. yd. 250 bush. per acre.....	20 acres. Average yd. 300 bush. per acre.....	“ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ “
Oxford.....	200 acres. “ 400 “.....	100 acres. “ 400 “.....	“ 1 “
Watford.....	“ 400 “.....	“ 400 “.....	“ 1 “

	Pasture lands.	Orchards.	Remarks.
<i>Leeds.</i>			
Burgess, South	One-fourth.	None	
Crosby, North	25,000 acres	Average yield 40 bush. per acre.	
Crosby, South	Twenty one-hundredths.	“ 200 “	
Elizabethtown	40 in 100 acres.	“ 150 “	
Elmsley	10,000 acres	50 acres	
Escott, Front of	One-third.	One five-hundredths.	
Kitley	One-fourth	Very few.	
Leeds & Lansdowne.	7000 acres.	Very few	
Leeds, &c., Rear of.	One-fourth of Township.	200 or 300 acres.	
Yonge, Front of	One-sixth.	One one-hundredth. 100 to 150 bush. per acre.	
Yonge and Escott, Rear of.	One-fourth	One-fftieth.	
<i>Grenville.</i>			
Augusta	15 acres.	1 per cent.	Hops one per cent.
Eastard	One-fourth	None to speak of.	
Edwardsburg	10,000 acres.	500 acres	
Gower, South	2500 acres	100 acres. Aver. yield 100 bush. per acre.	
Oxford	4039 acres.	200 acres	
Watford	One-third	None.	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

<p>TOWNSHIPS.</p>	<p>28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain-growing, stock raising, or dairying?</p>	<p>29. What kinds of breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?</p>	<p>30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?</p>
<p><i>Leeds.</i> Burgess, South.</p>	<p>Rye and oats. Best adapted to stock raising.</p>	<p>All grade stock Ordinary breeds, with very little imported.</p>	<p>No standing timber of any account. No standing timber; all destroyed by bush fires.</p>
<p>Crosby, North.</p>	<p>Stock raising and dairying.</p>	<p>Grade Cattle; Working and Carriage Horses; Leicester Sheep; common Swine to a limited extent.</p>	<p>40 per cent. Maple, ash, elm, and other soft woods. Making sugar, firewood and rails.</p>
<p>Crosby, South.</p>	<p>Cheese and butter. Best adapted for dairying.</p>	<p>Horses—General Purpose. Cattle—Ayrshire and Durham. Sheep—Cotswold and Leicester. Hogs—Imported Berkshire. Poultry—Geese, Turkeys and Hens.</p>	<p>One-eighth. Maple, tamarack, ash and elm. Manufacture of sugar, firewood, fencing, lumber and shingles.</p>
<p>Elizabethtown.</p>	<p>Butter and cheese. Stock raising and dairying.</p>	<p>All are native raised stock</p>	<p>About 2,000 acres. Lumber consists of maple, swamp elm, black ash, tamarack and cedar. Maple for sugar; black ash and cedar for fencing.</p>
<p>Elunaley</p>	<p>Best adapted for stock raising and dairying</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>Escott, Front of</p>	<p>Dairying</p>	<p>Grade stock; very few imported.</p>	<p>21,673 acres. Maple, elm, tamarack, hemlock and undergrowth.</p>
<p>Kitley</p>	<p>Stock raising and dairying</p>	<p>Horses—bred very much mixed. Cattle—chiefly Ayrshire grades. Sheep—Southdown, Leicester grades. Hogs—Berkshire, just commencing to introduce thoroughbred Durham Cattle.</p>	<p>5,000 acres. Basswood, elm, and maple. Fuel for C. T. R., steamers, farm building.</p>
<p>Leeds & Landsdowne.</p>	<p>Cheese, butter, barley and sheep. Is about equally adapted to grain growing, stock raising, or dairying.</p>	<p>Horses are of a mixed kind; the same may be said of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. Very little attention given to the importation of stock.</p>	<p>About one-half is covered with timber which is used for cordwood, lumber and building.</p>
<p>Leeds, &c. Rear of</p>	<p>Wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas and cheese. The Township is well adapted to stock-raising and dairying.</p>	<p>Horses—all kinds. Cattle—principally Ayrshires and grades. Sheep—Southdowns, Leicesters and Cotswold. Hogs—Berkshire, Suffolks and Essex. Poultry—Black Spanish, Shanghai, etc. Thoroughbred males introduced to grade females generally.</p>	<p>Maple, beech, elm, ash, oak, hickory, basswood, hemlock and cedar. Beech and maple for lasts and agricultural machines; elm for cheese boxes; ash for fencing, furniture and butter tubs; hickory for handspikes, hubs, and spokes; basswood for starch and packing boxes; hemlock, roofing; cedar for fencing, sap buckets and pails.</p>
<p>Yonge, Front of</p>	<p>Mixed husbandry. Grain, grass, and dairying, butter and cheese; sheep; corn and potatoes.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>

Yonge, Rear of. <i>Grenville.</i>	Dairying. One of the best in the county for butter and cheese.	Grade—not at all.	One-half. Maple and softwood. Making sugar, fences, building and firewood.
Augusta	All kinds of cereals. General agriculture	All kinds	10 per cent softwood.
Bastard	Best adapted for stock and dairy purposes	Nearly all grades	Swamps and rocky lands. Large bushes of black ash and elm. Swamps for rail timber with a small quantity of cedar.
Edwardsburg	Chief products—coarse grains, hay, potatoes and dairy products. Best adapted for dairying. Township noted for potatoes and dairy products.	General purpose Horses; Grade Cattle; Leicester Sheep; Berkshire Hogs. Poultry—variety of breeds, including Black Spanish, Hamburgs, and Leghorns. Thoroughbred stock not very extensively introduced. Stock of a mixed character. Very few thoroughbreds.	About 20,000 acres still timbered but very much damaged by bush fires last year. Timber generally consists of ash and cedar, which is chiefly used for purposes of the farm.
Gower, South	Wheat, oats, rye, butter and cheese; it is adapted for both.	Native stock principally. Very little imported stock introduced.	About 8,000 acres. Consists of beech, maple, birch, cedar, hemlock, ash, elm and tamarack, chiefly applied for firewood, fencing, and saved into lumber.
Oxford	Oats, stock raising and dairying	Grade. No importations.	About 20,000 acres. Ash, elm, cedar, beech, maple and tamarack. Fencing and building purposes.
Watford	Grain. Dairying	Grade. No importations.	One-fifth timbered. Elm, beech, maple, tamarack and cedar.

COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	31. What are your market facilities?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?
<i>Leeds.</i>		
Burgess, South.....	Rideau Canal; railway, 40 miles.....	None.
Crosby, North.....	Rideau Canal to Kingston. Distance from Canada, Central R. R. 18 miles. Distance from Kingston and Pembroke R. R. 18 miles.	One cheese factory on Lot 3, 6th Concession.
Crosby, South.....	20 miles from Gananoque station; 34 miles from Brockville; 35 miles from Kingston. Rideau Canal passes through the Township.	One creamery at Morton Village, and five cheese factories in the Township.
Elizabethtown.....	Good. Railroad running through Township—Brockville.....	Chemical works. Eleven cheese factories—four in rear, and six in front.
Elmsley.....	Good. Our market is Village of Smith's Falls; distance about 8 miles..	None. Two cheese factories, one on east, and the other on west.
Scott, Front of.....	Chief markets—Brockville and Gananoque; 10 miles.....	Cheese factories, creameries, grist mills and saw mills in 2nd and 4th Concessions.
Kitley.....	Brockville, and Irish Lake steamer; 16 miles to Brockville.....	Cheese factories—Frankville, Newbliss, Balloways, Rosses, Hortons and Hunters.
Leeds & Lansdowne.	G. T. Ry., River St. Lawrence, Gananoque in Tp., Brockville County Town 20 miles distant. G. T. R. passes through centre of Township.	Four steam saw mills, and one water mill; 14 cheese factories, and one creamery.
Leeds, &c., Rear of..	Fairly good. Centre distant from Brockville 27, from Kingston 30, and from Gananoque 18 miles. (Market towns with Railways.) Roads fairly good.	Cheese factories and creameries—the former all over the Township, the latter only in Lansdowne.
Yonge, Front.....	None nearer than Brockville, which is 10 miles distant. Grand Trunk Railway runs through Township near the front.	No local industries employing more than 20 hands. 3 cheese factories, 2 creameries in Tp.—1 in Mallory town, in 1st con.; 1 at Caintown, on 3rd con., and 1 at McIntosh Mills, on 5th con.; 1 on Lot letter "A," in 4th con., and 1 on Lot No. 4, in 3rd con.
Yonge and Escott, Rear.	Market towns—Farmersville and Brockville; 16 miles from R. R. Brockville on the G. T. Ry.	One carding mill, two grist mills, three saw mills, one creamery, two cheese factories.
<i>Grenville.</i>		
Augusta.....	Good. Brockville and Prescott; 6 miles average.....	Five cheese factories in front of Township.
Bastard.....	Rideau Canal. Brockville 25 to 30 miles.....	Ten cheese factories and one creamery; about equally distributed over Township.
Edwardsburg.....	Good. Prescott market town. Railroads very convenient.....	Four cheese factories—one on Lot No. 7, 2nd con.; one on Lot No. 6, 7th con.; one at Spencerville Village; one on Lot No. 35, 6th con.
Gower, South.....	Village of Kemptville is the market place, about half a mile from the Township.	No industries excepting one cheese factory, situated at a place called Heckston, in 2nd concession.
Oxford.....	Good. Kemptville, about one-half mile from railroad.....	Two cheese factories, located at Oxford's mills and Bishop's mills.
Watford.....	Good.....	None.

COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE—Concluded.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
<i>Leeds.</i>							
Burgess, South	44,789 acres	1,644	Nearly all cleared.	1,561	435	2,065	480
Crosby, North	70,653 "	4,104	33,235	4,914	1,481	3,769	1,155
Crosby, South	76,987 "	4,471	46,415½	4,378	1,281	4,091	1,036
Elizabethtown	21,405 "	967	13,006½	692	299	1,010	171
Escott, Front of	22,360 "	1,034	12,469½	1,936	486	1,087	288
Kitley	49,417 "	2,325	27,744	2,432	854	3,014	673
Leeds & Lansdowne	57,026 "	3,055	30,110	4,432	1,319	3,030	782
Leeds, &c., Rear of	41,470 "	2,270	16,470	3,991	2,129	738	947
Yonge, Front of	31,071½ "	1,685	13,440½	2,366	597	1,436	378
Yonge, Rear of	29,490 "	2,067	13,519	1818	582	1,618	461
<i>Grenville.</i>							
Augusta	74,380 "	4,483	41,993	4,772	1,684	3,874	947
Bastard	57,064 "	2,460 for Bastard & Burgess	23,387 for Bastard and Burgess	4,498 for B. & B.	1,171 for B. & B.	3,942 for B. & B.	1,138 B. & B
Edwardsburg	36,562 "	1,900	12,692	2,408	662	2,067	587
Gower, South	21,736 "	883	8,629	1,021	361	812	248
Oxford	59,481 "	3,333	32,637	2,584	998	3,353	679
Watford	46,560 "	1,945	21,610	1,998	758	2,315	538

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

SETTLEMENT.

The settlement of this county—the municipal limits of which must not be confounded with the area represented by the electoral districts of the County of Lennox and the Riding of Addington respectively—commenced in the Township of North Fredericksburg shortly after the American Revolution of 1776. The township rapidly filled, and was completely settled in about twenty-five years (1802). South Fredericksburg was opened in 1783; Adolphustown (from which no report has been received), in 1784; Camden and Richmond in 1800; Sheffield in 1826; Anglesea and Kaladar in 1859.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

The land consists, mainly, of clay loam, but there are large proportions of heavy clay and sandy and black loam. In Amherst Island, where the soil is reported very good, two-fifths is heavy clay, two-fifths clay loam, and one-fifth black loam. In the other townships (exclusive of Adolphustown and Effingham, which have made no returns), 11 per cent. consists of heavy clay, 25 per cent. clay loam, 23 per cent. sandy loam, 13 per cent. gravelly, 14 per cent. black loam, and 10 per cent. sand. About 29 per cent. of the area is reported to be too stony or rocky for profitable cultivation; a small proportion is hilly and objectionable; about 61 per cent. is rolling and cultivable; about 8 per cent. is bottom land; about 8 per cent. is swampy, and a very small proportion is wet, springy land. For agricultural purposes, about 30 per cent. of the cleared acreage may be set down as first-class, 27 per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class. In Anglesea and Kaladar, all the land is reported as coming under the latter category.

WATER.

The county is generally well watered by springs, creeks and wells. Fredericksburg and Ernesttown have the advantage of a large water indentation from Lake Ontario; the Napanee River passes from Camden through Richmond and Fredericksburg; and the Salmon through Sheffield and Richmond; besides which there are numerous lakelets in nearly every township. Water can, when necessary, be obtained by digging, at depths varying from three to fifty feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

Good farms can be purchased in the older settled townships at from \$30 to \$70 per acre, according to locality and the quality of the land; in the newer townships at from \$5 to \$50 per acre. Farms can generally be rented at about 5 per cent. on the value of the land.

STUMPS.

In the townships of Adolphustown, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Ernesttown, Amherst Island, Camden and Sheffield, the land is nearly clear of stumps. In the other townships hardly any of the clearings can be pronounced free from stumps, and in Anglesea and Kaladar two-thirds of those remaining are pine.

FENCES.

About 47 per cent. of the farms in Lennox and Addington are reported to be under first-class fence, consisting mainly of cedar.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About 43½ per cent. of the farm dwellings are of brick, stone, or first-class frame; the remainder are log or of inferior frame. Of the outbuildings about 56½ per cent. are first-class, the remainder are inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Under-drainage has not been commenced in the northern townships, but in the south some progress has been made in tile drainage.

FARM MACHINERY.

Nearly 66 per cent. of the farmers use improved labour-saving machines. Denbigh reports that only threshing machines are used in that township and attached municipalities.

FERTILIZERS.

Except in North Fredericksburg, where one-fourth of the farmers use plaster and salt on clover, peas and corn, artificial manures are very little used. On Amherst Island, superphosphates are used to a very limited extent.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

About 50 per cent. of the uncleared acreage of the county would be suitable for cultivation if cleared.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township acreage of Lennox and Addington (omitting Effingham, from which no return has been received) is set down as 682,096½, and the cleared acreage as 182,844½. Of the latter (omitting Adolphustown and Effingham), less than 1 per cent. is devoted to fall wheat, which yields from 10 to 20 bushels per acre; barley (omitting Sheffield and Camden, which do not report the acreage devoted to the various grains and roots), 35 per cent. and 22 bush.; oats, 10 per cent. and 25 bush.; rye, 5 per cent. and 18 bush.; peas, 7 per cent. and 15 bush.; corn (very little grown), 32 bush.; buckwheat, (very little grown), 22 bush.; potatoes, 1½ per cent. and 105 bush.; turnips (very little grown), 240 bush.; other root crops (very little grown), average cannot be estimated; hay, 17 per cent. and 1 ton per acre. About 33 per cent. of the cleared acreage, and a large quantity of the uncleared, is devoted to pasturage, and a small proportion, probably about 1 per cent., to orchards. Stock raising, mixed husbandry, and barley growing are most in favour. Barley growing is extensively practised, and large quantities are exported to the United States, where a high price is obtained; Napanee is the centre of a large export trade in this cereal.

STOCK.

The townships sustain 42,487 horned cattle, 9,476 horses, 17,642 sheep, and 6,717 hogs, principally consisting of common breeds and grades, though in some townships thoroughbreds have been introduced. Anglesea, Kaladar and Denbigh, with associated townships, do not render returns of cattle, horses and sheep.

TIMBER LANDS.

Owing to the returns being in several instances obviously inaccurate, the extent of land in the counties under timber cannot be estimated. Four-fifths of Denbigh and associated townships are, however, reported to be under pine, maple, beech and cedar, and lumbering is extensively carried on. There is also a considerable quantity of timber land in North and South Fredericksburg, in Camden, and in Sheffield.

MARKET FACILITIES.

Napanee and Bath are the principal market towns, and they are easily reached by road, rail and water. Newburgh and Tamworth are flourishing villages. The lumber shanties in the northern townships also furnish good markets. The Grand Trunk Railway runs through Ernesttown and Fredericksburg to Napanee.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The county possesses three large paper mills, four agricultural implement and several carriage factories, four woollen and numerous saw and grist mills, a wheel and hub factory, sixteen cheese factories, several foundries, a brush factory, and several cabinet factories, and the manufacture of water lime is carried on extensively. Iron has been found in the Township of Sheffield of good quality, but whether it exists in paying quantities is still to be decided. Silver has also been discovered in Sheffield and Anglesea.

FARM LABOURERS AND DOMESTICS.

There is a limited demand for agricultural labourers, but good domestic servants are always in request.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Number of acres assessed, 400,696; ratepayers assessed, 7,414. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$7,081,895; personal property, \$299,987; taxable income, \$36,850; arrears of taxes, \$18,014; other assets, \$96,314—making a grand total of \$7,533,010. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$190,900; other liabilities, \$400—in all, \$191,300. The total revenue for all purposes and from all sources amounted, according to the last returns, to \$112,294.

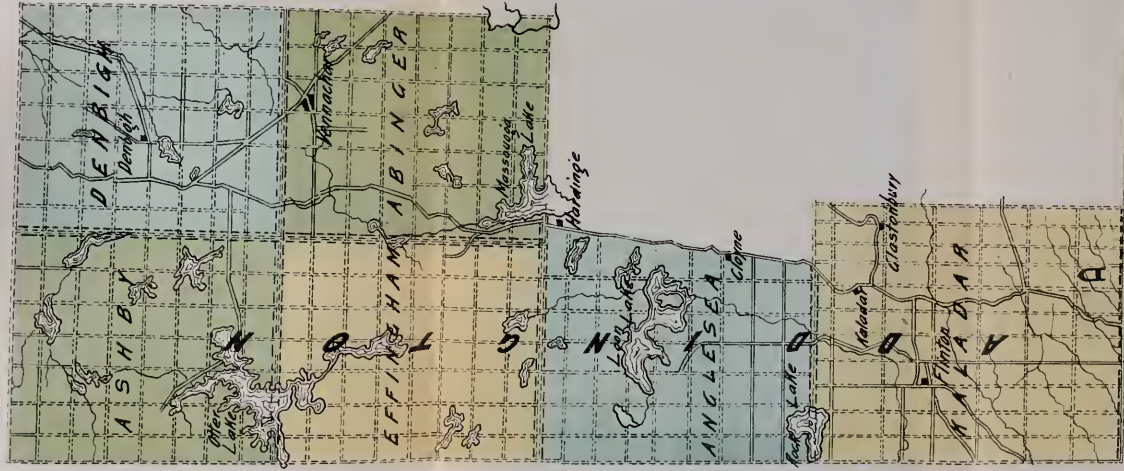
POPULATION.

The population of Lennox and Addington, as now municipally constituted, was according to the census of 1871, 26,705.

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OF HASTINGS



COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Amherst Island.....	1785.....	All	50 years	Very good.
Anglesea & Kaladar.....	1852.....	One-fifth .....	.....	Sandy.
Camden, East	1800.....	Nine-tenths .....	.....	Clay, gravel and loam.
Denbigh, &c.....	1859.....	One-sixth	Not all settled yet	Sandy loam.
Ernestown.....	1874.....	All	50 years.....	Clay loam.
Fredericksburg, N.....	About 1777.....	All	25 years.....	Clay.
Fredericksburg, S.....	1783.....	Whole	2 years.....	Clay loam.
Richmond.....	1800.....	90 per cent. ....	.....	.....
Sheffield.....	1825.....	About two-thirds	Not all settled yet	Clay, sand and gravel.

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.
Amherst Island	Two-fifths ; soil any depth	Two-fifths ; soil any depth	None	None.
Anglesea & Kaladar	None	None	One-tenth ; 18 inches	One-half ; to the rock.
Camden, East	One-twelfth	One-eighth	One-fourth	None.
Denbigh, &c.	None	One-tenth ; 10 inches arable	Eight-tenths of Township	None.
Ernestown	One-eighth	Three-eighths	Two-eighths	None.
Fredericksburg, N.	About one-sixth	About one-sixth	About one-sixth	About one-sixth.
Fredericksburg, S.	One-fourth	One-half . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Richmond	One-fourth	One-eighth	One-eighth	One-sixteenth.
Sheffield	None	9,000 acres	2,000 acres	500 acres.
	Gravelly.	Black Loam.		Remarks.
Amherst Island	None	One-fifth ; one foot deep to sub-soil		
Anglesea & Kaladar	Three-tenths ; 3 feet	One-tenth ; one foot		
Camden, East	One-eighth	One-eighth		The above kinds of soil are generally distributed over the Township.
Denbigh, &c.	One-tenth	One-tenth		Soil ten inches deep ; sub-soil sand and rock.
Ernestown	One-eighth	One-eighth		
Fredericksburg, N.	About one-sixth	About one-sixth		Average depth of soil about four feet
Fredericksburg, S. . . . .	. . . . .	One-fourth		
Richmond	Three-eighths ; rocky	One-sixteenth		
Sheffield	500 acres	600 acres		

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	6. Have you any, and if so how much is too stony, or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so, how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?
Amherst Island	One-fiftieth	None	Very little	None.
Anglesea & Kaladar	Two-thirds . . . . .	. . . . .	Two-thirds	One-sixth.
Camden, East	One-third	None	Township all rolling; about two-thirds cultivable.	. . . . .
Denbigh, &c.	One-eighth	One-eighth	Three-fourths	None.
Ernestown	One-sixteenth	None	One-half	One-sixtieth.
Fredericksburg, N.	One-twelfth	None	About two-thirds	About one-sixth.
Fredericksburg, S.	One-twentieth	None	All rolling	None.
Richmond	30 per cent.	5 per cent.	50 per cent.	10 per cent.
Sheffield	63,400 acres	9,400 acres	8,000 acres	4,600 acres.

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	10. About what proportion is swampy?		11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?		12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—			
	First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.	Remarks.	First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.	Remarks.
Amherst Island.....	None	None	Three-fifths	One-fifth	One-fifth	One-fifth	One-fifth	
Anglesea & Kaladar.	One-sixth	Such land in this Township is generally not cleared.	None	One-third	One-fourth	One-fourth	One-eighth	All third-class.
Camden, East	One-fiftieth	None	One-tenth	None	One-half of Township.	One-fourth	One-half of Township.	No particular class preponderates in any part.
Denbigh, &c.....	One-tenth	None	None	One-half	One-fourth	One-fourth	One-eighth	Diversity of quality over Township.
Ernestown	One-sixtieth	None	One-third	One-third	One-third	One-third	One-third	Pretty evenly distributed.
Fredericksburg, N. . .	One twenty-fourth	None	One-half	One-third	One-third	One-third	One-third	
Fredericksburg, S. . .	None	None	One-half	One-third	One-third	One-third	One-third	
Richmond	5 per cent	5 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent	30 per cent	30 per cent	50 per cent	
Sheffield	4,000 acres	None	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	6,600	

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy what proportion are pine stumps?
Amherst Island	Yes	18 to 20 feet on an average.....	\$40	Almost all.
Angelsea & Kaladar.	Generally well watered	From 5 to 15 feet	From \$4 to \$8 per acre	None clear of stumps; two-thirds of pine stumps.
Camden, East	It is	From 12 to 20 feet	\$50, \$30, \$10 per acre.....	.....
Denbigh, &c.....	Yes	From 4 to 20 feet.....	\$5 per acre	Hardly any clear of stumps.
Ernestown	Yes	From 15 to 25 feet	First-class, \$60; second-class, \$35; third-class, \$15.	Three-fourths; none to mention.
Fredricksburg, N ..	Yes	From 3 to 25 feet	First-class, \$65; second-class, \$45; third-class, \$30	Seven-eighths,
Fredricksburg, S. . .	By bays and wells.....	From 10 to 50 feet	First-class, \$60; second-class, \$40; third-class, \$25.	All clear of stumps except woodland.
Richmond.....	Yes	20 feet	\$20 per acre for the whole Township.	.....
Sheffield.....	Yes	20 feet	First-class, per 100 acres, \$4,000; second-class, per 100 acres, \$3,000; third-class, per 100 acres, \$1,500.	9,000 acres.

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.			
TOWNSHIPS.	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?		
17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?		
18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?		
Amherst Island.....	Three-fourths.	One-fourth.....	Three-fourths.
Anglesea & Kaladar.	One-third first-class fence ; material used cedar generally.	None.....	One-half.
Camden, East.....	Two-thirds.....	Two-thirds.....	One-half.
Denbigh, &c.	About one-half the farms ; material cedar.....	None.....	One-half.
Ernestown.....	One-half ; cedar and ash rails.....	Three-fourths.....	Three-fourths.
Fredericksburg, N..	Ash, cedar rails and board fencing ; two-thirds.....	Three-fourths.....	Seven-eighths.
Fredericksburg, S..	One-tenth ; first-class fence made of wood and stone.	One-tenth.....	One-fourth.
Richmond.....	25 per cent ; cedar and ash timber.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Sheffield.....	Cedar and ash ; 9,000 acres under first-class fence..	Two-thirds.....	Three-fourths.

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	21. About what proportion are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.?
Amherst Island	One-fourth	None	All.
Anglesea & Kaladar.	One-half	None	None.
Camden, East	One-half	Very little	Two-thirds.
Denbigh, &c.	One-half	No under-drains	None, except threshing machines.
Ernestown	One-fourth	A very small proportion. All tile.	All.
Fredericksburg, N.	One-eighth	About one-sixteenth of the farms are under-drained with tile.	All.
Fredericksburg, S.	Three-fourths	None	All.
Richmond	75 per cent	4 per cent	75 per cent.
Sheffield	One-fourth	None	One-half.

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Amherst Island	Very few	None, except superphosphate and plaster.	All.
Anglesea & Kaladar	None used . . . . .	. . . . .	One-twentieth.
Camden, East	Very little used . . . . .	. . . . .	One-twentieth.
Denbigh, &c.	None used	None	Three-fourths.
Ernestown	Very small proportion use fertilizers	Plaster used to a limited extent on clover, peas and corn.	Two-thirds.
Fredericksburg, N.	About one-fourth of the farmers use plaster or lime and salt as fertilizers; salt at 2 bush., and plaster 50 or 60 lbs. per acre.	Plaster upon clover, peas and corn.	Nine-tenths.
Fredericksburg, S.	None . . . . .	. . . . .	Three-fourths.
Richmond.	Very little of any kind.	Field plaster on corn, peas and clover.	10 per cent.
Sheffield.	None . . . . .	. . . . .	2,000 acres.

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

27. What acre, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—

	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.
Amherst Island	Almost none	10 per cent.; 12 to 15 bush. per acre	30 per cent.; 25 to 30 bush. per acre.
Anglesca & Kaladar	None	200 acres; yield, 6 bush. per acre	None.
Camden, East	Very little sown	10 bush. per acre	20 bush. per acre.
Denbigh, &c.	None	One-fifteenth; average 10 bush. per acre	None raised.
Ernestown	One one-hundredth; 20 bush. per acre	Three one-hundredths; 12 "	Twenty-five one-hundredths; 26 bush. per acre.
Fredericksburg, N.	Very little	Very little	One-half; about 20 bush. per acre.
Fredericksburg, S.	None	One-twelfth; 12 bush. per acre	One-half; 25 bush. per acre.
Richmond	None	10 per cent.; 10 "	20 per cent.; 20 bush. per acre.
Sheffield	10 bushels	15 bushels	20 bushels.
	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
Amherst Island	10 per cent.; 30 to 35 bush. per acre	2 per cent.; 15 to 20 bush. per acre	10 per cent.; 12 to 15 bush. per acre.
Anglesca & Kaladar	One-tenth; 15 bush. per acre	One-tenth; 8 bush. per acre	One-tenth; 8 bush. per acre.
Camden, East	25 bush. per acre	15 bush. per acre	18 bush. per acre.
Denbigh, &c.	Three-fifteenths; average 20 bush. per acre	One-fifteenth; average 10 bush. per acre	One-fifteenth; average 15 bush. per acre.
Ernestown	Ten one-hundredths; 30 bush. per acre	Five one-hundredths; 15 bush. per acre	Seven one-hundredths; 15 bush. per acre.
Fredericksburg, N.	One-sixteenth; about 22 "	One-fifteenth; about 15 bush. per acre	One twenty-fifth; about 15 bush. per acre.
Fredericksburg, S.	One-twelfth; 30 "	15 bush. per acre	15 bush. per acre.
Richmond	5 per cent.; 25 bush. per acre	3 per cent.; 10 bush. per acre	4 per cent.; 10 bush. per acre.
Sheffield	25 bushels	15 bushels	20 bushels.
	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
Amherst Island	1 per cent.; 50 bush. per acre	None	1 per cent.; 100 bush. per acre.
Anglesca & Kaladar	One-fortieth; 15 bush. per acre (not shelled)	None	200 acres; 50 bush. per acre.
Camden, East	30 bush. per acre	30 bush. per acre	150 bush. per acre.
Denbigh, &c.	One-fifteenth; average 25 bush. per acre	One-fifteenth; average 15 bush. per acre	One-sixtieth; average 200 bush. per acre.
Ernestown	Three one-hundredths; 30 bush. per acre	Three one-hundredths; 20 bush. per acre	Three one-hundredths; 100 bush. per acre.
Fredericksburg, N.	One-fiftieth; about 30 bush. per acre	Very little	One-fiftieth; 150 bush. per acre.
Fredericksburg, S.	40 bush. per acre	20 bush. per acre	50 bush. per acre.
Richmond	1 per cent.; 30 bush. per acre	25 bushels	1 per cent.; 50 bush. per acre.
Sheffield	40 bushels	25 bushels	100 bushels.

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON—Continued

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c —Continued.

TOWNSHIP.	Turnips.	Other root crops.	Hay.
Amherst Island	None.	None.	6 per cent.; 1 ton per acre.
Anglesea & Kaladar.	None.	None.	One-tenth; 1 ton per acre.
Camden, East	500 bushels per acre.	One-sixtieth; average, 200 bushels per acre.	1 ton per acre.
Denbigh, &c	One-one-hundredth.	One-one-hundredth.	Six-fifteenths; average, 1 ton per acre.
Ernestown	Very little.	Very little.	Twenty-two one-hundredths; 1 ton per acre.
Fredericksburg, N.	100 bush. per acre.	500 bushels per acre.	One twenty-fifth; 1½ tons per acre.
Fredericksburg, S.	150 bushels per acre.	500 bushels per acre.	1 ton per acre.
Richmond			20 per cent; 1 ton per acre.
Sheffield			1 ton per acre.
	Pasture lands.		Orchards.
Amherst Island	29 per cent.		1 per cent.
Anglesea & Kaladar.	The remainder cleared.		About 10 acres.
Camden, East	One-half, including broken lands and woods		One two-hundredths.
Denbigh, &c.	One-tenth		None.
Ernestown	Twelve one-hundredths		Three one-hundredths.
Fredericksburg, N.	Usually pasture is uncleared land		About 1 acre in 200.
Fredericksburg, S.	One-third		One-third.
Richmond	41 per cent.		1 per cent.
Sheffield	2 acres for 2 head of cattle		300 bushels per acre.

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

29. What kinds of breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?

28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain growing, stock raising or dairying?

Amherst Island
 Anglesea & Kalarar
 Camden, E.
 Denbigh, &c.
 Ernestown
 Fredericksburg, N.
 Fredericksburg, S.
 Richmond
 Sheffield

Grain growing
 Stock raising
 Barley, peas, oats, rye, potatoes, cheese and butter. Paper is extensively manufactured in this municipality.
 Stock raising, hay, oats, wheat and potatoes
 Barley and cereals generally; also stock raising and dairying
 Barley. Grain growing and dairying
 Barley. Best adapted for grain growing
 Stock and dairying
 Grain growing. Wheat, rye, oats and peas

Ordinary stock of all kinds.
 Common breeds. No imported stock.
 Mixed breeds of all classes. No specialty in any particular breed.
 Ordinary breeds crossed with thoroughbred stock.
 Grades. Thoroughbred is introduced to a small extent.
 Chiefly grades. Considerable imported stock in vicinity of Township.
 We have no imported stock.
 Common stock.
 Common stock of all kinds.

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	30. What area of land is still timbered; what does your standing timber generally consist of; and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?	31. What are your market facilities?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for, agricultural products?
Amherst Island	Very small. Firewood and buildings	Good. Napanee, Bath, Kingston. 4 miles by water.	None.
Anglesea & Kaladar.	There are a few cedar swamps	Belleville and Napanee. 44 miles. Distance from nearest railroad, 20 miles.	None.
Camden, E.	Maple, beech, basswood, oak, ash and elm. Elm used in manufacture of paper, barrel staves, building purposes and fuel.	Good. Napanee, Kingston. The former 13 miles from G. T. R.; the latter 6 miles from Kingston & Pembroke Railroad.	2 large paper mills, wheel and hub factory, 7 cheese factories in different parts of Township, besides smaller industries.
Denbigh, &c.	Four-fifths. Pine, maple, beech and cedar	Lumber shanties. Napanee and Tamworth. 35 miles from railroad.	Lumbering.
Ernestown	One-tenth. Hard and soft wood. Fuel, fence and lumber.	1st. class. Kingston and Napanee. Railroad through Township.	5 grist mills, 1 carriage factory, 3 woollen mills, and 5 cheese factories, distributed fairly throughout the Township.
Fredericksburg, N.	About 6,000 acres uncleared. Consisting chiefly of elm, ash, oak and pine. Used for firewood.	Good. Napanee. G. T. R. runs through Township.	None.
Fredericksburg, S.	One-third. Timbered with maple and beech. Chiefly used for firewood.	Boats. Napanee; 12 miles	1 cheese factory on Bay of Quinte; 1 on Hay Bay.
Richmond.	Beech and maple. For firewood.	Good. Napanee; distance 15 miles.	2 cheese factories—1 in front and 1 in rear.
Sheffield	Pine, ash, cedar and hemlock. Used for lumber.	Spring and lumber waggons. Napanee, 20 miles.	Saw mills, woollen factories, grist mills, and foundry.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1886, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Amherst Island.....	14,700 acres.....	1,161.....	Almost all.....	543.....	494.....	1,239.....	344.....
Anglesca & Kaladar	129,000 “	858.....	5,305.....	.....	.....	.....	220.....
Camden, East.....	91,868 “	4,243.....	48,256.....	5,080.....	1,922.....	3,631.....	1,079.....
Demhigh, &c.	3 Tps. 10 miles sq. each	531.....	5,000.....	.....	.....	.....	109.....
Ernestown	61,573½ acres.....	3,464.....	32,523½.....	3,920.....	2,148.....	3,681.....	894.....
Fredericksburg, N..	22,062 “	1,526.....	17,000.....	1,810.....	883.....	996.....	390.....
Fredericksburg, S..	46,169 “	1,151.....	16,694.....	1,121.....	755.....	1,072.....	375.....
Richmond.....	48,724 “	2,939.....	26,393.....	26,013.....	1,274.....	2,523.....	806.....
Sheffield	82,000 “	3,600.....	12,173.....	4,000.....	2,000.....	4,500.....	2,500.....

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

SETTLEMENT.

Lincoln is an old and wholly settled county, which was entered immediately after the American Revolution by U. E. Loyalists. The Township of Caistor filled rapidly, and in twenty years from the entrance of its first settlers in 1778, it was completely occupied. Between that date and 1784, when Niagara Township was entered, settlement was rapid—land having been taken up in all the townships during that period. The process of settlement was completed in the entire county in, on an average, about fifty years.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

The soil of this county consists mainly of clay, clay loam, gravelly, sandy, and black loams—some of surpassing richness. The proportions are: heavy clay, about 28 per cent.; clay loam, 23 per cent.; sandy loam, 17 per cent.; sand, 14 per cent.; gravelly, 13 per cent.; black loam, 16 per cent. (These figures are approximate, as the report from the Township of Louth embraces the entire acreage, while the others are based upon the cleared acreage.) The depth of soil varies from 6 to 15 inches. The subsoil is generally, a reddish clay, with here and there—and particularly in Niagara Township—hardpan. About 2,000 acres, principally the face of “the mountain,” are uncultivable, and 1,000 acres in the Township of Louth are so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation. About 14 per cent. of the land is rolling, but cultivable, 14 per cent. is bottom land, a very small quantity of land in Grimsby and Louth is swampy, but can be drained and cultivated, and there is an entire absence of wet, springy land. Of the entire cleared acreage 62 per cent. is reported first-class for agricultural purposes, 25 per cent. second-class, and the remainder (in the Townships of Caistor, Gainsborough and Louth) third class.

WATER.

The county is well watered. In Niagara Township there is what is called the “Four Mile Creek,” which is fed by never-failing springs. There are also several smaller streams. There are several springs in other townships, but wells form the principal source of supply. These are sunk to depths varying from four to thirty feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

In Louth, farms can be bought at from \$25 to \$80 per acre; in Grimsby, at from \$80 to \$100 per acre (the latter fruit-growing land); in the other townships the average price is from \$20 to \$60 per acre.

STUMPS.

Nearly ninety per cent. of the cleared acreage is free from stumps—those remaining are, principally, pine stumps.

FENCES.

The whole of the farms in the county are well fenced with rails, board and wire. In the Township of Caistor, pine stumps have been employed to some extent.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About fifty-six per cent. of the farm dwellings are reported to be of brick, stone, or first-class frame; the remainder are log, or of inferior frame. About fifty per cent. of the outbuildings are reported first-class; the remainder are inferior.

DRAINAGE.

In the Townships of Grimsby, Grantham, Louth, and Niagara, tile draining has been carried on to a limited extent. Niagara reports that very little under-draining is necessary, owing to the configuration of the land. In Caistor, Clinton, and Gainsborough, no under-draining has been done.

FARM MACHINERY.

All the farmers (except in Caistor and Louth, where the proportion is three-fourths and nine-tenths,) use improved farm machinery.

FERTILIZERS.

Lime, salt, plaster, and superphosphates, are used to a considerable extent, but in variable quantities. In Niagara Township, the proportions are as follows: salt, 300 lbs.; superphosphates, 250 lbs.; plaster, 250 lbs.; and lime, 40 bushels per acre. They are used on all kinds of crops, and on grass land and clover.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

All the uncleared lands in the county would be suitable for cultivation, if cleared, except the mountain, which runs through Grantham and Grimsby. Two-thirds of the uncleared land in Louth could be brought under cultivation.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township area of Lincoln is given as 191,459 acres; the cleared acreage as 133,945. Of the latter about 15 per cent. is devoted to fall wheat, which yields, on an average, 18 bushels per acre; spring wheat (very little grown), 10 bush.; barley (little grown), 22 bush.; oats, 15 per cent. and 31 bush.; rye (very little grown), 15 bush.; peas (very little grown), 18 bush.; corn, 11 per cent. and 41 bush.; buckwheat (very little grown), 20 bush.; potatoes, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. and 87 bush. (in five townships the average is 100 bushels); turnips (hardly any raised), about 360 bush.; other root crops (very few raised), 350 bush.; hay, 20 per cent. and 1 ton per acre. About 18 per cent. is devoted to pasturage, and 8 per cent. to orchards. In addition a portion of each farm is summer fallowed, and a certain amount of land (not estimated) is devoted to the growth of various descriptions of fruit, sugar cane, sweet potatoes and Hungarian grass. Some of the townships are best adapted to grain growing, stock raising, and dairying, but in Niagara fruit is the chief product, and all the townships are well adapted for fruit culture.

STOCK.

General purpose horses (heavy draught and roadsters), native bred cattle, crossed with Durhams, grade sheep and hogs, and the common varieties of poultry, are mostly in request, but some thoroughbred stock has been introduced, particularly in Niagara Township, which is reported as possessing some very fine full-bred Durhams. The townships sustain 12,962 horned cattle, 7,224 horses, 12,155 sheep, and 6,560 hogs.

TIMBER LANDS.

Exclusive of the Township of Caistor, which does not report the area of land still timbered, Lincoln has over 24,400 acres still covered with beech, black ash, maple, elm, oak, hickory, and some pine; used for firewood, fencing, building and manufacturing purposes—also for ship timber and railroad ties.

MARKET FACILITIES.

Lincoln has good markets within her own limits; in addition she has easy communication with the markets of neighbouring counties and with Buffalo. The Great Western and Canada Southern Railways pass through the county. Hamilton, St. Catharines, Niagara, Beamsville, Grimsby, and Smithville, furnish good markets for farm produce.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The stone quarries in the Township of Clinton give employment to about 150 men, who draw their supplies from neighbouring farmers. There are several steam saw mills in Caistor, flour mills, breweries, paper pulp, cotton and woollen mills, and saw, axe and knife factories in Grantham, also several saw and grist mills and machine shops in Grimsby and Niagara Townships. Only three cheese factories are reported in this county.

POPULATION.

The population of Lincoln, as now municipally constituted, was, according to the census of 1871, 25,854. The population of St. Catharines is now about 12,000; Welland, 2,500; and Niagara, 3,000.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

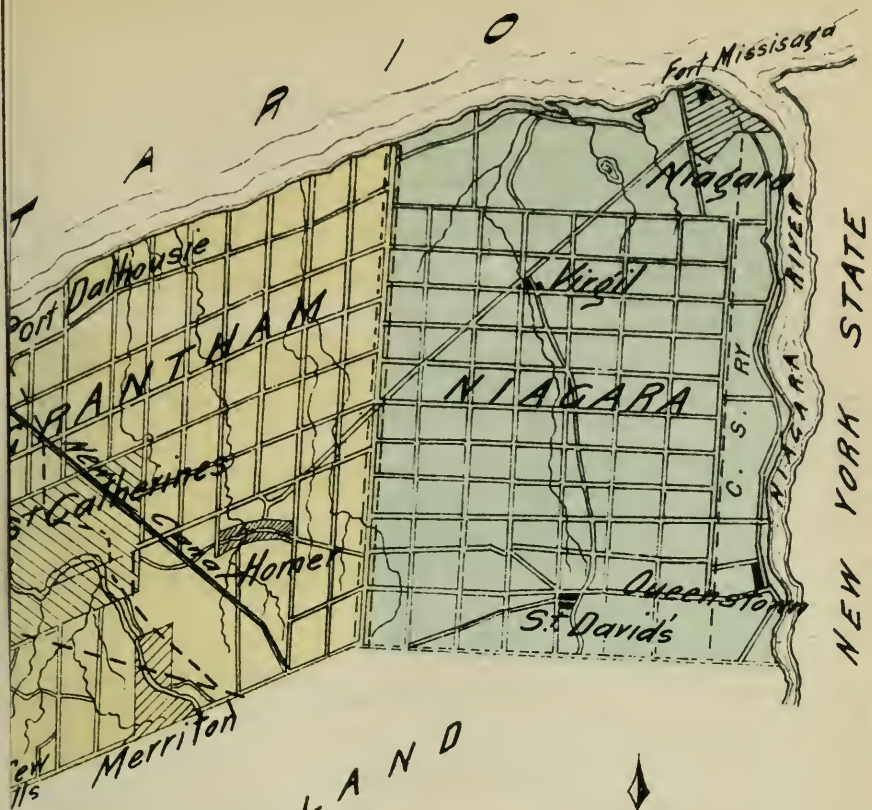
There are no returns showing the assessments, assets, liabilities and revenue of this county, in the Municipal Statistics printed by the Ontario Government in 1878.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Fruit growing is a very important industry in this county, and it is likely to increase, owing to the adaptability of the soil and climate for the raising of almost every kind of fruit. Peaches are largely cultivated, as many as 70,000 baskets, raised within an area of two miles, having been shipped from Grimsby station in 1880. Large quantities of peaches are canned, and next season canning will be carried on on an extensive scale, probably for exportation to the United States and England. Peaches find a ready market in Toronto, Guelph, Hamilton, London, Montreal, and Halifax, which latter point is reached by express in three or four days. Apple and grape culture is also extensively prosecuted. Apples are shipped to England, where some choice varieties command high prices. An apple-drying establishment has been started at St. Catharines, with a capacity to dry 150 bushels a day, during the season. Grapes, of which large quantities are grown, are sold for dessert or made into wine. Plums, pears, strawberries, raspberries, currants, and all the commoner descriptions of fruit, are extensively and profitably grown.

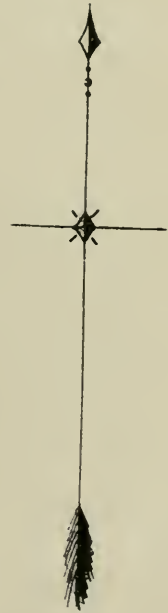
MECHANICS, LABOURERS AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

The supply of labour of all kinds in this county is reported, at present, to exceed the demand.



W E L L A N D

COUNTY OF
LINCOLN



COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Caistor 1778.....	All settled	1860	Clay.
Clinton	All settled	50 years	Gravelly and clay loam.
Gainsboro'	All	63 years	Clay, clay loam and black loam.
Grantham	The whole	Could not say	Good.
Grimsby	All	About 60 years.....	A variety, from heavy clay to sandy loam.
Louth	All settled	70 years	Good.
Niagara, Township.....	The whole Township	About 86 years.. ..	All good.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

TOWNSHIPS.

	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Remarks.
Caistor	Three-fourths.	One-eighth .....	.....	Clay sub-soil.
Clinton	One-fortieth. Northerly ..	Ten-fortieths. Distributed.	Ten-fortieths. North.....	Sub-soil clay; average depth of soil is 8 inches.
Gainsboro'	None.....	Two-thirds	One-sixth .....	.....
Grantham	Two-thirds .....	.....	.....	.....
Grimsbv	One-third	One-sixth	One-sixth	The average depth of soil would be from 6 to 15 inches; the sub-soil is generally a reddish clay.
Louth	1,000 acres; 2 to 4 ft.; clay	5,000 acres; 6 in. to 1 ft. clay.....	3,500 acres; 9 to 18 ins.; clay.....	.....
Niagara, Township.	One-twentieth; sub-soil clay.....	One-tenth; sub-soil clay.....	Four-tenths; sub-soil clay.....	Average depth of soil about 15 inches.
Caistor		Gravelly.	Black Loam.	
Clinton	One-fortieth. North .....	.....	One-eighth .....	.....
Gainsboro'	None.....	Eight-fortieths. Distributed ..	Ten-fortieths .....	.....
Grantham	One-third. 2 to 12 feet deep	None.....	One-sixth .....	.....
Grimsbv .....	.....	One-sixth	One-sixth .....	.....
Louth	6,000 acres. 18 to 30 in., clay	500 acres. 12 to 36 ins.; clay	3,000 acres. 8 to 18 ins.; clay.....	.....
Niagara, Township..	Two-tenths. Sub-soil hard pan and clay.	One-half. Sub-soil generally good.	Two-tenths. Sub-soil clay.....	.....

TOWNSHIPS.		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.		
	6. Have you any, and if so, how much is too stony, or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so, how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?	
Caistor.....	None.....	None.....	One-eighth.	
Clinton.....	1,000 acres.....	None.....	One-tenth.	
Gainsboro'.....	None.....	None.....	One-third.	
Grantham.....	The mountain runs across the township with rock.	The mountain cannot be cultivated.....	About 4,000 acres.	
Grimby.....	Very little except the face of the mountain which occupies about 550 acres.	None except the face of the mountain.....	Nearly all level, very little slightly rolling.	
Louth.....	800 acres.....	1,000 acres.....	2,000 acres.	
Niagara, Township.....	None.....	None.....	All good working land.	
	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?	
Caistor.....	One-sixteenth.....	None.....	None.	
Clinton.....	Very little.....	None.....	None.	
Gainsboro'.....	Two-thirds.....	None.....	None.	
Grantham.....	None.....	None.....	None.	
Grimby.....	About one-fifth.....	Very little, if any, but what can be drained and cultivated.	None.	
Louth.....	500 acres.....	200 acres.....	None.	
Niagara, Township.....	None.....	None.....	None.	

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—

TOWNSHIPS	First-class?	Second-class?	Third-class?	Remarks.
Caistor.....	One-half—South-east and north-west.	One-fourth.....	One-fourth.....	
Clinton.....	The whole Township.....	One-half.....	One-third.....	
Gainsboro'.....	Two-thirds—North part.....	One-third—South.....	One-third—South.....	
Graham.....	Two-thirds.....	One-third—Middle.....	.....
Grimby.....	One-third—North.....	.....	.....
Louth.....	All first-class.....	.....	.....
Niagara, Tp.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<p>13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks or wells?</p>				
Caistor.....	A few springs, the balance by wells.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	Yes.....	.....	.....
Gainsboro'.....	Yes.....	.....	.....
Graham.....	Yes.....	.....	.....
Grimby.....	Few living streams or creeks, but good wells can be had by digging.....	.....	.....
Louth.....	Yes.....	.....	.....
Niagara, Tp.....	Yes; what is called the Four Mile Creek, which is fed by springs that never fail, runs through the centre of the Township, besides several smaller streams.....	.....	.....
<p>14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?</p>				
Caistor.....	From 20 to 60 feet.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	From 10 to 30 feet.....	.....	.....
Gainsboro'.....	About 20 feet.....	.....	.....
Graham.....	From 4 to 12 feet.....	.....	.....
Grimby.....	From 10 to 30 feet.....	.....	.....
Louth.....	From 12 to 25 feet.....	.....	.....
Niagara, Tp.....	Average depth 20 feet.....	.....	.....
<p>15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?</p>				
Caistor.....	From \$20 to \$40 per acre.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	\$60 per acre.....	.....	.....
Gainsboro'.....	About \$30, \$45, and \$60 per acre.....	.....	.....
Graham.....	From \$30 to \$60.....	.....	.....
Grimby.....	From \$30 to \$100 per acre, according to location and improvements.....	.....	.....
Louth.....	1st class, \$80; 2nd class, \$40; 3rd class, \$25.....	.....	.....
Niagara, Tp.....	Average about \$50 per acre.....	.....	.....

Either of the above classes cannot be said to be confined to any particular locality, but the black and sandy loam in the north and centre of the Township, with the flats of the 20 mile creek, are considered the richest.

15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?

From \$20 to \$40 per acre.

\$60 per acre.

About \$30, \$45, and \$60 per acre.

From \$30 to \$60.

From \$30 to \$100 per acre, according to location and improvements.

1st class, \$80; 2nd class, \$40; 3rd class, \$25.

Average about \$50 per acre.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy what proportion are pine stumps?	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?
Caistor	Three-fourths clear of stumps the balance are pine stumps.	Well fenced with rails and pine stumps	One-fourth	Three-fourths.
Clinton ..	All clear of stumps	Two-thirds. Mostly rail	Three-fourths	One-fourth.
Gainsboro'	About two-thirds clear of stumps	About two-thirds. Board and rails	Two-thirds	One-third.
Grantham ..	18,432½ acres	The whole Township. With rail and board fence	Three-fourths	One-fourth.
Grimsby ..	Nine-tenths of land under cultivation is clear of stumps, and one-half of remainder are pine.	Not more than two-thirds first-class. Mostly rails, but board, picket and wire are being used for fence.	One-fifth brick or stone; one-tenth 1st class frame.	Log houses a thing of the past; many inferior frame.
Louth	Nineteen-twentieths clear of stumps, and one-twentieth stumpy with small portion pine. All clear except where timber is growing.	One-half rails	One-half	One-half.
Niagara, Tp..	Very little pine in Township.	About two-thirds. Principally rail fences, although some have board fences and a few wire.	About two-thirds	One-third.
20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?	21. About what proportion are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, etc.?	
Caistor	One-fourth	None	Three-fourths.	
Clinton ..	One-half	None	All	
Gainsboro'	One-third	None	Almost every one	
Grantham ..	One-fourth	About 400 acres by tile	The whole.	
Grimsby ..	Two-thirds	None wholly; a few partially with tile.	All	
Louth	One-half	One two-hundredths tile used.	Nine-tenths.	
Niagara, Tp.	About one-half	About one one-hundredth, the half of which is tile. The Tp. has a gradual descent from south to north, so that very little under-draining is necessary.	All use improved machinery.	

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of un-cleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Caistor	Not used .....	.....	Total.
Clinton	About one-fourth. Lime, 20 bushels; plaster, 250 lbs.; superphosphate, 200 lbs.	Lime on wheat and corn. Plaster on clover and spring grain.	All except that described in ans. to question No. 6.
Gainsboro'	Very little used .....	.....	All.
Grantham	About 10. 200 lbs.	Superphosphate. Wheat and corn.	The whole except the mountain.
Grimby	About one-tenth use plaster occasionally. 200 lbs. per acre. Barnyard manure is the main manure used.	Plaster is used upon clover and sometimes on barley, corn and other crops.	All excepting the mountain, 550 acres.
Louth	One-third. Chiefly plaster. 100 to 50 lbs. per acre.	Plaster. Grass, wheat, barley and corn, and all kinds of grain, &c.	Two-thirds.
Niagara, Tp.	About one-tenth, 300 lbs. salt, 250 lbs. superphosphate, 250 lbs. plaster, and 40 bushels lime per acre.	About equal and on all kinds of crops	All suitable.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.,—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	Turnips.	Other root crops.	Hay.	Remarks.
Caistor.....	Not raised.....	Very little raised.....	25 per cent. 1 ton per acre.	
Clinton.....	Very little raised.....	Very little raised.....	Three-twentieths of the acreage. 1½ tons per a.	
Gainsboro'.....	About 100 acres. Ave. yd. 400 bush. per acre.....	About 100 acres. Ave. yield 400 bush. per acre.....	One-fifth of the acreage. 1 ton per acre.	
Grantham.....	Very small quantity.....	.....	One-fourth of the acreage. About one ton.	
Grimsby.....	100 acres. Average yield 400 bush. per acre.....	.....	15 per cent of the acreage. 1 ton per acre.	
Louth.....	50 " " 300 " " ..	.....	1,900 acres. 1 ton per acre.	
Niagara, Township..	.....	50 acres. Average yield 300 bush. per acre....	5,000 " " 1	
	Pasture Land.	Orchards.		Remarks.
Caistor.....	39 per cent.....	One per cent.....		Besides the above there is a certain amount of land devoted to straw-berries, melons, sweet potatoes, grapes, sugar cane, beans, Hungarian grass, etc. Also a portion of each farm is summer fallowed.
Clinton.....	One-fourth of acreage. Best lands.....	One-twentieth.....		
Gainsboro'.....	One-tenth of acreage.....	Very little grown.....		
Grantham.....	2,466 acres.....	About 2000.....		
Grimsby.....	20 per cent.....	4 per cent.....		
Louth.....	1,300.....	3,000 acres. 40 barrels per acre.....		
Niagara, Township..	2,000.....	3,000 acres.....		

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain growing, stock raising or dairying?	29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, or Poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?	30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?
Caistor	A variety of Horses, Cotswold, Leicester and Southdown Sheep, Berkshire hogs, Short-horns, have been recently introduced.	Oak, pine, beech, maple, elm, and black ash; used for building, rails, ship timber and railroad ties.
Clinton	Horses—General purpose. Cattle—Grades and a few Durhams. Sheep—Leicester, Cotswold and Grades. Hogs—Berkshire, Poultry—The large breeds. Imported stock of all kinds very sparingly introduced.	7,294 acres. Beech and maple for fire wood, black ash and chestnut for fencing, pine and hardwood for building, oak and hickory for manufacturing, elm for staves and heading.
Gainsboro'	Horses—Agricultural and roadsters. Cattle—Natives crossed with Durhams. Sheep—Leicester, Cotswold and Downs. Hogs—Chester Whites, Suffolk and Berkshire. Thoroughbred stock very little introduced.	One-tenth still timbered; oak, ash, beech, maple and some pine; used for building, fencing, and fuel.
Grantham	General purpose Horses. Durham Cattle. Cotswold, Leicester, and Southdown Sheep. Berkshire Hogs. Variety of Poultry.	439 acres; principally fire wood and rail timber—oak, pine, beech, maple and elm.
Grimsby	The native breed or Grade Cattle are mostly raised. A few have been raising improved stock, probably one-tenth. In Horses, general purpose and roadsters are mostly raised.	One-fourth is still timbered; oak, pine, beech, maple and hickory; chiefly used for buildings, fences and fire wood.
Louth	Durham grades. Horses—Heavy Draught and Roadsters. Sheep—Cotswold and Leicester. Hogs—Berkshires principally. Poultry—Light and dark Brahmas.	4000 acres; mostly hardwood for fire wood.
Niagara, Township.	Horses—Primarily general purpose Horses about one-half bred. Cattle—Durham Grades although there are some very fine full bred Durhams. Sheep—Leicester. Hogs—Berkshire. Poultry—All kinds.	3700 acres. Oak, beech, maple, elm, ash; used for firewood, fencing and building purposes.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—*Concluded.*

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?
 Two cheese factories, one at Attercliffe, one at Caistorville; five steam saw mills.
 Mr. Gibson's stone quarries give employment to about 150 men, and are chiefly dependent upon this Township for supplies; also the Village of Beansville furnishes a market for a certain amount of our home products.
 None.
 Flour mills, breweries, paper pulp, cotton and woollen mills, saw, axo and knife factories.
 The Villages of Grimsly and Smithville, situated in the Township, with flouring mills, saw mills and machine shops and other industries, with a comparatively large number of stores.
 None at present. One cheese factory situated in centre of the Township.
 Four grist mills and two saw mills; products sold in the immediate neighbourhood. No creameries or cheese factories.

31. What are your market facilities?
 Hamilton, St. Catharines, Dunville. Average eight miles to railroads...
 St. Catharines and Hamilton afford good market facilities, beside the local demand from village and stone quarries. G. W. R. runs through north part of Township.
 Good. Distance from railroad seven or eight miles. St. Catharines—market town.
 Good. City of St. Catharines. Two railroads and two canals in Township.
 Market for grain good; storehouse in Township. For other farm produce, Hamilton and St. Catharines, being each 18 miles distant. G. W. R. runs through Township.
 Good. St. Catharines; railway connections.....
 Very best market towns—Niagara and St. Catharines; G. S. R. R. branch running through Township, from Niagara to Buffalo.

TOWNSHIPS.
 Caistor.....
 Clinton ..
 Gainsboro'.....
 Grantham.....
 Grimsby.....
 Louth.....
 Niagara, Township..

	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Caistor	32,827½ acres	1,905	17,572 acres	2,002	910	1,940	678.
Clinton	24,874½ "	2,165	17,580½ "	2,057	1,168	1,746	1,140.
Gainsboro'	39,933 "	2,618	24,728 "	2,653	1,302	2,868	990.
Grantham	18,871½ "	2,079	18,432½ "	1,311	876	828	846.
Grimsby	34,057½ "	2,264	22,082 "	2,007	1,169	2,078	1,177.
Louth	18,695 "	1,638	14,350 "	1,350	853	1,277	980.
Niagara, Township..	About 22,000 acres.....	2,093.	About 18,300 acres.....	1,522	916	1,418	749.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

SETTLEMENT.

Settlement commenced in the Township of Delaware in 1801, and continued in active operation until, in 1849, the last township—that of West Williams—was entered. Ten out of the fifteen townships are now reported to be all settled, with the exception of some wet lands in Caradoc; Delaware is “nearly all settled,” while the proportion settled in Dorchester is nine-tenths, Ekfrid fifteen-sixteenths, Mosa about four-fifths, and McGillivray nine-tenths. About thirty-two and a half years elapsed between the entry of the first settlers and the completion of the process of settlement in the ten townships reported fully occupied.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

Heavy clay, clay loam, and sandy loam, are the predominating soils, but as some of the returns are incomplete, or unintelligible, the exact proportions cannot be stated. The soils vary in depth from twelve to twenty-four inches, and rest upon subsoils of clay and sand—mainly the former. Only a small portion of the area in Adelaide and Nissouri are reported stony or rocky, and in the former township, there are only rocks and stones sufficient for building purposes. Eighteen hundred acres in Adelaide, Bidulph, Delaware, Ekfrid, Nissouri, and Westminster, and about four thousand acres in McGillivray are reported to be so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation; the remainder is largely rolling and cultivable, though there is a considerable percentage of bottom and swampy, and a small percentage of wet, springy land. As nearly as can be estimated, and omitting three townships which have obviously based their report upon the entire area instead of the cleared acreage, about fifty-five per cent. of the farm land may be set down as first-class, thirty per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

The county is, on the whole, well watered. Some townships have the rivers Thames and Sable, several have creeks, and all have wells of various depths. In Mosa, water is obtained, in sandy soil, at from five to fifteen feet, in clay, sixty-five feet, or by boring, 260 feet; and wells have, apparently, been sunk to a depth of 100 feet in two other townships. There are three flowing wells in Mosa and several in West Williams.

PRICE OF FARMS.

First-class improved farms, with good dwellings, can be purchased at from \$45 to \$80 per acre; second-class, from \$30 to \$60 per acre; and third class, from \$10 to \$25 per acre. Farms can be leased at from \$1 to \$4 per acre.

STUMPS.

About sixty-four per cent. of the cleared acreage of Middlesex is reported to be free from stumps. Only in Dorchester Township is there any considerable proportion of pine stumps.

FENCES.

Three townships lay claim to very few first-class fences; the remainder have them in the proportion of fifty-two and a half per cent. The material employed, generally, consists of ash, oak and elm boards, with, in some cases, cedar posts. In one township (West Williams), hickory rails are used. In Westminster and Lobo, rail timber is scarce, and in most of the townships, hardwood has to be employed.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About fifty-two per cent. of the farm houses are reported to be of brick, stone, or first-class frame—the remainder are log, or of inferior frame. About fifty-nine per cent. of the outbuildings are first-class—the remainder are inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Considerable progress has been made in this county in the matter of drainage. In some townships twenty to twenty-five per cent. of the farms have been under-drained. There are nearly ninety-seven miles of tile draining in the Township of Westminster, and a considerable proportion in other townships. In Lobo, one-half of the clay soil was under-drained with tile ten years ago, and this land now yields the best crops. Other townships are realizing the advantage of tile draining, and there is likelihood of its being, hereafter, resorted to on a very extensive scale.

FARM MACHINERY.

About eighty-four per cent. of the farmers use improved machinery—mostly reapers and mowers and sulky rakes. Seed drills are not so much in request—broadcast seeders having the preference.

FERTILIZERS.

About sixteen per cent. of the farmers use artificial manures, in various proportions per acre. In Lobo, salt is used at from 300 to 400 pounds per acre, and plaster at from 200 to 300 lbs. per acre. In other townships, salt is used to the extent of 200 lbs. per acre, and plaster 100 lbs. Plaster is mostly used for corn, and salt, generally, on grain and root crops, clover and meadows. It is profitably used on oats and mangolds, in the Township of Lobo.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

About eighty-one per cent. of the uncleared land is reported fit for cultivation, if cleared and properly drained.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township acreage of Middlesex is given as 753,692; the cleared acreage as 478,476. Of the latter about 15 per cent. is devoted to fall wheat, which yields, on an average

about 20 bushels per acre; spring wheat (very little sown), 9½ bush.; barley, 9 per cent. and 29 bush.; oats, 14½ per cent. and 29 bush.; rye (hardly any sown), 15 bush.; peas (hardly any sown), 17 bush.; corn, about 4 per cent.; buckwheat (hardly any sown), 25 bush.; potatoes, about 1 per cent. and 168 bush.; turnips, rather less than 1 per cent. and 420 bush.; other root crops, 3½ per cent. and 457 bush.; hay, about 16 per cent. and 1½ ton per acre. About 11 per cent. of the cleared acreage is devoted to pasture, and about 1½ per cent. to orchards. Forty per cent. of the pasturage in Caradoc is woodland. Flax is grown to a small extent in Biddulph; 432 acres are devoted to its culture in McGillivray and Westminster, and 1 per cent. of the cleared acreage in West Williams.

STOCK.

The townships sustain 50,595 horned cattle; 19,129 horses; 47,684 sheep, and 13,018 hogs. General purpose horses are most in request. There are also some large breeders of thoroughbred and coach horses in the county. Thoroughbred Durhams, grades and native cattle, Leicester, Cotswold and Lincoln sheep, and Berkshire hogs are extensively raised. Stock by-laws exist, but they are only partially enforced.

TIMBER LANDS.

About thirty-five and a half per cent. of the land in the county is still covered with timber, (excepting the Township of Delaware, which makes no return under this head). The timber generally consists of hardwood, used for fencing, fuel, sawlogs, railway ties, and building. Some pine is reported in the Township of Lobo.

MARKET FACILITIES.

Middlesex has excellent markets within easy reach of every farmer. The county is traversed by the Grand Trunk, the Great Western, the Canada Southern, the London and Port Stanley, and the London, Huron and Bruce Railways. In addition there are excellent concession roads.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

There are forty-one cheese factories in the county, and in addition to ordinary industries attendant on a farming population, there are three saw mills, one flax mill, two woollen mills, one stave factory, and one tile-yard. The grazing of cattle for exportation to England is rapidly developing into an important industry. The oil works of Middlesex are very extensive, and not only do they supply a large proportion of the home markets, but considerable quantities are shipped to Europe. London has a large establishment for the manufacture of railway cars, and several furniture factories. It has, also, one of the largest breweries in the Dominion.

POPULATION.

The population of Middlesex (including London), according to the census of 1871, was 82,595. The population of London, according to a late return, is about 20,000.

MECHANICS, FARM LABOURERS AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

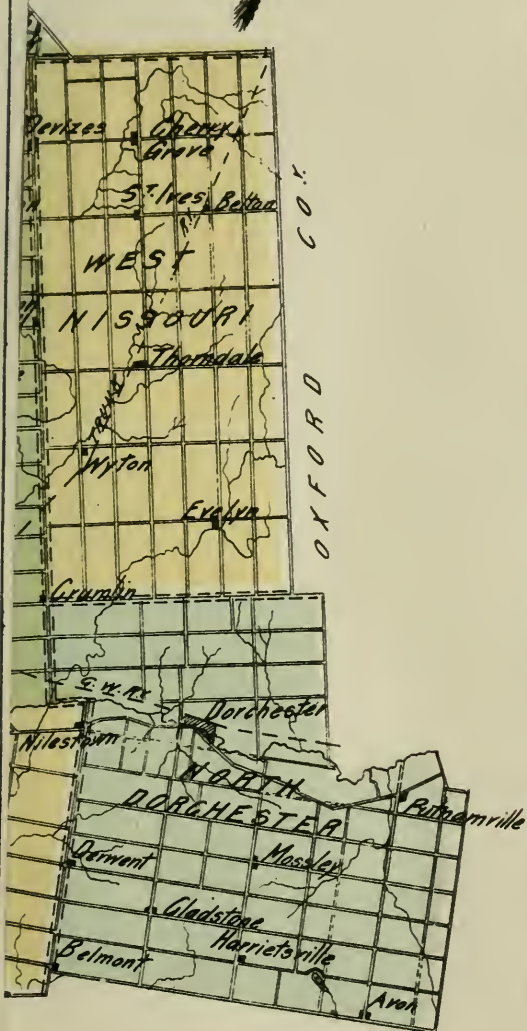
There is a call for labourers during the summer months, but the demand for domestics is limited. Labourers are paid from \$12 to \$20 per month with board; winter servants from \$4 to \$7 per month.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Middlesex : Number of acres assessed, 758,235 ; number of rate-payers assessed, 16,648. Assets : Assessed value of real estate, \$22,079,684 ; personal property, \$855,937 ; taxable income, \$33,380 ; arrears of taxes, \$82,190 ; other assets, \$265,186 ; making a grand total of \$23,316,377. Liabilities : Corporation debentures, \$497,484 ; interest overdue, \$10,602 ; other liabilities, \$75,405 ; in all \$583,491. The total revenue for all purposes and from all sources is reported to be \$412,279. London : Number of acres assessed, 1252½ ; number of rate-payers, 5,700 ; assessed value of real estate, \$7,291,880 ; assessed value of personal property, \$1,333,200 ; taxable income, \$349,280 ; arrears of taxes, \$175,382 ; other assets, \$1,171,701 ; in all \$10,326,443. Liabilities : Corporation debentures, \$989,755 ; principal amount due to the municipal loan fund, \$516,643 ; other liabilities, \$102,790 ; in all \$1,609,188. The total revenue for all purposes and from all sources amounted, according to the last official returns, to \$308,653.

FRUIT CULTURE.

All the varieties of fruit grown in Ontario flourish in Middlesex, with the exception of peaches, apricots, nectarines, and quinces. The yield of apples, pears, and plums is abundant and profitable. Grape culture is prosecuted to a considerable extent, but as yet there is not a sufficient quantity raised to supply the home market. All the smaller descriptions of fruit are cultivated more or less successfully.



COUNTY OF

GLoucester

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Adelaide	1832	The whole	18 years	Sand, gravel, clay, and clay loam.
Biddulph	1830	All	About 35 years	Heavy clay loam.
Caradoc	1822	The whole except some wet lands.	40 years	Sandy loam and clay loam.
Delaware	1801	Nearly all	50 years	Loam with clay sub-soil.
Dorchester	1812	Nine-tenths	Not all settled yet	Loam.
Ekfrid	1818	Fifteen-sixteenths	Not all settled yet	Good.
Lobo	1820	The whole Township	25 years	Greatest portion clay loam, balance sandy gravel.
London, Township ..	1818	All	40	Clay loam.
Mosa	1610	About four-fifths	Fully one-fifth not settled yet.	A variety of soils.
Metcalfe	About 1831	All	35 years	Clay loam.
McGillivray	1840	Nine-tenths of Township ..	25 years	Varied.
Nissourl	1812	All	58 years	Good.
Westminster	1810	All	35 years	Nearly all first-rate.
Williams, East	1832	All	About 30 years	Clay and clay loam.
Williams, West	1849	The whole	About 10 years	Loam.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

TOWNSHIPS.

	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.
Adelaide	One-eighth; centre and north-east.	Three-eighths; west from centre.	One-fourth; north-west of centre, centre of south.	One-eighth; south-east.
Biddulph	Two-eighths	Five-eighths	None	None.
Caradoc	One-sixteenth	Three-sixteenths	Eleven-sixteenths	One-sixteenth.
Delaware	20; clay sub-soil at about 18 inches.	25; clay sub-soil at about 18 inches.	25; clay sub-soil at about 18 inches.	18; sand sub-soil at about 12 inches.
Dorchester	Very little	Three-fifths	One-tenth	One-tenth.
Ekfrid	One-fourth; depth of soil, 8 inches.	Three-eighths; depth of soil, 18 inches.	One-eighth; depth of soil, 12 inches.	One-eighth; depth of soil, 6 inches.
Lobo	None	Answers unintelligible. ....	.....	.....
London, Township..	One-tenth	Seven-tenths	One-tenth	One-twentieth.
Mosa	One-sixth; heavy clay sub-soil; north part of Township.	One-sixth; clayey sub-soil; centre part Township.	One-sixth; clay and sand sub-soil.	Eight-twentieths; sand sub-soil.
Metcalfe	One-eighth; average depth, about 8 ft.; north-west part Township.	One-half; average depth, about 8 ft.; centre part Township.	One-fourth; average depth, about 4 ft.; north-east part Township.	One-sixteenth.
McGillivray	One-fourth; soil, 10 inches; sub-soil, heavy clay.	One-half; soil, 2 feet; sub-soil, clay.	One-sixteenth; soil, 10 inches; sub-soil, clay.	One-sixteenth; soil, 6 inches; sub-soil, sand.
Nissouri	1,000 .....	.....	.....	500.
Westminster	6,000 acres	51,047 acres	6,000 acres	200 acres.
Williams, East	One-half	One-third	One twenty-fourth	One twenty-fourth.
Williams, West	About 3½ per cent., or say about 1,250 acres.	About 56 per cent., or say about 20,000 acres.	About 34 per cent., or say about 12,000 acres.	About 5½ per cent., or say about 1,850 acres.

Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.
Adelaide	One thirty-second; north-west.....	
Biddulph	None.....	There is also an Indian reserve of 13,000 acres. Clay loam and sandy loam in about equal proportions. Soil very good.
Caradoc.....	Three thirty-seconds; south-west and east. One-eighth	Clay in centre. Sand north, and mixed south.
Delaware.	5; sand sub-soil at about 12 inches.	
Dorchester	Very little	
Ekfrid	None.....	
Lobo.....	One-eighth; depth of soil, 24 inches.	
London, Township..	One-third	Average depth of soil, 1 foot. Sub-soil, clay. Soil preponderating.
Mosa	One-thirtieth	clay loam.
Metcalfe	Two-twentieths; sandy sub-soil.....	
McGillivray.....	None.....	One-sixteenth; aver. depth, about 2 ft.; south-east part Township.
Nissouri.....	Very little	One-eighth; soil, 1 foot; sub-soil, clay.
Westminster	800	600
Williams, East	200 acres	Nearly all clay sub-soil
Williams, West	One twenty-fourth	
	About 1 per cent., or say about 250 acres.	None.....

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	6. Have you any, and if so, how much is too stony, or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so, how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?
Adelaide.	None.	None.	All.
Biddulph.	None.	About 2,000 acres.	About five-sixths.
Caradoc.	No.	No.	Generally level.
Delaware.	None.	About 500 acres.	75 per cent.
Dorchester.	None.	None.	Seven-tenths.
Elfrid.	None.	About 500 acres.	About one-twentieth.
Lobo.	None.	None.	Generally rolling; all cultivable.
London, Township.	No.	No.	Nine-tenths.
Moss.	None.	A very small portion along the Rivers Thames and Sydenham.	About one-eighth.
Metcalf.	None.	None.	About one-eighth.
McGillivray.	None.	About 4,000 acres.	About 16,500 acres.
Nissouri.	150.	100.	41,000.
Westminster.	None.	400 acres.	18,000 acres.
Williams, East.	None.	None.	About one-half.
Williams, West.	None.	None.	About one-half.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.		
	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?
Adelaide	About 1,000 acres all told	Not more than 40 acres	200 acres.
Biddulph	One-sixth; bottom, swampy and springy	One-twentieth	None in the township.
Caradoc	One-sixtieth	7 per cent.	1 per cent.
Delaware	15 per cent	One-tenth	One-tenth.
Dorchester	One-tenth	One-eighth	One one-hundredth.
Elkfrid	One-twentieth	Answer unintelligible	None.
Loobo	Some bottom lands—most valuable portions of township.	One one-hundredth	One one-hundredth.
London, Township	Eight-one-hundredths	About one-fifth	One-fourth.
Mosa	About one-twenty-fifth part along rivers	One-sixteenth	One-twenty-fifth.
Metcalfe	About one-sixteenth	About 4,000 acres	About 500 acres.
McGillivray	About 1,000 acres	1,000 acres	100 acres.
Nissouri	None	400 acres	100 acres in small lakes or ponds.
Westminster	500 acres	About one-fortieth	None.
Williams, East	One-third	None	None.
Williams, West	About 5 per cent		

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—

TOWNSHIPS.	First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.
Adelaide	Three-fourths. N. W., W. & S. W.	Three-sixteenths; south and south-east	One-sixteenth; centre, east and north.
Biddulph	One-half	Three-eighths	One-eighth.
Caradoc	One-fourth	Eleven-sixteenths	One-sixteenth.
Delaware	Forty; East, South and Centre	Forty; east, south and centre	Eighteen; north and north-west.
Dorchester	Four-tenths	Two-tenths	One-tenth.
Ekfrid	One-half	One-fourth	One-fourth.
Lobo	Three-fourths	One-eighth	One-eighth.
London Township ..	Seven-tenths centre and N. W. parts ..	One-fifth; southern and north-east parts	One-tenth; southern and north-east parts.
Mosa	One-fourth; north-east part	One-fourth; south-east part	One-half; centre and westerly part.
Metcalf	One-half	One-fourth	One-fourth.
McGillivray	About 33,000 acres; east part of Township ..	About 16,500 acres; centre part of Township ..	About 16,500 acres; west part of Township.
Nissouri	30,500 acres ..	10,000 acres	9,000 acres.
Westminster	62,547 acres ..	None	900 acres.
Williams, East	Three-fourths	One-fourth	None.
Williams, West	About 30 per cent. on the south-west	About 50 per cent. on the centre	About 20 per cent. on the extreme E. and W.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks, or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what proportion are pine stumps?
Adelaide	Abundant supply from springs, creeks and wells.	Easy access, 4 feet; from 16 to 28, average; difficult from 56 to 65 ft.	From \$4,000 to \$6,500 per 100 acres.	Nineteen-twentieths of cleared land is free from st'ps; hardly any pine. About one-half. No pine stumps.
Biddulph	It is	About 30 feet	1st class, \$5,000; 2nd, \$4,000; 3rd, \$3,000 per 100 acres.	One-half. No pine stumps.
Caradoc	Remarkably well	From 12 to 60 feet, but in most of Township about 20 feet.	1st class, \$45; 2nd, \$30; 3rd, \$15 per acre.	Nine-tenths of cleared land. No pine.
Delaware	Pretty well	About 10 to 50 feet	1st class, \$60; 2nd, \$45; 3rd, \$30 per acre.	40 per cent.; 2 p. c. pine stumps.
Dorchester	Yes	About 20 feet on the average	About \$15 per acre	One-half. One-fifth pine stumps.
Ekfrid	Not well watered by springs and creeks; a number of springs and creeks near River Thames, and good wells.	From 5 to 25 feet	1st class, \$4,000 to \$6,000; 2nd, \$2,500 to \$3,500; 3rd, \$1,000 to \$2,000.	Over one-third. There may be two or three pine stumps in Towaship.
Lobo	Yes	From 10 to 20 feet	1st class, \$45 to \$70; average, \$55 per acre. 2nd, \$25 to \$35; average, \$30 per acre. 3rd, \$15 to \$20	70 per cent. 60 per cent. clear of stumps. A few pine stumps.
London Township	Yes	From 12 to 50 feet; average about 30 feet.	1st class farms (100 acres) with 1st class buildings and fence, \$8,000; 2nd do., \$6,000; 3rd do., \$3,000.	Nearly all cultivated land, viz., 67,142 acres. No pine.
Mosa	Fairly watered	On sandy soil, from 5 to 15 feet; on clay 65 feet, or boring 260 feet; three flowing wells.	1st class, \$4,000; 2nd, \$2,000 to \$3,000; 3rd, \$1,000 to \$2,000.	One-half cleared portion is free of stumps. No pine stumps.
Metcalfe	No	From 8 to 100 feet	1st class, \$50; 2nd, \$35; 3rd, \$15 per acre.	One-half. No pine stumps.
McGillivray	Few springs and creeks; the River Sable and wells.	From 20 to 50 feet	1st class, \$60; 2nd, \$40; 3rd, \$20 per acre.	About 40,000 acres. No pine stumps.
Nissouri	Yes	25 feet	1st class, \$7,500; 2nd, \$6,000; 3rd, \$4,000 per 100 acres.	1,000 acres. No pine stumps.
Westminster	Few springs; one creek runs across Towns'p; generally well watered.	Varies from 10 to 100 feet; generally about 30 feet.	\$60 per acre; mostly all 1st class.	All the cleared land is free from stumps.
Williams, East	Yes	Generally about 20 feet	\$60 and \$40 per acre	One-half. No pine.
Williams, West	Yes	About 20 ft.; several flowing wells.	1st class, \$50; 2nd, \$40; 3rd, \$25 per acre.	About 50 per cent. clear of stumps; about 2 per cent. pine stumps.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?
Adelaide	Good generally. One-fourth board, one-fourth ash, one-third elm and oak, one-sixth poor.	Three-eighths brick, one-fourth good frame.	One-fourth inferior frame; one-eighth log or plaster, gravel, &c.	Five-sixths of out-buildings remarkable for excellence. About one-tenth.
*Biddulph	Scarcely any	About three-eighths	About five-eighths	Two-thirds.
Caradoc	One-half. Ash, oak and rock elm; rails and pine boards.	Two-thirds	One-third	60 per cent.
Delaware	50 per cent. first-class fence. Boards and rail.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	Two-thirds.
Dorchester . . .	Two-thirds. Material, wood	Two-thirds	One-third	One-third.
Elkfrid	About three-fourths. The material in general is black ash rails.	About three-fourths frame and one-twentieth brick.	One-fifth	One-eighth. Three-eighths good.
Lobo	But few farms under first-class fence. Rails; generally hardwood, oak and elm. Want of rail timber is the greatest drawback in the Township.	One-fourth brick; a few stone; one-fourth frame.	One-sixteenth log or worse; balance frame or brick.	Two-thirds.
London, Tp. . .	One-half. Material, board fence and rail fence.	Three-fourths	One-fourth	About one-half.
Mosa	One-third fences first-class. Some board, greater part rail.	One-third brick and frame dwellings. No stone buildings.	About two-thirds	One-half.
Metcalfe	One-half. Rail and boards	One-third	Two-thirds	About three-fourths.
McGillivray . . .	One-half of farms. Principally rail	About one-half	About one-fourth, and one-fourth medium.	Nine-tenths.
Nissouri	Two-thirds. Rails and boards	Three-fourths	One-fourth	Three-fourths.
Westminster . . .	One-tenth. Cedar posts and boards, and first-class rails. Rail timber is scarce.	Three-fourths	One-fourth	Three-fourths.
Williams, East . .	About one-half. Oak, rock elm and hickory rails.	About two-thirds	One-half	Three-fourths.
Williams, West . .	Very little first-class fence. Mostly zig-zag hardwood fence.	About 10 per cent.	About 90 per cent.	About 50 per cent.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS	21. About what proportion of the out-buildings are inferior?	22. About what proportions of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.?
Adelaide.....	One-sixth are inferior.....	One-twentieth in 1st con. No tile.....	Nineteen-twentieths.
Bidulph.....	About nine-tenths.....	About one-fourth. Scarcely any tile.....	About six-eighths.
Caradoc.....	One-third.....	One-twelfth.....	Nine-tenths.
Delaware.....	40 per cent.....	10 per cent. Chiefly tile.....	80 reapers and mowers, 10 seed drills, &c., &c.
Dorchester.....	One-third.....	One-fifth. The whole.....	Three-fifths.
Ekfrid.....	Nearly two-thirds.....	One-sixth. Tile is used in about one-half.....	About two-thirds.
Lobo.....	One-fourth.....	One-half of clay soil drained or last ten years with tile. Best crops.....	All.
London, Township..	One-third.....	One-half of that tiles, remaining half stone and lumber.....	All.
Mosa.....	About one-half.....	Very small portion. Tile principally used.....	About two-thirds farmers use reapers and mowers; very few use seed drills; one half use sulky rakes.
Metcalfe.....	One-half.....	Beginning to introduce tile draining.....	About seven-eighths.
McGillivray.....	About one-fourth.....	About one-eighth of farms, one-half of which are drained with tiles.....	About three-fourths of the farmers.
Nissouri.....	One-tenth.....	.....	Five-ninths.
Westminster.....	One-fourth.....	One-fourth partially. There were 500,000 tile used in this Tp. in 1878, that is nearly 97 miles of drain.	All; except seed drills; broadcast seeders are better liked.
Williams, East.....	One-fourth.....	None as yet, but indications point to the demand for tile being very brisk shortly.	All, or nearly all.
Williams, West.....	About 50 per cent.....	About 2 per cent tile.....	The whole.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
TOWNSHIPS.	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Adelaide.....	All, after drainage.
Biddulph.....	About three-fourths.
Caradoc.....	Nine-tenths.
Delaware.....	90 per cent.
Dorchester.....	Nearly all.
Ekfrid.....	Three-fourths.
Lobo.....	All.
London, Township..	All.
Mosa.....	Nearly all, if properly drained.
Metcalfe.....	All.
McGillivray.....	Nearly all land suitable for cultivation except land owned by Canada Co., known as the "drowned land," which if drained would be suitable.
Nissonri.....	7,500 acres.
Westminster.....	Nearly all, but we want the timber.
Williams, East.....	The whole.
Williams, West.....	90 per cent.
	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?
	Plaster upon corn land; lime upon wheat; salt upon wheat or with all cereals.
	Salt; barley and wheat.....
	Plaster on corn and clover.....
	Plaster and salt on meadows and winter wheat....
	Salt; wheat.....
	Salt on wheat and barley; plaster on corn and clover.
	Salt used freely on wheat and barley; it is being tried on oats with great profit to farmers; and it is of great value on root crops, especially mangolds.
	Plaster is used on highest soil, generally on meadow, with good results.
	Salt and plaster; wheat, barley, oats, peas, corn, potatoes, hay and turnips.
	Barn-yard manure generally used.....
	Salt upon spring crops.....
	Salt on wheat and barley.....
	Plaster on clover, salt on wheat and barley.....
	Salt on spring wheat and barley.....
	Salt on wheat and barley; plaster on corn and clover.
	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphates, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers and what is the average per acre used?
	One-third farmers have been experimenting with salt for two years; a few have tried the effect of lime and plaster, but more have not used any fertilizer as yet.
	About one-fourth use salt; four bushels per acre..
	About one-half use 100 pounds plaster per acre....
	20 per cent.....
	Very little.....
	About one-fifteenth. The average per acre is 150 pounds.
	One-fourth use salt, 300 or 400 lbs. per acre; one-eighth use plaster, 200 or 300 lbs. per acre.
	Not used to any great extent.
	One-half; 300 lbs. per acre.....
	A few use salt and a little plaster by way of experiment.
	None.....
	Very little used; some of the farmers are experimenting.
	One-twenty-fifth use salt; 200 lbs. per acre.....
	Very few use salt or plaster; none of other used....
	About one-fourth use salt; 200 lbs. per acre.....
	About 5 per cent use salt, 300 lbs. per acre; about 2 per cent use plaster, 100 lbs. per acre.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—

TOWNSHIPS.

	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.
Aделаиде	12 per cent.; 25 to 40 bushels per acre	8 per cent.; 10 to 14 bushels per acre	6 per cent.; 40 to 52 bushels per acre.
Biddulph	One-sixth	One-twelfth	One-sixth.
Caradoc	Ten one-hundredths; 16 bushels per acre	Little sown	One one-hundredth; 25 bushels per acre.
Delaware	15 per cent., and 16 bushels per acre	None	7 per cent., and 25 bushels per acre.
Dorchester	One-sixth; 20 bushels per acre	None	One-twentieth; 25 bushels per acre.
Ekfrid	20 per cent.; 20 bushels per acre	2 per cent.; 10 bushels per acre	12½ per cent.; 30 bushels per acre.
Lobo	4,700 acres; average, 20 bushels per acre	Very little sown—about 200 acres (failure)	2,350 acres; average, 35 bushels per acre.
London, Township	One-fifth; 25 bushels per acre	None	Three twenty-fifths; 30 bushels per acre.
Mosa	About one-twelfth; average per acre, 16 bush	None	One-twentieth; average per acre, 25 bushels.
Metcalfe	One-fourth; average per acre, 20 bushels	Very little sown; average, 8 bushels per acre.	One-sixteenth; average per acre, 25 bushels.
McGillivray	9,000 acres; average 20 bushels per acre	2,000; 5 bushels per acre	6,000 acres; average, 20 bushels per acre.
Nissouri	8,000; 20 bushels per acre	200 acres; 5 bushels per acre	2,800; 30 bushels per acre.
Westminster	7,600 acres; 25 bushels per acre	Not much sown for some years	2,500 acres; 40 bushels per acre.
Williams, East	One-tenth; 20 bushels	About 10 per cent.; yield, about 12 bush. per ac.	One-fortieth; 23 bushels;
Williams, West	About 20 per cent., yield, about 15 bush. per ac.		About 10 per cent.; yield, about 25 bush. per ac.
	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
Aделаиде	12 per cent.; 40 to 60 bushels per acre	None	6 per cent.; 15 to 23 bushels per acre.
Biddulph	One-sixth	Little sown	One-twelfth.
Caradoc	Twelve one-hundredths; 30 bushels per acre	None	Five one-hundredths; 16 bushels per acre.
Delaware	15 per cent., and 35 bushels per acre	None	8 per cent., and 12 bushels per acre.
Dorchester	One-fifth; 40 bushels per acre	None	Very little.
Ekfrid	12½ per cent.; 40 bush. per acre	One-half of 1 per cent.; 15 bushels per acre	5 per cent.; 15 bushels per acre.
Lobo	7,050 acres; average, 35 bushels per acre.	None	One twenty-fifth; 15 bushels per acre.
London, Township	One-fifth; 40 bushels per acre	None	None.
Mosa	One-tenth; average per acre, 25 bushels	None	Very little sown.
Metcalfe	One-fourth; average per acre, 35 bushels	Very little sown	900; 25 bushels per acre.
McGillivray	6,000 acres; average, 30 bushels per acre	None	200 acres; 20 bushels per acre.
Nissouri	6,500; 40 bushels per acre	None	None. Failure on account of bug.
Westminster	7,500 acres; 50 bushels per acre	None	None. Destroyed by bug.
Williams, East	One-tenth; 40 bushels	None	
Williams, West	About 20 per cent.; yield, about 40 bush. per ac.	None	

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.—Continued.

	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
Adelaide	4 per cent.; 50 to 70 bushels per acre	None	1 per cent.; 180 to 240 bushels per acre.
Biddulph	Three one-hundredths; 30 bushels per acre	Little sown.	About 1 per cent.
Caradoc	9 per cent., and 35 bushels per acre	None	Three one-hundredths; 150 bushels per acre.
Delaware	One-fiftieth; 25 bushels per acre	None	4 per cent., and 100 bushels per acre.
Dorchester	5 per cent.; 30 bushels per acre	None	One-seventieth; 200 bushels per acre.
Elkfrid	570 acres; average, 25 bushels per acre	1 per cent.; 20 bushels per acre	1½ per cent.; 100 bushels per acre.
Lobo	Two twenty-fifths; 40 bushels per acre	50 acres; average, 2½ bushels per acre	470 acres; average, 150 bushels per acre.
London, Township	One twenty-fifth; average per acre, 40 bushels.	One-fiftieth; 150 bushels per acre	One twenty-fifth; 400 bushels per acre.
Mosa	Just commencing.	Scarcely any	One one-hundredth.
McCaife	500 acres; average, 35 bushels per acre	None	About 500 acres; average, 100 bushels.
McGillivray	1,300; 40 bushels per acre	None	600 acres; average, 100 bushels per acre.
Nissouri	1,300 acres; 50 bushels per acre	None	1,300 acres; 150 bushels per acre.
Westminster	One one-hundredth; 50 bushels	None	634 acres; 150 bushels per acre.
Williams, East	2 per cent.; yield, about 50 bushels per cent.	None	One two-hundredths; 250 bushels.
Williams, West			1 per cent.; yield, about 120 bushels per acre.
	Turnips.	Other Root Crops.	Hay.
Adelaide	One-half per cent.; 300 bushels per acre	One-half per cent.; 300 bushels per acre	10 per cent.; 1¾ tons per acre.
Biddulph	About 1 per cent.	Say one-half per cent.	One-twelfth.
Caradoc	One one-hundredth; 400 bushels per acre	2 per cent., and 500 bushels per acre	Thirteen one-hundredths; 1½ tons per acre.
Delaware	2 per cent.; and 300 bushels per acre	Very little	20 per cent., and 1½ tons per acre.
Dorchester	One-fortieth; 500 bushels per acre	One-half of 1 per cent.; mangolds, 400; carrots, 200 bu. per ac.	One-sixth.
Elkfrid	One-half of 1 per cent.; 300 bushels per acre	500 acres	12½ per cent.; 1½ tons per acre.
Lobo	500 acres	One-fifth; 1½ tons per acre	7,050 acres; 1½ tons per acre.
London, Township	One one-hundredth; 400 bushels per acre	Scarcely any	One one-hundredth.
Mosa	Scarcely any	Not many raised	About one-tenth; average per acre, 1½ tons.
McCaife	Not many raised	200 acres; average, 500 bushels per acre	One-eighth; average, 1½ tons per acre.
McGillivray	200 acres; average, 500 bushels per acre	550 acres; 700 bushels per acre	6,050 acres; 1 ton per acre.
Nissouri	250; 500 bushels per acre	150 acres; 600 bushels per acre	6,500 acres; 1½ tons per acre.
Westminster	500 bushels per acre	Scarcely any	8,000 acres; 1 ton per acre.
Williams, East	Scarcely any	One-half per cent.	One-tenth; 1½ tons.
Williams, West	One-half per cent.; yield, about 500 bu. per ac.	One-half per cent.	15 per cent.; yield, about 1 ton per acre.

Pasture Lands.	Orchards.	Remarks.
Adelaide	4 per cent.; 200 to 240 bushels per acre	A small amount of flax.
Biddulph	About 1 per cent.	Forty one-hundredths, woodland pasture.
Caradoc	Two one-hundredths	
Delaware	2 per cent.	
Dorchester	One-sixth	
Ektrid	25 per cent.	
Lobo	14,100 acres.	
London, Township	One-fiftieth	
Mosa	None	
Metcalfe	About one-eighth	
McGillivray	Small portion	
Nissom	600 acres	Flax, 100 acres.
Westminster	540 acres	Flax, 332 acres.
Williams, East	1,260 acres	Flax, 1 per cent.
Williams, West	One-fiftieth	
	2 per cent.	

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

<p>Townships.</p>	<p>28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain growing, stock raising, or dairying?</p>	<p>29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, or Poultry; and to what extent has thorough-bred or imported stock been introduced?</p>	<p>30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?</p>
<p>Adelaide</p>	<p>Grain, fruit, roots, timber, stock and dairy produce. It is adapted for all, but so far grain growing takes the lead.</p>	<p>Horses—carriage, travellers; Cattle—Durham, Devon, grade; Sheep—Leicester, Cotswold; Hogs—Berkshire, Suffolk; Poultry—Poland, Black Spanish, Brahmas, &c. Thoroughbreds have lately been introduced by perhaps one-fifth of the farmers.</p>	<p>One-fifth still bush, composed of maple, beech, oak, elm, ash, whitewood, birch, basswood and cherry; used for firewood, building timber, staves, bolts, ties, hoops, and heads.</p>
<p>Biddulph</p>	<p>Wheat, barley, oats and peas; grain-growing; a part good for stock raising and dairying.</p>	<p>General purpose horses; grade cattle; Leicester and Lincoln sheep; Berkshire and Suffolk hogs; almost every kind of poultry.</p>	<p>About one-sixth; beech, maple, elm, hickory, ash, butternut, basswood; used for firewood and fencing.</p>
<p>Caradoc</p>	<p>Grain, stock, and cheese; a mixed husbandry, great capital and improved farming, would give good results.</p>	<p>Principally light horses; Grade and native cattle; Longwood Sheep; Berkshire and Suffolk hogs, and common fowls. Thoroughbred bulls and horses used to some extent.</p>	<p>Four-fifths; oak, ash, elm, beech, and maple; used for firewood and fencing.</p>
<p>Delaware</p>	<p>Grain, stock, roots, fruits, dairy products and hay.</p>	<p>General purpose horses; Durham breeds; Cotswold and Leicester Sheep; Suffolk and Berkshire Hogs; Brahma and Spanish Fowls. Slightly.</p>	<p>Consisting of beech, maple, elm; used for fuel, fencing, and building.</p>
<p>Dorchester</p>	<p>Grain and stock raising; wheat, oats, and dairying.</p>	<p>General purpose horses; Durham cattle; Cotswold sheep; Berkshire hogs.</p>	<p>One-fifth; beech and maple.</p>
<p>Ekfrid</p>	<p>Fall wheat, barley, oats, potatoes; stock raising and dairying. Good for all.</p>	<p>Horses—Durham, agricultural, and roadsters; Cattle—Durham grades and common stock; Sheep—Leicesters and Cotswolds, Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk; Poultry—Brahmas, Leghorn, Spanish, &c. No imported stock. No thoroughbred stock has been introduced.</p>	<p>18,000 acres timbered; maple, beech, basswood, elm, white, and black ash, oak, tamarack; fuel, lumber, bolts, rails, railway ties, &c.</p>

Lobo.....	Fall wheat, barley, oats, peas; 5,000 acres consists of the best pasture land in Ontario.	All classes of horses; Durham and grade cattle; Leicester, Cotswold, and Lincoln sheep; Hogs—improved Berkshire.	About 20 acres in each 100 consists of hard timber of all kinds, mostly maple and elm, a few pine.
London, Township..	Wheat, barley, oats, and hay; feeding cattle for British market has been extensively carried on the last few years. Cheese making is carried on to a great extent.	Heavy draught and roadsters; Durham; Lincoln, Leicester and Cotswold; Berkshire and Suffolk; Black Spanish, Brahams, and Dorkings. Thoroughbred or imported stock has been largely introduced.	About 9,100 acres; beech, maple, ash, elm; and oak; firewood and lumber.
Mosa.....	Two-thirds township well adapted to grain growing; one-third to stock raising and dairying.	Horses—general purpose; Cattle—a few thoroughbred Shorthorn Durhams are being introduced; Sheep—Leicester, Cotswold and common breeds; Pigs—improved Berkshire; Poultry—no particular kind.	About 20,000 acres; consisting of oak, ash, elm, beech, maple, hickory, tamarack and other varieties; used for fence rails, cord-wood, saw logs, railroad ties, and building timber.
Metcalfe.....	Good for all.....	Grade cattle; agricultural horses; long-wool sheep; Berkshire hogs. Thoroughbred stock beginning to be introduced.	One-fourth; timber mostly hardwood; used for building purposes, fencing and fire-wood.
McGillivray.....	Fall wheat, barley, and oats; adapted for grain growing stock raising or dairying. Staple article, fall wheat.	Agricultural horses; Durham grade cattle; Leicester, Cotswold, and Lincoln sheep; Berkshire and Suffolk hogs; barn-yard fowl. Thoroughbred stock introduced to a small extent.	22,000 acres timbered; hardwood; used for building, fencing, and firewood.
Nissouri.....	Grain and stock; good for either.....	Heavy draught; Durham; Cotswolds and Leicesters; Brahams and Dorkings.	7,009 acres; beech and maple.
Westminster.....	Equally good for all.....	Horses—all sorts—not many heavy draught; Cattle—a number of thoroughbred Durhams and generally well-bred grades; Sheep—principally Leicester—a few Lincolns and Cotswolds; Pigs—mostly Berkshire—a few Suffolk and mixed breeds; Poultry—all sorts.	16,537 acres; all hardwood.
Williams, East.....	Wheat, oats, barley, hay.....	Horses—various breeds; Cattle—mostly grade Durhams; Sheep—Leicester and Lincoln; Pigs—Berkshire.	About one-third; oak, elm, maple, ash, beech, hickory, bass-wood, &c.; building timber, fencing, and firewood.
Williams, West.....	Grain, horses, cattle, and sheep; about equal for each.	Draught, agricultural, and carriage horses; Cattle—some Durhams but mostly native stock; Sheep—Leicesters, Cotswolds, and Lincolns; Hogs—Suffolk, Yorkshire, and improved Berkshire	About 30 per cent; elm, maple, and beech; for building, fencing, and firewood.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	<p>31. What are your market facilities?</p>	<p>32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?</p>
<p>Adelaide</p>	<p>Our grain markets are Strathroy and Watford on G. W. R.; Theodford and Parkhill on G. T. R.; with Ailsa Craig at times. Villages of Adelaide, Kerwood and Arkona are within reach of all.</p>	<p>Cheese factories—1. Keysins, in North-west part of Township; 2. Victoria in West part of Township; 3. Kerwood in South-west part of Township; 4. Buttery's in South-east part of Township; 5. Mud Creek in North-east part of Township.</p>
<p>Biddulph</p>	<p>Convenient. Granton, Lucan, Chauldeboye all intersected by railroads.</p>	<p>1 Flax mill; 4 four grist mills; 2 saw mills; 2 cheese factories, one situate on Lot 16, Con. 1. One on Lot 1 South Boundary. 3 cheese factories; 1 in South, 1 in South-west and 1 in centre.</p>
<p>Caradoc</p>	<p>Good. London and Strathroy. Two railroads run through Township.</p>	<p>Gristing mill and cheese factory.</p>
<p>Delaware</p>	<p>Good. London from 7 to 17 miles. G. W. R. 1½ miles. Canada Southern touches.</p>	<p>London and Ingersoll. The G. W. R. running through Township.</p>
<p>Dorchester</p>	<p>Good.</p>	<p>1 cheese factory at Glencoe, on G. W. R., 1 on South half of Lot 13, 2nd Con., Ekfrid, and one on North half 1st Con. The first being one-half mile from Appin station, G. W. R., and the other 3½ miles.</p>
<p>Ekfrid</p>	<p>Glencoe West side and another in centre of Township on G. W. R.; Longwood on C. S. R. Branch; Middlemiss on Loop line of G. W. R.; all in and bordering on Township. Town of Strathroy 12 miles on gravel road, and the City of London 21 miles distant from East side of Township per gravel road.</p>	<p>Grazing cattle and sheep for export is carried on to some extent. 1 cheese factory at Konoaka.</p>
<p>Lobo</p>	<p>No market or incorporated village. 14 miles to market. London, Strathroy, Ailsa Craig, Brecon, and Ilderton average 12 to 14 miles to railroad.</p>	<p>1 woollen factory in centre of Township; 7 cheese factories.</p>
<p>London Township</p>	<p>Excellent. London, Brecon, Granton, all stations on railroads.</p>	<p>1 cheese factory at Glencoe, 1 in Wardsville; no creameries.</p>
<p>Mosa</p>	<p>Good. G. W. R. runs through centre of Township. Village of Glencoe on East side of Township and Village of Newburg on West side; Railway stations.</p>	<p>3 cheese factories—1 north, 1 east, and 1 west; 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, 1 first-class grist mill, 8 blacksmiths' shops, 2 wagon and carriage shops.</p>
<p>Metcalfe</p>	<p>Good. Strathroy and Glencoe principal market towns; distance to Railroads from centre of Township, 6 miles.</p>	<p>1 cheese factory in west of Township; tile yard in centre of Township.</p>
<p>McGillivray</p>	<p>Good. Clandeboye on the East of Township; Lucan 2 miles from Township, south-east; Ailsa Craig and Parkhill on town line south of Township.</p>	<p>2 grist mills, stove factory, 7 blacksmiths' shops, 3 wagon shops, saw mill, &c., 2 cheese factories.</p>
<p>Nissouri</p>	<p>Good. London, Ingersoll and St. Marys</p>	<p>Woollen factory at Byron, 7 cheese factories located conveniently to all parts of Township.</p>
<p>Westminster</p>	<p>City of London borders the North; St. Thomas 6 miles on the South. Port Stanley R. R. passes through Township.</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>Williams, East</p>	<p>Ailsa Craig on boundary; Parkhill 14 miles from boundary; Strathroy 6 miles from boundary; London 17 miles from boundary.</p>	<p>2 cheese factories—1 on Lot 7, Con. 17, 1 on Lot 15, Con. 21.</p>
<p>Williams, West</p>	<p>Good. Parkhill station in Township. G. T. R. runs through Tp.</p>	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1886, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Adelaide	44,300 acres	2,832	36,000	2,541	663	1,349	532
Biddulph	39,154 "	2,662	24,039	1,814	815	2,404	880
Caradoc	61,900 "	4,390	33,375	3,589	1,457	2,952	233
Delaware	23,381½ "	1,859	13,465	2,433	1,908	591	803
Dorchester	50,075½ "	4,070	31,995	4,137	1,376	2,471	1,320
Ekfrid	53,453 "	2,798	24,022	4,982	1,297	3,053	1,425
Lobo	47,234 "	2,686	37,980	3,774	1,404	4,305	858
London, Township	96,857 "	9,645	67,142	4,005	2,042	7,271	1,223
Mosa	47,050 "	2,708	27,050	3,870	993	2,561	1,340
Metcalfe	36,149 "	2,223	18,189	2,427	578	1,980	532
McGillivray	66,506 "	3,763	44,310	4,416	1,809	4,316	1,433
Nissouri	49,500 "	4,000	42,000	3,492	1,328	4,073	1,415
Westminster	63,447 "	6,371	46,910	4,419	1,768	5,779	576
Williams, East	38,737 "	1,881	14,892	2,821	822	2,650	298
Williams, West	35,350 "	2,125	18,111	1,875	759	1,839	142

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers entered the Township of Walsingham in 1791, and between that year and 1796, the Townships of Woodhouse, Charlotteville, Windham and Townsend, were entered. The last two townships occupied—Middleton and Houghton—were entered in 1810 and 1820. It is remarkable that the first township entered is reported not yet wholly settled. Walsingham is occupied to the extent of 90 per cent., Houghton about 87 per cent., and Middleton 85 per cent. The four townships settled took, on an average, 77 years to complete the process. The Canada Company holds a considerable acreage of uncleared land in Houghton, a fact which may account for some tardiness in the settlement of that township.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

Sandy loam is the predominating soil in this county, though clay, and clay loam, are found in considerable proportions, and there is a large percentage of sand. Very little is gravelly, but black loam is found in Middleton to the extent of 10 per cent., and in Woodhouse, 20 per cent. The subsoil is generally clay, sand, and hardpan, of varying depths. Heavy clay soil has a depth of from 1 to 2 feet; clay loam, 10 inches to 2 feet; sandy loam, 10 inches to 2 feet; gravelly, 12 to 18 inches (only found in the Township of Townsend); black loam (in Townsend), 10 to 15 inches. There is no rocky or stony land reported to be in the county calculated to interfere with profitable cultivation, but Charlotteville reports $\frac{1}{4}$, and Walsingham 5 per cent., so hilly as to be objectionable for agricultural purposes. About 70 per cent. of the cleared area is rolling, but cultivable; a little less than 5 per cent. consists of bottom land more or less susceptible to profitable drainage; probably about 4 per cent. is swampy (Walsingham does not report); and about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. is wet and springy. About 40 per cent. of the cleared acreage is reported first-class for agricultural purposes, 41 per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

The county is exceedingly well watered by springs and creeks, and water is obtained by digging, at depths of from 5 to 40 feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

Farms are obtainable at various prices, according to the quality of the land, the nature of the improvements, and the character of the dwellings and outbuildings. A first-class farm can be got at from \$35 to \$65 per acre; second-class, \$20 to \$50 per acre; and third-class, \$4 to \$20 per acre. Farms can be leased at from \$2 to \$4 per acre. There are always lands in the market for either sale or rental.

STUMPS.

About forty-five per cent. of the cleared acreage is now free from stumps; those remaining are principally pine.

FENCES.

Omitting the Township of Woodhouse, which makes no return in this respect, about seventy-three per cent. of the farms in Norfolk are under first-class fence, consisting principally of rails, boards, and wire.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About forty-seven per cent. of the farm dwellings are of brick, stone, or first-class frame; the remainder are log, or of inferior frame. Of the outbuildings, about seventy per cent. are superior; the remainder inferior.

IMPROVED FARM MACHINERY.

About seventy-six per cent. of the farmers use labour-saving machines for seeding and harvesting.

FERTILIZERS.

About sixty per cent. of the farmers in this county use artificial fertilizers—principally plaster and salt. The former is used in the proportion of from 70 to 100 lbs. per acre, on corn, clover and grass; the latter from 100 to 300 lbs. per acre, on grain and root crops.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

All the uncleared land in the county, except about one per cent. in the Township of Woodhouse, and fifty per cent. in the Township of Charlottesville, is reported fit for cultivation, if cleared.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township area of Norfolk is given as 389,418½ acres; the cleared area as 203,769¼ acres. Of the latter about 18 per cent. is devoted to fall wheat, which yields, on an average, about 14½ bushels per acre; spring wheat (hardly any sown), 10 bush.; barley, less than 1 per cent. and 20 bush.; oats, 12 per cent. and 32 bush.; rye, 3 per cent. and 12 bush.; peas, about 8 per cent. and 16¼ bush.; corn, a little over 16 per cent. and 36 bush.; buckwheat (hardly any sown), 19 bush.; potatoes, 1 per cent. and 115 bush.; turnips (very few grown), from 500 to 1,000 bush.; other root crops (not grown to any extent), 340 bush.; hay, 17 per cent. and about 1¼ tons. About 16 per cent. of the cleared acreage is devoted to pasture, and 7 per cent. to orchards, but the latter must be over-estimated in the Township of Charlottesville, which reports 20 per cent. of the cleared acreage devoted to orchards. A small acreage is taken up with summer fallow, and for the raising of beans and sugar beets. The county is well adapted for grain growing, but stock raising and dairying are becoming specialities. Fruit culture is also making rapid progress.

TIMBER LAND.

About twenty-four per cent. of the entire area is still timbered, and the standing timber consists, principally, of pine, oak, maple, chestnut, black and white ash, elm and cedar; used for railway ties, lumber, fencing, shingles, firewood, and general farm purposes.

MARKET FACILITIES.

Three railways pass through the county—the Hamilton and North-Western, Great Western Air Line, Canada Southern, and Port Dover and Lake Huron. Simcoe, Delhi, Tilsonburg, Waterford and the neighbouring city of Brantford, are good markets and are easily reached. At Ports Rowan and Burwell a shipping trade is carried on.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Norfolk has twenty-two cheese factories, one vegetable canning factory, one agricultural implement factory, one woollen, sixteen saw, six shingle, and one planing mill, one sash and door factory, and seven grist mills. The woollen mill (at Port Dover) employs about one hundred hands when running to its full capacity. The principal streams—the River Lynn and Big Creek—have excellent water privileges.

POPULATION.

According to the census of 1871; the population of Norfolk was 31,760.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Number of acres assessed, 376,764; number of ratepayers assessed, 9,948. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$8,480,580; personal property, \$715,966; taxable income, \$26,512; arrears of taxes, \$18,006; other assets, \$63,896—making a grand total of \$9,304,960. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$78,042—total liabilities, \$78,042. The total revenue from all sources and for all purposes amounted, according to the latest published returns, to \$128,044.

STOCK AND STOCK BY-LAWS.

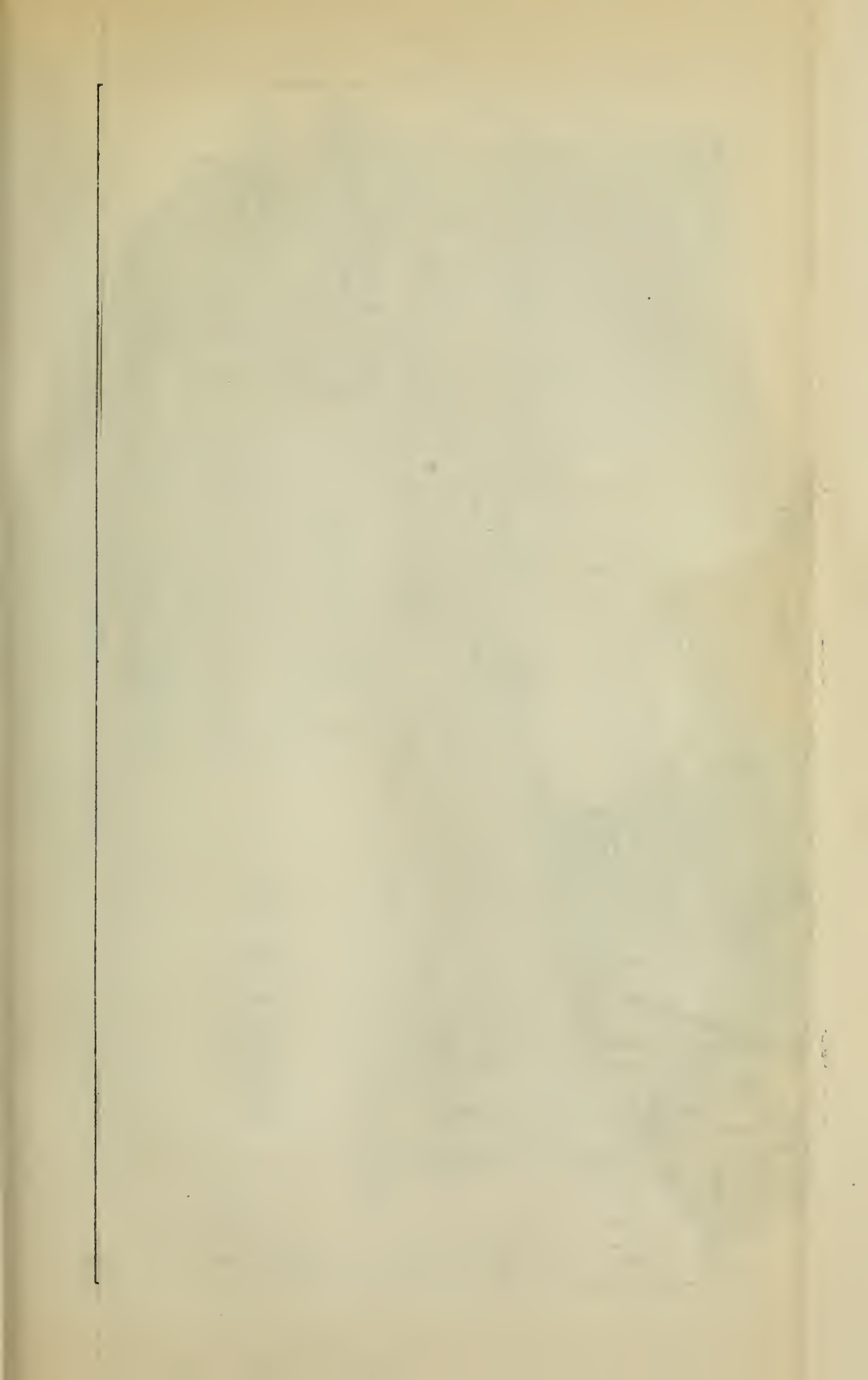
The townships sustain 21,691 horned cattle, 10,190 horses, 20,557 sheep, and 11,336 hogs. The horses are nearly all native and general purpose; sheep are generally Southdown, Leicester and Cotswold; hogs, Berkshire and Suffolk. Thoroughbred sheep, cattle and hogs, have been introduced, and in the Township of Townsend—which is represented to be one of the finest for agricultural and stock raising purposes in the Province—quite extensively. Stock by-laws exist, but they are only partially operative. One report says:—"No public officer is appointed to enforce the by-laws, nor is any compensation provided for those who choose to do so."

MECHANICS, FARM LABOURERS AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

There is a good demand for domestics, and the wages given range from \$6 to \$8 per month. Farm and general labourers command from \$10 to \$14 per month, with board, and sometimes, for about two months during the harvesting season, as high as \$25 per month. Mechanics get from \$1 to \$2 a day, but the demand is limited.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Norfolk being one of the most southerly counties of the peninsula, the climate is mild and favourable to the growth of almost every description of fruit. Winter hardly ever commences before the 20th of December, and the summer is cool and pleasant. Apples, plums and peaches are largely grown, and in a lesser degree, pears, cherries, apricots, nectarines, and the smaller fruits. There is every probability of Norfolk becoming an extensive fruit growing county, and that apple, peach and grape culture will become profitable industries.



COUNTY
OF
NORFOLK



COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

TOWNSHIPS.	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.			
	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Charlottesville,	1794	Nearly all	76 years	Sandy, and sandy loam.
Houghton,	About 1820	About seven-eighths .....	.....	Sandy loam.
Middleton,	About the year 1810	About 85 per cent.	Not all settled yet	Sandy loam
Townsend,	1796	The whole	78 years	Loamy.
Walsingham,	1791.	90 per cent	Not all settled yet	Various.
Windham,	About 1795	About all settled.	About 80 years	Loam.
Woodhouse,	About 1792	All settled	About 75 years	Clay loam.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

TOWNSHIPS.	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.
Charlotteville	None	About 1000 acres. Average depth of soil 10 inches; subsoil, clay.	About one-eighth; average depth of soil, 8 inches; subsoil, clay.	About six-eighths; average depth of soil 4 inches; subsoil, sandy.
Houghton	None	One-eighth	One-half	One eighth.
Middleton	Five per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.	39 per cent.
Townsend	3 per cent. Subsoil, clay; depth, 12 to 18 inches; eastern part.	50 per cent. Subsoil, clay; depth, 12 to 18 inches; eastern part.	40 per cent. Subsoil, clay and gravel; 12 to 18 in.; middle pt.	3 per cent. Subsoil, sand; depth, 12 to 18 inches; west part.
Walsingham	5 per cent. depth, 2 feet; subsoil, clay; south part.	25 per cent. Depth, 2 feet; subsoil, clay; north and south part.	50 per cent. depth, 2 feet; subsoil, clay and gravel; north pt.	20 per cent. Depth, 1 foot; subsoil, sand and gravel; centre pt.
Windham	None	About two-eighths	One-eighth	One-eighth.
Woodhouse	4 per cent. Centre and eastern ..	50 per cent. Centre and eastern ..	20 per cent. Western part.	6 per cent. South-western.

TOWNSHIPS.	Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.
Charlotteville	None	None	Preponderating soil, sandy.
Houghton	None	One-fourth	South-eastern part, black loam; depth, 1 foot; subsoil, clay. South-western part, sandy loam; depth 1 foot; subsoil, hardpan. One-eighth northward of centre part (4000 acres), sand soil, 6 inches deep; subsoil, hardpan. North, lying north and south of Talbot road, soil and subsoil varied, viz.: clay, sand and gravel.
Middleton	1 per cent	10 per cent.	
Townsend	3 per cent. Depth, 12 to 18 inches; centre part of west half.	1 per cent. Subsoil, clay; depth, 10 to 15 inches; in small quantities in various parts.	
Walsingham	None	None	
Windham	Three-eighths	One-eighth	
Woodhouse	None	20 per cent. Distributed over Township ..	

COUNTY OF NORFOLK—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	6. Have you any, and if so, how much is too stony, or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so, how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?	9. About what proportion is low flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?
Charlotteville.....	None.....	Four-fifths.....	None.....	One-tenth swampy but drainable.
Houghton.....	None.....	None.....	All.....	None.
Middleton.....	None.....	None.....	About 75 per cent.....	About 20 per cent.
Townsend.....	None.....	None.....	90 per cent. Level upland 8½ per cent.	1 per cent.
Walsingham.....	None.....	5 per cent.....	80 per cent.....	None.
Windham.....	None.....	None.....	About three-fourths.....	None of any account.
Woodhouse.....	None.....	None.....	About 75 per cent.....	About 2 per cent.

	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?	12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—			Remarks.
			First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.	
Charlotteville.....	One-thirtieth.....	About one-twentieth.....	About two-twentieths.....	About ten-twentieths.....	Clay loam south-east part of Tp. Sand and sandy loam north and centre of Township. Balance very inferior.
Houghton.....	1000 acres. Composed of several small swamps all drainable. About 5 per cent.....	None.....	One-eighth in the south-eastern part. 30 per cent.....	Five-eighths in the south-west, central, and northern parts. 30 per cent.....	One-fourth between the central and northern parts. 40 per cent.....	
Middleton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Townsend.....	325 acres.....	.....	45 per cent, east.....	40 per cent west & east.....	15 per cent, west.....
Walsingham.....	(No answer given).....	.....	40 per cent.....	40 per cent.....	20 per cent.....
Windham.....	One-eighth.....	None of any account.....	One-half on each of the corners.....	One-fourth. Through centre of Township. About 15 per cent.....	One-fourth south central part. About 5 per cent.....	
Woodhouse.....	About 1 per cent.....	About 1 per cent.....	About 80 per cent.....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF NORFOLK - Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Townships.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks and wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging.	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what proportion are pine stumps?
Charlotteville	Township well watered by springs, creeks and wells. Yes	From 12 to 40 feet	1st class, \$40; 2nd class, \$30; 3rd class, \$20; 4th class, \$1 to \$6. 1st class, \$35 per acre; 2nd class, \$20; 3rd class, \$10 per acre.	The balance principally pine. One-sixteenth clear of stumps; proportion of the balance pine stumps, one-third. About 20 per cent. clear, and 60 per cent of the balance pine stumps. One-third clear; stumps remaining principally pine. About 20 per cent. Stumps, pine.
Houghton	Excellent - none better	Average about 20 feet	About \$40, \$30 and \$20 per acre, buildings included. 1st class, \$50 per acre; 2nd class, \$35 per acre; 3rd class, \$20.	About two-thirds clear. One-third mostly pine stumps. Clear of stumps, about 75 per cent. of cultivated land; about 2 per cent pine stumps.
Middleton	Yes	12 to 40 feet	1st class, \$50; 2nd class, \$30; 3rd class, \$10	
Townsend	Well watered by springs, creeks and wells. It is	In clay 20 to 60 feet; in loam 10 to 30ft.; in sand 5 to 20 ft. Average 20 feet	1st class, \$60; 2nd class, \$40; 3rd class, \$20. 1st class, \$35 per acre; 2nd class, \$50; 3rd class, \$35.	
Walsingham	Very well	About 25 feet deep		
Windham				
Woodhouse				
Charlotteville	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?
Houghton	Four-tenths. Rails	Three-tenths	Seven-tenths	Four-tenths.
Middleton	Three-fourths. First-class rails	One-fourth good farm houses	Three-fourths	Three-fourths.
Townsend	About 70 per cent. Pine, black ash, oak and chestnut. Three-fourths under first-class fence. Rails generally employed. Remainder stumps and boards.	About 30 per cent.	About 70 per cent.	About 70 per cent.
Walsingham	80 per cent. Rails and stumps, some boards	1st class, 50 per cent; medium, 30 per cent.	20 per cent. No log dwellings.	60 per cent. Medium 20 per cent.
Windham	All. Rails principally, some stumps, boards and wire.	25 per cent. Mostly frame and a few brick. About two-thirds	75 per cent. Common frame but few log houses. About one-third	50 per cent.
Woodhouse		About 75 per cent.	About 25 per cent.	About three-fourths About 80 per cent.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	21. About what proportion are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.?
Charlotteville	Six-tenths	Very little under-drained	Three-fourths.
Houghton	One-fourth	One-tenth	One-third.
Middleton	About 30 per cent.	About 10 per cent ; tile about 10 per cent	About 70 per cent.
Townsend	20 per cent.	A small portion is partially under-drained.	Nearly all.
Walsingham	50 per cent	1 per cent	75 per cent.
Windham	About one-fourth	None	Pretty generally used.
Woodhouse	About 20 per cent	About 1 per cent	Used by all.
	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleaned lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Charlotteville	Seven-tenths use plaster and salt ; 70 lbs. of plaster, and 100 lbs. of salt.	Plaster and salt on all crops	One-half.
Houghton	One-half use plaster and salt ; 75 lbs. of plaster per acre.	Plaster on clover and corn	All.
Middleton	About 60 per cent ; 75 lbs. per acre	Plaster and salt ; clover, oats, peas, and corn	About all.
Townsend	A large proportion use plaster, and a considerable number are beginning to use salt ; about 100 lbs. plaster ; 100 to 200 lbs. salt.	Plaster on clover, salt on other crops	All.
Walsingham	25 per cent.	Plaster only ; 100 lbs. per acre ; clover	All.
Windham	All ; about 100 lbs. on an average	Plaster and salt ; clover, corn, and peas	About all.
Woodhouse	About 50 per cent.	Plaster used on corn and grass, salt upon fall wheat.	About 99 per cent.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—

TOWNSHIPS.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.
Charlotteville.....	One-seventh. Average 10 bushels	None to speak of.....	None to speak of.
Houghton	Six-sixtieths. 15 bushels.....	Scarcely any grown.....	Scarcely any.
Middleton	15 per cent. of cleared land. Average 15 bush- els per acre.	1 per cent. of cleared land. Average 10 bushels.	1 per cent. of cleared land. Average 20 bush- els per acre.
Townsend	One-fourth of cleared land. 12 bushels per acre.	Small acreage and poor yield	7 per cent. of cleared land. 20 bushels per acre.
Walsingham	20 per cent. Average 20 bushels.....	.....	2 per cent. Average 25 bushels.
Windham	25 per cent. 15 bushels per acre.....	None of any account.....	None to speak of.
Woodhouse.....	18 per cent. Average yield per acre 15 bushels.	2 per cent. Average yield per acre 10 bushels.	2 per cent. Average yield per acre 20 bushels.
	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
Charlotteville	One-tenth. Average 25 bushels	One-thirtieth. Average 10 bushels	Very few grown of late years on account of the bugs. Average 15 bushels.
Houghton	Ten sixtieths. 30 bushels	Six-sixtieths. 15 bushels	Three-sixtieths. 20 bushels.
Middleton	15 per cent. of cleared land. Average 30 bush- els per acre.	5 per cent. of cleared land. Average 15 bush- els per acre.	5 per cent. of cleared land. Average 20 bush- els per acre.
Townsend.....	15 per cent. of cleared land. 30 bushels per acre.	Rarely cultivated.....	3 per cent. of cleared land. 12 bushels per acre.
Walsingham	20 per cent. Average 40 bushels.....	3 per cent. Average 12 bushels	5 per cent. Average 15 bushels.
Windham	Twelve one-hundredths. 30 bushels per acre..	None of any account.....	Twelve one-hundredths. 18 bushels per acre.
Woodhouse.....	10 per cent. Average yield per acre 40 bushels.	1 per cent. Average yield per acre 10 bushels.	10 per cent. Average yield per acre 15 bushels.

	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
Charlotteville.....	One-tenth. Average 30 bushels.....	Very little raised. Average 15 bushels.....	One one-hundredth. Average 100 bushels.
Houghton.....	Six-sixtieths. 40 bushels.....	Three-sixtieths. 20 bushels.....	One-sixtieth. 75 bushels.
Middleton.....	10 per cent. of cleared land. Average 30 bushels per acre.	1 per cent. of cleared land. Average 25 bushels per acre.	1 per cent of cleared land. Average 80 bushels per acre.
Townsend.....	5 per cent. of cleared land. 35 bushels per acre.	Very little raised.....	1 per cent. of cleared land. 100 bushels per acre.
Walsingham.....	20 per cent. Average 35 bushels per acre....	1 per cent. Average 20 bushels.....	1 per cent. Average 150 bushels.
Windham.....	Five one-hundredths. 40 bushels per acre.....	None of any account.....	Two-hundredths. 100 bushels per acre.
Woodhouse.....	10 per cent. Average yield per acre 40 bushels.	2 per cent. Average yield per acre 15 bushels.	1 per cent. Average yield per acre 200 bushels.
	Turnips.	Other Root Crops.	Hay.
Charlotteville	Very few raised.....	Very few raised	One-tenth. Average 1 ton.
Houghton	One-sixtieth. 400 bushels.....	One-sixtieth. 400 bushels	Ten-sixtieths. 1½ tons.
Middleton.....	½ per cent. of cleared land. Average 500 bushels per acre.	½ per cent of cleared land. Average 200 bushels per acre.	20 per cent of cleared land. Average 1½ tons.
Townsend.....	Rarely cultivated.....	.....	20 per cent. 1 ton.
Walsingham.....	Few grown. 1000 bushels per acre have been grown.	.....	15 per cent. 1 ton.
Windham.....	None grown to any extent.....	None grown to any extent... ..	Twenty one-hundredths.
Woodhouse.....	1 per cent. Average yield per acre 500 bushels.	1 per cent. Average yield per acre 500 bushels.	20 per cent. 1½ tons.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.			Remarks.
	Pasture lands.	Orchards.		
Charlotteville.	One-fourth	One-fifth		Balance in summer fallow. Beans, one-sixtieth. 15 bushels.
Houghton	Nine-sixtieths	Three-sixtieths		
Middleton	23 per cent	2 per cent		Sugar beets.
Townsend	15 per cent	4 per cent		
Walsingham	10 per cent	3 per cent		
Windham	Twelve one-hundredths	Three one-hundredths		
Woodhouse	15 per cent	3 per cent		

TOWNSHIPS.		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
	28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain growing, stock raising or dairying?	29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?	30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what use is it being chiefly applied?
Charlotteville	Grain, hay, fruit, roots, mixed husbandry, stock and dairying.	Horses—no particular breed. Cattle—principally grade. Sheep—Leicester, Southdown and a few Cotswold. Hogs—principally Berkshire. Poultry—all kinds of common in large quantities.	About one-fourth. Oak, pine, maple, chestnut, black and white ash, beech. Lumber, rails, firewood.
Houghton	Wheat, corn, oats and hay. Considered best adapted for stock raising and dairying.	Scarcely any pure-bred stock has been introduced.	About one-half. Hemlock, beech, maple, ash and elm. For lumber and general purposes.
Middleton	See No. 27	Stock are generally grade except hogs, which are generally Berkshire and Suffolk, and sheep Leicester and Southdown.	About 20 per cent. Black ash, oak, maple, beech, chestnut, pine and elm. Railroad ties, fencing, shingles and building.
Townsend	Generally well adapted for each. Dairying is becoming a speciality.	General purpose horses; grade Cattle; Cotswold, Leicester and Southdown Sheep; Berkshire and Suffolk Hogs; Poultry—mixed. Thoroughbred stock pretty extensively introduced.	15,000 acres. Chiefly maple and bush, balance black ash, elm and oak. Used for firewood and fencing.
Walsingham	Wheat, oats, corn. Stock raising and dairying, a large portion being first class for root crops.	Cattle—native. Sheep—good longwool. Swine—improved. Horses—some well bred.	10 per cent. Hardwood, as maple, ash, &c. Rails, firewood, and other farm purposes.
Windham	Wheat, hay, corn, potatoes and oats	Horses—General purpose. Cattle—Grade. Sheep—Leicester and Southdown. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk. Very limited.	About 2,700 acres. Pine, oak, elm, ash and cedar.
Woodhouse	Grain growing, and well adapted for all kinds of fruit.	Horses—For general purpose. Cattle—Few thoroughbred, and most native and grade. Sheep—Leicester and Cotswold. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk. Poultry—Brahmas and Coelins.	About 23 per cent. Beech, maple and oak. For fencing and firewood.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIP.

31. What are your market facilities?

32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?

Charlotteville

Nearest market town, Simcoe; about 2½ miles from south-west corner.

Houghton

From centre of township to railway at Courtland 13 miles, to Tilsonburg 14 miles. Water communication—Port Burwell, 11 miles; Port Rowan 15 miles.

Middleton

Good. Delhi, Courtland, and Tilsonburg on the air line railroad

Townsend

Two railroads pass entirely across the township. Waterford near centre, Simcoe south-west corner, Brantford 9 miles from north part.

Walsingham

Middling, Port Rowan and Courtland; nearest railroad four miles from north line of Walsingham; Tilsonburg 7 miles from north-west line of Walsingham.

Windham

Good. Brantford, 16 miles; Simcoe, Waterford 2½ miles. Three railroads through township.

Woodhouse

Good. Terminus of two railroads with a good harbour on Lake Erie.

One steam and one water saw mill, five grist mills (water power), one planing mill, sash and door factory, three cheese factories—two near Victoria and one at St. Williams—no creameries.

Two cheese factories within the township, and largely interested in two others near the adjacent town lines; two grist mills.

Four cheese factories and one vegetable canning factory; the cheese factories are situate, one at New England, one at Courtland, one at South Middleton, and one at Fredericksburg; the canning factory is at Fredericksburg.

One agricultural implement factory; 6 cheese factories.

Six shingle mills, ten saw mills, three cheese factories—two north, one south-west corner.

Four saw mills, a cheese factory at Bookton and another at Rauehagh.

One woollen factory, two cheese factories—Norfolk and Exelsior.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK—Concluded.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Charlottesville	57,753 acres.....	4,002	29,290	3,256	1,514	2,535	1,782
Houghton	33,898½ “	1,973	14,652½	1,732	780	1,754	1,285
Middleton.....	44,831 “	3,351	17,504	3,109	1,133	2,811	1,366
Townsend	64,686 “	4,609	46,002	3,774	1,825	4,035	1,753
Walsingham.....	87,814 “	5,500	33,064	3,000	1,954	3,000	2,020
Windham	66,538 “	4,060	39,174	4,052	1,789	3,467	2,033
Woodhouse.....	33,898 “	2,531	23,483	2,767	1,195	2,955	1,097

COUNTY OF ONTARIO

SETTLEMENT.

Settlement commenced in the Townships of Pickering and East Whitby in 1800. In 1807 Uxbridge was entered, and in 1810, Whitby. From the latter date up to 1835, when the first settlers entered Rama, the remaining townships were gradually occupied, until now (1880) only two (Mara and Rama) are reported not wholly settled. In the other townships it took on an average nearly 42 years to complete the process of settlement.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

Clay loam is the predominating soil in the county; the proportion being (omitting the Townships of Brock and Scott, which have furnished no averages) $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Sandy loam exists to the extent of about $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; the balance is made up of heavy clay (which exists to the extent of 25 per cent. in Whitby and East Whitby), sand, gravelly and black loam. The sandy loam is reported to be two feet deep in Mara and Pickering, with a sub-soil in the former township of sand and hardpan. The heavy clay in the same townships is from 18 inches to 2 feet deep, with a subsoil in the former township of gravelly clay. The clay loam in the same townships is 18 inches deep with a subsoil in the former township of clay and sand. In Uxbridge the clay and clay loam are usually on a quicksand bottom, varying in depth from 3 to 20 feet, and in the same township sand and sandy loam have been found in some instances 60 feet deep. Rama and Mara are reported somewhat rocky, and portions of Brock are too stony for profitable cultivation, while 1000 acres in Pickering and one-fiftieth of Scugog are reported so hilly as to be objectionable. As nearly as can be estimated 71 per cent. of the cleared acreage is rolling and cultivable, $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bottom land, and the remainder swampy and springy. About 46 per cent. of the entire cleared area is reported to be first-class for agricultural purposes, 26 per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class. Rama only reports one-half first-class, and no second or third class—probably because a large part of the township is overflowed by water in the spring.

WATER.

Ontario is generally well watered by springs and creeks, and in every township water is obtained by digging at depths varying from 10 to 50 feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

Good farms favourably situated are worth from \$50 to \$75 per acre, while others not so well situated are worth from \$20 to \$50 per acre. The price depends greatly upon the locality and the state of the buildings, fences, etc. The same considerations affect the rental of farms which can be leased at from \$2 to \$5 per acre. In Whitby and Whitby East \$100 per acre is the price set on first-class improved farms.

STUMPS.

About sixty per cent. of the cleared acreage is reported free from stumps. Of the stumps remaining in seven out of the eleven townships, about twenty-one per cent. are reported to be pine stumps.

FENCES.

About sixty-seven per cent., as nearly as can be estimated, are first-class fences, consisting, mainly, of cedar.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About forty-six per cent. of the farm houses are either of brick, stone or first-class frame; the remainder are log or of inferior frame. About forty-eight per cent. of the out-buildings are superior; the remainder inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Drainage has been prosecuted to a considerable extent in some of the townships—in Whitby to the extent of half the cleared acreage. Tile draining has been commenced in Scugog, Uxbridge and Whitby East, and in the latter considerable progress has been made. In Pickering twenty per cent. of the farms have been under-drained, but the material used is not stated in the return rendered from that township.

IMPROVED FARM MACHINERY.

About seventy-eight and one-half per cent. of the farmers use improved machinery for seeding and harvesting.

FERTILIZERS.

About thirty per cent. of the farmers use artificial fertilizers—principally salt and plaster—in varying quantities. In Brock 100 lbs. salt per acre is used; in Uxbridge, 250 lbs. per acre; in Whitby, one barrel per acre. Plaster is used in the proportion of one-third of a barrel per acre in Whitby, 100 lbs. per acre in Uxbridge, and in Scugog, three barrels per acre. Plaster and salt are used, the former for clover, timothy, roots, and meadow land, and the latter for grain crops.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township area of Ontario is given as 488,080 acres; the cleared area as 269,147½ acres. Of the latter about 7½ per cent. of seven townships is devoted to fall wheat, which yields, on an average in the whole county so far as reported, about 22½ bushels per acre; spring wheat, 26 per cent. and 14 bush.; barley, 13 per cent. and 29 bush.; oats, 10 per cent. and 38 bush.; rye (hardly any grown), 18 bush.; peas, 7 per cent. and 22½ bush.; corn (very little grown), in Whitby East from 40 to 60 bush., in four other townships 25 bush.; buckwheat (very little grown), 20 bush.; Potatoes, 1¼ per cent. and 150 bush.; turnips, 3½ per cent. and 500 bush.; other root crops (very few raised), in Whitby 800 bush., in Pickering and Uxbridge 500 bush.; hay, 10 per cent. and 1½ tons per acre. The cleared land devoted to pasturage cannot be estimated owing to the uncleared pasturage having been included in some of the returns. Probably about one per cent. is devoted to orchards. In Thorah and Uxbridge five and seven per cent. of the cleared acreage is reported to be under fallow and summer fallow. Ontario is specially adapted to grain growing and stock raising, but dairying is also successfully prosecuted.

STOCK AND STOCK BY-LAWS.

The townships sustain 31,927 horned cattle, 16,527 horses, 25,004 sheep, and 12,355 hogs. The horses are native, crossed with Clydesdales, and other imported animals; the sheep are Cotswolds and Leicesters; the cattle, improved Durhams and Devons; and the hogs, Berkshires and Suffolks. Imported stock has been largely introduced. A

number of breeders and importers of stock reside in the county. Stock by-laws are partially operative, but convictions before a magistrate are rare, and even impounding is seldom resorted to in some of the townships, though opportunities are frequent. East Whitby passed a by-law, in accordance with the Ontario Statute, on 7th April, 1879. The report says:—"No by-law in this municipality ever caused so much excitement. In the village of Columbus it is strictly carried out. The change is manifest in parties starting to beautify the roadsides."

TIMBER LANDS.

About seventeen per cent. of the area of Ontario is still under timber (excepting the Township of Reach which returns no percentage). The timber consists of pine, maple, beech, basswood, tamarack, balsam, cedar, black ash, helmock and elm; used mainly for lumber, fuel, fences, staves and domestic uses.

MARKET FACILITIES.

The lake front of the county is traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway; and the Midland, Toronto and Nipissing, and Whitby and Port Perry Railways run through or near every township. There are excellent markets easily accessible both within and outside the county.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The returns are incomplete under this head. There are seventeen saw and shingle mills reported, also eleven grist mills, four cheese factories, one agricultural foundry, some woollen factories, tanneries, three planing mills, three turning shops, one furniture factory, seven carriage factories, two carding mills, two tile yards, and other mechanical industries attending an agricultural population. In Oshawa are located three large agricultural and other machinery foundries, also one of the largest furniture factories in the Dominion. There are also malleable works, a scythe and fork factory, a stove foundry, a tin ware factory, carriage works, and the Columbus woollen mills. Whitby has a large agricultural implement factory.

POPULATION.

The population of Ontario is set down in the last census returns at 45,890.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Number of acres assessed, 485,478: number of ratepayers assessed, 12,447. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$18,864,023; personal property, \$1,580,762; taxable income, \$113,386; arrears of taxes, \$29,251; other assets, \$104,504—making a grand total of \$20,691,926. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$285,907; other liabilities, \$41,511—total, \$327,418. The total revenue of the county for all purposes and from all sources amounted, according to the latest return, to \$288,705.

MECHANICS, FARM LABOURERS AND DOMESTICS.

The supply is about equal to the demand.

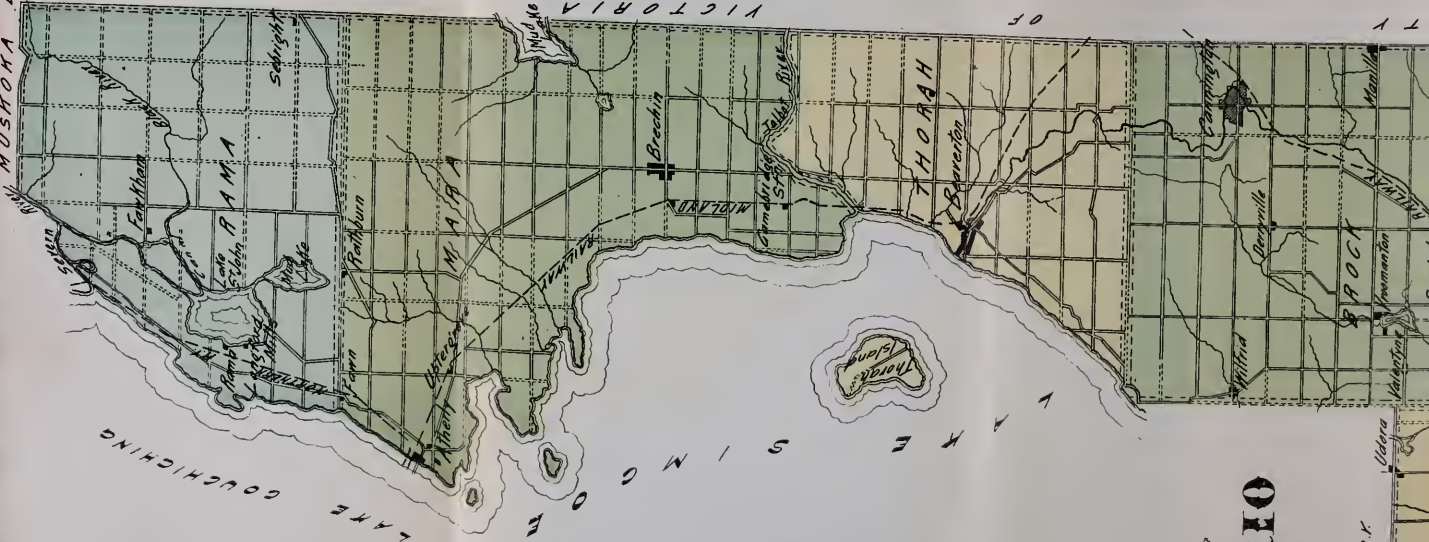
MUSHOKA DIST.

LAKES OF GOUGHING

VICTORIA

OF

TY



COUNTY OF

ONTARIO

YORK CO. K

Colera

Valleyton
Harrington
Scarleton

Witley
Denisonville

BROCK

Thorah

MUSKOKA

Brechin

Champlain
St. John
Tales
BANK

Manville

Channington

ONTARIO

YORK COX

COUNTY



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Brock.....	About 1821.....	Nearly all.....	About 1860.....	Fair.
Mara.....	About 1830.....	About nine-tenths.....	Settling up to the present time.....	Clay loam.
Pickering.....	1800	All settled.....	40 years	Good.
Rama.....	1835.....	About one-third.....	It is not all settled yet.....	Clay predominates in the old survey. In Surveyor Unwin's survey, sandy loam, with limestone; and Dennis' survey, light loam, with granite rock.
Reach.....	1820.....	All settled.....	40 years.....	Clay loam.
Scott.....	About the year 1830.....	The whole.....	50 years.....	Clay loam, verging to sandy loam.
Scouog.....	1834.....	The whole.....	26 years.....	Very good.
Thorah.....	1820.....	Nearly the whole.....	50 years.....	From heavy clay to sand.
Uxbridge.....	1807.....	All settled.....	About 60 years.....	Clay, clay loam, sandy loam, and sand.
Whitby.....	1810.....	All settled.....	40 years.....	Clay loam.
Whitby, East.....	1800.....	All of it.....	30 years.....	Clay loam.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

E. Please state about what proportions are as follows —

TOWNSHIPS.	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.
Brook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mara.....	Two-eighths; 18 inches deep; sub-soil, gravelly clay.	Three-eighths; 18 inches deep; sub-soil, clay and sand.	Two-eighths; 24 inches deep; sub-soil, sand and hardpan.	.....
Pickering.....	8 per cent.; depth of soil, 2 feet ..	70 per cent.; depth of soil, 1½ feet.	15 per cent.; depth of soil, 2 feet.	4 per cent.; depth of soil, 3 feet.
Rama.....	About one-tenth.....	One-tenth.....	Two-tenths.....	Three-tenths.....
Reach.....	One-sixth.....	One-half.....	One-sixteenth.....	.....
Scott.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scugog.....	Say one-tenth.....	Say one-fifth.....	Say seven-tenths.....	.....
Thorah.....	One-eighth; depth 6 inches; sub-soil, hardpan and gravel.	One-fourth; depth 5 to 8 inches; subsoil gravel and sand.	One-fourth; depth 6 inches; sub-soil, sand.	One-thirty-second; sub-soil, sand.
Uxbridge.....	About 5 per cent. Extreme north and south.	About 25 per cent., bordering on heavy clay to north-east.	About 20 per cent., bordering on sand both north and south of it.	About 40 per cent; a broad belt from N. W. to S. E. across township. Scarcely any.
Whitby.....	One-fourth.....	One-half.....	One-eighth.....	.....
Whitby, East.....	One-fourth.....	One-half.....	One-tenth.....	None.

Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.
Brock.....	.....	Impossible to answer.
Mara .....	.....	Rock, one-eighth of township.
Pickering	2 per cent; depth of soil, 4 feet.	Heavy clay soil in the S. E. and N. W. portions; other soils distributed generally through the township.
Rama.....	One-tenth.	Two-tenths; overflown with water in the spring.
Reach.....	One-eighth.....	Ten-sixteenths.....
Scott.....	.....	The whole of these soils are contained in the Township; clay loam principally.
Scugog.....	.....	.....
Thorah	One-eighth gravel; varying from 2 to 6 feet.	These different soils are found in nearly all parts of the township.
Uxbridge	5 per cent; small patches at intervals in every part of township. Scarcely any	Clay and clay loam mostly on quicksand bottom, varying from 3 to 20 feet deep. Sand and sandy loam continue in most instances to a great depth—in some instances 60 feet—but mostly clay bottom. No rock ever found in any case.
Whitby	Very little.....	One-fifth.
Whitby, East.....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF ONTARIO—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.			8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?
	6. Have you any, and if so, how much is too stony or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so, how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?		
Brock.....	No rock, portions stony	Some hills, but generally cultivated	Most of it.	
Mara	About one-eighth	None	Three-fourths	
Pickering	None	About 1,000 acres	93 per cent.	
Rama	I believe about one-third of the township	None	The greater portion.	
Reach	None	None	One-third.	
Scott	Comparatively none	None	The whole is sufficiently rolling to make drainage easy.	
Seugog	None	One-fiftieth part	Three-fifths.	
Thorah	None worth mentioning	None	About 50 per cent.	
Uxbridge	None	About 5 per cent.	None.	
Whitby	None	None	All.	
Whitby, East	None	None	All of it.	

COUNTY OF ONTARIO—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?
Brock	Cannot say.....	About one-tenth.....	Included in No. 10.
Mara	One-fourth flat.....	One-tenth.....	
Pickering	4 per cent	3 per cent. ...	1 per cent.
Rama	About one-fifth	About one-fifth	None.
Reach.....	One-sixteenth.....	One-nineteenth	None.
Scott	This with the two following questions may be answered as one, say one-sixth.	(See No. 9).....	(See No. 9).
Seugog.....	One-fifth	One-fiftieth.....	
Thorah	General run of the lands low, and flat	One-fourth	None except the swamps.
Uxbridge	None.....	About 5 per cent	About 5 per cent.
Whitby	None.....	About 500 acres	One-tenth.
Whitby, East	None.....	None.....	None.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—

TOWNSHIPS.

	First-class?	Second-class?	Third-class?	Remarks.
Drock.....	One-fourth.....	One-half.....	One-fourth.....	
Mara.....	One-fourth.....	One-fourth.....	One-fourth.....	Different qualities scattered over whole township
Pickering.....	75 per cent.....	15 per cent.....	10 per cent.....	The worst portion is a narrow section commencing at the south-west, running diagonally towards the north-east.
Rama.....	Answers unintelligible.....	.....	.....
Reach.....	One-half.....	One-fourth.....	One-fourth.....	
Scott.....	One-third.....	One-third.....	One-third.....	
Scugog.....	One-half.....	One-fourth.....	One-fourth.....	
Thorah.....	One-third.....	One-third.....	One-third.....	There are first, second, and third-class lands in nearly every concession.
Usbridge.....	30 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	45 per cent.....	
Whitby.....	Sixth-tenths.....	Three-tenths.....	One-tenth.....	All classes equally distributed throughout the township.
Whitby, East.....	Three-fourths.....	One-fourth.....	None.....	The land along the Lake Shore is heavy clay; further north, clay loam; third and fourth concessions may be termed second-class; the rest of the township should rank as first-class land.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?
Brock	Yes	At different depths according to locality	\$40, \$30, \$20.
Mara	Springs and wells	About 20 feet.....	1st class, \$75; 2nd class, \$80 to \$50; 3rd class, \$10 to \$30.
Pickering	Excellent.....	25 feet	\$80, \$60 and \$40 per acre
Rama	Too well watered	At any depth.....	About \$5.....
Reach	Yes	20 feet.....	1st class, \$75 per acre; 2nd class, \$50 per acre; 3rd class, \$30 per acre.
Scott	It is	From 10 to 60 feet	From \$25 to \$70 per acre
Seugog.....	Spring water and small creeks in abundance ..	20 feet in some extreme cases.....	\$100, \$50 and \$30 per acre.....
Thorah	Well watered by creeks and wells	From 12 to 30 feet	1st class, \$60; 2nd class, \$30; 3rd class, \$15....
Uxbridge	Well watered (except sand belt running from north-west to south-east across the township, which is the top of the ridge forming the watershed between Ontario and Simcoe) by springs, creeks and wells.	From 10 to 80 feet; the poorer the land the deeper to the water; on top of ridge from 70 to 80 feet; down upon the clay from 10 to 30 feet.	1st class, from \$60 to \$70; 2nd class, from \$35 to \$40; 3rd class from \$10 to \$30.
Whitby	It is	From 12 to 40 feet	1st class, \$80; improved 1st class, \$100; 2nd class, \$60; 3rd class, \$30.
Whitby, East	It is well watered by springs, creeks and wells.	From 15 to 30 feet.....	From \$60 to \$100 per acre

COUNTY OF ONTARIO—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and of stumps, what proportion are pine stumps?	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?
Brock.....	About one-half clear. One-twentieth pine stumps.	One-eighth. Cedar.....	About one-tenth.....	The remainder.
Mara.....	One-half of cleared land clear of stumps. One-sixteenth pine stumps.	One-half. Cedar and black ash.....	One-tenth.....	Nine-tenths.
Pickering.....	95 per cent. Pine stumps 5 per cent.....	60 per cent. Pine and cedar.....	80 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Rama.....	Very little. About 2,000 acres.....	Three-fourths. Cedar.....	A few stone and frame; principally logs.	About one-fiftieth
Reach.....	Three-fourths, of which one-fourth is pine stumps.	The farms on the front good; the rest rails—three-fourths cedar.	Two-thirds.....	One-third.
Scott.....	Say one-third.....	Generally good fences of pine and cedar.....	About one-third.....	Balance.
Seugog.....	Say three-fourths clear. About one-fourth pine stumps.	Three-fourths. Cedar generally.....	One-fourth.....	Three-fourths.
Thorah.....	About one-half free from stumps. No pine stumps worth mentioning.	About one-half of the farms are under first-class fence of cedar logs and rails.	One-half.....	One-half.
Uxbridge.....	About 40 per cent. of cleared land clear of stumps and about 75 per cent. of the remaining stumps are pine.	About 70 per cent. of fence might be called first-class, principally cedar rails, with some little pine on the poorer lands.	About 60 per cent.....	About 40 per cent
Whitby.....	Nine-tenths clear of stumps; nine-tenths of the remainder pine stumps.	One-half. First-class cedar.....	Two-thirds.....	One-third.
Whitby, East..	Nearly all of the land is clear of stumps.....	Farms all well fenced, the material now employed either straight board fence or post and rail.	Farm buildings nearly all first-class being pretty nearly divided, viz, brick, stone and frame.	.....

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?	21. About what proportion are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.?
Brock	One-twentieth.....	The remainder.....	Not much drained.....	Nearly all.
Mara	One-third.....	Two-thirds	One-twentieth. Wood, cedar and stone—no tile.	Two-thirds.
Pickering	75 per cent	25 per cent	20 per cent	Nearly the whole.
Rama.....	Very few.....	Very large	No drainage	Very few.
Reach	Two-thirds	One-third.....	Very little.....	Two-thirds.
Scott.	About one-half	The balance	Scarcely any	Two-thirds.
Saugus.....	One-fourth	Three-fourths.....	Very little done. Tile used in about one-half....	The whole.
Thorah.....	Two-thirds	One-third	None worth mentioning	Nearly all.
Uxbridge.....	About 50 per cent.....	About 50 per cent.....	About 5 per cent. All tile or nearly so.	At least 75 per cent.
Whitby	Two-thirds	One-third	One-half. All tile	All.
Whitby, East...	Three-fourths.....	One-fourth.	Considerable progress made in draining. Tile used always.	All use best machinery manufactured.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of un-cleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Brook	One-twentieth use salt; about 100 lbs. per acre	Plaster and salt used on wheat, barley, and clover.
Mara	Scarcely any used.	Salt, plaster, and lime
Pickering	35 per cent use salt and plaster; 300 lbs. to the acre	Plaster and salt; on turnips, barley, spring wheat, and meadows.
Rama	Don't know	Barn-yard manure.
Reach	One-fourth; 200 lbs. per acre.	Salt and plaster; barley and hay.
Scott	About one-third	Plaster and salt.
Songog	Nearly all; about three barrels per acre.	Plaster chiefly; all kinds of grain, roots, and grass.
Thorah	None	None
Uxbridge	About 30 per cent.; salt about 250 lbs. per acre; plaster 100 lbs. per acre.	Salt used for grain principally, some for roots; plaster used on meadow land principally, some on roots; no other kinds used to any extent.
Whitby	All; plaster one-third of a barrel per acre; salt, one barrel per acre.	Plaster for clover and timothy; salt for barley, wheat, and turnips.
Whitby, East	Used to a limited extent; salt principally.	Salt used principally on barley and root crops

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are as nearly as can be estimated the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following —

TOWNSHIPS.

Fall Wheat.

Brook..... Altogether a failure.....
 Mara..... 10 per cent. Average 20 bushels per acre.....
 Pickering..... 10 per cent. Yield 25 bushels per acre.....
 Rama..... About 25 bushels per acre.....
 Reach.....
 Scoug..... 20 bushels per acre.....
 Scoug..... One twenty-fifth. About 30 bushels per acre.....
 Thorah..... 1 per cent.....
 Uxbridge..... About 7 per cent. Yield 18 bushels per acre.....
 Whitby..... One-tenth. 18 bushels per acre.....
 Whitby, East..... One tenth. Aver. yield 15 to 30 bush. per acre.

Spring Wheat.

One-third. Yield about 15 bushels per acre.....
 30 per cent. Average 10 bushels per acre.....
 30 per cent. 15 bush. per acre.....
 About 15 per cent.....
 One-third.....
 15 bushels per acre.....
 One-third. About 16 bushels per acre.....
 40 per cent.....
 About 15 per cent. Yield 12 bushels per acre.....
 Two-tenths. 15 bushels per acre.....
 15 per cent. Average yield 15 bushels per acre.

Barley.

One-tenth. Yield about 25 bushels per acre.
 5 per cent. 25 bushels per acre.
 15 per cent. Yield 30 bushels per acre.
 About 40 bushels per acre:
 One-third.
 30 bushels.
 One-twelfth. About 25 bushels per acre.
 5 per cent.
 About 10 per cent. 10 bushels.
 Two-tenths. 25 bushels per acre.
 10 per cent. Average yield 30 bushels per acre.

Oats.

Brook..... One-twelfth. Yield about 30 bushels per acre.
 Mara..... 15 per cent. 40 bushels per acre.....
 Pickering..... 15 per cent. Yield 40 bushels per acre.....
 Rama..... About 40 bushels per acre.....
 Reach..... One-twentieth.....
 Scoug..... 40 bushels per acre.....
 One-tenth. About 45 bushels per acre.....
 Scoug..... 10 per cent.....
 Thorah..... About 14 per cent. Yield 25 bushels per acre.....
 Uxbridge..... One-tenth. 30 bushels per acre.....
 Whitby..... 5 per cent. Average yield 50 bushels per acre.
 Whitby, East.....

Rye.

None.....
 1 per cent. Yield 15 bushels per acre.....
 None.....
 30 bushels per acre.....
 One-third.....
 About 9 per cent. Yield 10 bushels per acre.....
 None.....

Peas.

One-fourteenth. Yield 20 bushels per acre.
 5 per cent. 20 bushels per acre.
 10 per cent. Yield 20 bushels per acre.
 About 25 bushels per acre.
 One-thirtieth.
 One-third.....
 One-twelfth. About 25 bushels per acre.
 5 per cent.
 About 5 per cent. Yield 25 bushels per acre.
 One-tenth. 25 bushels per acre.
 5 per cent.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
Brook	Very little sown	Very little sown	1 per cent. Yield 100 bushels per acre.
Mara	None	None	2 per cent. 150 bushels per acre.
Pickering	1 per cent. Yield 30 bushels per acre	None	1 per cent. 100 "
Rama	None	None	About 150 bushels per acre.
Reach	None	None	One-hundredth.
Scott	One-fifth. About 20 bushels per acre	None	150 bushels per acre.
Sengog	None	None	One-one-hundredth. About 200 bush. per acre.
Thorah	About 1 per cent. Yield 25 bushels per acre	About 1 per cent. Yield 20 bushels per acre	1 per cent.
Uxbridge	One-one-hundredth. 25 bushels per acre	None	2 per cent. Yield 100 bushels per acre.
Whitby	2 per cent. Aver. yd. 40 to 60 bush. per acre	None	One-one-hundredth. 200 bushels per acre.
Whitby, East	None	None	1 per cent. Average yield 200 bush. per acre.
	Turnips.	Other root crops,	Hay.
Brook	One-fifth. Yield 400 bushels per acre	Very little grown	One-twentieth. Yield 1 ton per acre.
Mara	3 per cent. 500 bushels per acre	Very little	15 per cent. 1 1/2 "
Pickering	5 per cent. Yield 500 bushels per acre	1 per cent. Yield 500 bushels per acre	" " "
Rama	About 500 bushels per acre	None	About 1 1/2 tons per acre.
Reach	One-eighth	None	One-eighth.
Scott	400 bushels per acre	None	1 1/2 tons per acre.
Sengog	One-twentieth. About 500 bushels per acre	1 per cent.	One-tenth. About 2 tons per acre.
Thorah	2 per cent.	None	10 per cent. Yield 1 1/2 tons per acre.
Uxbridge	4 per cent. Yield 500 bushels per acre	4 of 1 per cent. Yield 500 bushels per acre	13 per cent. 1 1/2 tons per acre.
Whitby	One-twentieth. 600 bushels per acre	One-one-hundredth. 800 bushels per acre	One-tenth. 1 1/2 tons per acre.
Whitby, East	5 per cent. Average yield 600 bushels per acre	1 per cent. Mangolds and carrots	10 per cent. Av. yd. from 1 to 2 tons per acre

COUNTY OF ONTARIO—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

<p>Townships.</p>	<p>28. What are the chief products of your Township, and it is best adapted for grain growing, stock raising or dairying?</p>	<p>29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, or Poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?</p>	<p>30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?</p>
<p>Brook</p>	<p>Grain. Also suitable for stock raising or dairying.</p>	<p>Canadian stock, crossed with imported animals of various kinds to a small extent.</p>	<p>One-tenth. Maple, beech, basswood, tamarack, balsam and cedar, used for firewood, building and fencing.</p>
<p>Marathon</p>	<p>Wheat and oats, and well adapted for grain or dairying, as very rich grasses grow naturally.</p>	<p>Horned cattle, very little improved. Some have, however, improved Durhams and Devons. Horses—Draught and Cob. Sheep—Cotswold and Leicester. Hogs—Berkshire.</p>	<p>25 acres in the 100 acres; hard and soft wood. Maple, beech, elm, black ash, cedar, pine and hemlock; fuel, rails, and building.</p>
<p>Pickering</p>	<p>It is well adapted for grain growing, stock raising and green crops.</p>	<p>Horses—Clydesdale breed. Cattle—Durham breeds. Sheep—Cotswold. Swine—Berkshire. Poultry—Dorkings.</p>	<p>5 per cent. Hard wood, pine and cedar. For fuel, building and fencing.</p>
<p>Rama</p>	<p>Good for all three.....</p>	<p>A good many grades, but very few thoroughbred.</p>	<p>About three-fourths still timbered. Pine. It is used in the manufacture of lumber.</p>
<p>Reaeh</p>	<p>Grain and stock raising</p>	<p>Durham cattle, Clydesdale horses, Cotswold sheep, Berkshire pigs; one-fourth.</p>	<p>Firewood and rails</p>
<p>Scott</p>	<p>Wheat and stock raising.....</p>	<p>Horses, sheep, hogs, cattle, &c., occasionally crossed with English breeds.</p>	<p>Say one-sixth, composed of pine, cedar and hardwood.</p>
<p>Scoug</p>	<p>Grain and roots. Chiefly adapted for grain growing.</p>	<p>Draught horses, Durham cattle, Cotswold sheep. Berkshire hogs, and Braham fowls. Introduced generally.</p>	<p>One twenty-fifth. Maple, beech, cedar, &c. Rails, posts and firewood.</p>

Thorah.....	Chief product, spring wheat. Best adapted for mixed farming.	No particular breeds of horses—good general purpose. Cattle—inferior grade, with a few well-bred Shorthorns. Sheep—low grade, with some Cotswold. Hogs are improving; Berkshire.	The area of standing timber is very small; about 1 per cent. Timber—Beech, birch, maple, hemlock, basswood, cedar and elm, with a few pines. Chiefly used for building, fencing, firewood and staves.
Uxbridge	Wheat, barley, oats and peas. About an equal interest in grain growing and stock raising; the latter rapidly on the increase the last few years.	Native breeds most extensively raised as yet. Cattle—Thoroughbred Shorthorn, rapidly on the increase. In Sheep—Leicestershire and Cots-wold. Horses—Heavy draught and carriage. Pigs—Berkshires predominate; remainder principally Suffolk and Essex.	About 20 per cent. Consists of maple, beech, and hemlock, principally on best lands, and of cull pine on poor lands, very little of which is yet valuable for lumbering purposes,—not exceeding 2 per cent. The hardwood and hemlock is very rapidly cut off and shipped to Toronto.
Whitby.....	Wheat, barley, peas, oats, hay. Good for all.	Clydesdale horses, Durham cattle, Cotswold sheep, Berkshire and Suffolk hogs, Bramah poultry. Imported stock largely introduced.	3,000 acres. Firewood and fencing
Whitby, East...	Wheat, barley, peas and oats. The land is well adapted to grain growing, stock raising or dairying.	Clydesdale almost exclusively used now. Some good cattle, sheep and hogs are owned in the Township. Imported stock or their progeny are now entirely relied on.	About one-tenth. Principally maple, beech, birch and ash, with some hemlock and cedar. Fuel and fencing purposes and domestic uses.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
TOWNSHIPS.	31. What are your market facilities ?
Brock	Good. Two railroads bordering on Township, with stations convenient.
Mara	Good. Brechin, Uptergrove and Atherley, in the Township; Peaverton and Orillia, South and North: all stations on the Midland Railway.
Pickering	Good. Liverpool Market, Whitby and Toronto. Grand Trunk Railway runs through south part of Township.
Rama	Orillia. Railway in Township
Reach	Good. Port Perry and Manchester, on P. W. & P. P. R.
Scott	Good. Two railroads bordering on Township, with stations convenient. Uxbridge and Mount Albert.
Seaugog	Very good. Port Perry; distance, one mile
Thorah	Very good. Market Town, Beaverton, on Midland Railroad
Uxbridge	Uxbridge principal market town, though a considerable amount of produce is sold at Stouffville and Goodwood; Toronto and Mississauga Railway runs diagonally through Township, from S. W. to N. E.
Whitby	Splendid. Whitby and Brooklin close by railways
Whitby, East.	First-class. Market Towns, Oshawa and Whitby; G. T. R. passes through front of Township, and the Whitby and Port Perry nearly on the Town Line, between East and West Whitby.
	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?
	The ordinary mechanical works of Villages.
	None.
	Yes. 11 grist and flouring mills, 10 saw mills, three planing mills, one foundry, one furniture factory, three turning shops, seven carriage factories, two carting mills, two tile-yards; two cheese factories in the eastern part of the Township.
	None.
	One cheese factory.
	None.
	None.
	One agricultural foundry.
	Saw and shingle mills in abundance till quite recently, but have nearly all gone into disuse on account of timber being cut away; there are but seven left, and their operations are limited; one cheese factory.
	Woollen factories, flour mills, tanneries.
	Local industries are situated in the town of Oshawa.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Brook	65,000 acres	4,174	40,593½	3,965	1,963	3,657	1,632
Mara	61,052 "	2,823	4,295	3,022	1,208	2,547	1,390
Pickering	71,710 "	6,223	61,648	5,629	3,080	5,380	1,936
Rama	25,148 "	1,279	4,094	536	214	461	516
Reach	60,147 "	4,035	41,389	4,475	2,104	3,307	1,484
Scott	49,180 "	2,480	2,791	2,526	1,241	2,327	1,312
Seaugus	10,000 "	546	6,532	704	320	601	329
Thorah	33,000 "	2,283	17,442	1,883	1,947	881	647
Uxbridge	51,812 "	3,843	34,967	3,178	1,737	2,548	1,721
Whitby	29,405 "	2,815	27,050	3,167	1,276	1,629	744
Whitby, East	31,576 "	3,220	28,343	2,842	1,437	1,703	995

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers entered the Township of West Oxford in 1796, and between that date and 1810, East Oxford and North and South Norwich were successively opened. Between 1810 and 1833, settlement commenced in all of the remaining townships, and the process was completed in, on an average, about thirty-nine years.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

The soil consists, generally, of clay loam, of which the proportion is about 61 per cent. Sandy loam exists to the extent of about 21 per cent., and the remaining 18 per cent. consists of heavy clay, sand, gravelly, and black loam—the latter preponderating. The clay loam is of a depth varying from 6 to 14 inches, with clay and gravel subsoils; the sandy loam of from 6 to 15 inches, with sand and gravel subsoils. There is no stony or rocky land in the county to interfere with profitable cultivation, and only 300 acres (in the Township of East Nissouri) is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation. About 82 per cent. of the cleared acreage is rolling and cultivable; about 6½ per cent. is bottom land; 6 per cent. swampy; and the remainder wet, springy land. About 60 per cent. of the land is reported first-class for agricultural purposes, 21 per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

The county is well watered. The Township of Dereham reports few springs and creeks. Water is obtained by digging, at depths varying from twelve to one hundred and eighty feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

First-class farms can be bought at from \$50 to \$80 per acre; second-class, at from \$40 to \$65; and third-class, at from \$20 to \$40 per acre. Farms can be rented at from \$2.50 to \$4 per acre.

STUMPS.

About eighty-five per cent. of the cleared acreage is free from stumps. A small proportion of the stumps remaining are pine stumps.

FENCES.

About sixty-eight per cent. of the farms are under first-class fence, consisting, mainly, of cedar and ash rails, wire and pine boards.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About sixty-five per cent. of the farm houses are reported to be of brick, stone, or first-class frame; the remainder are log, or of inferior frame. Of the outbuildings about sixty-five per cent. are reported to be superior; the remainder are inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Considerable progress has been made in this county in the way of drainage. In North Norwich, the land has been under-drained with tile to the extent of twenty-five per cent., and in East Oxford, one-half of the cleared acreage is reported to have been partially tile drained. In every township, tile draining is being prosecuted, with the best results.

IMPROVED FARM MACHINERY.

About eighty-nine per cent. of the farmers use improved labour-saving machines for seeding and harvesting.

FERTILIZERS.

Salt and plaster are largely used in this county, on grain and root crops, clovers and meadows—plaster in the proportion of 100 lbs. to an acre, and salt from 50 lbs. to 200 lbs. to an acre.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

About seventy-eight per cent. of the uncleared acreage is reported fit for cultivation, if cleared and drained.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township area of Oxford is given as 470,376 acres; the cleared area as 315,587½ acres. Of the latter about 10 per cent. (omitting Dereham and East Zorra, which do not report) is devoted to fall wheat, which yields, on an average, in ten townships, 21½ bushels per acre; spring wheat, about 4 per cent. and 12½ bush.; barley, about 5 per cent. and 28 bush.; oats, about 15 per cent. and 39½ bush.; rye (only cultivated to the extent of 720 acres in South Norwich), 10 bush.; peas, about 11 per cent. and 19 bush.; corn, 3 per cent. and about 36½ bush.; buckwheat (none grown, except 350 acres in South Norwich), 15 bush.; potatoes, about 1 per cent. and 132 bush.; turnips, about 2 per cent. and 500 bush.; other root crops, rather less than 1 per cent. and 500 bush.; hay, 14½ per cent. and 1½ tons per acre. About 22½ per cent. of the land is devoted to pasturage, and rather less than 2 per cent. to orchards. Flax is cultivated to some extent in North and West Oxford and West Zorra. The county is well adapted for mixed husbandry, but in several of the townships dairying is a speciality.

STOCK AND STOCK BY-LAWS.

The townships sustain 44,730 horned cattle, 15,752 horses, 28,667 sheep, and 12,715 hogs. The horses are generally bred from imported stock—principally Clydesdales—for general purposes. The cattle are grades—principally Ayrshires and Durhams. The sheep are Leicesters, Cotswolds, Southdowns and Lincolns, and the hogs, Berkshire, Suffolk and Yorkshire. Stock by-laws exist, but in Oxford, as in other counties, they are not rigidly enforced.

TIMBER LANDS.

About seventeen per cent. of the entire area is under timber, consisting of pine, cedar, beech, maple, elm, ash, basswood and oak; used for lumber, fencing, firewood building purposes and railway ties.

MARKET FACILITIES.

Oxford has unexceptionably good markets and facilities for reaching them. The Great Western and Credit Valley Railways are crossed by the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway at Woodstock, and the Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway strikes the Canada Southern in the Township of Dereham, besides which the Grand Trunk runs through the Townships of Blenheim, Blandford and East Zorra.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Total number of acres assessed, 476,567; total number of ratepayers assessed, 11,883. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$22,267,305; assessed value of personal property, \$1,652,668; amount of taxable income, \$86,654; arrears of taxes, \$38,554; other assets, \$317,764—making a grand total of \$24,362,945. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$511,633; interest overdue, \$1,590; other liabilities, \$63,888—in all \$577,111. The total revenue for all purposes and from all sources amounted, according to a late return, to \$308,187.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Oxford has forty-eight cheese factories and three creameries, eight flouring mills, five saw mills, two carding mills and three oat mills. There are also several extensive agricultural implement factories, a cheese box factory, carriage and waggon factories, and a drain tile yard, in addition to the ordinary industries attendant upon a farming community. Oxford is entitled to credit for having been the first county in Ontario to enter largely into cheese making on the factory system. This system was introduced by the late Mr. Harvey Farrington, of Herkimer county, N. Y., who settled in Oxford in 1863 or 1864.

POPULATION.

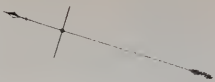
The population of Oxford, according to the last census, was 48,237.

FARM LABOURERS AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

There is a demand for domestic servants at from \$4 to \$8 per month all the year round; also for general labourers during summer at from \$15 to \$20 per month for seven or eight months, and \$8 to \$10 for the remainder of the year. No demand for mechanics.



OXFORD COUNTY VERMONT



COUNTY OF OXFORD.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.				
TOWNSHIPS.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Blandford	1833	All	30 years.....	Various.
Blenheim.....	1820	All	35 years.....	Clay loam and sandy loam.
Dereham	1820	All	50 years.....	Clay loam.
Nisssouri, East.....	1820 to 1822.....	All	About 33 years	Clay loam.
Norwich, North	1810	All.....	30 years	Clay loam.
Norwich, South.....	1807.....	All.....	About 55 years	Various.
Oxford, North.....	1820	All.....	40 years	Chiefly clay loam.
Oxford, East	1800.....	All.....	About 60 years	Good clay loam.
Oxford, West	1796.....	All.....	40 years	Clay loam.
Zorra, East.....	1830.....	All.....	30 years.....	Loam.
Zorra, West	1824.....	All.....	About 25 or 26 years	Clay loam.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.
Blandford	One-tenth	Two-tenths	Four-tenths	One-tenth.
Blenheim	None; clay sub-soil	None; clay sub-soil	Three-eighths; gravelly sub-soil	Three-eighths; gravelly sub-soil.
Dereham	None	Three-fourths	One-twentieth	One-fortieth.
Nissouri, East	500 acres	40,000 acres	1,000 acres	.....
Norwich, North	3 per cent, south part	75 per cent, central and western	15 per cent; northern part	5 per cent; south-east.
Norwich, South	4,000 acres	12,000 acres	20,000 acres	None.
Oxford, North	None	Two-thirds; depth 8 inches; sub-soil clay and gravel.	10 per cent; depth 6 inches; sub-soil sand.	2 per cent; sub-soil sand.
Oxford, East	None	About 32,000 acres	About 1,000 acres	About 500 acres.
Oxford, West	None	45 per cent; soil 8 to 14 in. deep	33 per cent; soil 10 to 15 in. deep	.....
Zorra, East	None	Eight-tenths	One-tenth	None.
Zorra, West	None	Nearly all	One-twentieth	None.

	Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.
Blandford	One-tenth	One-tenth	
Blenheim	None	One-eighth; clay and quicksand sub-soil.	
Dereham	None	Seven-fortieth	
Nissouri, East .....	.....	5,000 acres	
Norwich, North	2 per cent; variously distributed	2 per cent; variously distributed..	Sub-soil generally clay; depth of soil from 6 to 10 inches.
Norwich, South	None	None	
Oxford, North	8 per cent; chiefly gravel.	3 per cent; depth 10 inches; sub-soil blue clay.	
Oxford East	None	About 1,200 acres	Average depth of soil 20 inches; sub-soil clay and limestone gravel.
Oxford, West	22 per cent; soil 8 to 12 in. deep.	.....	Hard clay sub-soil beneath clay loam; gravelly and gravel.
Zorra, East	None	One-tenth	
Zorra, West	Very little	One-eighth	

COUNTY OF OXFORD—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	6. Have you any, and if so, how much is too stony or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?	9. About what proportion is low, fiat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?
Blandford	None	None	Three-fourths	None
Blenheim	None	None	Six-eighths	One-eighth
Dereham			All, except swamps	None
Nissouri, East	None	About 300 acres	About 2,000 acres	About 5,000 acres.
Norwich, North	None	None	75 per cent	13 per cent.
Norwich, South	None	None	All	1,000 acres.
Oxford, North	None	None	90 per cent	3 per cent.
Oxford, East	None	None	Nearly all	2,000 acres.
Oxford, West	None	None	90 per cent	2 per cent.
Zorra, East	None	None	Nearly all	One-tenth.
Zorra, West	None	None	All	One-fiftieth.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—

11. About what portion is wet, springy land?

10. About what proportion is swampy?

Remarks.

Third-class.

Second-class.

First-class.

TOWNSHIPS.

Blandford.....	One-fourth.....	One-third.....	One-fourth.....	One-fourth.....	One-half.....	
Blenheim.....	One-sixteenth.....	One-sixteenth.....	Four-sevenths, North and east.	Two-sevenths, Centre and east.	One-seventh, South-east and south-west.	
Dereham.....	Seven-fortieths.....	None.....	Two-thirds.....	One-sixth.....	One-sixth.....	
Nissouri, East..	About 2,000 acres..	About 300 acres....	75 per cent.....	15 per cent.....	10 per cent.....	
Norwich, North.	One per cent.....	One per cent.....	85 per cent, Western and northern part.	10 per cent, Centre and eastern part.	5 per cent, South-east part.	
Norwich, South.	Very little....	None to speak of..	12,000 acres, North-western part of Township.	8,000 acres, Mixed through Township.	16,000 acres, Mixed through Township.	
Oxford, North..	Seven per cent....	None.....	One-fourth.....	Two-fourths.....	One-fourth.....	Dispersed through Township.
Oxford, East...	1,000 acres...	100 acres.....	Three-fourths.....	One-eighth.....	One-eighth.....	
Oxford, West...	Two per cent.....	Six per cent.....	55 per cent, Centre and eastern portion of Township.	30 per cent, Southern portion of Township.	15 per cent, North and west portion of Township.	
Zorra, East.....	None.....	None.....	All.....			
Zorra, West....	One one-hundredth.	None.....	Three-fourths.....	Three-sixteenths.....	One-sixteenth.....	Third-class is chiefly in south and around a swamp of about 1500 acres.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks, or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what proportion are pine stumps?
Blandford	Yes	20 feet	1st class, \$70 per acre; 2nd class, \$40; 3rd class, \$20.	Nine-tenths of the cleared land.
Blenheim	Well watered	About 20 feet	1st class, \$65 per acre; 2nd class, \$45; 3rd class, \$25.	Three-fourths clear of stumps; three-sixteenths pine stumps; one-sixteenth hardwood stumps.
Dereham	Well watered by wells; but few springs or creeks.	From 15 to 180 feet	From \$50 to \$60 per acre	Nine-tenths cleared land free from stumps; one-tenth pine stumps.
Nissouri, East	Yes	Average 20 feet	1st class, \$70 per acre; 2nd class, \$50; 3rd class, \$30.	No pine stumps, and no other stumps of any account.
Norwich, North	Yes, with springs, creeks and wells.	Average about 20 feet	From \$80 to \$65 per acre	About 2 per cent. pine stumps; the remainder clear.
Norwich, South	Yes	From 10 to 60 feet	1st class, \$75 per acre; 2nd class, \$50; 3rd, \$25.	More than one-half Township clear of stumps; most of stumpy land pine.
Oxford, North	Yes	Average 18 feet	1st class, \$70 per acre; 2nd class, \$65; 3rd class, \$35.	65 per cent; no pine stumps.
Oxford, East	Yes	12 to 50 feet	1st class, \$80 to \$70 per acre; 2nd class, about \$45; 3rd class, about \$30.	Nearly all; no pine stumps.
Oxford, West	Yes	From 10 to 75 feet	From \$65 to \$80, 1st class; from \$50 to \$65, 2nd class; from \$30 to \$50, 3rd class.	About 18 per cent. of pine stumps, the rest, clear of stumps.
Zorra, East	Yes	5 to 40 feet	\$50 per acre	All; no pine.
Zorra, West	Yes	An average of about 20 feet	1st class, \$75 per acre; 2nd class, \$65; 3rd class, \$40.	Nearly all free from stumps, and no pine stumps.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?
Blandford	One-fourth. Post and lumber and cedar rails.	One-half	One-half	One-half.
Blenheim	$\frac{3}{4}$ under 1st class fence. Wire, boards, cedar rail and black ash rail fences, and a large quantity of pine stump fence.	Three-fourths	One-fourth	Three-fourths.
Dereham	Nine-tenths well fenced.....	Three-fourths	One-fourth.....	Three-fourths.
Nissouri, East.....	About $\frac{2}{3}$ well fenced. Ash, cedar, elm, &c.; considerable board fence and wire fence is being introduced.	70 per cent	30 per cent	80 per cent.
Norwich, North	75 per cent. Material—principally rails, although a large quantity of pine and hardwood lumber is used.	75 per cent.....	25 per cent	75 per cent.
Norwich, South	Generally well fenced with rail, board, picket and stump fences.	Two-thirds	One-third).....	Two-thirds.
Oxford, North	About $\frac{1}{2}$. Material—picket, board, cedar, black ash and rails.	Three-fifths	Two-fifths	One-third.
Oxford, East	About $\frac{1}{2}$. Material—black ash and cedar, board and picket, pine, ash, and elm rails.	About one-half. Brick 87, stone 22, frame 111,	About one-half. All frame, except seven, which are log.	About one-half.
Oxford, West	40 per cent. Principally rails.....	75 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	Two-thirds.
Zorra, East	All well fenced. Rails, lumber, and barbed wire.	Half-and-half	None.....	Two-thirds.
Zorra, West.....	Three-fourths. Principally rails—ash and cedar.	Two-thirds	One-third	Three-fourths.

COUNTY OF OXFORD—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
21. About what proportion of the out-buildings are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.?	
Blanford	One-half.....	Considerable draining done, but none fully drained.	Three-fourths.
Blenheim	One-fourth	One-tenth ; tile	All of them.
Dereham.	One-fourth	Draining has been going on for about 10 years—increasing yearly ; all tile.	All.
Missouri, East	20 per cent.....	Not much under-draining done till lately ; material used is principally tile.	90 per cent.
Norwich, North	25 per cent	25 per cent ; tile almost exclusively used.....	Nearly all.
Norwich, South.....	One-third	About one-sixth ; material used, tile	Two-thirds.
Oxford, North	Two-thirds	10 per cent of farms partially drained by tile.....	All.
Oxford, East	About one-half	About one-half partially drained ; material chiefly tile.	Nearly all.
Oxford, West.....	One-third	10 per cent and tile	90 per cent.
Zorra, East	One-third	One-tenth tile used	All that are able to purchase.
Zorra, West.....	One-fourth	One-twentieth ; tile mostly	Nearly all.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?

26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?

25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?

Blandford	Salt considerably used. Plaster not so much used as formerly.	Salt—wheat and barley	Very little.
Blenheim	Three-fourths farmers. Salt, 200 lbs. per acre; plaster, 100 lbs. per acre.	Salt mostly on meadow, barley and turnips; plaster on clover.	Nearly all.
Dereham	Occasionally a little salt and plaster. About 300 lbs. salt and 100 lbs. plaster per acre.	.....	.....
Nissouri, East	Plaster and salt used by a few lately; salt most common.	Salt is used on wheat and barley; plaster on meadows.	80 per cent.
Norwich, North	About 10 per cent. use plaster and salt—100 lbs. per acre.	Salt most extensively used on wheat and spring grains; plaster on grass land and corn.	95 per cent.
Norwich, South	One-third. Salt and plaster, about 50 to 80 lbs. per acre.	Mostly plaster, used upon meadows and pasture land.	Nearly all.
Oxford, North	10 per cent. 150 lbs. salt per acre	Salt on spring grains, roots, barley and spring wheat.	The whole.
Oxford, East	About one-half. Salt and plaster, about 100 lbs. per acre.	Salt and plaster—wheat, oats, barley and clover.	Nearly all, if drained.
Oxford, West	33 per cent. use salt and plaster; about 100 lbs. per acre. (A large quantity of lime is burnt on the northern part of the Township.)	Salt used on spring crops; plaster used on clover and corn.	90 per cent.
Zorra, East . . . . .	.....	Salt is used on spring crops but not to any great extent.	All.
Zorra, West	One-tenth. Salt 200 and plaster 100 lbs. per acre.	Salt on wheat and barley; plaster on turnips and grass.	All.

Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
Blandford.....	1 per cent.
Blenheim.....	One one-hundredth. Average 100 bush. per acre.
Dereham.....
Nissouri, East.....	250 acres. " 75
Norwich, North.....	One per cent. " 100
Norwich, South.....	150 " "
Oxford, North.....	360 acres. " 100
Oxford, East.....	One per cent. " 150
Oxford, West.....	One and one-half per ct. " 150
Zorra, East.....	Two per cent. " 150
Zorra, West.....	One two-hundredths. " 200
		" 150
Turnips.	Other root crops.	Hay.
Blandford.....
Blenheim.....	10 per cent.
Dereham.....	Fifteen one-hundredths. Av. 1 1/2 tons per acre.
Nissouri, East.....	5000 acres. Average yield " 1 1/2
Norwich, North.....	Twenty per cent. " 1 1/2
Norwich, South.....	5400 acres. " 1 1/2
Oxford, North.....	Twelve per cent. " 1 1/2
Oxford, East.....	Fifteen per cent. " 1 1/2
Oxford, West.....	Fifteen per cent. " 1 1/2
Zorra, East.....	One one-hundredth. " 1 1/2
Zorra, West.....	One one-hundredth. " 1 1/2
Pasture lands.	Orchards.	Remarks.
Blandford.....
Blenheim.....	1 per cent.
Dereham.....	One one-hundredth. 200 bushels per acre.
Nissouri, East.....	About 1 acre to each farm.
Norwich, North.....	9000 acres.
Norwich, South.....	Five per cent.
Oxford, North.....	1800 acres.
Oxford, East.....	Two per cent.
Oxford, West.....	Three per cent.
Zorra, East.....	One per cent.
Zorra, West.....	Good.
	One one-hundredth.
	Flax, 2 per cent ; 2 tons per acre. Soiling crop, 2 per cent.
	600 acres of flax.
	Flax, one one-hundredth.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
TOWNSHIPS.	29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?
Blandford	20 per cent. ; chiefly beech and maple ; used for firewood.
Blenheim	One-fourth ; consists of pine, cedar, beech and maple ; used for fuel, fencing and lumber.
Dereham	Beech and maple ; one-tenth of the land still timbered.
Missouri, East	About 15 per cent of beech and maple, elm, ash, and basswood ; firewood and building timber.
Norwich, North	About 10 per cent timbered ; principally with beech and maple ; used chiefly for firewood.
Norwich, South	Timbered land about 5,400 acres ; consisting of oak, pine, maple, beech, elm, ash, &c. ; used for building purposes, fences, fuel, railway ties, &c. &c.
28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain-growing, stock-raising or dairying?	29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry ; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?
Blandford	Clydesdale in north part of township ; general purpose horses in south part. Cattle—grade Durham. Sheep—grade Leicester and Cotswold. Pigs—Berkshire.
Blenheim	Horses—general purpose. Cattle—Durham grade. Sheep—Leicester, Cotswold, and Lincoln. Hogs—Berkshire. Poultry—Asiatic, game, Lechorns and other breeds. A fair quantity of thoroughbreds introduced.
Dereham	Ayrshire and native
Missouri, East	Horses—principally imported stock, heavy and general purpose. Cattle—grade, a few thoroughbred. Sheep—Leicester and Cotswold. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk.
Norwich, North	Horses—general purpose. Cattle—native and grade, with a few thoroughbred Durhams. Sheep—Cotswold and Leicesters. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk. Poultry—a general variety.
Norwich, South	Horses—generally bred from imported stock. Cattle—generally grade. Sheep—Leicester and Cotswold. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk. Poultry—largely from imported breeds. Imported stock has been introduced into township to a considerable extent.
Well adapted for all ; dairying predominant.	
Best adapted for grain growing, and good for stock raising and dairying.	
Well adapted for everything ; dairying a speciality.	
1st, cheese making ; 2nd, grain ; 3rd, stock raising.	
Grain and dairying ; equally well adapted for stock raising. Dairying chief interest.	
Equally adapted for grain growing, stock-raising and dairying.	

Oxford, North.....	Cheese, wheat, oats, barley, peas, cattle, hogs and sheep; adapted for all three purposes.	Horses—Roadsters, general purpose. Cattle—grades. Sheep—Leicester, Cotswold, and Southdown. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk. Poultry—all kinds. Thoroughbred stock limited.	25 per cent.; maple, beech, elm, black ash, basswood, &c.; used for firewood, building and fencing; 15 per cent. partially timbered and considered timber land.
Oxford, East.....	Grain, dairy products and stock; well adapted for all.	Horses—cross bred or general purpose horses. Cattle—a few thoroughbred shorthorn bulls and cows, but chiefly grades. Sheep—Cotswolds, Leicesters, and cross breeds. Hogs—Berkshire, Suffolk, and Yorkshire. Poultry—nearly all kinds.	About 11,700 acres; maple, beech, elm, and ash; firewood and fencing.
Oxford, West.....	Well adapted for both grain and dairying.	Horses—general purpose. Cattle—native. Sheep—Leicester. Hogs—Berkshire. Thorough-bred stock not general.	About 8 per cent.; maple, beech, ash and cedar.
Zorra, East.....	Good for all purposes.....	Horses—general purpose. Cattle—Durham grade. Sheep—good Leicesters. Hogs—Berkshire. Poultry—good. Imported stock—fair.	One-eighth; beech and maple; fuel.
Zorra, West.....	Grain, stock and dairying; grain and stock chiefly in the north, and dairying in the west and south.	Horses—Clyde, chiefly imported. Cattle—Short-horn, not many imported. Sheep—Cotswold and Leicester, not many imported. Hogs—Berkshire. Poultry—all kinds.	One-fifth; beech and maple; firewood and building.

COUNTY OF OXFORD—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?
Blandford	31. What are your market facilities? Good. There are four railways through Township	One cheese factory at Wright; four cheese factories close to border of Township.
Blenheim	Good. Three railways running through Township	None. Two cheese factories—one at Bright and one near Richmond.
Dereham	Good. Furthest from market, 7 miles. Ingersoll, Tilsonburg, Corinth, and Brownsville.	Fifteen cheese factories in Township—all over. No creameries.
Nissouri, East	St. Mary's, Stratford and London. Railways at all points	Three cheese factories.
Norwich, North	Good. Two railways, one running north and south, and one east and west, intersecting at the village of Norwich.	Seven cheese factories in Township. No creameries.
Norwich, South	Good. Three railways running through Township, and four markets for grain, all within five miles. County town is Woodstock, about 16 miles distant; the markets are Otterville, Springfield, Hawtrey and Tilsonburg.	Five flouring mills, five saw mills and two carding mills, mostly run by water; three cheese factories—one north-west, one south-east, and one near the middle of Township.
Oxford, North	Good. Towns of Ingersoll, Woodstock and city of London. Market on the railway.	Three cheese factories—one in east, one centre, and one west.
Oxford, East	Good. Woodstock, Norwich and Brantford. Great Western Railway and Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway, both run through Township.	Four cheese factories—situate on lot 1, in 2nd concession; on lot 19, 2nd concession; on lot 17, 6th concession; and lot 3, 8th concession.
Oxford, West	Convenient. Woodstock and Ingersoll, one on east and other on west of Township.	Three creameries and cheese factories near Ingersoll.
Zorra, East	Good	None.
Zorra, West	Good. Woodstock, Stratford, Ingersoll, St. Mary's and Embro. 15 miles from centre of Township. Embro near centre.	Three oat and three grist mills near centre of Township; four cheese factories in the north, one in the west, and two in the south parts of Township.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Blandford	29,714 acres.	2,008	20,058	3,101	898	1,934	666.
Blenheim	67,200 "	4,880	47,059	4,877	2,089	5,056	1,687.
Dereham	64,706 "	3,831	40,387 ¹	5,868	1,619	3,023	2,150.
Nissouri, East	46,452 "	2,735	36,000	4,931	1,181	2,774	801.
Norwich, North	33,833 "	2,192	25,431	3,434	1,272	1,156	941.
Norwich, South	36,000 "	2,675	19,924	2,493	2,003	1,087	1,030
Oxford, North	20,004 "	1,400	13,555	1,957	595	1,404	521.
Oxford, East	34,700 "	2,184	22,940	3,259	1,400	3,586	902.
Oxford, West	25,735 "	2,085	17,361	1,572	665	1,634	482.
Zorra, East	57,000 "	3,652	38,844	6,991	2,484	3,475	2,590.
Zorra, West	55,032 "	2,843	34,028	6,247	1,546	3,548	1,035.

COUNTY OF PEEL.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers entered Toronto Township about the year 1808, and the four remaining Townships of Caledon, Chinguacousy, Albion and Toronto Gore, were all entered in 1819. The county was wholly settled in, on an average, a little over twenty-five years from the entrance of the first settlers.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

The soil of this county consists mainly of heavy clay, clay loam, and sandy loam—the former to the extent of about 23 per cent.; clay loam, 33 per cent.; and sandy loam, 22 per cent. The remainder consists of sand, and gravelly and black loam—a large proportion of the acreage of Caledon (30,000 acres) consisting of large gravel and rock, and 13,000 acres of black loam. The subsoil of the clay loam is generally clay resting upon rock; of heavy clay, gravelly clay; and of sandy loam, sand, clay, and gravelly. The depth of soils and subsoils varies in the several townships, and cannot be averaged from the reports. About 11,100 acres in Caledon, Albion and Chinguacousy Townships are reported to be too stony or rocky for profitable cultivation; one-third of of Albion and Caledon, and 1,000 acres in Chinguacousy, are so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation. About 48½ per cent. is rolling and cultivable; about 9 per cent. is bottom, and a small proportion wet and swampy land, except in Caledon, which reports 19,000 acres as coming under those heads. About 69 per cent. of the land is reported to be first-class for agricultural purposes, 26 per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

The county is well watered, but natural springs are reported scarce in Toronto Gore. Water can be obtained by digging at depths varying from 8 to 100 feet. There is a good deal of running water in Caledon Township.

PRICE OF FARMS.

First-class farms can be bought at from \$50 to \$70 per acre; second-class, \$30 to \$50 per acre; and third-class, \$12 to \$30 per acre.

STUMPS.

About ninety per cent. of the cleared land is free from stumps. The stumps remaining are principally pine.

FENCES.

About fifty-five per cent. of the farms are under first-class fence, consisting mainly of cedar rails, stone, wire and pine boards.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About sixty-four per cent. of the farm dwellings are reported first class; the remainder are log or of inferior frame. About fifty-eight per cent. of the outbuildings are superior and the remainder inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Very little has been effected in this county. About 1,000 acres have been under-drained in Caledon—one-half with tile. In Toronto Gore, draining is not found necessary to any great extent, owing to the natural under-drainage performed by the numerous creeks.

IMPROVED FARM MACHINERY.

About eighty-eight per cent. of the farmers use labour-saving machines for seeding and harvesting.

FERTILIZERS.

About thirty-three per cent. of the farmers in the Townships of Albion, Caledon, Chinguacousy and Toronto use salt and plaster—the former mostly on grain crops, and the latter on clover, corn and meadow lands, both in the proportion of about 100 lbs. per acre. In Toronto Gore salt, plaster and lime appear to have been used with differing results, owing to the diversified character of the soil in that township, and plaster has not, on the whole, been found useful.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

Omitting Caledon, which makes no return under this head, about eighty-five per cent of the uncleared acreage would be suitable for cultivation if cleared.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township area of Peel is given as 289,294 acres; the cleared area as 232,887 acres. Of the latter about 13½ per cent. is devoted to fall wheat, which yields on an average about 19 bushels per acre; spring wheat, 9 per cent. and 13 bush.; barley, 10 per cent. and 24 bush.; oats, 9 per cent. and 35 bush.; rye (hardly any grown), 15 bush.; peas, 8 per cent. and 18 bush.; corn (not grown as a field crop), 40 bush.; buckwheat (not grown as a field crop), 15 bush.; potatoes, about 1 per cent. and 84 bush.; turnips, ¼ per cent. and 440 bush.; other root crops (very few grown), 500 bush.; hay, 10 per cent. and 1¼ tons. About 10 per cent., omitting the Township of Toronto, is devoted to pasturage, and about per cent. to orchards. A considerable percentage of the cleared acreage is under fallow, and in Caledon a few farmers raise clover seed. The county is best adapted to grain growing, but in Toronto Township stock raising and dairying are largely followed, with a view to the city market.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Strawberries and grapes are cultivated extensively in Toronto Township. The latter are made into wine by the Canada Wine Growers' Association.

STOCK AND STOCK BY-LAWS.

The townships sustain 14,959 horned cattle, 8,532 horses, 17,023 sheep, and 6,782 hogs. General purpose horses are mostly in request, and to a limited extent these are sired

by imported stock. Cattle are generally Durham and Jersey thoroughbreds and grades; sheep, native, Cotswold, Leicester and Southdown; and hogs, Berkshire, Essex and Suffolk. Imported stock has been largely introduced into Toronto Township. Stock by-laws exist in every township except Albion, but they are a dead letter. One report says:—"Cattle, sheep and hogs are turned out to graze on the lines, even by well-to-do farmers, and no action is taken except in cases of trespass or damage. Farmers will not fine each other if they can avoid it."

TIMBER LANDS.

About eleven per cent. of the entire acreage is still under timber, consisting of beech, maple, hemlock, cedar, white and red oak, ash, elm, hickory and basswood. A few pine are scattered in Chinguacousy and Toronto Townships. The timber is generally used for fuel, fencing and domestic purposes.

MARKET FACILITIES.

These are exceptionally good. The Toronto, Grey and Bruce, the Hamilton and North Western, the Grand Trunk, and the Credit Valley railways run through the county. Besides the city of Toronto, which is largely supplied with dairy produce by Toronto Township and Toronto Gore, there are good markets at Brampton, Georgetown, Orangeville, Alton, Mono Road, Cheltenham, Salmonville and Port Credit.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

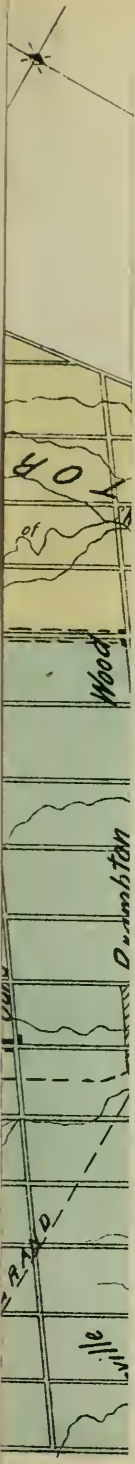
Peel has four cheese factories, sixteen flouring mills, two foundry and machine shops, (employing about one hundred and fifty hands); one large woollen mill (at Streetsville), when in full work, employing one hundred and fifty hands. There is also a large red sandstone quarry in operation in the neighbourhood of Brampton. Among farmers butter making is the most important county industry.

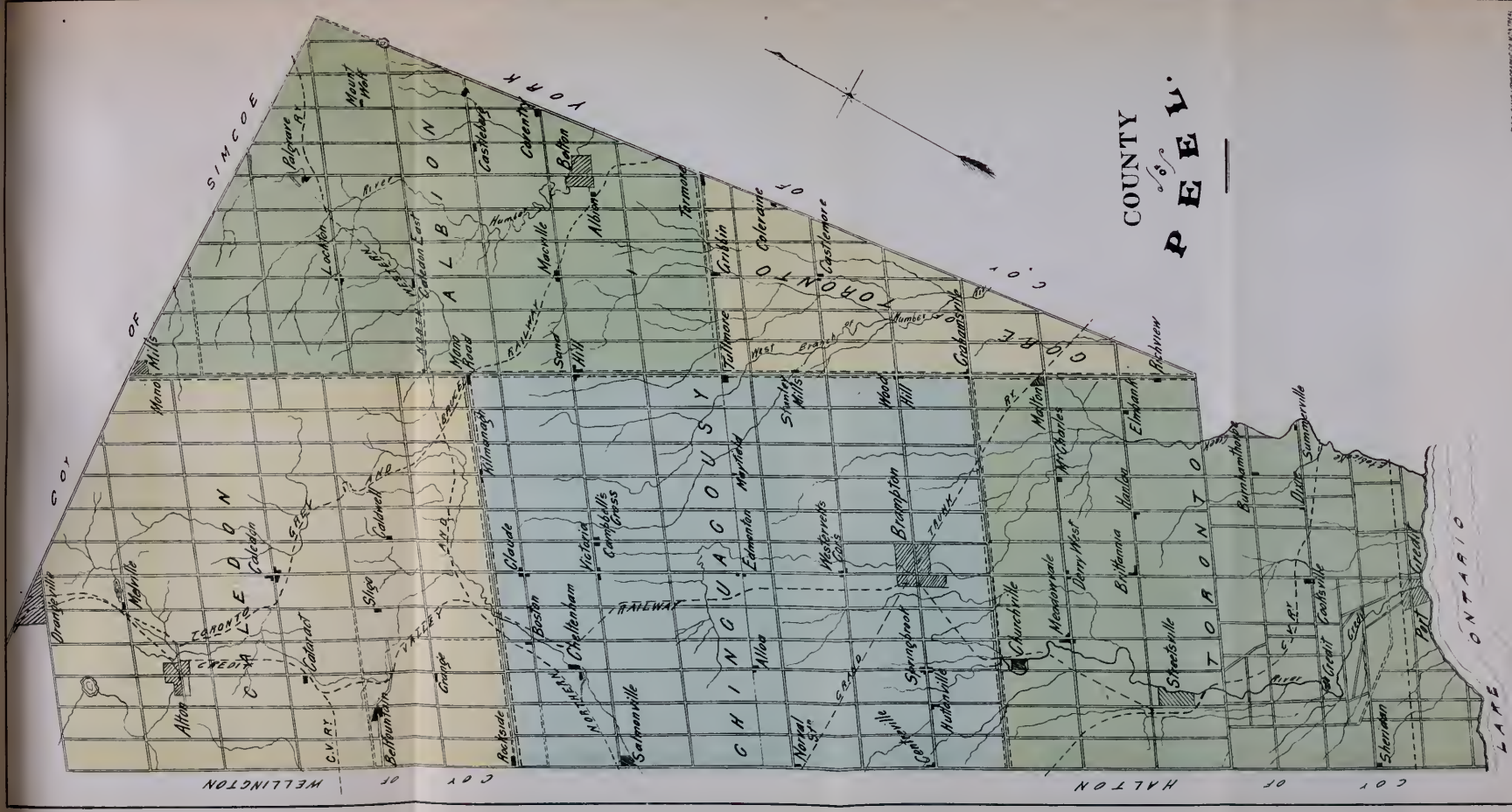
POPULATION.

The population of the municipal County of Peel was, according to the last census 26,011.

MECHANICS, FARM LABOURERS AND DOMESTICS.

There is not the same demand for either as formerly. Demand and supply are getting pretty evenly balanced.





COUNTY
of
PEEL.

COUNTY OF PEEL.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Albion	1819	All	1831	Variable.
Caledon	1819	All settled that is fit for occupation.	Generally settled in about 40 years (1839).	Sand and gravelly loam.
Chinguacousy	1819	All settled	30 years	Clay loam.
Toronto	About 1808	The whole	30 years	Good.
Toronto Gore	1819	The whole Township	About 15 years	Clay loam to the depth of 6 inches; sub-soil clay, strongly impregnated with lime.

COUNTY OF PEEL—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.	
Albion	2,100 acres. 1 foot; gravelly clay.	23,540 acres. 1 foot; clay and gravel.	23,000 acres. 15 inches	6,630 acres. 8 inches.	
Caledon	2,000 acres. Heavy clay subsoil..	4,000 acres. Clay bottom till rock is reached.	20,000 acres. Gravelly bottom..	.....
Chinguacousy	One-half	One-fourth	One-eighth	One-eighth.	
Toronto	One-half	One-fourth	One-eighth	One-sixteenth.	
Toronto Gore	5 per cent. Soil, 3 inches deep; subsoil, heavy clay.	65 per cent. Soil, 6 inches deep; subsoil, rich yellow clay.	10 per cent. Soil, 12 inches deep; subsoil, sand and clay.	None.	
	Gravelly.	Black Loam.		Remarks.	
Albion .....	.....	.....	.....	Clay, and clay loam in the south, and sandy loam and sand in the north.	
Caledon	30,000 acres. Large gravel and rock	13,000 acres. Clay gravel .....	.....	Average depth of soil, 7 to 9 inches; subsoil varies, gravelly predominating.	
Chinguacousy .....	.....	One-sixteenth .....	.....	Depth, 6 to 12 inches, with clay subsoil.	
Toronto .....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto Gore	5 per cent. Soil, 10 inches deep; subsoil, clay, inclined to gravel.	15 per cent. Soil, 12 inches deep; heavy clay.			

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	6. Have you any, and if so, how much is too stony, or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so, how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?	
Albion	About 500 acres.....	One-third	Three-fifths	One-thirtieth.	
Caledon	10,000 acres unfit for cultivation.....	One-third of the whole, say 23,000 acres.	Two-thirds (say 46,000 acres)...	10,000 acres.	
Chingacousy.....	600 acres.....	About 1,000 acres.....	Three-fourths.....	One-eighth.	
Toronto	None.....	None.....	One-fourth.....	One-twentieth.	
Toronto Gore.....	None.....	None, except creek or river banks.	15 per cent.....	10 per cent.	
	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?	12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—		
			First-class?	Second-class?	Third-class?
Albion	One-thirtieth	Included in No. 10	One-third. South of Ridges.	Five-twelfths. Distributed irregularly through Township.	One-fourth. Distributed irregularly through township.
Caledon	5,000 acres.....	14,000 acres.....	50,000 acres	30,000 acres	25,000 acres.
Chingacousy.....	One-sixteenth	One-sixteenth.....	Three-fourths. Fairly distributed.	One-eighth. Fairly distributed.	One-eighth. North-west quarter.
Toronto	Almost none.....	Almost none	Three-fourths.....	One-fourth
Toronto Gore.....	None.....	None.....	90 per cent.....	10 per cent.....

COUNTY OF PEEL—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what proportion are pine stumps?	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log, or inferior frame?	20. About what proportion of the outbuildings may be termed first-class?
Albion	Yes	About 30 feet.....	1st class, \$6,000; 2nd class, \$3,000; 3rd, \$1,500.	All that is not under timber.....	One-half.....	One-half.....	One-half.....	Two-thirds.
Caledon	Well watered.....	A great deal of running water. Depth of wells range from 8 to 100 feet.	1st class, \$50 per acre; 2nd, \$30; 3rd, from \$12 to \$15.	Three-fourths of the cleared land free from stumps. 1,000 acres covered with pine stumps. Seven-eighths. Nearly all.	One-half.....	One-half.....	One-half.....	One-eighth.
Chinguacousy.....	Yes.....	25 feet, average depth.....	1st class, \$7,000; 2nd class, \$5,000; 3rd class, \$3,000.	Nine-tenths of cleared land free from stumps. One-twentieth of cleared land have pine stumps.	Seven-eighths.....	One-eighth.....	One-eighth.....	Seven-eighths.
Toronto	Yes, by all.....	8 to 60 feet.....	\$50 to \$70.....	93 per cent. clear of stumps. The remainder timber land.	Three-fourths.....	One-fourth.....	40 per cent.....	One-half. 75 per cent.
Toronto Gore.....	Well watered by creeks. Natural springs scarce. Every farm provided with one or more wells.	Varying from 20 to 40 feet.....	1st class, \$70 per acre; 2nd class, \$50 per acre.		One-half.....	One-half.....	One-half.....	
Albion	Two-thirds. Rails and boards.....				One-half.....	One-half.....	One-half.....	
Caledon	One-half of cleared land well fenced. Fences chiefly cedar, but a few farms fenced principally with stone.				One-half.....	One-half.....	One-half.....	
Chinguacousy.....	One-half. Cedar, pine, oak and ash.....				Seven-eighths.....	One-eighth.....	One-eighth.....	
Toronto	One-half well fenced. Rails, posts and boards, and some barbed wire.				Three-fourths.....	One-fourth.....	40 per cent.....	
Toronto Gore.....	60 per cent. 1st class; most of the remainder are in a good state of repair, but old; a good deal of road fence built of posts and boards. Material used—cedar, oak, ash, pine and elm.				60 per cent.....	40 per cent.....	40 per cent.....	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	21. About what proportion of the out-buildings are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.?
Albion	One-third	None	At least two-thirds.
Caledon	One-half	Say 1000 acres; one-half tile, balance stone and wood.	Three-fourths use improved machinery.
Chinguacousy.....	One-eighth	One-eighth.....	Nearly all, if not the whole.
Toronto	One-eighth	Very little undrained	All.
Toronto Gore.....	Twenty-five per cent.....	Very little underdraining done; not found necessary, owing to the natural underdrainage caused by the water sheds of the numerous creeks.	One hundred per cent.
Albion	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Albion	One-fourth use plaster, 100 pounds.....	Plaster upon meadows and turnips.....	Nine-tenths.
Caledon	Say one-half use either salt or plaster. Average used 100 lbs. per acre.	Plaster on grass land and salt on cereal crops... ..	.....
Chinguacousy.....	One-third use plaster, 100 lbs.; salt, 100 lbs.	Plaster on clover.....	The same proportion as those already cleared.
Toronto	One-fourth use salt and plaster, 100 to 150 lbs.	Plaster and salt; meadows, and nearly all spring crops.	All.
Toronto Gore.....	Superphosphate, lime and salt, only experimentally with conflicting results from the general character of soil; plaster has not been found useful.	.....	The whole.

	Turnips.	Other root crops.	Hay.
Albion	One two-hundredths. 300 bushels per acre.....	.....	One-tenth. 1 ton per acre.
Caledon	Grown only in a few cases. 500 bush. per acre.	Carrots, mangolds, and other root crops in small quantities.	10 per cent. 1 ton per acre.
Chinguacousy.	1 per cent. 400 bushels per acre.....	1 per cent. 600 bushels per acre.....	10 per cent. 1½ tons per acre.
Toronto	One one-hundredth. 500 to 700 bush. per acre.	One one-hundredth.....	One-tenth. 2 tons per acre.
Toronto Gore.....	One-half of one per cent. Average yield 400 bushels per acre.	One-half of one per cent. Average yield 400 bushels per acre.	10 per cent. 1½ tons per acre.
	Pasture lands.	Orchards.	Remarks.
Albion	Twelve one-hundredths.....	One one-hundredth	A very few grow clover seed.
Caledon	10 per cent.....	One-quarter of one per cent	Fallow 10 per cent. Bush 5 per cent.
Chinguacousy.....	10 per cent.....	2 per cent	Balance, pasture, summer fallow and bush.
Toronto .....	.....	One-fortieth	Balance, fallow and bush lands.
Toronto Gore.....	17 per cent.....	1 per cent	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?
 15,000 acres. Beech, maple, hemlock, cedar, Chiefly reserved for firewood and rails.
 Say average 15 per cent. Chiefly hardwood and cedar, no pine now standing. Used for fuel and fencing.
 One-twentieth. Chiefly hardwood and scattered pine.
 One-tenth. Maple, beech, white and red oak, ash, pine, elm, hickory and basswood. Chiefly for fuel, fencing and building purposes.
 7 per cent. is timbered. Principal timber: Maple, beech, elm, ash and oak. Used principally for fencing and fuel.

29. What kinds of breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?
 General purpose and draught. Thoroughbred Shorthorn and mixed breeds. Cotswood and Leicester. Berkshire and Suffolk; not many.
 Horses—Roadsters and general purpose. Cattle—Natives, grades and shorthorns. Sheep—Natives, Cotswood, Leicester and Southdowns. Hogs—Suffolk and Berkshire. Poultry—Game, Brahma, Dorkings, Spanish, Leghorns, &c. Thoroughbred stock kept only by three or four leading farmers.
 Grades in all classes, sired by imported stock. Horses—Heavy Draught. Cattle—Dunhams. Sheep—Cotswood. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk. Poultry—All the imported varieties.
 Heavy Draught, Carriage, and thoroughbred Horses. Shorthorn, Jersey and Durham grade Cattle. Cotswood and Leicester Sheep. Essex, Suffolk and improved Berkshire. Bronze Turkey, Aylesbury Ducks, Brahma, Cochins, Dorkings, Leghorns. Imported stock largely introduced.
 Heavy Draught. Horses have been introduced in the Township and are in general use. Shorthorn Cattle introduced to a limited extent. Long wool Sheep in general use. Berkshire and Suffolk Hogs are the favorites. All kinds of Poultry.

28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain growing, stock raising or dairying?
 Wheat. For grain growing
 Cereals.....
 Chiefly grain
 North half, adapted to grain; and south half to roots, fruit, stock raising, and dairying. Milk is largely shipped to Toronto. Straw-berries and grapes extensively grown, the latter being manufactured into wine by the Canada Wine Growers' Association.

Toronto, Gore Wheat and barley is mainly depended upon.....

Townships,
 Albion
 Caledon
 Chinguacousy

Toronto

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

32. Have you any, and if so what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?

None.
 Six flouring mills, two woollen factories, one foundry and machine shop, one cheese factory near Alton village, and one in the township of Chinguacousy on the boundary. No creameries.
 Five grist mills and four saw mills; one cheese factory, Mono road; one cheese factory, Woodhill; one cheese factory lot 17, 6th line west.
 Four grist mills on Credit river, one large woollen mill, one wire manufacturing establishment, one hosiery factory.
 None in the township except one flour mill—a cheese factory on the border.

31. What are your market facilities?

Good. Two railways, T. G. & B. and H. & N. W. R. pass through township, and have stations in it.
 Good. Market towns, Brampton, Georgetown, Orangeville, Alton, and Mono road. About 36 miles of railway in township—T. G. & B., H. & N. W., and C. V. R.
 Excellent. Brampton, Cheltenham, Mono road, Salmonville, Railway stations at each.
 Extra good. Three railways cross township. Toronto 12 miles, Brampton 2 miles, Port Credit harbor in township, where grains are purchased and shipped.
 For wheat the mills on the river Humber—distance varying from 5 to 7 miles; for other grain Brampton and Toronto—for dairy produce, pork, &c., Toronto. Distance Toronto 17 miles, Brampton 7 miles.

(1) What is the acreage of your Township?

Albion..... 55,870 acres
 Caledon..... 69,000 "
 Chinguacousy..... 80,400 "
 Toronto..... 65,024 "
 Toronto Gore..... 19,000 "

(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?

Albion..... 3,172
 Caledon..... 3,954
 Chinguacousy..... 5,154
 Toronto..... 5,253
 Toronto Gore..... 1,187

(3) What is the number of cleared acres?

Albion..... 40,645
 Caledon..... 62,050
 Chinguacousy..... 62,949
 Toronto..... 51,243
 Toronto Gore..... 1,600

(4) What are the numbers respectively of—

Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
2,159	1,262	2,904	1,248.
3,254	1,606	3,410	1,475.
4,990	2,763	5,573	2,067.
3,357	2,175	3,848	1,480.
1,199	726	1,288	512.

Albion.....
 Caledon.....
 Chinguacousy.....
 Toronto.....
 Toronto Gore.....

COUNTY OF PERTH.

SETTLEMENT.

The whole of the townships in this county were entered by settlers between 1829 and 1850, commencing with South Easthope and ending with Elma and Wallace. Nine out of the eleven townships may be considered settled—the process having occupied on an average seventeen years. The Township of Ellice is reported two-thirds settled, and the Township of Logan to the extent of about eighty-five per cent.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

Clay loam is the predominating soil, the proportion being about 64 per cent. Heavy clay is found to the extent of about 17 per cent.; and black loam, 11 per cent. The remainder is divisible between sand, sandy loam and gravelly. The clay loam varies in depth from 8 inches to 2 feet, with a subsoil of sand or hard clay, with limestone. The heavy clay has a depth of from 2 feet to 10 feet, with a stony and gravelly subsoil. The black loam has a depth of about 2 feet, with a clay subsoil. There is no stony, rocky or hilly land reported in the county. About 86 per cent. is rolling and cultivable; about 8 per cent. is bottom land, and the remainder is swampy and springy. About 57½ per cent. of the cleared acreage is reported to be first-class for agricultural purposes, about 30 per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

The county is well watered by springs, creeks and wells; also by the head waters of the River Thames. Water can be obtained by digging at depths varying from 5 to 60 feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

First-class farms can be purchased at from \$40 to \$90 per acre, according to the character of the fences and buildings; second-class, \$25 to \$65; third-class, \$10 to \$20. Good farms can be leased at from \$3 to \$5 per acre. There is no difficulty in acquiring farms at moderate rates.

STUMPS.

About sixty-nine per cent. of the cleared acreage is free from stumps. Of those remaining, an inconsiderable portion are pine.

FENCES.

About forty-three and one-half per cent. of the farms are under first-class fence consisting principally of ash and cedar rails, pine and hemlock boards, and wire.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About forty-eight per cent. of the farm houses are reported to be of brick, stone, or first-class frame—the remainder are log, or of inferior frame. About sixty per cent. of the outbuildings are superior, and forty per cent. inferior.

DRAINAGE.

About sixteen and one-half per cent. of the cleared acreage is reported to have been drained—probably to the extent of one-third with tile.

FARM MACHINERY.

About eighty-four per cent. of the farmers use labour-saving machines for seeding and harvesting.

FERTILIZERS.

Salt is used to a limited extent, probably fourteen per cent., in the proportion of from 200 to 400 lbs. per acre on grain and root crops.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

With proper drainage all the uncleared lands in the county would be suitable for cultivation if cleared, with the exception of about 1,500 acres of marsh land in the Township of Ellice.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township area of Perth is given as 518,007 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; the cleared area as 278,152 acres. Of the latter (omitting the Township of North Easthope, which does not furnish the acreage devoted to the several crops) about 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is under fall wheat, which (omitting the Townships of Fullarton and Wallace, which do not report on the products of hay, grain or roots) yields, on an average, about 20 bush. per acre; spring wheat, about 10 per cent. and 13 bush.; barley, 9 per cent. and 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.; oats about 12 per cent. and 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.; rye (not grown); peas, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 25 bush.; corn (hardly any grown); buckwheat (hardly any grown); potatoes, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 174 bush.; turnips, 2 per cent. and 570 bush.; other root crops (few grown), 650 bush.; hay, 13 per cent. and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons. About 21 per cent. is devoted to pasture, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to orchards. The Townships of Blanshard, Ellice, Fullarton and Logan, have a limited acreage devoted to flax culture. The yield in Ellice is, generally, 2 tons per acre, with the seed. The county is, on the whole, equally well adapted for grain growing, stock raising and dairying.

STOCK AND STOCK BY-LAWS.

The townships sustain 42,264 horned cattle, 19,636 horses, 30,337 sheep, and 15,602 hogs. The horses, native and general purpose, with some Clyde blood; few thoroughbreds have been introduced. The cattle are mostly common breeds, with some Durham grades. The sheep are Leicester and Cotswold grades, and the hogs, Berkshire and Suffolk. In some townships the stock by-laws are operative, in others they are only partially so. The report from Ellice says, "No person cares to impound pigs, yet, I believe \$400 yearly will not repair the damage they do the roads in our township." North Easthope says: "Only poor people and slipshod farmers allow their cattle to run at large." Blanshard, under a by-law amended in 1880, has taken a step in advance of the other municipalities. It reports: "This municipality has appointed a salaried inspector, whose duty it is to impound all swine running at large on any of the highways in the township. He gets, in addition, ten cents for each pig impounded by him. He is further required to visit every highway in the municipality at least once a month. This by-law has had a capital effect. Ratepayers look sharply after their stock and keep them out of the way of the inspector."

TIMBER LANDS.

About twenty-one per cent. of the entire acreage is still covered with timber, consisting of beech, elm, maple, basswood, black and white ash, pine, hemlock, cedar, birch and tamarack; used principally for timber, fencing and firewood. The latter, at the present rate of consumption, is calculated to last for about twenty years. It is sold at from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per cord.

MARKET FACILITIES.

Perth possesses good market facilities. The principal markets are at Stratford, St. Mary's, Listowel and Mitchell. Stratford being the centre of a great railway system, the farmers are afforded excellent opportunities for visiting distant markets. The Grand Trunk, Port Dover and Huron, Stratford and Huron, Wellington, Grey and Bruce, and Buffalo and Lake Huron Railways, run through the county. The county has, besides, excellent gravel roads.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Perth contains thirty cheese factories, several agricultural implement, broom, pump and carriage factories, extensive salt works (at Dublin), woollen, grist, oatmeal and saw mills, tanneries, a brewery, a vinegar factory, a brick and drain tile yard, and many smaller industries. Two flax mills at St. Mary's employ forty hands; two flouring mills twenty hands; one woollen mill thirty hands; and two foundries twenty hands. Listowel has industries employing about three hundred hands, of which about seventy-five are engaged in a cabinet factory, sixty in flouring mills, thirty in carriage factories, and twenty-five in a flax mill. Stratford has about one hundred and sixty hands employed in machine shops and foundries; about two hundred hands in the workshops of the Grand Trunk Railway; forty in cabinet shops; and about two hundred in minor industries.

POPULATION.

The population of Perth was, according to the last census, 46,586

FRUIT CULTURE.

Apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, some peaches, strawberries and raspberries are the fruits cultivated in this county. Of the fruit grown apples form 75 per cent., and plums 10 per cent, almost wholly for the home market.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

PERTH COUNTY.—Number of acres assessed, 525,075; number of ratepayers assessed, 10,659. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$20,165,751; personal property, \$825,681; taxable income, \$86,834; arrears of taxes, \$269,358; other assets, \$28,174, making a grand total of \$21,875,789. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$567,570; principal amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund, \$157,207; other liabilities, \$605; in all \$725,382. The total revenue for all purposes and from all sources is \$149,882. ST. MARY'S.—Number of acres assessed, 2,520; ratepayers assessed, 746. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$901,520; personal property, \$78,200; taxable income, \$19,200; arrears of taxes, \$11,490; other assets, \$1,500; total, \$1,011,910. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$43,079; other liabilities, \$10,900; in all, \$53,979. The total revenue for all purposes and from all sources is \$30,862.

MECHANICS, FARM LABOURERS AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

There is a limited demand for farm labourers at \$15 a month the year round, or \$25 to \$30 a month during harvest. A few domestic servants are wanted at from \$4 to \$7 per month. No demand for mechanics.



COUNTY
PERTH.



COUNTY OF PERTH.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Blanshard	1840	The whole township	About five years	Clay loam.
Downie	1831	The whole	Forty years	Clay loam.
Ellice	1850	Two-thirds	Twenty-five years	Clay loam.
Elma	1850	Nine-tenths	Six years	Loam—clay loam.
Fullarton	1832	All	1846	Clay loam.
Hibbert	1840	All	About twenty-five years	Clay loam.
Easthope, North	1832	All except 800 acres	Twenty years	Clay loam.
Easthope, South	1829	Nearly all	About twenty years	Principally clay loam.
Logan	1837	About 45,000 acres	Not all settled yet	Clay loam alternating with heavy clay— some little is gravelly but not much.
Mornington	1842	All settled	Twenty years	Clay and clay loam.
Wallace	1850	All	Four years	Clay loam.

COUNTY OF PERTH.—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

TOWNSHIPS.	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.
Blanshard	About 2 per cent.	About 80 per cent.	About 3 per cent. ....	.....
Downie	One-fourth	Two-fourths. ....	.....	.....
Ellice	One-fourth	One-half .....	.....	.....
Elma	One-tenth	Four-tenths	Two-tenths .....	.....
Fullarton. . . . .	.....	Bulk	Very little.	Very little.
Hibbert	Nil	All; depth varies from 8 to 18 inches.	Nil	Nil
Easthope, North.	One-fourth	One-half	One-eighth	None.
Easthope, South.	50 per cent.; depth 10 feet; sub-soil stoney and gravelly.	20 per cent.; depth two feet; sub-soil sand.	15 per cent.; depth 3 feet; sub-soil sand.	.....
Logan	One-fifteenth	Ten-fifteenths	Two-fifteenths	One-thirtieth.
Mornington	One-third; two or three feet stiff hard clay.	Two-thirds; about two feet hard clay with some limestone.	None	None.
Wallace	One-tenth	Four-fifths	One-twentieth .....	.....

	Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.
Blanshard	About 2 per cent.	4 per cent.	Average depth of soil in township about 12 inches; clay sub-soil generally.
Downie .....	.....	One-fourth	
Ellice .....	.....	One-fourth	
Elma	One-tenth.	Two-tenths.	
Fullarton.	Very little.	Very little.	
Hibbert	None.	None.	
Easthope, North.	None.	One-eighth	
Easthope, South. ....	.....	15 per cent., depth 2 feet; sub-soil clay.	
Logan.	One-thirtieth	One-fifteenth	
Mornington	None.	None.	S. W. and N. E. corners heavy clay; the rest pretty much clay loam.
Wallace	One-twentieth .....	.....

COUNTY OF PERTH—Continued.

		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.		
TOWNSHIPS.	6. Have you any, and if so how much is too stony or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?	
Bianshard.....	None.....	None.....	The whole Township.	
Downie.....	None.....	None.....	Eighteen-twentieths.	
Ellice.....	None.....	None.....	One-fifth.	
Elma.....	None.....	None.....	All.	
Fullarton.....	None.....	None.....	50 per cent.	
Hilbert.....	None.....	None.....	About 500 acres.	
Easthope, North..	None.....	None.....	Three-fourths of Township.	
Easthope, South..	None.....	None.....	4 per cent.	
Logan.....	None.....	None.....	There is very little rolling land. What there is is chiefly in north-west part of Township.	
Mornington ..	None.....	None.....	48,000 acres.	
Wallace.....	None.....	None.....	All slightly rolling.	

COUNTY OF PERTH—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?
Blanshard.....	None.....	None.....	About 2 per cent.
Downie.....	One-twentieth.....	One-twentieth.....	None.
Ellice.....	None.....	One-third.....	None.
Elma.....	14,800 acres.....	15,000 acres.....	None.
Fullarton.....	About 10 per cent.....	None.....	None.
Hibbert.....	None.....	About 1,000 acres.....	None.
Easthope, North.....	About 4,000 acres.....	1,500 acres.....	500 acres.
Easthope, South.....	2 per cent.....	Five per cent.....	2 per cent.
Logan.....	As a rule the Township may be said to be level land. Perhaps two-fifths might be considered as bottom lands.	About one-fifth.....	None.
Mornington.....	1000 acres.....	1,000 acres.....	None.
Wallace.....	None.....	One-fortieth.....	One-two-hundredths.

COUNTY OF PERTH.—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—

	First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.
Blanshard	98 per cent	2 per cent	None.
Downie	Two-thirds	One-third .....	.....
Ellice	One-third. South-west portion	Three-sixths. Scattered through Township ...	One-sixth. North-east portion.
Elma	30,000 acres	23,400 acres	15,000 acres.
Fullarton	All .....	.....	.....
Hibbert .....	.....	Most would rank second-class.....	.....
Easthope, North	Three-fourths.....	One-fourth .....	.....
Easthope, South	10 per cent. East end	25 per cent. Centre.....	52 per cent. West.
Logan	About 25,000 acres.	About 13,000 acres.....	About 15,000 acres.
Mornington	38,000 acres. Centre of Township	10,000 acres. North of Township	2,000 acres. South end of Township.
Wallace	Four-fifths. South-east portions of Township.	One-fifth. North portion of Township.....	.....

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks, or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what proportion are pine stumps?
Blanshard	Well watered.....	10 to 30 feet.....	1st class, \$75 per acre; 2nd class, \$50 to \$65.	No pine stumps; land entirely clear.
Downie	Yes.....	15 to 16 feet.....	From \$5,000 to \$9,000 — average about \$6,000.	About 70 per cent; no pine stumps.
Ellice	Not well watered by springs or creeks. Good water can be obtained in any portion by digging.	Say 25 to 30 feet.....	\$6,500.....	Say 20,000 acres.
Elma	Yes.....	Average 20 feet.....	1st class, \$40 per acre; 2nd class, \$25 per acre; 3rd class, \$10 per acre.	About one-third clear of stumps; few pine stumps.
Fullarton	Well watered.....	From 16 to 30 feet	From \$6,000 to \$8,000.....	Comparatively speaking, clear of stumps; very little pine in township.
Hibbert	Watered by wells; two small creeks.	Between 10 and 60 feet.	Between \$4,000 and \$6,000	About four-fifths; no pine.
Easthope, North.....	Yes.....	Average about 20 feet..	About \$50 per acre.....	No pine; nearly all clear of stumps.
Easthope, South	Yes.....	From 20 to 40 feet	1st class, \$55; 2nd class, \$40; 3rd class, \$30.	70 per cent. stumpy, but no pine stumps.
Logan.....	Head waters of river Thames; some small creeks. Not many springs.	Average about 20 feet..	1st class, \$60 per acre; and inferior according to improvements.	About four-fifths of occupied farms clear of stumps. Pine stumps are only found in swamps and uncleared portions of land.
Mormington	Yes.....	From 5 to 40 feet	1st class, \$5,000; 2nd class, \$3,000; 3rd class, \$1,000.	70 per cent; very few pine stumps.
Wallace	Yes. By springs and creeks	8 to 30 feet	\$4,000 to \$6,000 for farms of 100 acres. ...	Three-tenths clear of stumps; pine stumps one-two-hundredths.

COUNTY OF PERTH.—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?
Blanshard	50 per cent. Rails, boards and wire	80 per cent	20 per cent.
Downie	50 per cent. Black ash and cedar rails.....	One-half	One-half.
Ellice	Two-thirds. Material, boards and rails.....	Two-thirds	One-third.
Elma	About one-half. Cedar and ash	About two-fifths.....	About three-fifths.
Fullarton	About one-half. Elm and black ash rails, cedar posts, and hemlock and pine boards.	50 per cent	80 per cent.
Hibbert.....	About one-half. Material board, black ash and elm.....	About one-third	Two-thirds.
Easthope, North ...	About one-half. Cedar, black ash, and board fence.....	Fully three-fourths	One-fourth.
Easthope, South	None under 1st class fence. Material used rails.....	50 per cent	50 per cent.
Logan.....	One-ninth 1st class. Cedar posts and lumber, wire, but mostly rail.	One-half	One-half.
Morrington	About five-tenths. Elm and cedar rails, cedar posts, hemlock boards.	One-fourth	Three-fourths.
Wallace	Cedar and elm, one-half	One-tenth	Nine-tenths.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?	21. About what proportion are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.?
Blanshard.....	80 per cent	20 per cent	50 per cent. About one-half stone and one-half tile.	95 per cent.
Downie	Two-thirds	One-third	One-fifteenth. One-half tile.....	All.
Ellice	Two-thirds	One-third	About one-third. Partially drained with tile and lumber.	Most of our farmers use latest improved machinery.
Elms	About two-fifths.....	Three-fifths	About one-twentieth. Few tile ..	About three-fourths.
Fullarton	About one-half	50 per cent	Underdraining is becoming more general. Tile and lumber are used.	All.
Hibbert	Two-thirds	One-third	Nearly one-fourth. Chiefly composed of timber and tile.	Nearly all.
Easthope, North.....	Three-fourths.....	One-fourth	One-tenth	Nearly all.
Easthope, South....	50 per cent	50 per cent	1 per cent. Tile and wood, half and half.	75 per cent.
Logan.....	About one-half or rather more....	Rather less than half.....	About one-tenth underdrained. Very little tile used; mostly made of lumber.	About one-half.
Mornington	One-half	One-half	One-sixth. No tile used	Three-fourths.
Wallace	One-half.....	One-half	About one-twentieth. Very few tiles, principally boards.	About two-thirds.

COUNTY OF PERTH—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Blanshard	50 per cent use salt. About 300 lbs. per acre....	Salt upon all crops except grass.....	All of it.
Downie	One-fifth, and is on the increase	Salt. Fall wheat, barley and roots	All.
Elliot	Neither extensively used .....	.....	All, with the exception of the marsh (say 1,500 acres), if drained.
Elma	One-tenth use salt. Amount per acre, 200 lbs....	Canada salt, used on grain and roots mostly	All.
Fullarton	Salt is becoming extensively used; no other artificial fertilizers used as yet.	Salt extensively on wheat and barley, and some are trying it on root crops.	All.
Hibbert	Probably one-fourth use salt. Salt used largely this season.	Salt chiefly on wheat, barley and root crops	All.
Easthope, North....	One-tenth	Principally salt. Turnips, wheat, &c.....	Nearly the whole.
Easthope, South....	None.....	.....	None.
Logan	Some salt. Average per acre about 200 to 250 lbs.	Principally sown on wheat and barley	Every acre if properly drained.
Mornington	About 20 farmers. About 400 lbs	Salt on wheat.....	All.
Wallace	None.....	None.....	Nine-tenths.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—

TOWNSHIPS.

	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.
Blanshard	About 15 per cent. Av. yield 20 bush. per acre.	About 10 per cent. Av. yield 10 bush. per acre.	About 10 per cent. Av. yield 30 bush. per acre.
Downie	15 per cent. About 25 bushels.	10 per cent. 15 bushels.	5 per cent. 28 bushels.
Ellice	One-tenth. 25 bushels.	One-twentieth. 10 bushels.	One-twentieth. 30 bushels.
Elma	One-half. Yield 25 bushels.	One-tenth. Yield 20 bushels.	One-twentieth. Yield 35 bushels.
Fullarton	15 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Hibbert	About 10 per cent. Av. yield 18 bush. per acre.	About 10 per cent. Av. yield 10 bush. per acre.	About 5 per cent. Av. yield 30 bush. per acre.
Easthope, North	20 to 25	15 to 20	About 5 per cent. 40 to 50.
Easthope, South	8 per cent.	10 per cent.	2 per cent.
Logan	About five-twenty-fifths. Average yield 22 bushels per acre.	About three-twenty-fifths. Average yield 15 bushels per acre.	About two twenty-fifths. Average yield 30 bushels per acre.
Mornington	About 12 per cent. Average 25 bush. per acre.	About 12 per cent. Average 10 bush. per acre.	About 5 per cent. Average 40 bush. per acre.
Wallace	One-tenth	One twenty-fifth	One-fiftieth.
	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
Blanshard	About 10 per cent. Av. yield 40 bush. per acre.	None	About 5 per cent. Av. yield 20 bush. per acre.
Downie	10 per cent. 40 bushels.	None	5 per cent. 25 bushels.
Ellice	Three-twentieths. 40 bushels.	None	One-tenth.
Elma	One-eighth. Yield 50 bushels.	None	10 per cent. 25 bush. per acre.
Fullarton	15 per cent.	None	10 per cent.
Hibbert	About 10 per cent. Av. yield 40 bush. per acre.	None	5 per cent. 20 bush. per acre.
Easthope, North	50 to 60	None	20 to 30.
Easthope, South	20 per cent.	Very little	6 per cent.
Logan	About three twenty-fifths. Average yield 45 bushels per acre.	.....	About three-twenty-fifths. Average yield 30 bushels per acre.
Mornington	About 10 per cent.	.....	About 7 per cent. Average 30 bush. per acre.
Wallace	Two twenty-fifths. ....	.....	One-twentieth.

COUNTY OF PERTH—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.,—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.

	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
Blanshard.....	About 4 of one per cent	None.....	1 per cent. Average yield 150 bush. per acre.
Downie.....	None.....	None.....	1½ per cent. 100 bushels.
Ellice.....	None.....	None.....	One one-hundredth. 200 bushels.
Etina.....	None.....	None.....	One one-hundredth. Yield 300 bushels.
Fullarton.....	None.....	None.....	2 per cent.
Hibbert.....	None.....	None.....	About 1½ per cent. Av. yield 100 bush. per acre.
Easthope, North.....	Scarcely raised	Scarcely raised	1 per cent.
Easthope, South.....	.....	.....	About one twenty-fifth. Average yield 300 bushels per acre.
Logan.....	.....	.....	About 1 per cent. Average 120 bush. per acre.
Mornington.....	.....	.....	One one-hundredth.
Wallace.....	.....	.....	.....
	Turnips.	Other root crops.	Hay.
Blanshard.....	3 per cent. Average yield 700 bush. per acre.	¼ of one per cent. Av. yield 700 bush. per acre.	10 per cent. Average yield 1½ tons per acre.
Downie.....	2 per cent. 600 bushels	¼ per cent	12 per cent. 1½ tons per acre.
Ellice.....	One one-hundredth. 500 bushels	600 bushels.....	Three-twentieths. 1½ tons.
Etina.....	One-fiftieth. Yield 700 bushels	800 bushels.....	One-eighth. Yield 1½ tons.
Fullarton.....	5 per cent.	.....	15 per cent.
Hibbert.....	About 2½ per cent. Av. yield 500 bush. per acre.	About 1 per cent. Av. yield 500 bush. per acre.	About 13 per cent. Av. yield 1½ tons per acre.
Hope, North-east.....	500 to 800	500 to 800	1½ tons.
Hope, South-east.....	1 per cent.	¼ of one per cent.	20 per cent.
Logan.....	About one-thirtieth. Average yield 600 bush- els per acre.	About one-fiftieth.....	About four twenty-fifths. Average yield 1½ tons per acre.
Mornington.....	About ¾ of 1 per cent. Aver. 300 bush. per acre.	A few mangolds and carrots.....	About 10 per cent. Average 1½ tons.
Wallace.....	One one-hundredth.....	One one-thousandth.....	One-tenth.

Pasture Lands.	Orchards.	Remarks.
Blanshard	1 per cent.	A few acres of flax grown; balance under timber.
Downie	1 per cent.	
Ellice	One one-hundredth	A little flax grown—general yield two tons per acre with the seed.
Elma	One one-hundredth	A little flax grown.
Fullarton	2 per cent.	
Hilbert	1 per cent.	
Easthope, North	One-thirtieth	
Easthope, South	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	
Logan	Say one acre to every farm	Some flax grown.
Morrington	About $\frac{1}{4}$ of one per cent.	About 1,000 acres of flax grown in Township.
Wallace	One two-hundredths	

COUNTY OF PERTH—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain-growing, stock-raising or dairying?	29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?	30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?
Blanshard	Grain and stock, although well adapted to dairying.	Heavy draught horses; Durham Cattle; Leicester and Cotswold Sheep; Berkshire and Suffolk Hogs.	About 14 per cent. Beech, elm and maple.
Downie	Grain	Stock of all kinds—principally grades	20 per cent. Hardwood. Fuel, fencing and building.
Ellice	Hay, grain and roots; beef, pork, butter, eggs and wool. Well adapted for either.	Common breeds of horses and cattle; Leicester and Cotswold crosses of sheep; Berkshire and Suffolk hogs; all the different kinds of poultry.	About 30,000 acres. Beech maple, elm, basswood, white and black ash, pine, hemlock and cedar. Lumber, firewood and fencing.
Elma	Wheat, oats, peas and barley. Best adapted for stock raising and dairying.	Cattle—Grade Durham; grade horses; Leicester sheep; Berkshire hogs. Thoroughbred cattle have been introduced extensively.	About one-fourth. Maple, beech, birch, pine, cedar, ash and hemlock. All purposes.
Fullarton	Wheat, oats, barley, peas. Cheese making to some extent.	Thoroughbred cattle are being introduced, but the common cattle predominate. Horses are generally pretty good. Heavy Clyde stallions are being used for breeding purposes extensively.	About 15 or 20 per cent. Elm, maple, beech, basswood. Rails and building timber.
Hibbert	Grain, butter, cheese, cattle, horses, swine. Township well adapted for production of all.	Horses—Clydesdale; Cattle—Durham; Sheep—Leicester and Cotswold; Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk.	Averages from 18 to 20 in the 100. Consist chiefly of maple, beech, elm and black ash.

<p>Easthope, North adapted for</p>	<p>Durham cattle; Clyde and general purpose horses; Leicester and Cotswold sheep; Suffolk and Berkshire hogs; black Spanish, Hamburgs, &c., and common breeds of poultry. Many thoroughbreds.</p>	<p>One-twentieth. Hardwood—maple, beech, elm, basswood, black ash, cedar, pine, tamarack and hemlock. For fuel, lumber and fencing timber.</p>
<p>Easthope, South</p>	<p>Chiefly grades. Very little thoroughbred stock in Township.</p>	<p>About 3,000 acres. Hardwood and rail timber of various kinds. Firewood and rails.</p>
<p>Logan</p>	<p>Horses — various, some very good; Cattle — mostly grade and common; Sheep—Leicester, Cotswold and crosses; Hogs—Berkshire and mixed. More attention is being given to the improvement of stock, and the quantity is gradually improving.</p>	<p>About one-third, perhaps more. Maple, elm, beech, basswood, black ash, pine, hemlock, cedar, etc. Saw logs, fuel, building and fencing timber.</p>
<p>Mornington</p>	<p>Light Canadian horses; grade cattle; Cotswold and Leicester sheep; Suffolk and Berkshire hogs; common poultry. No imported or thoroughbred horses owned in Township; some thoroughbred cattle.</p>	<p>One-fifth. Maple, beech, hemlock, elm and ash. Building timber, lumber, rails and firewood.</p>
<p>Wallace</p>	<p>A mixed stock introduced at the settlement of Township still prevails, but a great improvement in imported stock during the last five years.</p>	<p>About one-tenth. Elm, beech and maple. Building and fuel.</p>

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	31. What are your market facilities?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?
Blanchard.....	Good—St. Marys in the centre of Township.....	None. 1 cheese factory near St. Marys.
Downie.....	Good. Equal distance from Stratford and St. Marys.....	5 cheese factories, 1 tannery, 1 gristmill.
Ellice.....	Good—Stratford, Mitchell and Milverton. Stratford is our chief market. Five miles as an average.	Grist and saw mills, cheese factory, brewery, vinegar factory, and a brick and drain tile yard.
Elma.....	Good. Listowel, Stratford, Mitchell and Newry.....	11 cheese factories, all over Township.
Fullarton.....	Good—Town of Stratford, Mitchell and St. Marys. Railway easy distances.	None. 1 cheese factory at Fullarton Village.
Hibbert.....	Good—Dublin, West Mitchell, Stratford, St. Marys, Hensal, Exeter and Seaford. Distance varying from 1 to 20 miles.	2 grist and 1 saw mills, extensive salt works, 1 cheese factory at Cromarty, centre of township.
Easthope, North.....	Stratford, New Hamburg, Shakespeare, Tavistock—all good market places. Good railway facilities from 4 to 10 miles.	Saw milling, cheese factories, agricultural implements, carriage making, &c.
Easthope, South.....	Three railways in Township. Stratford principal market, and the Villages of Tavistock, Shakespeare and New Hamburg.	No creameries; cheese factory on lot 22, concession 6.
Logan.....	Good. Market towns, Mitchell and Stratford. 10 miles from Township to Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway, at Mitchell and Dublin.	3 cheese factories, 1 on 8th, 1 on 7th, and 1 on 2nd concessions; also saw mills and tannery.
Mornington.....	Stratford, Milverton and Listowel. Railway running through near centre of Township.	2 cheese factories—1 at Milverton, and 1 at Carthage—2 flax mills, 1 woollen and 3 grist mills.
Wallace.....	First-class. Towns of Listowel and Palmerston within the limits of Township. The G. T. R. and G. W. R. passes through centre of Township.	2 Cheese factories.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Blanshard	45,910 acres	3,121	34,380	5,054	1,537	4,335	1,664
Downie	48,468 "	3,095	33,084	4,474	3,212	1,141	4,638
Ellice	54,397 "	2,800	20,583	2,084	2,312	1,173	908
Elma	67,500 "	3,914	30,193	5,668	1,542	3,616	1,359
Fullarton	40,004½ "	2,528 . . . . .	. . . . .	4,161	1,278	3,406	948
Hibbert	41,332 "	3,257	33,000	3,802	1,284	3,200	1,188
Easthope, North	43,127 "	2,509	28,965	4,494	1,462	3,109	1,171
Easthope, South	23,259 "	1,829	17,170½	2,637	772	1,601	691
Logan	53,773 "	2,989	24,693½	1,883	969	2,651	779
Mornington	50,387 "	3,968	32,676	4,999	1,579	4,767	1,686
Wallace	49,850 "	3,246	23,407	3,638	3,689	1,338	1,270

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

SETTLEMENT.

The Township of Asphodel was entered by the first settlers in 1817, North Monaghan and Smith in 1818, and Otonabee in 1820. From the latter date the other townships gradually filled until, in 1858, some of the land in Galway was occupied, but some of the older townships—Belmont in particular—are still sparsely settled, and only two Townships (Douro and Otonabee) are reported wholly settled. Omitting the Township of Burleigh, which makes no return under any of the different heads, and Smith, which does not give the proportion of land settled, about sixty-eight per cent. of the area of Peterborough may be considered settled.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

The character of the soil in this county is very variable. Heavy clay exists in the proportion of about 5 per cent.; clay loam, 35 per cent.; sandy loam, 28½ per cent.; sand, 7 per cent.; black loam, 9 per cent.; and gravelly, 8½ per cent. About 33 per cent. of the entire acreage is too stony, or has rock too near the surface, to be profitably cultivated, and probably about 4 per cent. is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation. About 60 per cent. is set down as rolling and cultivable; about 6 per cent. is bottom, 10½ per cent. swampy, and a considerable portion—not determinable—wet, springy land. About 21 per cent. is reported first-class for agricultural purposes, about 22½ per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

Peterborough is well watered by springs, creeks, and wells. Water can be obtained by digging, at depths varying from four to sixty feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

First-class farms, with improvements, can be bought at from \$45 to \$100 per acre; second-class, at from \$25 to \$60 per acre; and third-class from \$1 to \$20 per acre. Farms can be rented at about 8 per cent. on the cash value of the land.

STUMPS.

A large portion of the cleared acreage (not determinable, owing to the incomplete and unsatisfactory character of the returns, but probably about thirty per cent.,) is clear of stumps. A good many of the stumps remaining are pine.

FENCES.

About fifty-seven per cent. of the farms are under first-class fence, consisting mainly of cedar rails and pine boards.

 FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About twenty-nine per cent. of the farm houses are of brick, stone, or substantial frame—the remainder are log, or of inferior frame. About thirty-five per cent. of the outbuildings are first-class; the remainder are inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Tile draining has made considerable progress in the Township of Otonabee, but little has been done in other townships, excepting with stone and timber.

FARM MACHINERY.

About forty-five and a half per cent. of the farmers use improved machinery for seeding and harvesting.

FERTILIZERS.

Salt, lime, and plaster, are used to a limited extent in some of the townships, but in Monaghan, Otonabee, and Smith, they are largely employed on grain, roots and clover. Lime is used to the extent of 50 bushels per acre, and salt and plaster 100 lbs. per acre.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

Probably about fifty per cent. of the uncleared land would be suitable for cultivation, if cleared and drained.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township area of Peterborough is reported to be (omitting Burleigh, which makes no return) 476,884 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the cleared acreage 259,387 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The proportions of the cleared acreage devoted to the cultivation of cereals, roots and hay, and the yield of those products, are so imperfectly given in the returns as to render even an approximate average extremely uncertain. A considerable acreage is under fall wheat, which yields, probably, about 20 bushels an acre; spring wheat is more largely grown, and yields about 10 bushels an acre; oats (also largely grown), 28 bush.; rye (considerably grown), 19 bush.; peas (largely grown), 18 bush.; corn (very little grown), an uncertain crop; buckwheat (very little grown), from 10 to 40 bush.; potatoes, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 120 bush.; turnips (not many grown), 390 bush.; other roots (few grown), from 250 to 700 bush.; hay, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. A large proportion of cleared and uncleared land is devoted to pasturage, and rather less than 1 per cent. to orchards. On the whole the county is about equally adapted to grain growing stock raising and dairying.

STOCK AND STOCK BY-LAWS.

The townships sustain 17,396 horned cattle, 6,781 horses, 14,770 sheep, and 5,140 hogs. There is some thoroughbred stock in the county, but native breeds preponderate. There are indications, however, of a desire on the part of the farmers to improve all classes of stock. Stock by-laws exist and are generally operative as regards entire and breachy animals.

TIMBER LANDS.

A large proportion—not far short of one-half of the area—is under timber, consisting of pine, cedar, beech, maple, hemlock, basswood, tamarack, birch, and ash; used for timber, fencing, firewood, shingles, bolts, railway ties, and telegraph poles. Bush fires have destroyed large tracts, particularly in the Township of Harvey.

MARKET FACILITIES.

There are good markets, both within and without the county. Peterborough, Belleville, Hastings, Norwood, Kinmount, Bobcaygeon and Omeme, are most frequented, and, generally, they are easily reached. The Grand Junction Railway is now opened to Hastings Village, and the Midland Railway has a station at Peterborough and a terminus at Lakefield; besides which there is excellent navigation on Rice Lake during the summer season.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

There are several small industries in the incorporated Village of Norwood, in the Township of Asphodel. There is also a steam bending factory, where is produced wagon and sleigh materials which are shipped to different parts of the world. Iron mining is carried on extensively in the Township of Belmont. There are eight cheese factories working in the Townships of Asphodel, Belmont, Dummer, Otonabee and Smith.

POPULATION.

The population of Peterborough was, according to the last census, 30,473; since which date the following townships have been included in the new municipal County of Haliburton:—Monmouth, Cardiff, Snowdon, Glamorgan, Minden, Stanhope, Sherburne, Dysart, Dudley, Harecourt, Guildford, Harbarn and Bruton.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH:—Number of acres assessed, 514,427; number of ratepayers assessed, 5,218. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$7,563,089; personal property, \$666,308; taxable income, \$12,950; arrears of taxes, \$23,062; other assets, \$3,419—making a grand total of \$8,268,828. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$37,290; other liabilities, \$25,627—in all, \$62,917. The total revenue for all purposes and from all sources amounted, according to the last published return, to \$107,270. TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH:—Number of acres assessed, 1,282; number of ratepayers assessed, 1,729. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$2,291,952; personal property, \$250,775; taxable income, \$121,300; arrears of taxes, \$17,568; other assets, \$3,631—making a total of \$2,675,226. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$114,110; principal amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund, \$72,000; other liabilities, \$14,512—in all, \$200,622. The total revenue in 1878 was \$69,917.

MECHANICS, LABOURERS AND DOMESTICS.

Labourers are in demand during the summer months at \$16 and \$18 per month—in winter they are less wanted, and the wage is \$12 per month. Good female servants can always command from \$5 to \$8 per month.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Asphodel.....	1817.....	Nine-tenths.....	40 years.....	Clay loam with clay bottom.
Belmont.....	1854.....	One-half.....	Not yet settled.....	Sandy loam and rock.
Burleigh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dummer.....	1831.....	Six-sevenths decided, about one-half actually settled, two-sevenths cleared.	Not all settled yet.....	Clay loam, gravelly and very rough.
Douro.....	1822.....	All.....	1860.....	Fair.
Ennismore.....	1825.....	99 per cent.....	48 years.....	Clay loam.
Galway.....	1858.....	About one-third.....	Not all settled yet.....	A light loam soil and very rocky.
Harvey.....	1830.....	About one-third.....	Only one-third settled.....	Clay, clay loam, sandy loam and muck.
Monaghan, North.....	1818.....	Seven-eighths.....	.....	Sandy and clay loam.
Otonabee.....	1820.....	The whole.....	30 years.....	Good.
Smith.....	1818.....	.....	.....	From best soil to solid rock.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.			
	5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—			
	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.
Asphodel	One-twentieth	Three-twentieths	Twelve-twentieths	Two-twentieths.
Barnet	None	One-fourth	Three-fourths	One-eighth
Burleigh . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Dummer	None	13,000 acres. Average depth 1 foot.	3000 acres. Average depth 1 foot.	None.
Douro	10 per cent	70 per cent	5 per cent	None.
Ennismore	None	84 per cent	5 per cent	$\frac{1}{3}$ of one per cent.
Galway	None	None	50 per cent. of what is settled	20 per cent. of what is settled.
Harvey	One-tenth	Two-tenths	Three-tenths	One-tenth.
Monaghan, North	One-twentieth ; depth 18 inches	One-half ; depth 15 inches	One-fifth ; depth 11 inches	One-twentieth ; depth 3 inches.
Otonabee	About one-fifth	About one-fifth	Six-twentieths	About one-twentieth.
Smith	Very little	Principal part	Very little	About 3,000 acres.

	Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.
Asphodel.....	Two-twentieths.....	None	Average depth, 10 to 15 inches.
Belmont	One-eighth	One-sixth	
Barleigh .....	.....	.....
Dummer	4000 acres, Average depth 6 inches.	None	
Douro.....	10 per cent	5 per cent	
Ennismore	$\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent.....	10 per cent	Depth of soil from 1 to 4 feet.
Galway	30 per cent. of what is settled....	None.....	Nearly all of the above are more or less rocky.
Harvey	One-tenth	Two-tenths.....	Clay, subsoil and rock bottom. Depth of soil from 1 to 25 feet.
Monaghan, North ..	One-tenth; depth 10 inches	One-tenth; depth 5 inches	
Otonabee	About one-twentieth.....	About one-fourth	Average depth of soil $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet; subsoil principally clay.
Smith	About 3000 acres.....	.....	Depth of soil 6 inches to 2 feet; subsoil, hardpan and rock.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH—Continued.

		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.		
TOWNSHIPS.	6. Have you any, and if so how much is too stony, or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so, how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?
Asphodel	None.....	Perhaps 300 acres	Sixteen-twentieths	Two-twentieths.
Belmont .....	.....	A large portion of hills composed of rock.	About one-fourth	About one-sixth.
Bunleigh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dummer	About 50,000 acres	None.....	About all that is cleared, 20,000 acres—two-sevenths of Township.	None.
Douro	30 per cent	None	70 per cent	None.
Emmismore	About 100 acres.....	None	About 50 per cent.....	About 100 acres.
Galway	70 per cent. of Township	50 per cent. of what is settled.....	30 per cent	2 per cent., but none cultivated.
Harvey	One-half	Included in answer to question No. 6.	Two-tenths	One-tenth.
Monaghan, North ..	About one-eighth has to run to pasture.	None.....	Two-thirds	One-eighth.
Otonabee	About 1,200 acres.....	About 1,000 acres	About two-thirds	3000 acres.
Smith	About 4,000 acres.....	None.....	All	Very little.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?	12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—		
			First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.
Asphodel.....	Two-twentieths.....	None but what can be worked as soon as drained.	Twelve-twentieths.....	Five-twentieths.....	Three-twentieths.
Belmont.....	About one-seventh.....	Cannot answer.....	None.....	None.....	One-third of Township.
Burleigh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dummer.....	About 7000 acres. One-tenth of Township.	None.....	1000 acres—South and West.	3000 acres—South and West.	16,000 acres—all over Township.
Douro.....	15 per cent.....	Thirty-five per cent.....	10 per cent. in central part.	45 per cent. in southern part.	45 per cent. in northern part.
Ennismore.....	About 10 per cent.....	About 20 per cent.....	50 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Galway.....	5 per cent.....	5 per cent.....	None.....	None.....	30 per cent.
Harvey.....	Two-twentieths.....	Two-twentieths.....	One-tenth—mostly settled..	Two-tenths—one-half sett'd.	Seven-tenths.
Monaghan, North..	One-eighth.....	One-fourth needs draining..	2000 acres—North and West.	4000 acres—Centre.....	6000 acres—South.
Otonabee.....	3000 acres.....	7000 acres.....	One fifth..	Two-fifths.....	Three-tenths.
Smith.....	6000 acres.....	Swamps.....	One half.....	One-fourth.....	One-fourth.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

Asphodel.....	Well watered by all.....	From 4 to 20 feet.....	From \$25 to \$50 per acre.....	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what proportion are pine stumps?
Belmont.....	Well watered.....	About 15 feet.....	From \$8 to \$30 per acre.....	Nearly one-half of cleared land. All that are left are pine. About 4,000 acres.
Barleigh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dummer.....	Yes.....	From 10 to 40 feet.....	1st class, \$38; 2nd class, \$25; 3rd class, from \$1 to \$10.	Of the cleared portions about one-fortieth. About seven-eighths are pine stumps.
Donro.....	Yes.....	From 10 to 60 feet.....	1st class, \$45 per acre; 2nd class, \$25 per acre; 3rd class, \$5.	10 per cent. 70 per cent.
Ennismore.....	Yes.....	From 10 to 30 feet.....	1st class, \$45 per acre; 2nd class, \$30 per acre; 3rd class, \$15.	About 8 per cent. 50 per cent pine stumps.
Gaw y.....	Yes.....	From 8 to 10 feet.....	Best farm, \$500. No sale for land.....	About one-third of the cleared part. Not many pine stumps.
Harvey.....	Yes.....	From 12 to 25 feet.....	From \$10 to \$30, with improvements. Government land, \$1 per acre.	A few acres on the old farms clear of stumps and stones.
Monaghan, North.....	Generally well watered.....	From 5 to 50 feet.....	1st class, \$80 per acre; 2nd class, \$60 per acre; 3rd class, \$40 per acre.	One-half clear. One-third pine stumps.
Otonabee.....	Yes.....	About 20 feet.....	1st class, \$40; 2nd class, \$30; 3rd class, \$20.....	About two-thirds clear. About one-third stumpy—principally pine.
Smith.....	It is.....	From 5 to 50 feet.....	From \$1 to \$100 per acre.....	Large portion clear of stumps. All pine stumps remain.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?
Asphodel.....	More than one-half of the farms; cedar and pine.	Very few brick or stone, but about one-half will be good frame.	About one-half.....	A little over one-half.
Belmont	About one-hundred farms; cedar.....	A few brick buildings--none 1st class.	About seven-eighths.....	None.
Burleigh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dummer	None first-class; material generally cedar.	One-tenth	Nine-tenths.....	One-tenth.
Douro	70 per cent.; cedar rails	10 per cent.....	Ninety per cent.....	20 per cent.
Ennismore	About 75 per cent.; cedar, pine, and ash rails.	About 9 per cent.	About 105 buildings.....	About 85 buildings.
Galway.....	50 per cent.; material cedar.....	None	All.....	None.
Harvey	One-half are well fenced with cedar and pine rails; most of remainder, log fences and basswood rails.	About one-fourth frame, a few brick and stone.	About one-half	About one-half.
Mongahan, North...	One-third cedar and pine rails and stone wall.	Three-fifths	Two-fifths	Three-fifths.
Otonabee.	One-half cedar rails and pine stumps.....	One-half.....	One-half.....	One-half.
Smith	Generally rails.....	Two-thirds	One-third.....	One-third.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH—Continued.

		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.		
TOWNSHIPS.	21. About what proportion of the out-buildings are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, silky rakes, &c.?	
Asphodel.....	The balance.....	Very little drainage needed; little done.....	About two-thirds of the farmers.	
Belmont.....	The whole.....	None.....	8 or 10 farmers.	
Barleigh.....	.....	.....	.....
Dummer.....	Nine tenths.....	None properly speaking. No tile used.....	One-fourth.	
Douro.....	80 per cent.....	None.....	About one-half.	
Eminstone.....	About 85 buildings.....	About 2 per cent. No tile used; stone and timber.	About nine-tenths.	
Galway.....	Out buildings generally. Good cedar log.....	None.....	None.	
Harvey.....	About one-half.....	A few have drained their low lands; stone used. No tile used for draining.	About one-twentieth.	
Monaghan, North.....	Two-fifths.....	None.....	Two-thirds.	
Otonabee.....	One-half.....	11,000 acres, or one-sixth. Tile used on 20 farms.	Three-fourths.	
Smith.....	One-third.....	10 farms thoroughly drained. Very little tile used.	Two-thirds.	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphates, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Asphodel.....	Very little used	Salt and plaster. 300 and 400 bbls. would be about all that is used in the Township.	Nearly all.
Belmont	We don't know of any used	A few persons use plaster	About 2000 acres.
Burleigh .....	.....	.....	.....
Drummer	One-fortieth use salt, at 100 lbs. per acre ...	Salt on wheat and barley.....	Very little.
Douro.....	2 per cent	Salt and plaster. Wheat, barley, peas and clover.	10 per cent.
Ennismore	About 3 per cent. 100 lbs. per acre	Plaster. Roots and clover	95 per cent. The other 5 per cent. being some-times flooded in spring by the lake.
Galway	None.....	.....	15 per cent.
Harvey	Some few have applied lime, salt and plaster; the soil is new; no other fertilizers used yet. Lime, 50 bushels per acre; Salt, a few bushels per acre.	Plaster on peas, clover and meadows; lime on wheat and in orchards; salt on the turnip ground.	About one-third.
Monaghan, North ..	One-third use salt and plaster	Salt most extensively used, and upon wheat....	All, if cleared and drained.
Otonabee ...	One-half. Average per acre 100 lbs.....	Salt on wheat and barley; plaster on clover...	Three-fourths.
Smith.....	One-half	Plaster and salt on all kinds of crops.....	.....

Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
<p>Asphodel Belmont Burlleigh Dummer Douro Eanismore Galway Harvey Monaghan, North Otonabee Smith</p>	<p>50 acres. 10 bushels per acre. An uncertain crop None None worth mentioning None 10 acres. 30 to 40 bushels per acre. 50 acres Very little raised 15 to 20 bushels</p>	<p>500 acres. 100 bush. since bugs have been so bad. From 30 to 50 bushels per acre. One three-hundredths. 100 bushels per acre. Two per cent. One per cent. Average yield 110 bushels. 150 acres. Yield 150 bushels. 400 acres. 100 to 150 bushels per acre. 300 acres. One one-hundredth. About 100 bush. per acre. 100 to 200 bushels.</p>
Turnips.	Other root crops.	Hay.
<p>Asphodel Belmont Burlleigh Dummer Douro Eanismore Galway Harvey Monaghan, North Otonabee Smith</p>	<p>100 acres. 250 bushels per acre. Not much None One per cent. One-half per cent. Average yield 700 bushels. 10 acres 150 acres One one-hundredth, 400 bushels per acre.</p>	<p>3000 acres. 1 1/4 tons per acre. From 1 to 3 tons per acre. One-tenth. 1 ton per acre. Ten per cent. Three per cent. Average yield 1 ton per acre. 200 acres. Yield 1/2 ton. 1000 acres. From 1 to 2 tons per acre. 1000 acres. One-tenth. About 1 ton per acre. 1 to 2 tons.</p>
Pasture lands.	Orchards.	Remarks.
<p>Asphodel Belmont Burlleigh Dummer Douro Eanismore Galway Harvey Monaghan, North Otonabee Smith</p>	<p>150 acres. All young One three-hundredths. One per cent. Average yield 150 bushels. 50 acres. 244 acres. One one-hundredth.</p>	<p>Millet and Hungarian grass grown to the extent of 1/2 per cent—two tons to the acre. Summer fallow 9 1/2 per cent.</p>

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain growing, stock raising or dairying?	29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, or Poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?	30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?
Asphodel.....	1st class dairy land and stock pasture; about average grain land, and appears to be improving.	Not many thoroughbred stock in the township, but the farmers are beginning to improve all kinds of stock. Sheep and hogs are the best improved at present. Will be four or five pure Durhams and three Ayrshires used in the township this year.	About 10 or 11,000 acres of forest left, two-thirds of which is hardwood, for firewood—balance cedar for rails.
Belmont.....	Spring wheat, oats and peas; for stock raising.	The common breeds with few exceptions.....	About one-half of the township; beech, maple, cedar and pine.
Burleigh.....	Wheat, oats, barley and peas; best adapted for stock raising and dairying.	Horses—common, chiefly sired by pretty good horses. Cattle—Shorthorn grade. Sheep—Leicesters chiefly. Hogs—improved Berkshire.	About 50,000 acres hardwood, some hemlock, cedar, basswood, tamarack, &c.; firewood, saw logs and railway ties.
Douro.....	Equal for all.....	Limited extent.....	10 per cent. timbered; standing timber chiefly soft; fuel and fencing.
Ennismore.....	Wheat, coarse grains, and cattle.....	Mixture of native and other breeds; no thoroughbreds.	7,340 acres; hemlock, cedar, and other soft and hardwoods; lumber, firewood, railway railway ties and shingle bolts.
Galway.....	Oats, hay and potatoes; township very good for either dairying or stock raising.	The common kind of stock; no improved breeds.	40,000 acres; timber—pine, hemlock, cedar, tamarack, birch, maple, &c. Pine timber has mostly been taken off.

Harvey	Wheat, oats, peas, barley, cattle and sheep.....	Horses—common kinds, no extra blood introduced yet. Cattle—several Short-horns introduced. Sheep—Cotswold, Leicester and common grades. Hogs—Berkshire, Suffolk and Essex. Poultry—fancy kinds.	Not over three-fourths standing timber—bush fires destroyed large tracts. Standing timber pine, beech, maple, elm, basswood, hemlock, cedar and ash; mostly used for saw logs, cord wood, shingles, bolts, ties and telegraph poles.
Monaghan, North	Wheat, peas, oats, potatoes, stock, and dairy produce; best adapted for stock raising.	Majority of cattle are native breed; only very few "bred" animals.	One-fourth still timbered; for rail timber and firewood. In the high land, beech and maple; low land, cedar and tamarack.
Ottonabee	Grain growing	Horses—general-purpose principally. Cattle—native and Durham grades. Sheep—principally Leicester. Hogs—principally Berkshire. Poultry—mixed. Thoroughbred—not many.	About 17,000 acres; consisting of maple, beech, pine, tamarack and cedar; for fencing and firewood.
Smith	Wheat, oats, peas, barley, roots, and hay.....	All kinds; quite a number of Durham cattle; Clydesdale horses, and Berkshire swine of pure blood.	About 20,000 acres all kinds.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIPS.	31. What are your market facilities?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?
Asphodel	Were poor until last winter. Had to drive to Peterborough, average distance, 18 miles, or to the front, over 30 miles. Last winter, after the G. J. Railway was opened to Hastings, we had a good market for all kinds of grain and butter in Hastings Village, which before incorporation was part of the Township.	Cheese factory at Norwood.
Belmont	Peterborough and Belleville nearest markets. Sixteen miles to Campbellford.	Belmont cheese factory.
Burling .....	.....	.....
Dummer	From settled portion of Township about 19 miles to Peterborough, 13 miles to Lakefield, 10 miles to Norwood, 16 miles to Hastings. Railway at Peterborough, Lakefield and Hastings.	Two cheese factories, one on Lot 3, Concession 5; one on Lot 17, Concession 2.
Douro	Fair. Peterborough, market town. Midland Railway through Township.	None.
Harvey	Peterborough, county town. Good market. Railway to village of Lakefield and Fenelon Falls. Distance from 7 to 30 miles. Bobcaygeon village, distance to mill and market, 1 to 15 miles.	No cheese factories.
Monaghan, North	Peterborough is the chief market town. No part of the Township more than 9 miles from, and no part more than 5 miles from a railway station.	No local industries providing a market for agricultural products.
Otonabee	Good. Market towns, Peterborough and Hastings chiefly, at which places there is a railway. No farm in Township more than 9 miles from railway station.	A cheese factory in east part, also one in west part of Township.
Smith	Lakefield and Peterborough bordering on Township. Midland Railway to both.	Manufacturing lumber. One cheese factory in 4th, one in 8th, and one in 12th Concession.
Emismore	Good. Town of Peterborough, in County of Peterborough; Villages of Omemee and Bobcaygeon, in the County of Victoria, 11 miles.	None.
Galway	Good. Kilmount is our market town. This village borders on Township. Kilmount has a railway to it.	The lumbermen provide a market.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH—Concluded.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last locator other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Asphodel.....	38,142 acres	1,798.....	22,665 acres.....	2,038.....	840.....	1,679.....	575.
Belmont.....	63,637 "	1,472.....	8,833 "	432.....	182.....	403.....	248.
Burleigh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dummer.....	64,446 "	1,839.....	19,941 "	1,927.....	620.....	1,758.....	438.
Douro.....	38,000 "	2,146.....	22,908 "	1,781.....	789.....	1,629.....	550.
Ennismore.....	17,195 "	1,023.....	9,855 "	400.....	340.....	915.....	459.
Galway.....	23,788 "	595.....	3,725 "	416.....	105.....	201.....	4 (?)
Harvey.....	95,400 "	979.....	6,662½ "	1,064.....	267.....	467.....	270.
Monaghan, North..	13,938 "	742.....	8,269 ½ "	791.....	459.....	776.....	238.
Otonabee.....	65,209½ "	3,766.....	40,074½ "	5,051.....	1,725.....	3,838.....	1,191.
Smith.....	56,579 "	2,777.....	36,344 "	3,436.....	1,454.....	3,024.....	1,067.

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

SETTLEMENT.

East Hawkesbury, in the County of Prescott, was first entered in 1780, West Hawkesbury and Longueuil in 1800, and the remaining townships, North Plantagenet and Caledonia, in 1815, South Plantagenet in 1820, and Alfred in 1830. In Russell, the Township of Clarence was entered in 1780, Cumberland in 1810, Cambridge in 1838, and Russell in 1840. In Prescott, three out of the seven townships are reported to be wholly settled; in Russell, settlement has not been completed in any township. Taking both counties, about seventy-seven per cent. of the area may be considered occupied. In the three settled townships the process of settlement covered, on an average, about seventy years.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

The soil in Prescott is, in some parts, clay, in others, gravelly and sandy. The soil of Russell is mostly sandy loam, with some clay, and clay loam and gravel. The proportion in Prescott of heavy clay is probably about 17 per cent; clay loam, about 20 per cent.; sandy loam, about 20 per cent.; sand, about 12 per cent.; gravelly, about 20½ per cent.; black loam, about 9 per cent. There is a peat bog of 1,000 acres in Caledonia. About 4,400 acres in the county is looked upon as being too stony, or has rock too near the surface, for profitable cultivation; about 1,700 acres (principally in North Plantagenet) are so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation; about 19 per cent. is bottom, 12 per cent. swampy, and a small proportion, not determinable, is wet, springy land. The balance is rolling and cultivable land, about 25 per cent. of which is reported first-class for agricultural purposes, 41 per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class. In Russell, the proportion of heavy clay is about 18 per cent.; clay loam, 18 per cent.; sandy loam, 41 per cent.; sand, 6 per cent.; gravelly, inappreciable; black loam, 13 per cent. About 2,500 acres, in Clarence and Cumberland Townships, are too stony or rocky for profitable cultivation, and about 500 acres in Cumberland are so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation. About 42 per cent. is bottom, 10 per cent. swampy, and 1 per cent. wet, springy land—the balance is rolling and cultivable land, about 27 per cent. of which is reported first-class for agricultural purposes, 46 per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

Both counties are generally well watered by springs, creeks and wells. Three branches of the Castore River run through the Township of Russell, and the Nation River and several smaller streams drain the other townships. Water can be obtained by digging, at depths varying from five to fifty feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

First-class farms are reported to be purchasable at from \$30 to \$40 per acre; second-class, \$10 to \$25 per acre; and third-class, \$4 to \$10 per acre. The rental would be in the neighbourhood of 8 per cent. on the cash value of the lands.

STUMPS.

About fifty-two and a half per cent. of the cleared acreage is free from stumps. There are few pine stumps, except in the Township of Russell, where they exist in the proportion of twenty-five per cent. of those remaining.

FENCES.

In Prescott, the farms are well fenced—to the extent of about thirty-eight per cent. principally with cedar rails. In Russell, the proportion is about twelve and a half per cent.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About twenty-two per cent. of the farm houses are of brick, stone, or substantial frame; the balance are log, or of inferior frame. Of the outbuildings about thirty-nine per cent. are superior; the remainder are inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Some progress has been made in drainage in both counties, but, as yet, no tile appears to have been used.

FARM MACHINERY.

About fifty-two per cent. of the farmers use improved labour-saving machines for seeding and harvesting.

FERTILIZERS.

Plaster is used for clover, corn, peas and roots, in East and West Hawkesbury—but the proportions per acre are not given. It is also used to a limited extent in each of the townships of Russell for the same crops—in Cambridge in the proportion of two bushels per acre.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

As nearly as can be computed about ninety per cent. of the uncleared land would be suitable for cultivation, if cleared and drained.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township area of Prescott is given as 283,848½ acres; the cleared area as 95,887 acres. The township area of Russell is given as 251,227 acres, the cleared area as 88,887 acres. Of the reported cleared acreage of both counties an inappreciable proportion is devoted to fall wheat, which yields in one township 12, in others 25 bush. per acre; spring wheat (somewhat largely grown), about 10 bush.; barley (not much grown), 21 bush.; oats (largely grown), 27 bush.; rye (hardly any grown), about 17 bush.; peas (largely grown), about 19 bush.; corn (little grown), except in N. and S. Plantagenet where it yields 30 bush.; potatoes, about 1 per cent. and 156 bush.; turnips (very few grown), from 300 to 600 bush.; other roots (very few grown), from 100 to 400 bush.; hay (largely grown), rather less than 1½ tons per acre. A large acreage is devoted to pasture, and about ½ of 1 per cent. to orchards. In North Plantagenet, 200 acres are devoted to bean culture, and Clarence grows some Hungarian grass. The chief products of the counties are oats and hay, but many of the townships are equally adapted to grain growing, stock raising and dairying.

 STOCK AND STOCK BY-LAWS.

Prescott sustains 5,233 horses, 10,354 horned cattle, 12,474 sheep, and 5,231 hogs. Russell sustains 2,960 horses, 6,321 horned cattle, 6,081 sheep, and 2,513 hogs. Thoroughbred stock has been introduced to a very limited extent. Native breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, are mostly raised, but there are some grades and the stock is gradually improving. Stock by-laws exist and are partially operative in the county. Caledonia reports that "the by-law is never enforced, except in cases of feud between neighbours, and where a party is unable to put up a fence." Clarence reports: "It is obligatory on pathmasters to carry out the law. A penalty, not exceeding \$5, is imposed if they fail or neglect to perform their duty."

MARKET FACILITIES.

On the whole, the counties are not favourably situated as regards markets, or the means of access to them. Ottawa is the principal market for the nearer townships, but Lancaster in Glengarry, and Morrisburg in Dundas, are next to Ottawa, the principal grain and butter markets.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Prescott has six cheese factories and one creamery. There are saw mills at Rockland, in the County of Russell, employing about one hundred and fifty hands.

TIMBER LANDS.

About forty-seven and a half per cent. of the entire area is still under timber, consisting of hemlock, cedar, tamarack, beech, birch, elm, basswood, ash, balsam, pine, spruce, walnut, butternut, whitewood, dogwood, soft maple, and red and black cherry; used principally for lumber, fencing, firewood, railway ties and saw logs.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL:—Number of acres assessed, 525,382; number of ratepayers assessed, 6,213. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$3,354,506; personal property, \$317,831; taxable income, \$22,020; arrears of taxes, \$16,225; other assets, \$13,502, making a grand total of \$3,724,084. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$23,450; other liabilities, \$3,079—in all, \$26,529. The total revenue for all purposes and from all sources amounted, according to the latest official returns, to \$84,072.

POPULATION.

According to the last census, the population of Prescott was 17,647, and of Russell, 18,344.

FARM LABOURERS AND DOMESTICS.

There is a limited demand for labourers during harvest, and good female servants are in request all the year round.

COUNTIES AND OF **RUSSELL AND PRESCOTT**



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

COUNTIES RUSSELL & PRESGOTT



THE BURLING LITHOGRAPHIC CO. MONTREAL

UNITED COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
<i>Prescott.</i>				
Alfred.....	1830	Nearly all.....	50 years.....	Greater part clay loam
Caledonia	About 1815	About two-thirds.....	About one-third during last 12 years.	Sandy loam.
Hawkesbury, East..	About 1780	All	About 94 years.....	Generally good.
Hawkesbury, West.	About 1800	All	About 1840.....	Variable.
Longueuil.....	About 1800	All	75 years.....	About second-class.
Plantagenet, North.	1815	Two-thirds .....	.....	Fair for farming purposes.
Plantagenet, South.	In 1820	About three-fourths.....	Not all settled yet	High land, sandy; along the streams, alluvial; low land, clayey.
<i>Russell.</i>				
Cambridge.....	About 1838	About one-fourth .....	.....	Light sandy loam.
Cumberland	1810	Three-fourths.....	Not all settled yet.....	Good.
Clarence.....	1780	Two-thirds	Not all settled yet.....	Very good
Russell.....	1840	About four-fifths	Not all settled yet	Sandy and clayey loam, and some gravel.

COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.—Continued.

		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.			
TOWNSHIPS.		5. Please state about what proportions are as follows —			
	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.	
<i>Prescott.</i>					
Alfred	About one-thirtieth	One-half	Scarcely any	About one-tenth.	
Caledonia	About 2,500 acres. Sub-soil, blue clay.	Hardly any in Township; perhaps 1,000 acres.	14,000. Depth of soil 2 feet, sub-soil, white sand.	6,000. 3 feet clay.	
Hawkesbury, East.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawkesbury, West.	About one-sixteenth; subsoil clay. Front of Township.	About three-sixteenths; subsoil clay. Generally all over.	About one-fourth; subsoil, sand and gravel. West of Township.	About one-sixteenth; subsoil and sand. Generally all over.	
Longneil	One-fourth	One-eighth	One-fourth	One-eighth.	
Plantagenet, North.	9,476	11,700	17,598	8,332.	
Plantagenet, South.	Four-elevenths	Three-elevenths	Three-elevenths	One-eleventh	
<i>Russell.</i>					
Cambridge	About one-fourth. Very deep.	About one-sixteenth	About one-half, with clay subsoil.	About one-sixteenth. Very deep.	
Cumberland	Four-sixteenths	Three-sixteenths	Two-sixteenths	Two-sixteenths.	
Clarence	One-sixth. Deep	One-third. Deep	One-third. Clay subsoil	One-twentieth. Clay subsoil.	
Russell	Scarcely any	One-seventh	Five-sevenths .....	.....

	Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.
<i>Frescott.</i>			
Alfred	Scarcely any	About one-fourth	
Caledonia	7,000 acres. 3 feet gravelly	500 acres. 1½ feet clay	Best bog of 1,000 acres, unfit for agricultural purposes.
Hawkesbury, East.			Answers inapplicable and cannot be used.
Hawkesbury, West.	About three-eighths; subsoil, gravelly and hard pan. Centre of Township.	About one-sixteenth; subsoil, clay and hard pan. Generally scattered	
Longueuil	One-fourth		Average depth of soil 8 inches. Subsoil on low lands, clay and gravel on high lands. Clay in the north-west half of Township, balance gravelly and sandy.
Plantagenet, North.	600	2,200	
Plantagenet, South.			
<i>Russell.</i>			
Cambridge	Scarcely any	About one-eighth, with clay subsoil.	In front part of Township sand and sandy loam predominate, and in the rear clay and clay loam.
Cumberland	Four-sixteenths	One-sixteenth	
Clarence	None	One-fifth. Clay subsoil.	
Russell.	One-seventh	One-seventh	

COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	6. Have you any, and if so, how much is too stony, or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so, how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?
<i>Prescott.</i>			
Alfred	About 200 acres.....	There is none.....	About one-tenth.
Caledonia	About 1,000 acres	None	Gravelly land generally rolling.
Hawkesbury, East.....	About 900 acres	None	200 acres.
Hawkesbury, West.	Not more than one-thirtieth of whole Township.	None	Whole Township.
Longueuil	About 1,000 acres	200 acres	About one-fourth of Township.
Plantagenet, North.....	400 acres	1,500 acres.....	One-third, or 16,500 acres.
Plantagenet, South	About 100 acres	None	None rolling; all cultivable.
<i>Russell.</i>			
Cambridge	Very little, if any.....	None	None.
Cumberland	About 1,500 acres rock.....	500 acres.....	One-fourth.
Clarence	About 1,000 acres in small patches here and there.	Not worth mentioning.....	One-fourth.
Russell.....	None.....	None.....	Scarcely any rolling; all cultivable.

COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL, *Continued.*

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.		
TOWNSHIPS.	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?	
9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?	10. About what proportion is swampy	
<i>Prescott.</i>		
Afred	About 1,500 acres	Scarcely any.
Caledonia	Very little of such in township.	Not much.
Hawkesbury, East.	None.....	500 acres.
Hawkesbury West.....	About one-fourth, scattered all over	None of any account.
Longueuil	Three-eighths of township.....	200 acres.
Plantagenet, North	One-tenth, or 5,000 acres.	None of consequence.
Plantagenet, South	One-eleventh	None.
<i>Russell.</i>		
Cambridge	About nineteen-twentieths	None.
Cumberland.....	One-fourth	None.
Clarence	About one-half	About one-twentieth.
Russell.....	One-eighth	None of any consequence.

COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—

TOWNSHIPS.	First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.
<i>Prescott.</i>			
Alfred	One-half in centre	One-fourth on northern side	One-fourth on western side.
Caledonia	None	One-half, part of 5 and 6 in first concession	One-half.
Hawkesbury, East ..	Two-fifths	Two-fifths	One-fifth.
Hawkesbury, West.	One-fourth	One-fourth	One-half.
Longueuil	One-fourth	One-half	One-half.
Plantagenet, North ..	One-fourth	One-half	One-fourth.
Plantagenet, South ..	One-third	One-half	One-sixth.
<i>Russell.</i>			
Cambridge	None	Three-fourths in centre and rear	One-fourth in front part.
Cumberland	One-half	One-fourth	One-fourth
Clarence	One-quarter	One-half; over the Township	One-fourth
Russell	One-third, western portion of Township	One-third, middle portion of Township	One-third, eastern portion of Township.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks, or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what proportion are pine stumps?
<i>Prescott.</i>				
Alfred	It is	From 12 to 20 feet.	1st class, \$20 per acre; 2nd class, \$12; 3rd class, \$8.	Nearly one-third clear of stumps.
Caledonia	Yes	At about 12 feet	\$25, \$20, and \$10	About one-half cleared land. Not many pine stumps.
Hawkesbury, East ..	Generally well watered	From 12 to 30 feet	1st class, \$10 per acre; 2nd class, \$25; 3rd class, \$10.	Two-thirds clear of stumps.
Hawkesbury, West ..	Yes	From 5 feet up to 50 feet ..	1st class, \$30; 2nd class, \$20; 3rd class, \$10.	About one-third of whole Township.
Longueuil	Yes	15 to 35 feet	1st, \$; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$10	Nearly all land that has been chopped is clear of stumps.
Plantagenet, North ..	Yes	12 to 30 feet	1st class, \$30 per acre; 2nd class, \$15; 3rd class, \$5.	Free of stumps, about 12,000 acres; pine stumps, 8,000 acres; 2,500 acres
Plantagenet, South ..	Yes	From 10 to 30 feet	1st class, \$30 per acre; 2nd class, \$20; 3rd, \$8.	About one-fourth; about 300 acres pine stumps.
<i>Russell.</i>				
Cambridge	Well watered	On an average 10 feet	2nd class, \$10; 3rd, \$4	About 3,000 acres clear of stumps.
Cumberland	Well watered by creeks and springs.	From 6 to 40 feet	From \$10 to \$40	Half of cleared; one-sixteenth.
Clarence	Yes	10 to 20 feet	1st class, \$33 per acre; 2nd class, \$25; 3rd class, \$16.	One-fifth of parts settled cleared; very few pine stumps.
Russell	Three branches of Castone River runs through Township.	10 to 30 feet	Bush land, \$5 to \$12 per acre; cultivated land, \$20 to \$40 per acre.	About one-half clear of stumps; about one-fourth pine stumps.

COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.			
17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?		18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?	
<i>Prescott.</i>					
Alfred	Not one-half. Cedar mostly used.....	There are two of stone, four of brick, and about fifty good frame.	Nearly all.....	One-twentieth	
Caledonia	One-half. Materials—cedar and stone.....	Five brick, six stone, and three first-class frame in Township.	The balance	About one-third.	
Hawkesbury, East..	About one-half. Stone and cedar	One-fourth	Three-fourths	One-half.	
Hawkesbury, West.	About one-half. Stone and cedar	About one-half	One-half	Three-fourths.	
Louguenul	One-eighth of the whole. Cedar.....	About one-eighth of the whole....	Seven-eighths	One-half second-class.	
Plantagenet, North.	One-half. Cedar and ash rail, and board.	Two stone, one-eighth frame, first class.	Seven-eighths	One-half.	
Plantagenet, South.	One-fifteenth. Cedar, ash and boards..	One-fifteenth	Fourteen-fifteenths	One-fourth.	
<i>Russell.</i>					
Cambridge	About one twenty-fifth. Material, cedar.	About one-twentieth.	About nineteen-twentieths	About one-half.	
Cumberland	One-fourth. Cedar logs, black ash and board fence.	One-fourth	Three-fourths	One-half.	
Clarence	One-tenth. Cedar and ash.....	Three stone, six brick; no first-class frame.	Between 750 and 800	One-third.	
Russell.....	About one-eighth. Cedar generally employed.	About one-fourth	Three-fourths	One-fourth.	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIPS.	21. About what proportion of the out-buildings are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.?
<i>Prescott.</i>			
Alfred	Nearly all	None	One-half.
Caledonia	Two-thirds	None	About one sixth,
Hawkesbury, East	One-half	5 per cent, with wood or stone drains	75 per cent.
Hawkesbury, West	One-fourth	One-sixth of cleared land	About seven-eighths,
Longneil	One-half	None	Seven-eighths,
Plantagenet, North	One-half	None	One-fourth.
Plantagenet, South	Three-fourths	None	Three-fourths,
<i>Russell.</i>			
Cambridge	About one-half	None	About one-tenth.
Chamberland	One-half	Very little underdraining; materials used, stone and wood.	Nearly all.
Clarence	Two-thirds	Very little; no tile used	One-sixth, rakes; one-sixth, mowers; a few drills.
Russell	Three-fourths	About one-sixth underdrained; no tiles	One-half.

COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.			
TOWNSHIPS.	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
<i>Prescott.</i>			
Alfred	None .....	.....	All.
Caledonia	None	None	If well drained, nearly the whole.
Hawkesbury, East..	20 per cent. use land plaster.....	Land plaster mixed with the seed; used principally upon peas.	The whole.
Hawkesbury, West.	About $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent	Plaster upon clover, corn, peas and roots	About seven-eighths.
Longueuil	None	None	Nearly all.
Plantagenet, North.	None	None	All.
Plantagenet, South.	None	None	All.
<i>Russell.</i>			
Cambridge	About 1 ton used; 2 bushels per acre	Plaster on wheat and meadow	About one-half.
Cumberland	Very little used	Land plaster on corn	Nearly all.
Clarence	Very little	Corn and clover	Nearly all.
Russell.....	Very few .....	.....	Nearly all.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—

	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.
<i>Prescott.</i>			
Alfred	None sown	One-tenth. 16 bushels per acre	Very little sown.
Caledonia	None	Hardly any raised. Yield 8 bushels per acre	Hardly any raised. Yield 20 bushels per acre.
Hawkesbury, East	12 acres. 12 bushels per acre	1,500 acres. 12 bushels per acre	400 acres. 20 bushels per acre.
Hawkesbury, West	Very little sown. Not suitable	About 1,000 acres. Average 8 bushels	100 acres. Average 30 bushels.
Longueil	None	1,000 acres. 10 bushels per acre	200 acres. 15 bushels per acre.
Plantagenet, North	None	3,000 acres	500 acres.
Plantagenet, South	None	1,100 acres	100 acres.
<i>Russell.</i>			
Cambridge	None	200 acres. Yield about 10 bushels per acre	100 acres. Yield about 15 bushels per acre.
Cumberland	25 bushels	14 bushels	25 bushels.
Clarence	Very little till lately. 15 bushels per acre	(One-eighth of cleared land. 12 bush. per acre.	Not much.
Russell	One-fiftieth last year. Average yield 25 bush.	One-fortieth last year. Average yield 6 bush..	Very little.
<i>Prescott.</i>			
Alfred	One-tenth. About 25 bush. per acre	None	One-fifth. 20 bushels per acre.
Caledonia	One-third. Yield 30 bushels per acre	None	A small quantity raised. 16 bushels per acre.
Hawkesbury, East	6,000 acres. 24 bushels per acre	25 acres. 15 bushels per acre	4,000 acres. 20 bushels per acre.
Hawkesbury, West	3,000 acres. Average 30 bushels	Very little sown	About 500 acres. Average 20 bushels.
Longueil	2,000 acres. 30 bushels per acre	100 acres	1,000 acres. 12 bushels per acre.
Plantagenet, North	3,038 acres	None	3,000 acres.
Plantagenet, South	3,000 acres	None	2,200 acres.
<i>Russell.</i>			
Cambridge	1,000 acres. Yield about 20 bush. per acre	20 acres. Yield about 10 bushels per acre	300 acres. Yield about 15 bushels per acre.
Cumberland	30 bushels	25 bushels	25 bushels.
Clarence	One-fourth. 25 bushels per acre	Not much	One-eighth. 22 bushels per acre.
Russell	One-half land cultivated. Average 30 bushels.		One-twentieth. Average yield 20 bushels.

COUNTIES OF PRESOTT AND RUSSELL.—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	Corn.	Ruckwheat.	Potatoes.
<i>Prescott.</i>			
Alfred	Very little	Very little	Very little.
Caledonia	Very little grown, 25 bushels per acre	Considerable, Yield 20 bushels per acre	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 acres, Yield 200 bushels per acre.
Hawkesbury, East	150 acres, 35 bushels per acre.	300 acres, 20 bushels per acre.	500 acres, 150 bushels per acre.
Hawkesbury, West	500 acres, Average 30 bushels	None	200 acres, Average 150 bushels.
Longueuil	300 acres, 50 bushels per acre.	100 acres, 10 bushels per acre.	70 acres, 125 bushels per acre.
Plantagenet, North	200 acres	1,000 acres.	1000 acres.
Plantagenet, South	50 acres	50 acres	100 acres.
<i>Russell.</i>			
Cambridge	40 acres, Yield about 40 bushels per acre	100 acres, Yield about 20 bushels per acre.	200 acres, Yield about 100 bushels per acre.
Cumberland	45 bushels.	25 bushels.	125 bushels.
Clarence	Small patches, 30 to 50 bushels per acre	One-eighth, 18 bushels per acre.	One-nineteenth, 200 to 300 bushels per acre.
Russell	Very little	One-fortieth, Average yield 20 bushels.	One-fiftieth, Yield about 150 bushels per acre.
	Turnips.	Other Root Crops.	Hay.
<i>Prescott.</i>			
Alfred	Very little	Very few	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.
Caledonia	Very little raised, Yield 400 bushels per acre.	A few carrots and mangolds, 400 bu. per acre.	One-fourth, 1 ton per acre
Hawkesbury, East	10 acres, 300 bushels per acre	13 acres, 150 bushels per acre	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.
Hawkesbury, West	25 acres, Average 600 bushels	25 acres, Not extensively sown	9,000 acres, Average 1 ton.
Longueuil	8 acres, 400 bushels per acre	100 acres	2,400 acres, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per acre.
Plantagenet, North	50 acres	None	4,600 acres.
Plantagenet, South	None	None	3,000 acres.
<i>Russell.</i>			
Cambridge	Very few	None	1,300 acres, 1 ton per acre.
Cumberland	400 bushels.	400 bushels.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.
Clarence	Very little	Very little	One-sixth, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.
Russell	Very few	Very few	One-thirtieth, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.

	Pasture Lands.	Orchards.	Remarks.
<i>Prescott.</i>			
Alfred	One-fourth	None	
Caledonia	One-fourth	100 acres. 250 bushels per acre.	
Hawkesbury, East.	14,000 acres.	200 acres. Average 20 bushels per acre.	Pean, 200 acres. Average 20 bushels.
Hawkesbury, West.	3,000 acres	25 acres	
Longneil	2,500 acres	12 acres	
Plantagenet, North.	4,000 acres	18 acres	
Plantagenet, South.	1,500 acres		
<i>Russell.</i>			
Cambridge	1,400 acres	None	
Canterland	One-fourth	Not many orchards	
Clarence	One-eighth	A few	Some Hungarian grass.
Russell	One-third	Very few	

COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

<p>WESHIPS</p>	<p>28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain growing, stock raising, or dairying?</p>	<p>29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, or Poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?</p>	<p>30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?</p>
<p>Prescott.</p>	<p>Grain and hay.....</p> <p>Oats, wheat, peas, buckwheat, potatoes and hay. We also sell a good deal of butter, eggs and pork; a considerable amount of milk sent to cheese factories in adjoining townships. About the same with regard to grain, stock or dairying.</p>	<p>No imported stock has been introduced.....</p> <p>Canadian and Clyde horses; Grade cattle; Leicester sheep; Berkshire and Suffolk hogs, and mixed breeds of poultry. No thoroughbred or imported stock.</p> <p>Native breeds most extensively raised. A few grades of Durhams and Ayrshires. Sheep principally Leicesters. Very little thoroughbred stock in Township.</p> <p>Horses—Clyde grade and native. Cattle—Ayrshire grades and Native stock. Sheep—Leicester and Native. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk. Poultry—all sorts. Imported stock has not been introduced to any great extent.</p>	<p>Two-thirds. Mixed timber, used for firewood.</p> <p>More than one-third of the land is yet timbered, chiefly with hemlock, cedar, tamarack and other soft wood. Used for building, fencing and fuel.</p> <p>About one-fourth in timber. Consists of one-third hardwood and two-thirds softwood. Used principally for fuel, fencing and building purposes.</p> <p>About 12,000 acres still timbered. Maple, beech, birch, elm, basswood, ash, hemlock, tamarack, cedar, balsam, pine, spruce, walnut, butternut, whiteoak, dogwood, soft maple, red cherry, black cherry.</p>
<p>Hawkesbury, East..</p>	<p>The east and rear parts are best adapted for grain. The front and west parts are equally good for grain or stock.</p>	<p>Grades in Clyde and French horses; Ayrshire cattle; Leicester sheep; Berkshire hogs; Brahma fowls.</p>	<p>7,200 acres. Maple, elm, hemlock, tamarack and cedar. For general farm use and cordwood.</p>
<p>Hawkesbury, West.</p>	<p>Best adapted for stock raising and dairying....</p>	<p>Ayrshire, Durham and common kinds. Horses—Mixed breeds. Sheep—Mixed, Cotswold, Southdowns and Leicesters. Pigs—Berkshire, Chester, Suffolk and Common breeds.</p>	<p>12,000 acres mixed woods. Cordwood, fencing, sawlogs and timber.</p>
<p>Longueuil.....</p>	<p>Hay, oats and peas. Dairy produce. Best adapted for mixed husbandry.</p>	<p>Common or grade. No thoroughbreds introduced.</p>	<p>About three-fourths. Hemlock, pine, ash and tamarack for railway ties, sawlogs and cordwood.</p>
<p>Plantagenet North..</p>	<p>Oats, peas, wheat, hay and potatoes. Grain growing.</p>		
<p>Plantagenet, South.</p>	<p>Oats, peas, wheat and hay. Grain growing. Some portions adapted for dairying.</p>		

<i>Russell.</i>	Chief products, oats and hay. Best adapted for stock raising.	Common Canadian breeds of stock.....	55,335 acres timbered. Timber consists of pine, hemlock, spruce, ash and tamarack. Used for cordwood.
Cambridge	Well adapted for either	Very little improved stock	One-fourth of Township.....
Cumberland.....	Grain, hay, roots. Well adapted for dairying.	A few thoroughbred cattle; common stock improved by them. Horses--Good Canadian generally. A few Berkshire hogs; improving.	Over two-thirds. Hemlock, spruce, cedar, ash, birch, beech, maple, basswood, elm, etc., for fencing, building, market, saw-logs, timber, cordwood. Pine about all out.
Clarence	Oats, peas, hay, potatoes. Best adapted for grain growing and stock raising. A large quantity of first class butter made in this township.	Horses--Clyde and general purpose. Cattle--Grades principally. Hogs--Grades. Sheep --Grades. Thoroughbred stock few in number.	About one-fifth area still timbered. Mixed wood. Used principally for firewood and fencing.
Russell.....			

COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	31. What are your market facilities?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?
<i>Prescott.</i>		
Alfred	Good. The Ottawa river being on the front, and a railway station on the north side.	None.
Caledonia	Not good. Lancaster, on G. T. R., about 30 miles from centre of Township; in winter, Calumet station, on the Q. M. O. & O. R., distant about 18 miles from centre of Township.	None.
Hawkesbury, East ..	Montreal market 50 miles distant from this Township for general produce; grain, Point Fortune in north corner of Township, carried in barges to Montreal; St. Philip railway depot 4 miles from north part of the township.	One creamery situated on lot 37, con. 5; one cheese factory lot 24, in con. 4, manufacturing daily 9,000 lbs. of milk.
Hawkesbury, West ..	Montreal 60 miles, Ottawa 60 miles; nearest railway, Calumet station, 12 miles—with Ottawa river to cross—52 miles from Lancaster station, G. T. R.	Three cheese factories, viz., Vankleek Hill, Spring Grove and Hawkesbury, and 1 creamery on the line between East and West Hawkesbury, called Vankleek Hill creamery.
Longueuil	Ottawa 58 and Montreal 60 miles; 4 miles to Calumet station on the Montreal and Ottawa railway; 2 miles to L'Original and water route.	None except farming.
Plantagenet, North.	Ottawa 40 miles and Montreal 80 miles distant by river and rail; 2 miles from railway (Q. M. O. & O. Ry.), and boat communication every day during the season.	None.
Plantagenet, South ..	Not good hitherto, but anticipate an improvement; 15 miles.	One cheese factory at Pendleton and one at Fourmiere.
<i>Russell.</i>		
Cambridge	Very poor. Nearest market Ottawa—distance 35 miles	
Cumberland	Good. City of Ottawa 16 miles and in Township	
Clarence	Ottawa city 25 miles; Q. M. O. & O. Ry. near bank of river in front of Township.	Rockland saw mills employ 150 men or upwards.
Russell	Not very good. 20 miles from Ottawa, 30 miles from Morrisburg. We expect to have the Canada and Atlantic Ry. run through Township, as the line is laid out through it.	Four saw mills, one grist mill, carding mill and woollen factory. No cheese factories or creameries.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
<i>Prescott.</i>							
Alfred	44,200 acres.	2,500	13,550	833	610	3,304	845
Caledonia	45,200½ "	1,429	8,165	787	459	1,030	617
Hawkesbury, East..	54,905 "	4,001	26,110	2,468	1,080	3,062	1,267
Hawkesbury, West.	24,375 "	1,965	12,000	2,179	647	1,496	518
Longueuil	16,822½ "	997	9,603	1,097	399	917	400
Plantagenet, North.	49,641 "	3,500	15,341	1,629	855	1,901	928
Plantagenet, South.	48,615 "	2,159	11,118	1,361	1,183	764	656
<i>Russell.</i>							
Cambridge	60,000 "	1,337	4,665	524	308	632	317
Cumberland	74,227 "	2,506	13,337	1,626	759	1,807	658
Clarence	70,000 "	3,863	14,480	2,267	1,009	1,912	892
Russell	47,000 "	2,786	14,405	1,904	884	1,730	646

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

SETTLEMENT.

The Township of Hallowell was entered in 1770, and immediately after the American Revolution the other townships rapidly filled until, in 1808, the last township (South Marysburgh) was entered. The county is now reported wholly settled, the process having occupied about forty-six years.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

The soil is of a mixed character, and the proportions are reported to be—heavy clay, 18½ per cent.; clay loam, 22 per cent.; sandy loam, 10 per cent.; sand, 5½ per cent.; gravelly, 3¼ per cent.; black loam, 13 per cent. The heavy clay has a depth of from 2 to 20 feet, and lies generally on a gravelly subsoil; the clay loam has a depth of from 3 to 25 feet, with clay and gravelly subsoil; the sandy loam has a depth of from 5 to 30 feet, with clay and gravelly subsoil; the sand is from 10 to 30 feet deep, with clay and gravelly subsoil; the gravelly is from 10 inches to 10 feet deep, and rests on limestone rock; the black loam is from 2 to 20 feet, with a subsoil from clay to limestone. Rocky ridges exist to the extent of 10 per cent. in South Marysburgh, and in three other townships about 2½ per cent. of the acreage is reported to be too stony or rocky for profitable cultivation. A small proportion—about ¼ of 1 per cent.—is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation; 10½ per cent. is bottom, 6 per cent. swampy, and about 1¼ per cent. wet, springy land. The balance is rolling and cultivable. About 42½ per cent. is reported to be first-class for agricultural purposes, 36½ per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

Prince Edward County is generally well watered with creeks, lakes and wells, but Ameliasburg reports that some slight inconvenience is experienced there during summer, though it has some good surface springs. Water can be obtained by digging, at depths varying from three to thirty feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

First-class farms can be purchased at from \$40 to \$100 per acre; second-class, at from \$25 to \$40; and third-class, \$8 to \$25. Farms can be rented at from \$1 to \$3 per acre.

STUMPS.

About ninety per cent. of the cleared acreage is free from stumps—the stumps remaining are nearly all pine.

FENCES.

About sixty-one per cent. of the farms are under first-class fence; the material employed being, principally, cedar.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About sixty-nine and a half per cent. of the farm houses are reported to be either of brick, stone, or first-class frame—the remainder are log or of inferior frame. Of the out-buildings about fifty-two per cent. are reported first-class—the remainder are inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Scarcely any drainage has been effected in this county, and it does not appear that any tile has yet been used.

FARM MACHINERY.

About eighty-four and a half per cent. of the farmers use improved labour-saving machines for seeding and harvesting.

FERTILIZERS.

In the Townships of Hallowell and Hillier, nearly all the farmers use plaster on grass, clover and peas, but the quantity per acre is not reported. In North Marysburgh, plaster is used on clover and peas in the proportion of 100 lbs. per acre by one-fifth, and in Sophiasburg, in the same proportion on clover, peas and corn, by one-half of the farmers. In the other townships plaster is used to a limited extent only.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

About eighty-six and a half per cent. of the uncleared land is reported fit for cultivation, if cleared.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township area of Prince Edward is given as 229,772 acres; the cleared area as 167,924½ acres. Of the latter about 1½ per cent. is devoted to fall wheat, which yields, on an average 19 bushels per acre; spring wheat, 3½ per cent. and 10 bush.; barley, about 39 per cent. and 25 bush.; oats, about 9 per cent. and 30 bush.; rye, 6½ per cent. and 13½ bush.; peas, about 4½ per cent. and 18 bush.; corn, about 4½ per cent. and from 15 to 50 bush.; buckwheat, 2¾ per cent.; potatoes, about 1 per cent. and 69 bush.; turnips (hardly any grown); other root crops (none grown); hay, 10½ per cent. and about 1½ tons. (Four townships do not report the average hay crop, and two return 2 tons per acre.) About 11½ per cent. is devoted to pasturage, and 3 per cent. to orchards. Hops are grown to a considerable extent in Hallowell and Sophiasburg, and the smaller fruits in large quantities in Ameliasburg and Athol. For fruit culture, Prince Edward County is regarded as one of the most favourable in the Province. It is also well calculated for grain growing, particularly barley, of which it exports large quantities for the United States markets. Dairying is also extensively prosecuted.

STOCK AND STOCK BY-LAWS.

A good deal of attention has been paid in this county to the improvement of stock by the introduction of thoroughbreds, though, in some townships, common Canadian grades preponderate. The townships sustain 13,213 horned cattle, 8,166 horses, 11,900 sheep, and 3,524 hogs. Stock by-laws exist in all the townships. In some they are operative—in others they are only partially enforced, if enforced at all. In Sophiasburg, "the roads are filled with horses, cows, sheep, etc., particularly at night." In Ameliasburg, the owners of one cow only are allowed pasture on the highways from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m. In Hillier, much lenity is shown to those who have not the means of providing pasture or sustenance for one cow, and sheep are also, to some extent, allowed to run at large.

TIMBER LAND.

About sixteen per cent. of the entire area is still covered with timber, consisting of beech, maple, elm, cedar, oak, black ash, and some pine; used for lumber, fuel, cooper's staves, fencing and building.

MARKET FACILITIES.

Prince Edward has exceptionally good market facilities, by road, rail and water. The principal markets are Picton, Milford, Kingston and Belleville. The Prince Edward Railway runs through the county to Trenton (32 miles), and there is steamboat communication daily and weekly to Montreal. Prince Edward is noted for its excellent gravel roads.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The county has twenty-four cheese factories, and there are some woollen factories and mills reported in Hallowill Township. There are no other industries, except those usually attendant on an agricultural community. The cheese made in this county—averaging 25,000 boxes per annum—aggregates in value from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

POPULATION.

The population of Prince Edward, according to the census of 1871, was 20,336.

MECHANICS, LABOURERS AND DOMESTICS.

There is a great demand for good female servants, but no special demand for labourers, and none for mechanics.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Number of acres assessed, 232,949; number of ratepayers assessed, 5,333. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$6,823,356; personal property, \$427,726; taxable income, \$32,550; arrears of taxes, \$2,988; other assets, \$23,175—making a grand total of \$7,314,795. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$4,900; other liabilities, \$1,200—total, \$6,100. The total revenue for all purposes and from all sources amounted, according to the last official returns, to \$46,197.



COUNTY OF
PRINCE EDWARD.



COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Ameliasburg	1783	All	About 60 years	South and west parts gravelly ; the rest clay loam.
Athol	1783	All	45 years	Mixed.
Hallowell	About 1770	All	50 years	-
Hillier	1790	All	40 years	Clay and limestone.
Marysburg, North ..	1760	All ..	50 years ..	Clay, sand and gravel.
Marysburg, South ..	1808	All	50 years	Clay, clay loam, gravel, and black muck.
Sophiasburg	1780	All	40 years	Six-tenths good; four-tenths light.

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.	Remarks.
Ameliasburg	One-twentieth	About one-half	Very little	Very little.	
Athol	25 per cent	10 per cent	16 per cent	8 per cent.	
Hallowell	5 per cent. In small places through Township, 20 feet.	25 per cent. Through middle of Township, 25 feet.	25 per cent. Through middle of Township, 15 feet.	10 per cent. Through southern part, 10 feet.	
Hillier	4 per cent. Depth of soil, 10 feet; subsoil, gravel.	5 per cent. Depth of soil, 5 to 10 feet; subsoil, clayey gravel.	5 per cent. Depth of soil, 10 to 30 feet; subsoil, clayey gravel.	1 per cent. Depth of soil, 10 to 30 feet; subsoil, clay.	
Marysburg, North ..	20 per cent. 2 feet; gravelly subsoil.	10 per cent. 2 feet; gravelly subsoil.	10 per cent. 10 feet; gravelly subsoil.	20 per cent. 10 feet; gravelly subsoil.	
Marysburg, South ..	One-half. About 4 feet; north-west part.	One-fourth. About 4 feet; north-west part.	One-twentieth. About 6 feet; central part.	None.	
Sophiasburg	Two-tenths. Depth, 4 feet.....	Three-tenths. Depth, 3 feet	One-tenth. Depth, 5 feet; clay subsoil.	.....
	Gravelly.	Black Loam.			
Ameliasburg	About the balance, viz., two-fifths	Very little .....	.....	About three-fourths of Township is good, dry soil.	
Athol	48 per cent	3 per cent .....	.....	
Hallowell	20 per cent. Through eastern part, 3 feet.	15 per cent. Intermixed.	10 feet.....	Mostly clay subsoil on gravelly land.	
Hillier	75 per cent. Depth of soil, 1 to 10 feet; subsoil, limestone formation.	10 per cent. Depth of soil, 5 to 20 feet; subsoil, clay and limestone.	.....	
Marysburg, North ..	30 per cent. 1 foot; rock.....	10 per cent. 5 feet; blue clay.....	.....	Rocky ridges run through it at all parts.	
Marysburg, South ..	One-fourth. From 10 inches to 2 feet; south part.	One-third. 2 to 6 feet.....	.....	
Sophiasburg	Two-tenths. Depth, 1 foot	Two-tenths. Depth, 2 feet .....	.....	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	6. Have you any, and if so, how much is too stony, or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so, how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?
Ameliasburg.....	About 500 acres of rock, near surface.....	Very little.....	Nearly all.
Athol.....	None; all cultivated.....	None.....	Generally speaking, level.
Hallowell.....	1,200 acres.....	May be 300 acres.....	15 per cent.
Hillier.....	5 per cent.....	None.....	75 per cent.
Marysburg, North..	10 per cent.....	5 per cent.....	75 per cent.
Marysburg, South..	None.....	About 200 acres.....	About one-fourth.
Sophiasburg.....	Not any.....	One one-hundredth.....	Generally all level and fit for cultivation.
	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?
Ameliasburg.....	One-twentieth.....	One-twentieth. This must include the marsh at P. and B. and around Huff's Island.	Very little, perhaps 400 acres.
Athol.....	About one-fourth.....	None that cannot be drained.....	None.
Hallowell.....	30 per cent.....	10 per cent.....	Perhaps 5 per cent.
Hillier.....	13 per cent.....	10 per cent.....	2 per cent.
Marysburg, North..	None.....	10 per cent.....	None.
Marysburg, South..	200 acres.....	500 acres.....	None.
Sophiasburg.....	One one-hundredth.....	One one-hundred-and-twenty-fifth.....	One one-hundred-and-fiftieth.

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—			Remarks.
	First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.	
Ameliasburg	One-half	One-fourth	One-fourth	Mixed throughout. Mostly in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions, or the southern portion.
Athol	25 per cent	40 per cent	35 per cent	
Hallowell	One third	One-half	One-sixth	
Hillier	75 per cent	20 per cent	5 per cent	
Marysburg, North ..	30 per cent	50 per cent	20 per cent	
Marysburg, South ..	One-fourth	One-third	Five-twelfths	
Sophiasburg	Six-tenths	Three-tenths	One-tenth	
	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what proportion are pine stumps?
Ameliasburg	Very well watered with creeks, although during summer slight inconvenience is sometimes experienced.	From 8 to 50 feet. Some excellent surface springs.	\$20 to \$30 for 3rd class land; \$30 to \$50 for 2nd class; and \$50 to \$100 for 1st class.	Nearly all clear of stumps.
Athol	Principally by lakes and wells.	From 8 to 20 feet	1st class, \$40 to \$60; 2nd class, \$25 to \$40; 3rd class, \$8 to \$15.	Generally speaking clear of stumps.
Hallowell	Largest portion	From 10 to 30 feet	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land in T. P. from \$50 to \$80 per acre; balance from \$10 to \$50; very little would be below \$25.	Not over 10 per cent, contains stumps, which are mostly pine.
Hillier	Yes	3 to 20 feet	At from \$30 to \$75.	75 per cent.; nearly all pine stumps.
Marysburg, North ..	Yes	10 feet	\$3,000	75 per cent.; 10 per cent.
Marysburg, South ..	Generally so	6, 12 and 25 feet	From \$15 to \$45; on an average \$30.	Nearly all clear; what is left is pine.
Sophiasburg	Well watered by wells. Some springs.	From 10 to 20 feet	1st class, \$60; 2nd, \$40; 3rd, \$25....	Pine, one twenty-fifth.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIP.	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?
Ameliasburg	Nearly one-half under good fence, which is mostly cedar.	About two-thirds are brick, stone or first class frame.	One-third.....	Two-thirds.
Athol	Well fenced; material principally cedar.	75 per cent.	25 per cent.	75 per cent.
Hallowell	About 60 per cent.; material, cedar rails.	80 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.
Hillier	75 per cent.; cedar generally used.....	80 per cent.	20 per cent.	75 per cent.
Marysburg, North..	25 per cent.; cedar and stone.....	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	60 per cent.
Marysburg, South..	About two-thirds of cedar and black ash; the rest hemlock, pine, oak and spruce.	Seven-eighths	One-eighth	One-eighth.
Sophiasburg	One-half; cedar and ash.....	One-half	One-twenty-fifth.....	Five-tenths.
	21. About what proportion are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.?	
Ameliasburg	One-third	Not very much	Nearly all.	
Athol	25 per cent	Very little under-draining.....	All use machinery.	
Hallowell	40 per cent	Very little; may say none	80 per cent.	
Hillier	25 per cent	About 1 per cent.; no tiles used	95 per cent.	
Marysburg, North..	40 per cent	None.....	75 per cent.	
Marysburg, South ..	One-half	None	Two-thirds.	
Sophiasburg	Five-tenths	One one-hundredth	Seven-tenths.	

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.			
TOWNSHIPS.	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Ameliasburg	One-tenth.	Salt on wheat, plaster on clover.....	Nearly all
Athol	No fertilizers used except plaster; about 50 lbs. per acre.	Plaster on clover and peas.....	All fit for cultivation.
Hallowell	Mostly all use plaster; perhaps 5 per cent. use salt and lime to a small extent.	Plaster on grass—more especially clover	One-half.
Hillier	Nearly all use plaster; very few other fertilizers are used except salt, which has been introduced this year and used by quite a number.	Plaster on clover and peas.	95 per cent.
Marysburg, North .	20 per cent.; 100 lbs. per acre	Plaster on clover and peas.....	Whole.
Marysburg, South .	Very little used	Plaster and ashes on hay and peas	Three-fourths.
Sophiasburg	One-half use gypsum; 100 lbs. per acre	Gypsum on clover, peas and corn	Nine-tenths.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—

TOWNSHIPS.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.
Ameliasburg	500 acres	1,000 acres	15,000 acres.
Athol	100 acres. 20 bushels per acre	300 acres. 10 bushels per acre	One-half of Township. 25 bushels per acre.
Hallowell	3 per cent. 15 bushels	2 per cent. 10 bushels	20 per cent. 20 bushels.
Hilliier	1 per cent. 25 bushels per acre	4 per cent. 10 bushels per acre	45 per cent. 25 bushels per acre.
Marysburg, North ..	5 per cent. 20 bushels	10 per cent. 15 bushels	40 per cent. 30 bushels.
Marysburg, South ..	Now and again a field, but becoming more general.	One-thirtieth	One-third.
Sophiasburg	Very little sown. 15 bushels per acre	One-fiftieth. 10 bushels per acre	One-half. 25 bushels per acre.
	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
Ameliasburg	2,000 acres	1,000 acres .....	.....
Athol	One-tenth of Township. 25 bushels per acre ..	One-twentieth of Township. 10 bush. per acre.	One seventy-fifth of Township. 15 bushels per acre.
Hallowell	15 per cent. 30 bushels	5 per cent. 15 bushels	3 per cent. 20 bushels.
Hilliier	7 per cent. 30 bushels per acre	2 per cent. 16 bushels per acre	12 per cent. 20 bushels per acre.
Marysburg, North ..	10 per cent. 40 bushels	15 per cent. 15 bushels .....	.....
Marysburg, South ..	One-twentieth	One-fiftieth	One-thirtieth.
Sophiasburg	One-tenth. 25 bushels per acre	One-tenth. 12 bushels per acre	Little sown; bugs destroy them.

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.			
TOWNSHIPS.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
Ameliasburg	2,000 acres .....	.....	500 acres.
Athol	One-twentieth of Township. 15 bushels per acre.	One-fiftieth of Township. 12 bushels per acre.	One one-hundredth of Township. 100 bushels per acre.
Hallowell	5 per cent. 50 bushels per acre	2 per cent. 15 bushels	1 per cent. 60 bushels.
Hillier	5 per cent. 25 bushels per acre	1 per cent. 30 bushels per acre	1 per cent. 50 bushels per acre.
Marysburg, North ..	2 per cent. 30 bushels	4 per cent. 20 bushels	1 per cent. 75 bushels.
Marysburg, South ..	One-thirtieth ..	One-twentieth ..	One-fiftieth.
Sophiasburg	Three-fiftieths. 25 bushels per acre	Little sown. 20 bushels per acre	60 bushels per acre.
	Turnips.	Other Root Crops.	Hay.
Ameliasburg .....	.....	.....	3,000 acres.
Athol	None	None	One-tenth of Township.
Hallowell	None	None	10 per cent. 2 tons.
Hillier .....	.....	.....	8 per cent.
Marysburg, North ..	.....	.....	5 per cent. 2 tons.
Marysburg, South ..	One-fiftieth	One-fiftieth	One-sixth.
Sophiasburg .....	.....	.....	1 ton.

Pasture lands.	Orchards.	Remarks.
Ameliasburg	About 1,000 acres.	Small fruits in large quantities.
Athol	One-fiftieth	
Hallowell	2 per cent	About 100 acres of hops.
Hillier	2 per cent	
Marysburg, North ..	4 per cent of whole, 30 barrels per acre	
Marysburg, South ..	One-twentieth	
Sophiasburg	One-fiftieth	Hops are grown to a limited extent.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain growing; stock raising or dairying?	29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?	30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what use is it being chiefly applied?
Ameliasburg	Barley, oats and Indian corn. Wheat is grown, but not in large quantities. Barley is the staple crop. Dairying is carried on largely—four successful dairies.	Dunhams, Ayrshires and native breeds, in Catholic, Cotswold, Leicester and Southdown, in Sheep, Yorkshire and Berkshire, in Hogs. Horses—good varieties. Imported stock limited.	About 14,000 acres not cleared; hardwood mostly.
Athol	Taken on a whole, may be profitably used for either.	Principally common grades.	One tenth; chiefly hardwood timber; farm use.
Hallowell	Barley and cheese are the first, and hay, corn and oats, are grown quite extensively. Fruit, also, is worthy of notice.	Thoroughbred Horses are generally raised at present; Roadsters from 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 hands. Durhams, Devons, Ayrshires and Galloways, Leicesters and Southdowns, Berkshire, Chester, White and Suffolk. Poultry—generally mixed.	About 10,000 acres; beech, maple, ash, elm; for fuel and building purposes.
Hillier	Barley, peas, oats, corn, hay. Best adapted to grain raising.	Very few thoroughbreds in Township, although stock generally improved with thoroughbreds.	About 10 per cent.; maple, beech, elm, ash, cedar; firewood, cooper's stuff, fencing and building.
Marysburg, North	Grain growing; barley the principal staple.	Mixed breeds. Very little thoroughbred stock of any kind.	4,000 acres; maple and cedar, beech and ash; used for fences and fuel.
Marysburg, South	Grain, hay, potatoes and dairying.	Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry, considerably improved by crossing.	About one-tenth; very little pine; cedar, oak, maple, black ash and elm.
Sophiasburg	Barley, spring wheat and hops. Best adapted for grain growing.	Old stock generally; imported stock very little introduced.	One-tenth; hard timber, with elm, ash, and other soft timber; for fuel, building and fencing.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

31. What are your market facilities?

32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?

Ameliasburg

Excellent. Belleville and Picton. The principal shipping ports are not more than 7 or 8 miles distant from any part of Township.

Athol

First-class. By water 6 or 8 miles. Picton—distance 6 miles to railway.

Hallowell

Railway and vessels, Picton chief market town. Will shortly ship by rail from Bloomfield. Railway from Picton to Wallington running through Township.

Hillier

Good. No farmer need draw his grain more than 3 or 4 miles. Wellington, on Lake Ontario, P. E. R. station in village, Consecon on Weller Bay. P. E. R. station convenient.

Marysburg, North...

Good. Picton, Kingston, Belleville. From 5 to 15 miles from railway. Steamboats daily and weekly to Montreal.

Marysburg South...

Good—having three ports for shipping

Sophiasburg

Surrounded by Bay of Quinte and Lake Ontario. Railway through county. Picton 9 miles.

Cheese factories—Anderson's, Bayside; Potter's, 2nd concession; Sprague's, 3rd concession; Smith's, 4th concession.

None of any consequence. 3 cheese factories—1 east, 1 north-west, 1 south.

Woollen factories, mills, etc. 4 cheese factories. No creameries.

None in Township. A cheese factory on town line, and another at Four Corners.

Cheese factories—2 in west end of Township.

Milford market 8 miles from railway, and Picton, the county town. Principally agriculture. 4 cheese factories, at an equal distance from each other—say 4 miles.

5 cheese factories.

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD—Concluded.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Ameliasburg	42,745½ acres.....	3,106	20,458½	2,913	1,643	2,035	626.
Athol	22,973 “	1,446	20,676	1,162	728	1,112	303.
Hallowell	43,660 “	3,342	31,795	2,363	1,716	1,965	770.
Hillier	31,700 “	1,921	23,700	1,609	1,171	1,774	451.
Marysburg, North..	23,164½ “	1,539	17,279	1,355	834	1,279	356.
Marysburg, South ..	22,277 “	1,944	16,626	1,240	596	1,686	380.
Sophiasburg	43,252 “	2,085	28,390	2,571	1,478	2,049	638.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

SETTLEMENT.

All the townships reported upon appear to have been entered and more or less settled between the years 1823 and 1856. Not more than four townships, however, can be set down as wholly settled, and in those a portion of the land is said to be unfit for cultivation.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

There is a large area of rocky, stony, and gravelly land in the county, which will never be utilized for farm purposes. The proportion, as nearly as can be estimated by the returns, is in the neighbourhood of 34 per cent. Of heavy clay there is about 8 per cent.; clay loam, 10½ per cent.; sandy loam, 30½ per cent.; sand, 19 per cent.; gravelly, 11 per cent.; black loam, 2½ per cent. (These figures must be assumed to apply to the cultivable area only.) The balance is made up of bottom, swampy, and springy land, more or less susceptible to drainage. Of the cultivable area about 9½ per cent. is reported first-class for agricultural purposes, 23 per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

The whole county is reported to be well watered by springs, creeks, and wells. There are also numerous lakes, the Ottawa, Madawaska, Bonnechere and Indian Rivers, and several smaller streams. Water can be obtained by digging, at depths varying from five to fifty feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

Farms can be purchased at rates varying from 50 cents to \$50 per acre, according to the nature of the soil, the character of the improvements, and the facilities for reaching a market. Farms can be rented at from \$1 to \$1.50 per acre.

STUMPS.

From the nature of the replies to question 16, it is impossible to draw an average of the proportion of land free from stumps. Probably about twenty per cent. is more or less clear—and the stumps remaining are chiefly pine.

FENCES.

The fences are generally of cedar logs, and the proportion reported first-class is in the neighbourhood of about eleven per cent.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About five per cent. of the farm dwellings are reported to be of brick, stone, or first-class frame—the remainder are log, or of inferior frame. Of the outbuildings twenty-two per cent. are superior—the remainder are inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Under-drainage has, as yet, made little progress in this county, and tile has not been introduced.

FARM MACHINERY.

Labour-saving machines are used to a considerable extent in most of the townships. In others, they have not either been employed, or are in use to a limited extent. Reapers, mowers and sulky rakes, are used to a much greater extent than seeding drills.

FERTILIZERS.

Artificial fertilizers have not, as yet, been employed in this county, except to an inappreciable extent in the Townships of Horton and McNab.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

About twenty-four per cent. of the uncleared lands are reported suitable for cultivation, if cleared.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township area of Renfrew is reported to be 985,404 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres; the cleared area is set down as about 204,836 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Of the latter a small proportion—not determinable—is devoted to fall wheat, the yield of which averages about 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre; spring wheat (rather largely grown), 12 bush.; barley (hardly any grown), 19 bush.; oats (rather largely grown), 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.; rye (rather largely grown), 19 bush.; peas (considerably grown), 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.; corn (little grown), 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.; buckwheat (little grown), 24 bush.; potatoes, rather less than 1 per cent. and about 153 bush.; turnips (few grown), 322 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.; other root crops (few grown), 233 bush.; hay (largely grown), about 1 ton per acre. (Some townships return $\frac{1}{2}$ a ton, and the Township of Head returns 3 tons.) A large proportion of the cleared acreage is devoted to pasture, and rather less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. to orchards. On the whole, the county is equally well adapted to stock raising, grain growing, or dairying, but in some townships—Grattan for example—stock raising is mostly followed on account of the land being ill adapted for grain crops.

STOCK AND STOCK BY-LAWS.

The Townships sustain 22,372 horned cattle, 6,839 horses, 25,369 sheep, and 8,731 hogs (omitting the Township of Bagot, which returns no hogs). The common breeds of stock are generally raised, but some townships are importing good stallions, bulls, and rams, and the breeds will, consequently, improve. Stock by-laws exist in most of the townships, but they are only partially operative. McNab Township reports that "beyond using them as threats, the by-laws are of no use whatever."

TIMBER LANDS.

About forty-six per cent. of the entire area is still timbered. Red and white pine exists in large quantities. There is also an abundant supply of ash, elm, maple, bass-wood, spruce, cedar, tamarack, balsam, poplar, beech and hemlock. Lumbering is extensively carried on for exportation to European and American markets. The hardwoods are chiefly used for fuel, and cedar for fencing.

MARKET FACILITIES.

Renfrew has good markets at Pembroke, Arnprior, Renfrew Village, and Cobden, a station on the Canada Central Railway, but a large part of the farming population sell all their spare produce to lumbermen, and depend wholly on that industry. Ottawa and Montreal are easily reached by railway all the year round, and by the Ottawa River in summer.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

There are a woollen factory in Admaston; saw and grist mills and a cloth factory in Bromley; iron foundries, two steam cabinet factories, a woollen mill, three grist and two saw mills, two axe factories, a planing mill and sash factory, and a cheese factory in the village of Renfrew; some steam mills, a woollen factory and two foundries in the Town of Pembroke; and a carding mill, two grist and two saw mills in Wilberforce. Lumbering is looked upon as the great industry of the county, but it is carried on almost wholly by outsiders.

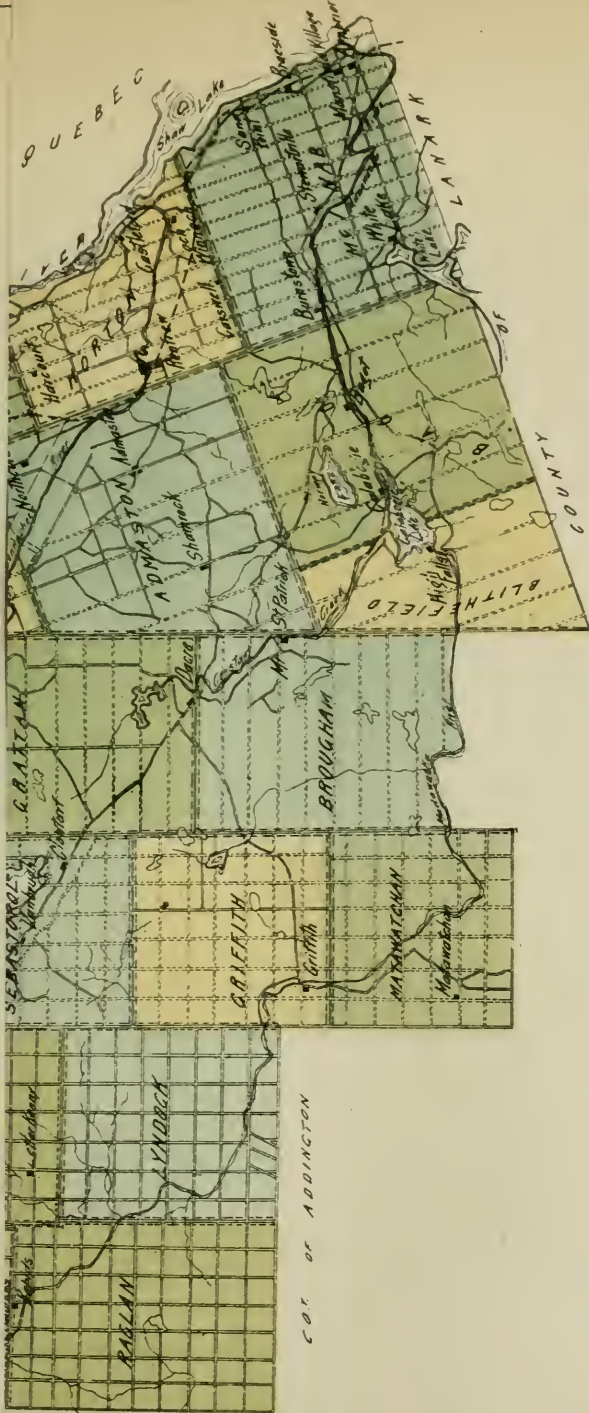
POPULATION.

The population of Renfrew was, according to the last census, 27,977.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Number of acres assessed, 734,524; number of ratepayers assessed, 7,111. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$3,383,140; personal property, \$479,166; taxable income, \$32,865; arrears of taxes, \$30,379; other assets, \$38,123—making a grand total of \$3,963,673. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$162,459; principal amount due the Municipal Loan Fund, \$5,000; other liabilities, \$12,245—in all, \$179,704. The total revenue for all purposes and from all sources amounted, according to the last returns, to \$116,235.

100 100 100



THE BURLAND LITH CO MONTREAL

Wilberforce, &c 18.27 Three-sixths 30 years Sandy loam, with stones.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
COUNTY OF **RENFREUX**

10 KILOMETERS
DISTRICTS

COUNTY OF RENEW.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Admaston ..	1835 ..	Two-thirds ..	15 years ..	Variable.
Algona, South ..	1853 ..	19,505 ..	Not all settled yet ..	Poor.
Alice ..	1840 ..	About three-fourths ..	Emigrants entering Township to date. Great influx of Germans 1860 to 65.	Stony and rocky.
Bagot ..	1832 ..	Not one-half ..	Not all settled ..	Rocky, clay, sandy loam and gravelly land.
Bromley ..	.....	27,000 acres ..	.....	Light loam.
Brudenell, &c ..	1855 ..	In Brudenell 28,109; in Lynedoch 6,580.	Only one-half yet in Brudenell ..	Sandy loam.
Brougham ..	1835 ..	One-third ..	1879 ..	Sandy loam, sand and gravel.
Grattan ..	1830 ..	About two-thirds ..	Not all settled ..	Sandy loam.
Griffith, &c ..	1840 ..	About one-fourth ..	About 40 years ..	Different kinds of loam.
Hagarty, &c ..	1856 ..	One-half ..	20 years ..	Clay loam, clay, sandy loam and loam.
Head, &c ..	1830 ..	15,653 acres ..	About 25 or 30 years ..	Loam, clay and sand.
Horton ..	1830 ..	All that is fit for cultivation ..	About 20 years ..	(See No. 5.)
McNab ..	1823 ..	All settled ..	42 years ..	Loam; clay subsoil.
Pembroke ..	1828 ..	The whole, except 1,200 acres.	About 25 years ..	All qualities—principally sandy and rocky.
Petewawa ..	1837 ..	About one-third ..	Not all settled yet ..	Good.
Radcliffe, &c ..	About 1850 ..	About one-fifth ..	Settlers still coming in ..	Light—sandy and stony.
Rolph, &c ..	About 1840 ..	About 73½ parts ..	Not all settled yet ..	Sandy loam and sand in a good deal of it.
Sebastopol ..	1849 ..	18,741 are assessed ..	Not all settled yet ..	Heavy clay, clay, sandy loam, sand and gravel.
Stafford ..	1834 ..	Nearly the whole ..	About 40 years ..	Heavy clay, clay loam, sandy loam, sand and gravel.
Westmeath ..	1830 ..	All settled, except what is unfit for cultivation.	About 40 years ..	Sandy loam, with stones.
Wilberforce, &c ..	1839 ..	Three-sixths ..	30 years ..	.....

COUNTY OF RENFREW—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

TOWNSHIPS.	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.
Admaston	One-sixth. Very deep soil	One-sixth. Very deep soil	Two-sixths. 2 feet on a clay subsoil.	Very little, on a clay subsoil.
Algona, South	None	One-eighth	One-fourth	One-fourth.
Alice	3 per cent	Subsoil generally clay.	20 per cent	25 per cent.
Bagot	None	None	20 per cent .....	.....
Bromley	6,000 acres. Subsoil, deep clay	15,000 acres. Subsoil, deep clay	20,000 acres. Sandy, gravel, and in some parts clay.	5,000 acres. Gravel.
Brudenell, &c	None	None	Greatest part about 12 inches	About 6,000 acres sand, and 20,000 rock.
Broughan	None	None	One-fifth	One-tenth.
Grattan	None	None	About one-twelfth	About one-third.
Griffith, &c	None	None	Eighteen-twentieths	One-twentieth.
Hagarty, &c	One-sixteenth. 2 feet deep, hard pan under.	Two-sixteenths. 3 feet deep, hard pan under.	Four-sixteenths. 1 foot deep, hard gravel under.	Three-sixteenths. A mixture of loam on top, sand under.
Head, &c	One-tenth	One-tenth	One-fifth	One-fifth.
Horton	One-eighth	Two-eighths	Two-eighths	Two-eighths.
McNab	One-sixth	One-tenth	One-tenth	One-eighth.
Pembroke	About 2,000 acres	About 2,500 acres	About 2,000 acres	About 1,000 acres.
Petewawa	About one-eighth. 4 to 6 feet	About one-eighth. 1 to 2 feet	About one-fourth. 10 to 12 inches.	About one-fourth.
Radcliffe, &c	None	None	About two-thirds	About one-third.
Rolph, &c	Small proportion. Sand subsoil .....	.....	About one-fourth. Sand, clay and gravel.	About one-third.
Sebastopol	None	None	One-third. Subsoil and hard gravelly clay.	Two-thirds of it, and the rest sand.

COUNTY OF RENFREW—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	6. Have you any, and if so, how much is too stony or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so, how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?
Admaston	One-fourth	One-eighth	One-half.
Algona, South	Three-fourths.	About 4,000 acres.	10 per cent.
Alice	One-half of Township	One-half of what is located is objectionable	20 per cent.
Bagot	80 per cent	80 per cent	One-fourth of Township.
Bromley	5,000 acres	5,000 acres not fit for cultivation	One-third.
Brudenell, &c	All more or less stony	Fully two-thirds of Township	The whole.
Brougham	One-fourth	One-fifteenth	About 30,000 acres; all lands rolling.
Grattan	About 2,000 acres.	About 10,000 acres	One-fifth.
Griffith, &c	One-fourth	One-third	One-third.
Hagarty, &c	About one-fourth	One-fourth	One-half.
Head, &c	About one-third	None	Three-fifths.
Horton	One-third	One-eighth	One-half.
McNab	Four-tenths	One-fifteenth	None so rolling but it can be <i>Gleingarry</i> .
Pembroke	Nearly 1,000 acres	None. Township is level	Not much—say 500 acres.
Petewawa	About one-fourth of Township.	About one-half	About one-fifth.
Radcliffe, &c	About one-half	Included in stony and rocky.	A large proportion.
Rolph, &c	One-half of the whole	Two-thirds	One-sixth.
Sebastopol.	Two-thirds	Nearly one-thirtieth	None.
Stafford	Nearly one-thirtieth	None	About 1,500 acres.
Westmeath	About 6,356 acres	Some; could not say exactly	The whole.
Wilberforce, &c	One-fourth		

COUNTY OF RENFREW—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?
Admaston	Very little	One-twentieth	One-fortieth.
Alcona, South	None	1,000 acres	None.
Alice	8 per cent.	5 per cent.	2 per cent.
Bagot	None	2,000 acres	1,000 acres too wet for cultivation lying on the margin of Snake river.
Bromley	3,000 acres	4,000 acres in small pieces	Only a few small spots.
Brudenell, &c.	None	None	None
Brougham	None; one-tenth	About 1,500 acres with rough, rocky bottom	None.
Grattan	About 600 acres	One-twentieth. (Included in black loam)	None.
Griffith, &c.	Five-eighths	One-fifteenth	One-twentieth.
Hagarty, &c.	One-tenth	One-tenth	One-fifth.
Head, &c.	One-fifth	One-tenth	One-tenth.
Horton	One-twentieth	One-tenth	One-one-hundredth.
McNab	One-one-hundredth	One-fortieth	None.
Pembroke	None	About 200 acres	Not any.
Petewawa	About 500 acres	About 3,000 acres	Not worth mentioning.
Radelife, &c.	One-tenth	About one-tenth	One-fourth.
Rolph, &c.	A small proportion	A small proportion	One-third.
Sebastopol	Very small share	5 acres to every 100	A very small proportion.
Stafford	A very small proportion	A very small proportion	Not much.
Westmeath	One-tenth	About 1,300 acres	None.
Wilberforce, &c.	None	One-sixth	None.

COUNTY OF RENFREW—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—

TOWNSHIPS,	First-class?	Second-class?	Third-class?	Remarks.
Admaston	None	One-fourth, on north side of Township along River Bonnechere	One-half	
Agona, South			All third-class, that is tilled	
Alice	10 per cent. in the east of Township	20 per cent	20 per cent	Best land in east of Township; further west lighter soil.
Bagot				All fourth-class.
Bronlley	10,000	12,000	5,000	
Brudenell, &c.	None	One-quarter, or 7,000 acres in the 11th, 12th and 13th concessions	Three-fourths	
Brougham			All third-class	
Gratian	None	About 1,000 acres	About 29,000 acres, including bush lands	Township is all rough, with small patches of second-class land amongst the hills and rocks.
Griffith, &c.			All third-class	
Hagarty, &c.	One-fourth. Mostly in Hagarty	One-third. Mostly in Sherwood	One-half. Jones, Richards and Burns	
Head, &c.	One-fifth	One-fifth	One-fifth	

Horton	One-fourth	One-fourth	One-half
McNab	One-thirtieth of the cultivable lands. From 8th down to 14th concession.	Two-fifths of the cultivable lands. Over the whole Township.	Seventeen-thirtieths of the cultivable lands. Over the whole Township.
Pembroke	4,000 acres, or thereabouts	3,000 acres, or thereabouts	1,000 acres, or thereabouts
Petewawa			
Radcliffe, &c.	None	About two-thirds	About one-third
Rolph, &c.		Small proportion	Large proportion
Sebastopol	None	None	All
Stafford	None	Three-fourths	One-eighth
Westmeath	30,000 acres	20,000 acres	10,000 acres
Wilberforce, &c.	None	One-fourth	One-half

Answers not intelligible.

COUNTY OF RENFREW—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?
Admaston	Yes	From 12 to 20 feet	1st class, \$20 per acre; 2nd class, \$12 per acre; 3rd class, \$5 per acre.
Algona, South	Yes	From 6 to 40 feet	From 50c to \$4 per acre.
Alice	Yes	From 10 to 50 feet .....	.....
Bagot	Yes	From 2 to 24 feet	No sales made for a long time
Bromley	Yes	From 10 to 30 feet	From \$600 to \$5,000.
Brudenell, &c.	Yes	From 10 to 15 feet	From \$5 to \$10 per acre for best lands, and from \$1 to \$2 for third class.
Brougham	Yes	10 feet	\$200.
Grattan	Yes	About 14 feet .....	.....
Griffith, &c.	Yes	About 8 feet on an average	From \$100 to \$1,000
Hagarty, &c.	Splendidly watered	12 feet	\$4 per acre.
Head, &c.	Yes	From 15 to 20 feet	None sold as yet.
Horton	Yes	From 10 to 20 feet	Clay loam \$20, clay \$15, sandy loam \$10, sand \$4 per acre.
McNab	Yes	Average 15 feet	1st class, \$20 per acre; 2nd class, \$12 per acre; 3rd class, \$5 per acre.
Pembroke	It is	From 20 to 45 feet	No sales made lately.
Petowawa	Yes	About 12 feet	About \$400.
Radclyffe, &c.	Yes	From 5 to 22 feet	From \$5 to \$100.
Rolph, &c.	It is	From 10 to 20 feet	From \$1 to \$3 per acre.
Sebastopol	Yes	From 1 to 15 feet	From \$1 to \$2 per acre.
Stafford	Yes	An average depth of 20 feet	\$1,000.
Westmeath	Yes	From 10 to 30 feet	1st class, \$7 per acre; 2nd class, \$5 per acre; 3rd class, \$3 per acre.
Wilberforce, &c.	Very well	From 10 to 30 feet	From \$200 to \$2,000

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what proportion are pine stumps?	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?
Admaston	One-tenth; principally pine.....	Only a few first-class; cedar and pine.
Alcona, South	607 acres, and balance stumpy.....	200 acres; all cedar.
Alice	About 6 per cent. clear of stumps; 80 per cent. pine.....	5 per cent. first-class; cedar, log and rail, cedar post and pine board fence.
Bagot	500 acres	None.
Bromley	8,000 acres clear; balance mostly maple and pine stumps; a good portion very well cleared, with only a few stumps.	About one-fourth of Township; mostly round cedar log fences.
Bruenell, &c	About 1,000 acres	None.
Brougham	1,000 acres	Cedar in general.
Grattan	All pine stumps, excepting about 1,000 acres	About one-fourth; cedar and stone.
Griffith, &c	One-tenth; one-twentieth pine stumps.....	One-fiftieth; cedar and pine.
Hagarty, &c	One-fiftieth clear of stumps; one-twentieth pine stumps.....	One-fifth; stone, cedar and log.
Head, &c	About one-fourth of cleared land is stumped; the rest pine stumps.....	None; cedar and pine logs.
Horton	One-half; other half pine stumps	One-half; cedar logs.
McNab	About one-tenth of cleared land; chiefly pine	About one-tenth; material, cedar.
Pembroke	Clearings nearly all stumped; remaining stumps pine.....	About 34 farms; cedar logs, cedar posts and boards.
Petevawa	About 500 acres.....	None.
Radcliffe, &c	None.....	About one-fourth; cedar and stone.
Rulph, &c	A small proportion; mostly pine	Very few first-class fences.
Sebastopol	500 acres are free from stumps; but very few pine stumps.....	Hardly any first-class fences; material used, cedar logs.
Stafford	One-fourth; three-fourths pine stumps.....	One-fourth; cedar and pine.
Westneath	About one-fifth clear of stumps; all stumps pine	One-sixth; cedar and boards; remainder pine.
Wilberforce, &c	A good many pine.....	Small quantity.

COUNTY OF RENEWAL—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?	20. About what proportion of the outbuildings may be termed first-class?
Admaston	Only a few	Majority are frame or log, sided	One-tenth.
Alcona, South	None	All log, no frame	One-fourth.
Alice	10 per cent	90 per cent	40 per cent.
Bagot	One-fifteenth	Fourteen-fifteenths	One-fifteenth.
Bromley	Only a small portion; the balance have good sided log houses.	About $\frac{3}{4}$, except the Villages of Ocala and Douglas, which have good buildings.	About one-half; other half can scarcely be called inferior, being good.
Bridenell, &c	None	Nearly all	None.
Brougham	None	The whole.	None.
Crattan	None	About one-half log or inferior frame; remaining half, shanties.	None.
Griffith, &c	None	One-half	None.
Hagarty, &c	None	All log	One-tenth.
Head, &c	None	All log buildings; passable dwellings	Nearly all.
Horton	One-fifteenth	Fourteen-fifteenths	One-half.
McNab	5 per cent.	95 per cent	10 per cent.
Pembroke	Seven brick, one stone, and twenty first-class frame houses.	52 frame and log houses	About 50.
Petawawa	None	All	None.
Radeliffe, &c	None	Nearly all	Nearly all—say two-thirds.
Rolph, &c	None	All	Very few.
Sebastopol	None	All	None.
Stafford	About one-fifth	About four-fifths	One-half.
Westmeath	One-twentieth	Nineteen-twentieths	One-twentieth.
Wilberforce, &c	Only two brick buildings.	All principally log, some frame	Very few.

COUNTY OF RENEFREW—Continued

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	21. About what proportion are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.?
Admaston.....	Nine-tenths.....	A few; no tiles used.....	One-third.
Algona, South.....	Three-fourths.....	None.....	Two mowers and one reaper—no others.
Alice.....	60 per cent.....	None, except two stone.....	25 per cent.
Bagot.....	Fourteen-fifteenths.....	None.....	None.
Bromley.....	Cedar log barns and sheds.....	One-sixth partly under-drained; no tile.....	Nine-tenths have machines of some kind—almost every one has a hay rake.
Brudenell, &c.....	All.....	None.....	None.
Brougham.....	All.....	None.....	None.
Grattan.....	All.....	About 300 acres; no tiles; don't require draining at all.	Six reapers, one seed drill, five sulky rakes.
Griffith, &c.....	One-half.....	None.....	One-one-hundred-and-twelfth.
Hagarty, &c.....	One-half.....	None.....	None.
Head, &c.....	None.....	None.....	One-half.
Horton.....	One-half.....	About one-tenth; with stone or boards.....	Generally used.
McNab.....	90 per cent.....	None.....	About one-half use improved machinery.
Pembroke.....	28 per cent.....	About 40 farms partially under-drained; no tiles used.	Nearly all.
Petovawa.....	All.....	None.....	None.
Radcliffe, &c.....	One-third.....	None.....	Just being introduced.
Rolph, &c.....	Mostly all.....	None.....	One-thirteenth.
Sebastopol.....	All.....	None.....	One-fourth.
Stafford.....	One-half.....	None.....	About one-half.
Westmeath.....	Nineteen-twentieths.....	None; a few with wood.....	One-fourth use reapers, mowers, and sulky rakes—a [three dozen mowers, [few use seed drills, and sulky rakes—a
Wilberforce, &c.....	.....	None.....	One-eighth use rakes only—very few reapers; two or

COUNTY OF RENFREW — Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Adinstoun.....	No artificial manures used.....	.....	A small proportion.
Algoon, South.....	None.....	.....	None.
Alice.....	None.....	.....	One-fourth of what is located.
Bagot.....	None.....	None.....	None.
Bromley.....	None.....	None.....	About 4,000.
Brudenell, &c.....	None.....	None.....	None.
Brougham.....	None.....	Barnyard manure.....	None.
Grattan.....	None.....	.....	About 400 acres.
Griffith, &c.....	None.....	.....	One-half.
Hagarty, &c.....	None.....	Except manure.....	One-third.
Head, &c.....	None.....	None.....	Pretty nearly all.
Horton.....	Little or none used.....	.....	About one-tenth.
McNab.....	Very little used.....	.....	One-tenth.
Pembroke.....	Stable and barnyard manure only.....	Stable and barnyard manure on wheat and roots.	Whole township with the exception of 1,000 acres mentioned above.
Petewawa.....	None.....	None.....	5,000 or 6,000 acres.
Radcliffe, &c.....	None.....	None.....	About 10,000 acres.
Rolph, &c.....	None.....	.....	One-eighth.
Sebastopol.....	None.....	None.....	About 1 to every 100 acres.
Stafford.....	None.....	None.....	Nearly the whole, [tioned as swamp and rock.
Westmeath.....	None.....	None.....	Nearly all, except what is men- [trough and stony.
Wilberforce, &c.....	None.....	.....	The uncleared land is mostly

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—

TOWNSHIPS.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.
Adnaston.....	One-tenth. 25 bushels.....	Three-tenths. 15 bushels per acre.....	Little or none sown.
Algoona, South.....	Not generally raised.....	300 acres. 12 bushels per acre.....	Not generally sown.
Alice.....	2 per cent. 15 bushels.....	10 per cent. 12 bushels.....	1 per cent. 20 bushels.
Bagot.....	10 bushels per acre.....	8 bushels per acre.....	None.
Bromley.....	1500 acres. Average yield 20 bushels.....	4,000 acres. Average yield 14 bushels.....	Very little, if any.
Bruddenell, &c.....	.....	From 15 to 20 bushels per acre.....	Very little sown.
Drougham.....	None.....	400 acres.....	None.
Grattan.....	About 200 acres. 10 bushels per acre.....	About 900 acres. 10 bushels per acre.....	None.
Griffith, &c.....	One one-hundredth. 12 bushels.....	One-fiftieth. 10 to 12 bushels.....	One two-hundredths, 8 bushels.
Hagarly, &c.....	150 acres. Yield 20 bushels per acre.....	800 acres. Yield 15 bushels per acre.....	300 acres. Yield 25 bushels per acre.
Horton.....	1,000 acres. 18 bushels per acre.....	2,000 acres. 10 bushels per acre.....	40 acres. 15 bushels per acre.
Head, &c.....	30 to 40 bushels.....	20 to 25 bushels.....	Very little.
McNab.....	5 per cent. 20 bushels.....	8 per cent. 10 bushels.....	Very little grown.
Pembroke.....	200 acres. 20 bushels per acre.....	1,500 acres. 16 bushels per acre.....	100 acres. 18 bushels per acre.
Petewawa.....	7 bushels.....	6 bushels.....	12 bushels.
Radcliffe, &c.....	All killed. About 30 bushels, ordinarily.....	4 acres to each farm. About 20 bushels.....	One-half acre to each farm. About 15 bush.
Rolph, &c.....	Few acres. 10 bushels per acre.....	Not much sown. 5 to 10 bushels per acre.....	None.
Sebastopol.....	Not much sown. Yield about 10 bushels per acre.....	About 500 acres. Yield about 10 bushels per acre.....	None.
Stafford.....	Average yield 13 bushels.....	Average yield 10 bushels.....	Average yield 20 bushels.
Westmeath.....	15 bushels.....	10 bushels.....	20 bushels.
Wilberforce, &c.....	2,000 acres. 20 bushels per acre.....	1,000 acres. 8 bushels per acre.....	None.

COUNTY OF RENFREW—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
Admaiston.....	Three-tenths. 40 bushels	One-tenth. 20 bushels.....	One-tenth. 30 bushels.
Algonia, South.....	1,000 acres. 25 bushels per acre	500 acres. 15 bushels per acre.....	200 acres. 10 bushels per acre.
Alice	20 per cent. 20 bushels	10 per cent. 15 bushels	5 per cent. 20 bushels.
Bagot	15 bushels per acre	15 bushels per acre	10 bushels per acre.
Bromley	2,500 acres. 20 bushels per acre	1,000 acres. 15 bushels per acre	1,000 acres. 20 bushels.
Brudenell, &c.....	About 30 bushels per acre	About 20 bushels per acre	About 15 bushels per acre.
Brougham	700 acres .....	.....	.....
Grattan	About 1,300 acres. 25 bushels per acre	About 300 acres. 15 bushels per acre	About 400 acres. 20 bushels per acre.
Griffith, &c.....	One-twenty-fifth. 30 bushels	One-fiftieth. 15 bushels.....	One-sixtieth. 15 bushels.
Hagarty, &c.....	1,000 acres. Yield 25 bushels per acre	500 acres. Yield 30 bushels per acre	600 acres. Yield 15 bushels per acre.
Horton	3,000 acres. 30 bushels per acre	500 acres. 15 bushels per acre.....	1,000 acres. 15 bushels per acre.
Head, &c.....	40 to 50 bushels.....	40 to 50 bushels	30 to 40 bushels.
McNab	10 per cent. 30 bushels.....	3 per cent. 20 bushels	6 per cent. 15 bushels.
Pembroke	2,000 acres. 25 bushels per acre	150 acres. 21 bushels per acre.....	250 acres. 16 bushels per acre.
Petewawa	12 bushels	8 bushels	12 bushels.
Radcliffe, &c.....	6 acres to each farm. About 40 bushels.....	1 acre to each farm. About 15 bushels.....	2 acres to each farm. About 15 bushels.
Rolph, &c.....	Principal cereal. 16 bushels per acre.....	Fair proportion. From 15 to 20 bushels per acre.....	Fair proportion. From 15 to 20 bushels per acre.
Sebastopol	600 acres. Yield about 15 bushels per acre.....	200 acres. Yield about 15 bushels per acre.....	200 acres. Yield about 6 bushels per acre.
Stafford	Average yield 30 bushels	Average yield 20 bushels	Average yield 15 bushels.
Westmeath	20 bushels	20 bushels	15 bushels.
Wilberforce, &c.....	4,000 acres. 30 bushels per acre	2,000 acres. 20 bushels	Could not say.

	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
Admaston	None	None	One-twentieth. 200 bushels.
Algona, South	60 acres. 40 bushels per acre	None	120 acres. 120 bushels per acre.
Alice	None sown	1 per cent. 30 bushels	4 per cent. 200 bushels.
Bagot	Very little raised	None	150 bushels per acre.
Bromley	None	None	200 acres. 400 bushels.
Brudenell, &c.	Not sown	Not sown	About 120 bushels per acre.
Brougham	15 acres	None	1,500 acres.
Grattan	About 30 acres. 10 bushels per acre	None	About 400 acres. 75 bushels per acre.
Griffith, &c	Little planted	One one-hundredth. 20 bushels	One two-hundredths. 200 bushels.
Hagarty, &c.	200 acres. Yield 35 bushels per acre.		200 acres. Yield 100 bushels per acre.
Horton	100 acres. 30 bushels per acre.	100 acres. 18 bushels per acre.	300 acres. 200 bushels per acre.
Head, &c.	40 to 50 bushels.	30 to 40 bushels.	150 to 200 bushels.
McNab	4 of 1 per cent. 20 bushels	1 per cent. 20 bushels	1 per cent. 130 bushels.
Pembroke	40 acres. 20 bushels per acre	30 acres. 25 bushels per acre	150 acres. 35 bushels per acre.
Petewawa	12 bushels	14 bushels	30 bushels.
Racliffe, &c	None	None	14 acres to each farm. About 75 bushels.
Rolph, &c	Not much sown. From 15 to 20 bushels per acre.	Not much sown. From 25 to 30 bushels per acre.	Large proportion. From 50 to 100 bushels per acre.
Sebastopol	50 acres. Yield about 25 bushels per acre.	None	150 acres. Yield about 150 bushels per acre.
Stafford	Average yield 20 bushels	Average yield 20 bushels	Average yield 200 bushels.
Westmeath	30 bushels	30 bushels	150 bushels.
Wilberforce, &c	Small quantity	Small quantity	600 acres. 100 bushels per acre.

COUNTY OF RENFREW—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	Turnips.	Other root crops.	Hay.
Admuiston.....	Just commencing to cultivate roots.....	Just commencing to cultivate roots.....	One-twentieth. 1 ton.
Alcona, South.....	None.....	None.....	1,000 acres. 1 ton.
Alice.....	1 per cent. 300 bushels.....	2 per cent. 200 bushels.....	25 per cent. 1 ton.
Bagot.....	None.....	None.....	One-half ton.
Bromley.....	40 acres. Average yield 250 bushels.....	None.....	2,000 acres. 1½ tons.
Brudenell, &c.....	About 300 bushels per acre.....	None.....	Half ton per acre.
Brougham.....	None.....	None.....	1,500 acres.
Grattan.....	About 10 acres. 100 bushels per acre.....	None.....	About 1,100 acres. ¾ ton per acre.
Griffith, &c.....	One three-hundredths. 300 bushels.....	None.....	1,500 lbs.
Hagarty, &c.....	100 acres. Yield 400 bushels.....	None.....	1,500 acres. 1½ tons per acre.
Horton.....	50 acres. 500 bushels per acre.....	100 acres. 400 bushels per acre.....	4,000 acres. ¾ ton per acre.
Head, &c.....	150 to 200 bushels.....	None.....	3 tons (?) per acre. Chief product.
McNab.....	One-sixteenth. 500 bushels.....	Very little grown.....	15 per cent. 1 ton.
Pembroke.....	40 acres. 75 bushels per acre.....	20 acres. 100 bushels per acre.....	1,480 acres. ¾ tons.
Petevava.....	60 bushels.....	Not much.....	½ ton.
Radcliffe, &c.....	Half acre to each farm. About 1,000 (?) bush. per acre.	None.....	10 acres. 1 ton per acre.
Rolph, &c.....	Not much. 100 to 200 bushels per acre.....	None.....	Large proportion. 1½ to 2 tons per acre.
Sebastopol.....	100 acres. Yield about 300 bushels per acre.....	None.....	400 acres. Yield about ½ to 1½ tons per acre.
Stafford.....	Average yield 250 bushels.....	400 bushels.....	Average yield 1 ton.
Westmeath.....	500 bushels.....	Not much sown.....	1 ton per acre.
Willerforce, &c.....	Not much sown.....	Not much sown.....	2,000 acres.

	Pasture lands.	Orchards.
Admaston.....	Cattle run at large on vacant lands.....	A few trees here and there.
Algona, South.....	1,000 acres.....	None.
Alice.....	20 per cent.....	Not over 10 acres in Township.
Bagot.....	.....	.....
Bromley.....	2,166 acres.....	100 acres; nearly all new.
Brudenell, &c.....	.....	.....
Brougham.....	.....	.....
Grattan.....	About 1,200 acres.....	About 5 acres.
Griffith, &c.....	One-third.....	One two-hundredths.
Hagarty, &c.....	1,500 acres.....	10 acres.
Horton.....	4,000 acres.....	50 acres.
Head, &c.....	One-fourth of cleared land.....	None of any account.
McNab.....	15 per cent.....	One-tenth.
Pembroke.....	105 acres.....	2 acres.
Petawawa.....	Not any.....	None.
Radcliffe, &c.....	3 acres.....	Newly introduced.
Rolph, &c.....	Small area.....	Fair.
Sebastopol.....	1,100 acres.....	None.
Stafford.....	.....	.....
Westneath.....	One-tenth.....	Not many orchards.
Wilberforce, &c.....	5,000 acres.....	Some few.

COUNTY OF RENFREW—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
Admaston	28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain-growing, stock-raising or dairying?	29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?	30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?
Algona, South	Chief products are wheat, peas, oats and rye. A large quantity of stock raised. A good deal of dairying done—principally butter.	A few thoroughbred cattle; the rest common grades. Sheep—Leicester and Cotswold. Hogs—Berkshire. Poultry—Brahma and Cochon China.	One-fifth. Consists principally of hardwood, dry pine and cedar; used chiefly for fire-wood and fencing (hardwood, oak, maple, basswood and elm).
Alice	Oats, hay, butter and stock	Common breed, and no imported stock	15,125 acres. Pine, hardwood and cedar. Square timber, logs, fence and firewood.
Tagot	Grain, hay, cattle, sheep and butter. Chief interest to farmers is raising supplies for lumberers on the Upper Ottawa and tributaries.	Generally Canadian, but some good grade cattle, sheep and hogs; none thoroughbred, except one sheep purchased last fall at the Provincial Exhibition. Horses—Good sires generally imported.	About 70 per cent. Standing timber generally consists of pine, with some maple, birch, ash, cedar, tamarack and other woods. In the west the timber is cut into logs and square timber; in the centre and east used for fencing; or cut into cordwood and hauled to Pembroke.
Bromley	Wheat, oats, peas and hay. Well adapted for both grain and stock raising. There are no creameries or cheese factories in the Township; but each farmer keeps on an average six cows; making generally a firm class of butter.	Common cattle. No thoroughbreds	Very little timber among the rocks; nearly all burned.
Brudenell, &c.	Hay, oats and beef. Well adapted for stock raising.	A good portion of the stock are crossed by Durhams and Ayrshires on the Native stock. Horses—mostly crossed by Clydes on Native stock. Poultry—mostly common kind. There has been a good many bulls, besides blood cows brought into the Township.	There can scarcely be said to be any land well timbered, as the fire has burned over the uncleared portion, except in a few places, where there is pine timber, used for lumber and building purposes.
Brougham	Stock raising	No particular breed of any kind of stock kept ..	About 40,000 in bush, and good proportion mixed hardwood; remainder pine.
Grattan	Best adapted to stock raising, owing to the roughness of the land, as a great part of the land is fit for nothing but pasture after it is cleared.	Horned cattle	Two-thirds of Township. Pine generally.
		Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. All common; no imported stock.	About 2,000 acres dry pine and poplar; and about 1,000 acres hardwood, cedar and pine. Chiefly used for firewood, building and fencing.

Griffith, &c.	Hay, oats, horned cattle, and horses. Stock raising and dairying.	Formed stock, small. Native and Durham grade. Sheep—Native and Cotswold. Hogs—common, mixed with Berkshire.	One-half. Maple, birch, beech, cedar and tamarack. Firewood and fencing.
Hagarty, &c.	Hay, oats and wheat. Best adapted for stock raising and dairying.	Horses and cattle. No thoroughbred stock.	Greater part of the land still timbered. Consisting of red and white pine chiefly, but ash, elm, maple, basswood, spruce, cedar and tamarack also abound. Pine saleable at Quebec and American markets.
Head, &c.	Hay, oats and potatoes. Well adapted for stock raising.	No thoroughbred of any kind	One-half. Timbered chiefly with white pine.
Horton	Wheat, rye, oats, peas, roots of all kinds. Stock raising and dairying.	Horses—mixed breed. Cattle—Durham and Ayshire. Sheep—Cotswold. Hogs—Berkshire. Poultry—Brahma and other kinds. Very little thoroughbred or imported.	One-fifth. Mixed timber. Used for firewood, fencing and building purposes.
McNab	Oats, wheat and peas. Stock raising and dairying.	Common grades of all kinds	About one-third. Various kinds of deciduous trees generally called hardwood, and cedar. Fencing and fuel.
Pembroke	Wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, potatoes, turnips, mangolds, hay. Well adapted for stock raising.	Stallions of a superior breed have been introduced, and bulls; but the breeds are now so crossed with our Canadian horses and cattle that it is not easy to designate them. Sheep are not improved in this Township. Hogs are improved with a cross of Berkshire. Poultry chiefly Brahma—some Spanish.	About 3,763 acres of woodland, consisting of maple, beech, elm, balsam, ash, poplar and pine. Used chiefly for fuel.
Petewawa	Rye, peas, oats, potatoes, beans, buckwheat	Assorted	About one-half of Township. Principally dry pine.
Radcliffe, &c.	Hay, oats, wheat, potatoes, barley, rye, turnips, peas. Best adapted for stock raising and dairying.	No thoroughbred stock.	109,211 acres. Pine, maple, hemlock, birch, beech, basswood, ash, cedar. Timber for exportation, building and fencing purposes.
Rolph, &c.	Hay, oats—a portion of each. The winters are too long for stock raising alone; but stock, dairying, hay, oats, rye, and root crops together.	Canadian horses; mixture cattle; mixture sheep, pigs and poultry. There has been no thoroughbred stock introduced.	Four-fifths. Pine, tamarack, cedar, black and white birch, poplar, and a small proportion of elm, maple, basswood, beech and ash.
Sebastopol	Wheat, oats, hay and potatoes. Best adapted for stock raising and dairying.	No improved stock	Two-thirds is bush yet; timbered chiefly with hardwood, pine, hemlock, cedar and tamarack. Used for firewood, building and fencing, &c.

COUNTY OF RENFREW—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	28. What are the chief products of your Township, etc.—Continued.	29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, etc.—Continued.	30. What area of land is still timbered, etc.—Continued.
Stafford	Agricultural. Yes Wheat, oats, peas, rye, and all grains, roots, hay, &c. Good for all purposes.	No imported stock except some Berkshire hogs. We have a mixture of all kinds	None except what is required for fuel. Pine and hardwood. About two-thirds bush. Chiefly pine and hardwood. Cedar used for timber, log houses, fences, and all building purposes and firewood.
Wilberforce, &c.	Wheat, rye, potatoes, oats, butter, beef, mutton and horses.	Common breeds; some few have improved stock. Horses, good heavy draught.	One-half Pine, maple, basswood, cedar, ash and elm.
Admaston	31. What are your market facilities?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?	
Algona, South	Very good. Lumbermen. Market towns, Pembroke and Renfrew in County. Canada Central Railway runs through Township; depots in Pembroke and Renfrew. Renfrew joins Township on east side. Lumber regions. 20 miles to railway, Cobden station	One woollen factory in Township. Lumber trade. None.	
Alice	About two-thirds of population. 6 to 8 miles from Town of Pembroke. Canada Central Railway passes through, and western extension passes through north-east corner of Township. No station as yet in Township. Market town, Renfrew, 13 miles	Lumber operations. Cattle, sheep and horses. Former shipped to Europe; latter to United States and Manitoba. None.	
Bagot	Market facilities are very good, being only 20 miles from Pembroke the county town, and four miles from Cobden station on the Canada Central Railway. Lumber shanties in winter. Distance from Canada Central Railway at Cobden, 35 miles.	Saw and grist mills, cloth factory, and the usual industries to be found in small villages, of which there are two in Township. None.	
Bromley	17 miles	Beef and butter	
Brudenell, &c.	Canada Central Railway. Our market towns are Cobden and Renfrew. Distance from nearest railway 15 miles.	None.	
Brougham			
Grattan			

Griffith, &c.	Lumbering shanties. Distance from railway 30 to 40 miles. 100 miles from regular market town.	Lumbering in the bush.
Hagarty, &c.	Almost all depending on the lumber trade. No market towns. Distance from railway 30 to 40 miles.	Not any.
Head, &c.	Marketing done generally with lumbermen. Nearest town, Pembroke, about 45 miles. Canada. Central extension, now under construction, runs through Township.	Lumbering. No cheese factories or dairies.
Horton	Good. Renfrew. Railway through Township	General business of the country. One cheese factory in Renfrew Village.
McNab	Village of Armprior in south-east corner of the Township and Village of Resatiew, in the opposite side of Township, in Township of Horton.	Saw mills.
Pembroke	Lumber shanties. Pembroke Railway going through it	Some steam mills in Town of Pembroke, a small woollen factory and two foundries, but our chief dependence for consumption is the lumbering.
Petewawa	No market town. Canada Central Railway running through	None.
Radcliffe, &c.	Lumber merchants. 45 miles from nearest railway station	Lumbering.
Rolph, &c.	Lumber merchants are our purchasers, and the facilities are fair. 28 miles from Town of Pembroke. Western extension of Canada Central railway runs through municipality.	No local industries. No factories or creameries. All products of the soil go to the lumbermen.
Sebastopol	Renfrew Village, distance 30 miles. Station Canada Central Railway ..	Only the lumber trade.
Stafford	Not very good. Pembroke, distance 12 miles	None in Township.
Westmeath	Chiefly sell to lumbermen. Railway runs through Township. Market town—Pembroke.	The lumber trade.
Wilberforce, &c. ...	Pretty good. The lumberers for beef, oats and flour. Montreal for butter. Cobden is the railway station. 7 miles to nearest point of Township.	There are two grist mills, two saw mills, and one carding mill in the Township.

COUNTY OF RENFREW—Concluded.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

(1) What is the acreage of your Township?

(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?

(3) What is the number of cleared acres?

(4) What are the numbers respectively of—

Cattle.

Horses.

Sheep.

Hogs.

Admaston 57,428½ acres
 Alcona, South 19,305 "
 Alice, 56,000 "
 Bagot, 36,369 "
 Brumley About 50,000 acres
 Brudenell, &c. 54,000 acres
 Brughnan 10 square miles
 Grattan 67,900 acres
 Grilith, &c. 16,692 "
 Hagarty, &c. 55,161 "
 Head, &c. 50,000 "
 Horton 36,996 "
 McNab, About 68,000 "
 Pembroke 8,117 acres
 Petawawa 16,148 "
 Radcliffe, &c. 111,900 "
 Rolph, &c. 166,500 "
 Sebastopol 38,000 "
 Spafford 20,686 "
 Westmeath 67,288 "
 Wilberforce, &c. 57,614 "

2,170
 589
 1,441
 1,015
 1,605
 1,163
 600
 1,662
 551
 1,301
 331
 1,322
 2,977
 584
 581
 570
 530
 537
 987
 2,608
 2,003

26,585
 4,180
 10,206
 8,452
 15,456
 14,000
 10,000
 11,000
 2,350
 6,596
 1,621
 16,250
 18,351
 4,617
 1,761
 2,080½
 2,263
 3,229
 1,296
 22,992
 15,295

1,867
 85
 1,836
 1,022
 2,019
 718
 600
 1,500
 83
 484
 191
 1,737
 2,660
 288
 347
 231
 235
 269
 1,296
 2,470
 2,434

660
 125
 465
 284
 651
 251
 150
 393
 87
 208
 98
 444
 771
 124
 110
 105
 113
 85
 321
 871
 523

2,340
 527
 1,763
 793
 1,923
 547
 600
 1,800
 435
 913
 152
 1,719
 2,790
 346
 316
 371
 354
 438
 1,279
 2,834
 3,130

729
 224
 621
 Not assessed.
 545
 440
 300
 600
 177
 538
 129
 463
 796
 214
 160
 220
 168
 119
 404
 1,065
 819

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

SETTLEMENT.

Tecumseth, one of the three most southerly townships, was entered in 1810, West Gwillimbury in 1820, and Adjala in 1825. Most of the townships, except those which now form part of the electoral district of Muskoka, but which are still retained in Simcoe for municipal purposes, are tolerably well settled, but only two (Essa and West Gwillimbury) are reported to be wholly settled. In Essa, the process of settlement was completed in twenty-one years; in West Gwillimbury, in about forty years.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

Clay loam, sandy loam, and sand, are the predominating soils in this county. Heavy clay exists to the extent of about 9 per cent., and is generally several feet deep, with a clay subsoil; clay loam, $24\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and from 1 to 10 feet deep, with clay subsoil; sandy loam, 26 per cent. and from 1 to 5 feet deep, with clay, gravel and sand subsoils; and sand, $24\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. and from 6 inches to an unascertained depth, with varying subsoils. The remainder is about equally divisible between gravelly and black loam, with hardpan and swampy subsoils. About 16 per cent. of the area is reported to be too stony or rocky for profitable cultivation, and a lesser acreage—not determinable, but probably about 6 per cent.—is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation. About $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is bottom, 6 per cent. swampy, and 5 per cent. wet, springy land. The remainder—about 57 per cent.—is rolling and cultivable. Of the cultivable area about 20 per cent.—so far as can be judged by the returns, which are incomplete, and in some cases otherwise unsatisfactory—may be set down as first-class for agricultural purposes, $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

Simcoe is generally well watered by springs, creeks and wells, and water can be obtained by digging, at depths varying from two to one hundred and twenty feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

First-class improved farms can be purchased at from \$40 to \$60 per acre; second-class, from \$15 to \$35 per acre: and third-class, from \$3 to \$15 per acre. Farms can be leased at from 50 cts. to \$4 per acre.

STUMPS.

It is impossible to state, even approximately, the proportion of the land in Simcoe clear of stumps. One township—Adjala—reports seven-eighths clear; another—Essa—two-thirds, while other townships either report a large proportion stumpy, or state that

no land is entirely free from stumps ; two townships say that it is impossible or too difficult to answer the question. The only thing clear about the returns is that stumps remain in the land to a considerable extent, and that most of them are pine.

FENCES.

Some of the reports on the fences are similarly unsatisfactory and misleading, but in fourteen out of the twenty-four municipalities, the average number of farms under first-class fence is about thirty-two per cent.—the material employed being cedar posts and rails and pine boards.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About sixteen and a half per cent. of the farm buildings are either of brick, stone, or first-class frame ; the remainder are log or of inferior frame. Of the outbuildings about twenty-six and a half per cent. are superior ; the remainder inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Under-drainage has made little progress in this county, but in some townships it is gaining in favour. In West Gwillimbury, about one-half of the farms are tile drained, and in Innisfil and Tecumseth, one-tenth. Fifteen out of the twenty-four municipalities have not, as yet, made a commencement.

FARM MACHINERY.

In fifteen out of the twenty-four townships about fifty-one per cent. of the farmers use improved labour-saving machines. In the remaining townships they are used to a small extent. In the Muskoka townships, they have not yet been found available, owing to the clearings not being free from stumps.

FERTILIZERS.

In the older townships, salt and plaster are employed to a considerable extent in the proportion of from 100 to 120 lbs. per acre. Plaster on clover, meadow land and roots, and salt principally on cereals.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

Taking into consideration the uncertain character of some of the returns, it is probable that about thirty-nine per cent. of the uncleared land in Simcoe would be suitable for cultivation, if cleared.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

Omitting the Township of Monck, which makes no return, and including the Townships of Cardwell, Humphrey, Muskoka, Morrison, Watt, Wood and Medora, which form part of the electoral district of Muskoka, the township area of Simcoe is reported to be about 1,320,327½ acres, and the cleared area about 469,565 acres. Of the latter, as nearly as can be estimated, about 8 per cent. is devoted to fall wheat, which

yields, on an average, about $18\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre; spring wheat, $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 11 bush.; barley (very little sown), 22 bush.; oats, 21 per cent. and 29 bush.; rye (very little sown), and 17 bush.; peas, 8 per cent. and 20 bush.; corn (very little sown) 30 bush.; buckwheat (very little sown), 30 bush.; potatoes (average acreage under seed cannot be estimated), 116 bush.; turnips (very little grown), 354 bush.: other root crops (very little grown), 457 bush.; hay, about 22 per cent. and $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons. About 20 per cent. is apparently devoted to pasture, and, perhaps, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. to orchards. (In some townships all the uncleared land is used for pasture.) Most of the townships are best adapted to grain growing (particularly wheat)—others are adapted to mixed husbandry, stock raising and dairying.

STOCK AND STOCK BY-LAWS.

The townships sustain 37,842 horned cattle, 20,720 horses, 39,975 sheep, and 19,649 hogs. The horned cattle are chiefly Durham and common grades; sheep, Cotswold, Leicester and Southdown; horses, Clydesdale, general purpose and roadsters; and hogs, Berkshire, Chester White and Suffolk. Thoroughbred stock has been introduced to a limited extent in some of the townships. The stock by-laws are only partially operative. West Gwillimbury, one of the most advanced townships, reports: "The law is never put in force, from the simple fact that what is everybody's business is nobody's business. Councillors subject to election will never force the law or put it in operation. The statutes should provide for the Clerk or some officer, apart from either Reeve or Councillor, to prosecute."

TIMBER LANDS.

It is impossible to glean from the returns the total acreage under timber, but, probably, over one-half of the entire county area is under maple, beech, elm, basswood, tamarack, pine, hemlock, cedar, balsam, birch, ash, and oak. Lumbering operations are very extensively carried on in several of the townships, and there is a large amount of business done in hemlock bark (which is largely used within the County, and also exported for tanning purposes), and in railway ties, telegraph poles and shingles. The hardwoods are principally used for fuel, and the soft woods for building and fencing.

MARKET FACILITIES.

These are on the whole good, though some townships are at a disadvantage from want of railway communication, particularly those in the Muskoka District, north of Gravenhurst, the present terminus of the Northern Railway. Simcoe proper is well served by branches of the same road, and by the Midland, the Hamilton and North-Western, and North Simcoe roads. There are also tolerably good concession roads, and excellent markets are found in nearly every township. The Township of Humphrey reports that it can consume all it can raise, while the farmers of other townships rely almost wholly on the lumbermen for the sale of farm produce. The county has good water communication, bounded as it is by Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, Nottawasaga Bay, a large indentation from the Georgian Bay and the River Severn.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

These are almost wholly confined to lumbering and to the hemlock bark trade. There are, however, several steam flour mills, some shingle mills, several saw mills, four cheese factories, pail, broom and glove factories, a lath mill, and two woollen mills, in the county. At Beeton, in Tecumseth, bee-farming is carried on on a large scale.

POPULATION.

The population of the municipal County of Simcoe was, according to the last census 64,247. Mono and Mulmur are now incorporated in the new County of Dufferin.

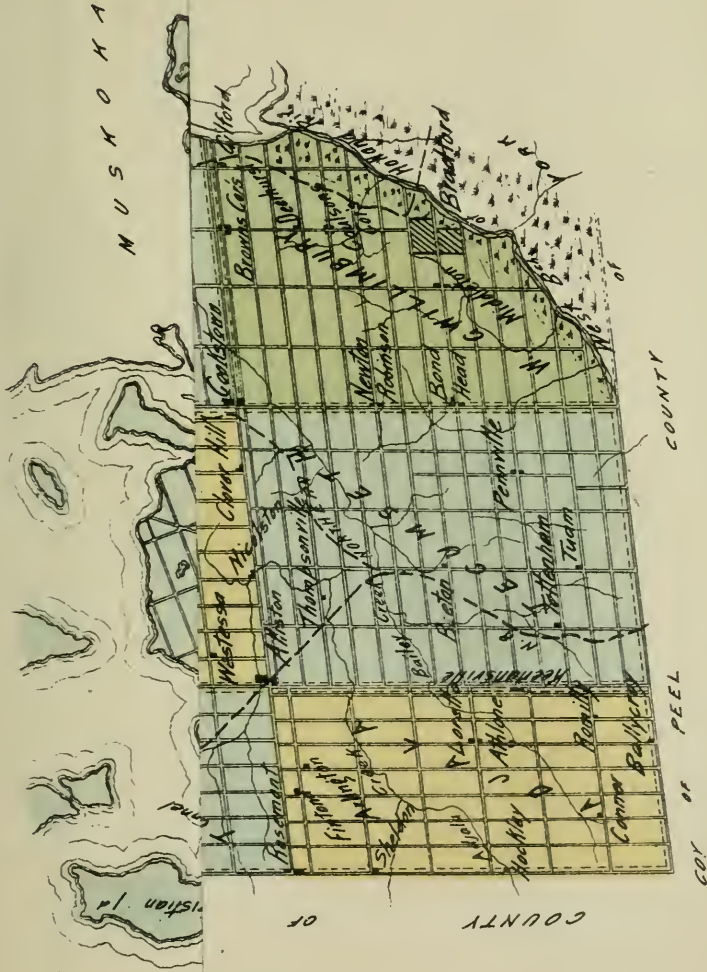
MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Number of acres assessed, 1,271,714; number of ratepayers assessed, 17,896. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$15,750,630; personal property, \$850,339; taxable income, \$96,375; arrears of taxes, \$59,748; other assets, \$357,200—making a grand total of \$17,114,292. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$371,525; interest overdue, \$723; other liabilities, \$313,334—in all, \$685,582. The total revenue for all purposes and from all sources amounted, according to the last returns, to \$297,682.

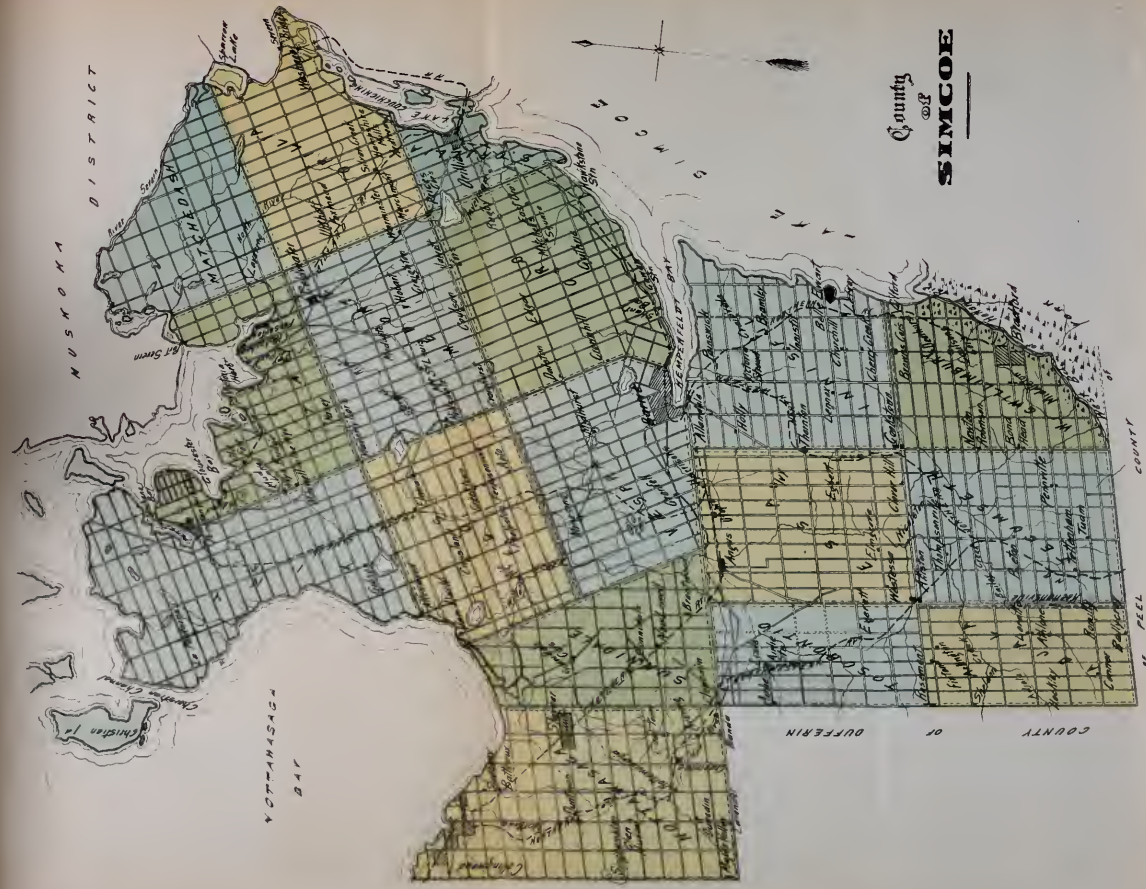
D I S T R I C T

County OF **SIMCOE**

THE BURLING LITH CO MONTREAL



County of SIMCOE



MUSKOGA DISTRICT

YORKANASAG BAY

COUNTY OF DUFFERIN

COUNTY OF PEELE

COUNTY OF CREDIT

COUNTY OF CREDIT

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Adjala	1825	Nine-tenths	Not all settled yet.	Clay loam.
Cardwell	1866	About one-half	About 21 years	Sandy loam.
Essa	1828	All settled		From richest clay loam to worthless sandy soil.
Flos	1825	About one-half	Not all settled yet.	Good.
Gwillimbury, West.	1820	The entire Township	About 40 years	One-half may be called heavy clay.
Humphrey	1866	Three-fourths		Mostly clay.
Innisfil	1830	About nine-tenths	Lands all taken probably 20 years ago.	Clay loam.
Mono	1824	Thirty-four-thirty-fifths	Not all settled yet.	Sandy loam.
Medonte	1818	Three-fourths	Not all settled yet.	Loam.
Muskoka	1860	72 per cent	Not all settled	Sandy, sandy loam and clay loam.
Morrison	1858	228 occupied, 184 unoccupied.		Varying from light sand to heavy clay loam.
Monck	1862	All settled but a few lots	About 10 or 12 years	Varying from clay and loam to sand and gravel.
Mulmur	1825	About three-fourths	Not all settled yet.	Very variable.
Notikawasaga	1834	80 per cent.	40 years	Clay loam.
Oro	1825	96 per cent	About 40.	Medium. Varying from clay to loam, sand and gravel.
Orillia, &c.	1832	About 40 per cent.	Not all settled yet.	Variable.
Sunnisdale	1853	About one-fifth		Clay, clay loam, gravel and sandy loam and sand.
Tecumseth	1810	All but 3,500 acres	About 50 years	Clay loam.
Tiny	1820	Two-thirds		Fair.
Tay	Do not know			Varies from heavy clay to sandy.
Tossonorio	1820	One-third	25 years	Clay and sandy loam.
Vespra	1850	Two-thirds		Sandy loam.
Watt	About 17 years ago	About one-half	Not all settled.	Generally loam, either clay or sandy loam.
Wood and Medora.	1868		Part of Wood is not in market.	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

TOWNSHIPS.

	Heavy clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.
Adjala	One-tenth	One-third	One-eighth	Five-twelfths.
Cardwell	Very little	27 per cent	20 per cent	33 per cent.
Essa	25,000 acres; clay soil, clay bottom; 15 inch soil.	24,000 acres; clay loam, clay bottom; 12 inch soil.	5,000 acres	13,900 acres; sand and swampy, sandy bottom; 6 inch soil.
Flos	5,000 acres; soil about 5 feet deep.	20,000 acres; soil from 5 to 10 feet deep.	21,065 acres; soil from 2 to 5 feet deep.	5,620 acres; soil from 10 feet to almost any depth.
Gwillimbury, West	One-half	One-sixth	One-sixth	One-twelfth.
Humphrey	One-twentieth	Twelve-twentieths	Two-twentieths	One-twentieth.
Innisfil	One-fourth	One-fourth	One-eighth	One-eighth.
Mono	None	One-eighth; north-east and south-west part of Township.	Two-eighths; south-east and north-west part of Township.	Two-eighths; centre.
Medonte	One-twelfth	Two-twelfths	Four-twelfths	Two-twelfths.
Muskoka	5 per cent	5 per cent	10 per cent	70 per cent.
Morrison	None	Twenty-five-one-hundredths	37½ one-hundredths	123 one-hundredths.
Monck	1 in 30; soil generally many feet deep.	1 in 30; soil mostly the same depth.	10 in 30; soil from 1 to many feet deep.	2 in 30; soil the same depth.
Milmur	7,000 acres	10,000 acres	10,000 acres	30,000.
Nottawasaga	One-eighth	One-fourth	One-fourth	One-eighth.
Oro	12½ per cent.	25 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent.
Orillia, &c	10 per cent	18 per cent	18 per cent	10 per cent.
Sunnidale	One-tenth; soil, 1 foot; subsoil, clay.	One-tenth; soil, 1½ feet; subsoil, clay.	Three-tenths; soil, 2 feet; subsoil sand.	Three-tenths; any depth.
Tecumseth	One-eighth	One-fourth	One-fourth	One eighth.
Tiny	One-sixth	One-third	One-third	One-third.
Tay	One-tenth	Two-tenths	Three-tenths	Two-tenths.
Tossonito	None	One-tenth	Four-tenths	Five-tenths.
Vespra	One-tenth; clay subsoil	Two-tenths; clay subsoil	Four-tenths; clay and gravel	One-tenth; clay and sand.
Watt	One-fourth	Very little	About one-half	One-eighth.
Wood & Medora	Very small part of Townships	A large part of Medora	Sandy loam prevails in Wood and to a small extent, in Medora.	.....

	Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.
Adjala	Four-fifteenths	One-eighth	10 inches depth of soil ; subsoil, one-half sand and one-half clay.
Cardwell	20 per cent.	Very little	The soil is variable in depth.
Essa	None	None	
Flos	5,620 acres ; soil from 10 feet to almost any depth.	5,000 acres ; soil from 1 to 2 feet deep.	Heavy clay lies chiefly in south, centre and west of the Township ; in the north lie the loams.
Gwillimbury, West ..	One-twenty-fourth	One-twenty-fourth	
Humphrey	One-twentieth	Three-twentieths, including swamps.	
Innisfil	Very little	One-fourth	
Mono	Two-eighths ; centre	One-eighth ; centre part of west part.	Average depth of soil about 14 inches ; nature of subsoil, white sand and clay.
Medonte	One-half	Two-twelfths	Clay loam predominates in the west ; sandy loam east and west ; sand and gravel centre ; black loam in patches ; subsoil, heavy clay under clay loam ; harcupan under sandy loam.
Muskoka	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	
Morrison	Fifteen-one-hundredths	Ten-one-hundredths	Rocky—10 in 30 ; subsoil, clay, gravel and rock. Clay from centre of Township, south-east and lake shore ; sand, south-east and north-east ; loam prevailing generally over the Township.
Monck	1 in 30 ; strong to the surface	2 in 30 ; 6 to 9 inches, strong bottom.	
Mulmur	10,000	6,500	
Nottawasaga	One-eighth	One-eighth	
Oro	6½ per cent.	6½ per cent.	Depth of soil in clay loam and sandy loam from 1 to 2 feet ; depth of sand and gravel not known ; northern part sandy ; south-western part clay ; centre part, varying from clay loam to sandy loam ; eastern part, sandy loam.
Orillia, &c.	10 per cent.	4 per cent.	Rock—30 per cent.
Sunnidale	One-tenth ; soil, 1 foot ; subsoil gravel.	One-tenth ; soil, 1 foot ; subsoil, marl.	
Tecumseth	One-sixteenth	One-sixteenth	
Tiny	Tiny	Tiny	
Tay	One-tenth	One-tenth	
Tossonontio	Tossonontio	Tossonontio	
Vespra	One-tenth ; gravel	One-tenth ; clay	
Watt	One-eighth	One-eighth	
Wood and Medora ..	A very small part of Wood	A very small part of Wood	

COUNTY OF SIMCOE—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIPS.	6. Have you any, and if so, how much is too stony or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?
Adjala.....	None.....	One-twentieth.....	One-half.
Cartiwell.....	Two-thirds. Rocky and hilly and unfit for cultivation.	See answer 6.....	One-half the land that is fit for cultivation is rolling.
Essa.....	None.....	Very few lots.....	Township generally undulating.
Flos.....	1,250 acres which is included in sections 4 and 5 of question 5.	Very little of this kind of land in Township.....	One-third.
Gwillimbury, West.	None.....	None.....	About two-thirds slightly rolling.
Hamphrey.....	One-third.....	One-sixth.....	About one-fourth.
Immsfil.....	None.....	None.....	Fifteen-twentieths.
Mono.....	One-twentieth.....	Two-twentieths.....	Seven-twentieths.
Medonte.....	One-twelfth.....	One-half.....	Nearly all rolling land and rock.
Muskoka.....	About 70 per cent. of the Township rocky. Princes bally east; some high.	None.....	None.
Morrison.....	50 per cent. of the Township rocky. Princes bally east; some high.	None.....	About 17 in 30.
Monck.....	About 10 in 30.....	None.....	About 30,000.
Muhur.....	5,000.....	About 20,000 acres.....	Three-eighths.
Nottawasaga.....	None.....	One-fourth.....	3/4 per cent.
Oro.....	One-fourth.....	4 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Orillia, &c.....	24 per cent.....	About 2 per cent.....	About 1,000 acres.
Sumidale.....	40 per cent.....	About 2,000 acres.....	Two-thirds.
Tecumseth.....	About 400 acres.....	None.....	About one-half.
Tennyson.....	None.....	None.....	About one-half.
Tay.....	Generally stony, but very little unfit for cultivation.	None.....	About one-half.
Tossonontio.....	None.....	Very small.....	One-half.
Vespra.....	None.....	None.....	5 per cent.
Watt.....	One-half the Township.....	Not much.....	All rolling.
Wood and Medora.....	About one-third of the municipality.....	No hills except rock.....	Nearly all is rolling.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIPS.	9. About what proportion is low, flat or what is usually termed bottom lands?	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?
Adjala	Balance	One-sixth	One-twentieth.
Cardwell	25 per cent	Very little	25 per cent.
Essa	None	One-third of the 13,900 acres of sand and swamp may be termed swampy.	Refer to last answer.
Flos	3,000 acres	2,000 acres covered with water or bad swamp	None.
Gwillimbury, West	One-twelfth flat land	One-twenty-fourth swampy	One-sixth wet and springy.
Humphrey	One-sixth	About one-eighth	One-fifteenth.
Innisfil	None	One-twelfth	None of any consequence.
Medonte	One-twelfth	One-fifth	One-twentieth.
Muskoka	Very small	10 per cent	One-twelfth.
Morrison	1,000 acres	About 1 in 30 in small sections	None.
Monck	About 2 in 30	About 4,600	None.
Mulnurr	About 10,000	One-sixty-fourth	None.
Nottawasaga	One-thirty-second	About 2 per cent	Very little.
Oro	Very little—not exceeding 2 per cent	20 per cent	Five-sixty-fourths.
Orillia, &c.	About one-third of township	About one-fourth of township	2 per cent.
Summide	Four-eighths	One-eighth	8 per cent.
Tecumseth	None	One-sixth	About one-sixth is overflow in spring.
Tiny	About 5,000 or 6,000 acres	About 2,000 acres	One-tenth.
Tay	A small portion	Small	Very small proportion—cannot say exactly.
Tossonontio	5 per cent	About 2,000 acres	None.
Vespra	Not much	A good portion—perhaps about one-twentieth	One per cent.
Watt	None		Not much.
Wood and Medora			Very little, scattered through municipality.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—

TOWNSHIPS.

	First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.	Remarks.
Adjala	One-third	Thirteen forty-eighths	Nineteen-forty-eighths	
Cardwell	47 per cent., from S. W. to N. E.	33 per cent., N. W. corner	20 per cent., S. E. corner	
Essa	25,000 acres, S. E. part of township.	24,000 acres, S. W.	5,000 acres, centre of northern part.	
Flos	30,210 acres	20,855 acres	13,240 acres	
Gwillimbury, West.	One-half	One-fourth	One-fourth	
Humphrey	.....	Fourteen-twentieths	.....
Innisfil	About one-third	.....	About one-third	
Mono	One-twentieth	Four-twentieths	Fifteen-twentieths	
Medonte	Two-tenths	Three-tenths	Five-tenths	
Muskoka	.....	About 10 per cent.	Remainder	
Morrison	.....	.....	.....
Monck	None	5 in 30 from centre of Township.	15 in 30, S. E. on lake shore and river, in small sections.	Answers unintelligible
Muhur	One-tenth	Three-tenths	Six-tenths	
Nottawasaga	Four-twentieths	Nine-twentieths	Seven-twentieths	
Oro	12½ per cent.	25 per cent.	62½ per cent.	
Orillia, &c.	5 per cent.	35 per cent.	60 per cent.	
Sunnidale	One-fourth, along the centre.	One-fourth about the centre	One-fourth in N. E. and South	
Tecumseth	One-half	One-fourth	One-fourth	
Tiny	One-fourth	One-half	One-fourth	
Tay	One-half	One-fourth	Remainder	
Toscoronto	One-tenth, south end	One-twentieth, south and north-west.	Remainder	
Vespra	12 per cent	38 per cent.	50 per cent.	There is no regularity. In some cases 1st and 3rd class farms adjoin each other.
Watt	.....	Greater portion.	.....	The land is scattered between the rocks pretty regularly through the municipality.
Wood & Medora	Very little—perhaps about one-fiftieth.	Greater part of what is fit for cultivation.	Very little	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?
Adjala Cardwell	Average 30 feet. From 2 to 20 feet	1st class, \$55 per acre; 2nd class, \$35; 3rd class, \$10. Very few deeded farms in Township; few for sale.
Essa	Average about 20 feet, varying in certain localities. Generally about 20 feet	1st class, \$6,000; 2nd class, \$5,000; 3rd class, \$3,500. 1st class, \$20 to \$30 per acre; 2nd \$10 to \$15.
Flos	From 2 to 50 feet From 1 foot downwards, or average about 20 feet	1st class, \$6,000; 2nd class, \$5,500; 3rd class, \$1,500. About \$300, with 30 acres cleared.
Gwillimbury, West Humphrey	About 25 feet 30 feet	1st class, \$3,000; 2nd class, \$1,500; 3rd class, \$500. 1st class, \$30 per acre; 2nd class, \$20; 3rd class, \$12.
Hunshl	From 1 to 12 feet Generally 8 to 10 feet	1st class, \$1,100; 2nd class, \$700; 3rd class, \$400. A few farms sell at \$15 an acre, all the rest from \$10 down to \$2.50, and some for less.
Medonte Muskoke Morrison Monck	From 10 to 100 feet From 5 to 30 feet From 10 to 100 feet; average depth 25 feet.	1st class, \$40; 2nd class, \$25; 3rd class, \$15. 1st class, \$40 per acre; 2nd class, \$25; 3rd class, \$7. 1st class, \$30 to \$45 per acre; 2nd class, \$20 to \$30; 3rd class, \$5 to \$20.
Mulmur Nottawasaga Oro	From 2 to 75 feet Say 30 feet on an average	1st class, \$30 per acre; 2nd class, \$18; 3rd class, \$7. 1st class, \$3,000 to \$4,000 for 100 acres; 2nd class, \$1,500 to \$3,000; 3rd class, \$500 to \$1,500.
Orillia, &c Sunnidale	Average 25 feet.	1st class, \$6,000 per 100 acres; 2nd class, \$4,080; 3rd class, \$1,500.
Tecumseth	From 15 to 100 feet From 5 to 30 feet	From \$15 to \$60 per acre. \$25 per acre.
Tiny Tay Toscoronto Vespra Wart Wood & Medora	5 to 50 feet From 10 to 120 feet About 5 to 30 feet From 6 to 12 feet	1st class, \$3,000; 2nd class, \$3,000; 3rd class, \$1,500. 1st class, \$50 per acre; 2nd class, \$30; 3rd class, \$8. Not many sales take place. No sales.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

<p>Adala</p> <p>Cardwell</p> <p>Essa</p> <p>Flos</p> <p>Gwillimbury, West</p> <p>Humphrey</p> <p>Innisfil</p> <p>Mono</p> <p>Medonte</p> <p>Muskoka</p> <p>Morrison</p> <p>Monck</p> <p>Mulmur</p> <p>Nottawasaga</p> <p>Oro</p> <p>Orillia, &c.</p> <p>Sunnidale</p> <p>Tecumseth</p> <p>Tiny</p> <p>Tay</p> <p>Tossonontio</p> <p>Vespra</p> <p>Walt</p> <p>Wood and Medora</p>	<p>16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy what proportion are pine stumps?</p> <p>Seven-eighths; one-one-hundred-and-sixtieth pine stumps.</p> <p>Very little clear of stumps, and very few pine stumps.</p> <p>Two-thirds of land cleared is clear of stumps; very few pine stumps.</p> <p>From 2,000 to 2,500</p> <p>All clear of stumps nearly</p> <p>1 acre in each 100 acre farm (average)</p> <p>About one-fourth clear; about one-half balance pine stumps.</p> <p>One-half about clear of stumps; no pine stumps.</p> <p>Too difficult to answer</p> <p>Scarcely any clear; 50 per cent. pine stumps.</p> <p>Impossible to say</p> <p>None entirely free from stumps; pine stumps are principally on rocky ridges and in the woods.</p> <p>About one-half; about one-seventh</p> <p>About 75 per cent. of cleared land free from stumps, and about one-fourth of the remaining 25 per cent. are pine stumps.</p> <p>25 per cent.; 12½ per cent. pine stumps</p> <p>8 per cent. clear of stumps; 50 per cent. pine stumps.</p> <p>Say about 3,000 acres clear of stumps; say about 3,000 acres pine stumps.</p> <p>Two-thirds</p> <p>None that may be said to be clear; one-third.</p> <p>A large proportion stumpy.</p> <p>1st, small proportion; 2nd, large</p> <p>10 per cent.; remainder pine stumps</p> <p>Cannot say</p> <p>Only some odd patches; about one-twentieth are pine.</p>	<p>17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?</p> <p>Two-thirds; cedar rails</p> <p>Hardly any; board and rail fences</p> <p>All cedar material used</p> <p>About 5,000 acres; rails</p> <p>One-half at least; cedar</p> <p>All kinds of timber used</p> <p>Two-thirds well fenced; cedar rails and boards, stone and pine stump fences</p> <p>About one-tenth of the farms are well fenced; the material used, rails—principally cedar. Cedar posts over one-fourth, and cedar and pine rails.</p> <p>None; usual material, snake-rail fence</p> <p>Not more than 50 per cent.; principally pine</p> <p>None would rank higher than 2nd class; mostly rail fences; some are log and brush.</p> <p>Impossible to tell; generally cedar</p> <p>About one-half of the farms are under 1st class fence; material, cedar rails, stone and board.</p> <p>12½ per cent.; material principally cedar and pine rails; a few board and stone fences.</p> <p>5 per cent.; rail fence</p> <p>Say one-fifth of farms; cedar rails and board fences.</p> <p>One-half; pine and cedar</p> <p>None; all rails</p> <p>None; cedar</p> <p>30 per cent.; pine and cedar rails</p> <p>Not many; material, cedar and pine rails</p> <p>No first-class fence; principally pine, oak and black ash rails.</p>	<p>18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?</p> <p>One-half.</p> <p>None.</p> <p>About one-fifth are brick and 1st class frame.</p> <p>One-tenth.</p> <p>One-half.</p> <p>None.</p> <p>About one-half.</p> <p>One-twentieth.</p> <p>Two-sixths.</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Only five per cent. first-class frame.</p> <p>About 2 in 30 are good frame; none are brick or stone.</p> <p>9 brick, 6 stone, about 25 good frame.</p> <p>About one-third of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame.</p> <p>16½ per cent.</p> <p>5 per cent.</p> <p>One-tenth.</p> <p>Two-thirds.</p> <p>One-sixth.</p> <p>2 brick houses; principally log or second-class frame.</p> <p>8 brick, 2 stone.</p> <p>15 per cent.</p> <p>None.</p> <p>No first-class.</p>
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?	21. About what proportion are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?
Adjala.....	One-half.....	One-half.....	One-half.....	One-eighth; no tiles.
Cardwell.....	All.....	None.....	All.....	None
Essa.....	Four-fifths.....	Two-thirds.....	One-third.....	Many farms do not require drainage; tile-drainage but recently introduced, and is gaining favour very fast.
Flos.....	Nine-tenths.....	Six-tenths.....	Four-tenths.....	There has been very little of this work done in the Township.
Gwillimbury, W.....	One-half.....	About one-half.....	About one-half.....	About one-half, of which one-half are tiles.
Humphrey.....	Plenty.....	Say 20 in township.....	A very large proportion.....	None.
Innisfil.....	About one-half.....	About one-half.....	About one-half.....	About one-tenth; tile very little used—say one-twentieth.
Mono.....	Nineteen-twentieths.....	One-tenth.....	Nine-tenths.....	None.
Medonte.....	Four-sixths.....	Four-sixths.....	Two-sixths.....	Very little under-draining.
Muskoka.....	All.....	All.....	Almost all.....	None.
Morrison.....	Ninety-five per cent.....	About 25 per cent.....	About 75 per cent.....	None.
Monck.....	About 28 in 30. Some are 1st class hewed log.	None. About 6 in 30 would rank 2nd class.	About 24 in 30.....	None.
Mulmur.....	All the remainder.....	About 100.....	All the remainder.....	None.
Nottawasaga.....	Two-thirds.....	One-half.....	One-half.....	About one-twenty-fifth; no tile used.
Oro.....	83½ per cent.....	25 per cent.....	70 per cent.....	Very small proportion of farms under-drained; tiles just coming into use.
Orillia, &c.....	95 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	80 per cent.....	None.
Summidele.....	Nine-tenths.....	One-tenth.....	Nine-tenths.....	None.
Tecumseth.....	One-third.....	Two-thirds.....	One-third.....	About one-tenth drained with tile only; one-fifth under-drained.
Tiny.....	Five-sixths.....	One-sixth.....	Five-sixths.....	None.
Tay.....	A large proportion.....	Largest proportion frame.....	All.....	None.
Tossonontio.....	85 per cent.....	None.....	None.....	None.
Vespra.....	85 per cent.....	10 per cent.....	90 per cent.....	None.
Warr.....	All.....	About one-tenth.....	One-half.....	None.
Wood & Medora.....	Nearly all log, many hewn log and a few frame.	None.....	Many frame barns, but not 1st class—a few log.	None.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.?	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphates, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of un-cleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Adjala	Three-fourths	One-fourth; one-third of a barrel of plaster per acre.	Plaster; meadow and roots	15,000 acres. Not one-tenth.
Cardwell	None	None	Plaster on meadow, pasture and roots	15,000 to 20,000 acres. All cleared except for firewood and swamp.
Essa	Four-fifths	One-fifth; salt and plaster, &c., about 100 lbs. per acre.	None	Nearly all. Three-quarters.
Flos.	One-fifth	Very little is used.	Barn yard manure is almost exclusively used. Plaster on clover.	One-third. 30 per cent. 14,000 acres.
Orwinbury, W	Well supplied.	A very small proportion.	None	About fifteen in thirty, half of which would only be fit for meadow or pasture.
Humphrey	None	None	Plaster and salt upon grass crops and grain. Salt and plaster; wheat and clover	One-half.
Unisfil	Nearly all	Very little used	Plaster used on clover	75 per cent.
Mono	Two-fifths	Salt and plaster are used by about one-twentieth at about 400 lbs. per acre.	None used.	50 per cent. About one-third.
Medonte	One-fourth	Very little used	Little if any artificial fertilizers have been used as yet—some are beginning to use them this year on a small scale.	None.
Muskoka	1 Reaper and 1 mow in Tp.	None	Plaster upon hay	None.
Morrison	Only 1 mow and 4 sulky rakes in township.	None	Plaster for grass; salt for wheat.	Cannot say.
Monck	None	None	Plaster used on timothy and clover	One-tenth. Cannot say.
Mulmur	About one-half	Scarcely any	Plaster on meadows, and salt on roots and grain.	None.
Notawasaga	About one-half	5 per cent of the farmers use fertilizers; about 1 barrel to 2 acres.	Plaster on meadows, and salt on roots and grain.	None.
Oro	75 per cent	Very few artificial fertilizers used except plaster; average per acre, 125 lbs.	Plaster on meadows, and salt on roots and grain.	None.
Orillia, &c	20 per cent	None	Plaster on meadows, and salt on roots and grain.	None.
Sunnidale	About four-tenths	One	Plaster on meadows, and salt on roots and grain.	None.
T-cumseth	One-tenth	One-twentieth.	Plaster on meadows, and salt on roots and grain.	None.
Tiny	Not many used	None	Plaster on meadows, and salt on roots and grain.	None.
Tay	Two-thirds	None	Plaster on meadow and pasture land; salt has been experimentally used the last year on wheat, with favourable results.	None.
Tossonorio	50 per cent.	30 per cent.; 100 lbs. per acre	Plaster on meadows, and salt on roots and grain.	None.
Vespra	50 per cent.	None used	Plaster on meadows, and salt on roots and grain.	None.
Walt	None	None used	Plaster on meadows, and salt on roots and grain.	None.
Wood & Medora	None	None	Plaster on meadows, and salt on roots and grain.	None.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—

TOWNSHIPS.

	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.
Ajlala	Very little sown. Average 12 bush. per acre.	Very little sown. Average 12 bush. per acre.	Very little sown. Average 12 bushels per acre.
Cardwell	7,000 acres. 30 bushels per acre.	3,500 acres. 10 bushels per acre.	3,500 acres. 30 bushels per acre.
Essa	One-twentieth of cleared land. Average yield per acre 20 to 25 bushels.	One-half of cleared land. Average yield per acre 12 to 20 bushels.	One-fourth of cleared land. Average yield per acre 25 to 30 bushels.
Flos	One-tenth. About 20 bushels per acre.	One-tenth. 10 bushels per acre.	One-twentieth. 25 bushels per acre.
Gwillimbury, West.	16 to 25	10 to 20	20 to 30
Humphrey	One-tenth of cultivated land. Average 20 bush.	One-tenth of cultivated land. Average 12 bush.	One-tenth of cultivated land. Average 20 bush.
Innisfil.	One-tenth. Average 12 bushels per acre.	One-fifth. Average 10 bushels per acre.	One-one-hundredth. 20 bushels per acre.
Mono	One-tenth. 15 bushels per acre.	One-fortieth. 12 bushels per acre.	Very little grown.
Medonte	One-twentieth. 15 bushels per acre.	One-fortieth. 12 bushels per acre.	Very little grown.
Muskoka	No fall wheat this year; former average 15 bushels per acre.	40 acres. About 10 bushels per acre.	15 acres. 18 bushels per acre.
Morrison	Very little of late. 16 bushels per acre.	3 in 30. 10 bushels per acre.	20 bushels.
Monck	15 bushels.	10 bushels.	One-ninth. Average yield 80 bushels.
Mulmur	One-thirtieth. Average yield 20 bushels.	10 bushels. Average yield 12 bushels.	3 per cent. 22 bushels per acre.
Nottawasaga	12 1/2 per cent. 18 bushels per acre.	10 per cent. 9 bushels per acre.	2 per cent. 20 bushels per acre.
Oro	5 per cent. 18 bushels per acre.	12 per cent. 12 bushels per acre.	200 acres. 25 bushels per acre.
Orillia, &c.	2,000 acres. 12 1/2 bushels per acre.	1,000 acres. 8 bushels per acre.	One-twenty-fourth.
Sarnia	Four-twenty-fourths.	Four-twenty-fourths.	Very little sown.
Stannard	One-third. 15 bushels per acre.	One-fifth. 10 bushels per acre.	Not much grown. About 20 bushels.
Tecumseh	20 per cent. 15 bushels.	10 per cent. 10 bushels.	One-twenty-fifth. 20 bushels.
Tiny	One-tenth. 15 bush.	One-eighth. 12 bushels.	5 per cent. 25 bushels per acre.
Tay	20 per cent. 20 bushels per acre.	8 bushels per acre.	15 bushels per acre.
Tossononto.	Not much grown.	Some have ruined it. Yield about 20 bushels per acre.	Little grown.
Vespra	Very little. Does not seem to succeed.		
Wark			
Wood and Medora.			

COUNTY OF SIMCOE--Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.

	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
Adjala	40 per cent. of the clearing; 25 bushels per acre	None	Very little.
Cardwell	3,500 acres; 40 bushels per acre	None	1,250 acres; 30 bushels per acre.
Essa	Three-tenths of the cleared land; average yield per acre 40 to 50 bushels.	None	One-sixth of cleared land; average yield per acre 25 to 30 bushels.
Flos	One-tenth; 40 bushels per acre.	None	20 to 25.
Williambury, West	20 to 35	None	One-tenth of cultivated land; av. 20 bush.
Humphrey	One-tenth of cultivated land; average 30 bush.	Very little	One-tenth; average 15 bushels per acre.
Innisfil	Three-twentieths; average 25 bushels per acre.	One-fifth; average 14 bushels per acre.	One-twentieth; 20 bushels per acre.
Mono	One-twentieth; 25 bushels per acre.	None	One-twentieth of cleared land; average 15 bushels per acre.
Medonte	One-fifth of cleared land; average 25 bushels per acre.	None	200 acres; 25 bushels per acre.
Muskoka	300 acres; 30 bushels per acre	10 acres; 15 bushels per acre	4 in 30; 20 bushels per acre.
Morrison	6 in 30; 25 bushels per acre	1 in 30; 10 bushels per acre.	10 bushels.
Monck	25 bushels	None	One-twenty-fifth; average yield 20 bushels per acre.
Mulmur	One-twenty-fifth; average yield 30 bushels.	Scarcely any	10 per cent; 22 bushels per acre.
Nottawasaga	17½ per cent; 25 bushels per acre.	None	10 per cent; 20 bushels per acre.
Oro	15 per cent; 30 bushels per acre.	None	400 acres; 20 bushels per acre.
Orillia, &c.	3,000 acres; 30 bushels per acre.	None	One-twenty-fourth.
Sunnidale	Two-twenty-fourths.	None	One-tenth; 15 bushels per acre.
Tecumseth	One-fifth; 20 bushels per acre.	None	One-twenty-fifth; 15 bushels per acre.
Tiny	25 per cent; about 30 bushels	5 per cent; about 15 bushels.	One-twenty-fifth; 15 bushels per acre.
Tay	One-twelfth; 25 bushels per acre.	None	20 per cent; 25 bushels per acre.
Tossononto	20 bushels per acre.	1 per cent; 20 bushels per acre	15 bushels per acre.
Vespra	20 bushels per acre.	15 bushels per acre	30 bushels per acre.
Watt	30 to 40 bushels per acre.	30 bushels per acre	
Wood and Medora.			

	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
Adala			
Cardwell	Very little	None	15 per cent. of the clearing; average 100 bush. per acre.
Easa			350 acres; 200 bushels per acre.
Flos	None	None	One-fortieth of cleared land; average yield per acre 150 bushels.
Gwillimbury, West.	None	None	One-one-hundredth; 100 bushels per acre.
Humphrey			40 to 80.
Innisfil	None	None	One-one-hundredth of cultivated land; average 80 bushels.
Mono	One-two-hundredth; average 15 bushels per acre.	One-two-hundredth; average 12 bushels per acre.	One-fiftieth; average 80 bushels per acre.
Medonte	Very little grown.	Very little grown	1 acre to each farm; 150 bushels per acre.
Muskoka			One-tenth of cleared land; average 100 bushels per acre.
Morrison	5 acres; 40 bushels per acre (shelled).	5 acres	150 acres; 200 bushels per acre.
Monck			$\frac{1}{2}$ acre in 30; 40 to 100 bushels per acre.
Mulmur	None	None	100 bushels.
Nottawasaga	None	None	One-two-hundredths; average yield 75 bushels.
Oro	1 per cent; 20 bushels per acre	None	3 per cent; 150 bushels per acre.
Orillia, &c	1 per cent; 30 bushels per acre	1 per cent; 30 bushels per acre	2 per cent; 100 bushels per acre.
Sunnisdale	20 acres; 30 bushels per acre	20 acres; 30 bushels per acre	500 acres; 100 bushels per acre.
Tecumseth			One-forty-eighth.
Tiny	None	None	
Tay			1 per cent; at about 150 bushels.
Tessorontio	None	None	One-seventieth; 50 bushels.
Vespra	None	None	5 per cent; 150 bushels per acre.
Watt	Not much grown	Not much grown	100 bushels per acre.
Wood and Medora	40 or 50 bushels per acre	40 bushels per acre	200 bushels per acre.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are as nearly as can be estimated, &c.—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.

Turnips.

Other root crops.

Hay.

Adjala
 Cardwell
 Essa
 Flos
 Gwillimbury, West
 Humphrey
 Innisfil
 Mono
 Medonté
 Muskoka
 Morrison
 Monck
 Mulmur
 Notawasaga
 Oro
 Orillia, &c.
 Sunnidale
 Tecumseth
 Tivy
 Taw
 Tessoronto
 Vespra
 Watt
 Wood and Medora

5 per cent. of the clearing; 150 bush. per acre.
 700 acres; 500 to 1,000 bushels per acre
 Very little grown.
 One-one-hundredth; 100 bushels per acre.
 150 to 200
 One-one-hundredth of cultivated land; average 400 bushels.
 One-one-hundredth; average 300 bushels per acre.
 1 acre to each farm; 300 bushels per acre
 One-twentieth of cleared land; average 200 bushels per acre.
 50 acres; 500 bushels per acre.
 2 acre in 30; 500 bushels per acre
 300 bushels.
 One-two-hundredths; average 200 bush. per ac.
 3 per cent; 500 bushels per acre
 3 per cent; 400 bushels per acre
 400 acres; 200 bushels per acre
 One-forty-eighth
 1 per cent; at about 400 bushels.
 None
 3 per cent; 500 bushels per acre
 Good.
 From 100 to 1,000 bushels per acre.

None
 None
 One-one-hundredth; 600 bushels per acre
 Few raised.
 One-one-hundredth of cultivated land; average 400 bushels.
 One-fiftieth; average 300 bushels per acre.
 Very little grown
 5 acres; 500 bushels per acre
 400 bushels
 Scarcely any
 1 per cent
 1 per cent; 500 bushels per acre
 25 acres
 One-fifth; 1 ton per acre.
 Not grown.
 None
 2 per cent; 500 bushels per acre
 Not much grown.
 1 to 1½ tons per acre.

40 per cent of the clearing; 1 ton per acre.
 6,500 acres; 1½ tons per acre.
 Three-tenths of cleared land; average 1 ton.
 One-tenth; 1½ tons per acre.
 1 to 2 tons.
 One-tenth of cultivated land; average 2 tons.
 One-tenth; average 1 ton per acre.
 Six-twentieths; 1 ton per acre.
 Twelve-twentieths of cleared land; average 1 ton per acre.
 1,100 acres; 1 ton per acre.
 12 in 30; 1½ tons per acre.
 1 ton.
 One-tenth; average yield 1 ton per acre.
 17 per cent; 1½ tons per acre.
 25 per cent; 1 ton per acre.
 4,000 acres; 1½ tons per acre.
 Two-twenty-fourths.
 One-fifth; 1 ton per acre.
 25 per cent; 1 ton per acre.
 One-tenth; 1 ton.
 20 per cent; 1½ tons per acre.
 1 ton per acre.
 1 to 1½ tons per acre.

	Pasture lands.	Orchards.	Remarks.
Adjala	All uncleared lands used for pasture.	.....	Answers unintelligible.
Cardwell	8,696 acres	700 acres	
Essa	One-twelfth of cleared land	Considerable number are now engaged in planting out fruit trees.	
Flos	One-tenth	One-one-hundredth	
Gwillimbury, West.	One-tenth	None	
Humphrey	One-tenth	One-fiftieth	
Innisfil	One-fifth	One-one-hundredth; average 100 bush. per acre.	
Mono	Four-twentieths	1 acre to each farm	
Madonte	300 acres	20 acres	
Muskoka	2 in 30	1 in 30	
Morrison	One-twentieth	One seventy-fifth	
Mullum	21 per cent	1 per cent	
Nottawasaga	22 per cent	1 per cent	
Oro	100 acres	200 acres	
Orillia, &c.	Two-twenty-fourths	One-one-hundredth	
Shumidale	10 per cent	Small	
Tecumseth	One-tenth	1 per cent	
Thy	Very little, if any	Some started, but few	
Tay			
Tossonontio			
Vespra			
Watt			
Wood and Medora			Impossible to tell the acreage devoted to cereals.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

<p>TOWNSHIPS.</p>	<p>28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain growing, stock raising or dairying?</p>	<p>29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, or Poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?</p>	<p>30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?</p>
<p>Adjala</p>	<p>Grain</p>	<p>Grade, Cotswold, Berkshire</p>	<p>One-twentieth; soft woods; lumber.</p>
<p>Cardwell</p>	<p>Stock raising and dairying</p>	<p>Good common stock; no thoroughbred stock in Township.</p>	<p>Seven-eighths of the Township still timbered; timber consisting principally of hardwood, hemlock and pine.</p>
<p>Essa</p>	<p>Wheat, barley, oats and roots of every kind; soil well adapted for the growth of cereals, and also for stock raising and dairying.</p>	<p>Common breed of cattle, horses and sheep have been mostly raised, but are during the past few years giving way to Durham cattle, Cotswold sheep, Clydesdale and general purpose horses of superior quality, Berkshire and Suffolk pigs, and in poultry—Leghorns, Spanish, Hamburgs and Brahmans.</p>	<p>Maple, beech, elm, basswood, on occupied lands and is used for firewood; about one-tenth of such is preserved; the whole of the 13,900 acres mentioned in question "5" are timbered with tamarack, pine, hemlock, cedar, and other woods, and used for fencing, building, etc.</p>
<p>Flos</p>	<p>Grain chief product, but the Township is well adapted for stock raising and dairying.</p>	<p>No special breeds of stock raised; very few of our farmers have introduced thoroughbred or imported stock.</p>	<p>About 47,000 acres timbered; chiefly composed of hemlock, cedar, pine, and hard maple; lumbering principally.</p>
<p>Gwillimbury, West</p>	<p>Grain growing</p>	<p>General purpose and roadster horses; grade Durhams; Leicester and Cotswold; Berkshire hogs; thoroughbreds have been introduced by a few of our farmers.</p>	<p>Hardwood, some building pine and cedar; firewood and building.</p>
<p>Humphrey</p>	<p>Good for oats; hay, sheep, goats and cattle</p>	<p>Durham cattle; Clyde horses; Berkshire and Suffolk hogs.</p>	<p>Thinned out; pine, birch, hemlock, balsam and cedar.</p>
<p>Innisfil</p>	<p>Grain; grain growing; good for anything</p>	<p>Chiefly grade cattle; very little as yet thoroughbred or imported stock introduced.</p>	<p>Swamps chiefly hemlock; and on the settled parts hardwood, reserved for firewood; also a considerable quantity of pine and tamarack.</p>
<p>Mono</p>	<p>Chief product, wheat; best adapted for grain growing.</p>	<p>Common grades; some improved grades to a small extent.</p>	<p>Timbered land, 21,000 acres; consists of beech, maple, hemlock, basswood and cedar; chiefly used for firewood, building and fencing.</p>

Medonte	Grain, hay and stock ; stock raising	Very little thoroughbred stock raised	One-half ; hardwood, pine, cedar and hemlock ; lumber, shingles, rails and tan bark.
Muskoka	Stock and dairying	Grade cattle	Cannot tell.
Morrison	Hay and oats ; stock raising	No thoroughbred stock has been introduced ; the kinds are ordinary grades.	38,700 acres, but a large proportion of this destroyed by fire some years ago ; hardwood, pine and hemlock ; the pine for sawlogs and shingles, hemlock for bark and lumber, hardwood for fuel.
Mondk	Hay, oats, peas, spring wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, turnips, hemlock and tan bark ; best adapted for stock raising and dairying.	Horses—general purpose ; Cattle—common, mixture of Shorthorn cross ; Sheep—mixture of Leicester and Cotswold.	About 25 acres in 30 still timbered ; consisting of maple, beech, birch, hemlock, basswood, balsam, spruce, tamarack, elm, oak, ash and pine ; applied chiefly to building and fencing, or burnt off in clearing.
Mulmur	Grain growing ; wheat, barley, oats	Common or native stock ; thoroughbred or imported stock very limited.	About 15,000 acres.
Nottawasaga	Chief products of Township are grain, for which it best adapted.	General purpose horses ; grade cattle ; Leicester and Cotswold sheep ; improved Berkshire hogs ; poultry, various kinds ; imported thoroughbred stock has been introduced to a limited extent.	One-twenty-fifth of the Township is still timbered ; generally consisting of hardwood, which is chiefly used as firewood.
Oro	Principally grain growing ; stock raising is rapidly extending.	Horses—Clydesdale and general purpose ; Cattle—Native and Durham grades with a few Herefords and Devons ; Sheep—Cotswold and Southdown ; Hogs—Berkshire and Chester white ; Poultry—Mixture of all kinds.	25 per cent. ; timber principally beech, maple and hemlock with some pine on sandy land ; used for firewood, building purposes and rail timber.
Orillia, &c.	Hay and grain ; well adapted for stock raising	Horses—general purpose ; Cattle—common grade ; Sheep—Leicester and Cotswold ; Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk ; Poultry— all varieties ; few imported stock.	70 per cent. ; pine, basswood and hemlock used for lumber, and all kinds hardwood used for fuel.
Sunnidale	Grain and stock raising	All kinds from thoroughbreds downwards	About 11,000 acres ; pine and hemlock for lumber, maple and beech, cortwood ; black ash, hoops ; cedar, ties, telegraph poles and rails.
Tecumseth	Cattle and grain	Principally common grades, although thoroughbred stock are rapidly taking their place.	About one-eighth ; chiefly hardwood for fuel, and the remainder, pine and cedar, used for fencing and building.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	28. What are the chief products of your Township, etc.—Continued.	29. What kinds of breeds of stock are most extensively raised, etc.—Continued.	30. What area of land is still timbered, etc.—Continued.
Tiny	Grain	Common stock	One-third ; pine and hardwood ; fuel and lumber.
Tay	Grain and stock	Common ; no imported stock	Large proportion ; hardwood and pine.
Tosoronto	Grain and lumber	Native cattle	One-fourth ; pine, etc. ; lumber and fuel.
Vespra	Wheat, barley and potatoes ; best adapted for grain growing.	Horses—from bloods down ; Cattle—grade Shorthorns are most extensively raised ; Leicester and Cotswold sheep ; Berkshire pigs, and all kinds of poultry ; extent of importation has been a few Shorthorn bulls.	The Township was originally a pine Township, but the lumberers have cleared it ; what timber is left consists of hardwood and cedar, and is chiefly used for fencing and firewood.
Watt	Peas, oats, wheat, and barley ; but is best adapted to stock raising and dairy farming.	Chiefly common cattle ; good general purpose horses ; one Southdown ram ; one Durham bull ; Berkshire hogs.	Maple, beech, birch, basswood, cedar, etc.
Wood and Medora ..	Oats, potatoes and turnips ; suited for stock raising or dairying.	Only common Canadian breeds	Pine taken by lumbermen ; greater part is timbered with beech, maple, black and white ash, white and red oak, basswood, all the birches, tamarack, cedar and pine.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIPS.	31. What are your market facilities?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?
Adjala	Railway villages—Alliston, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile distant; P'algrave, two miles; Tottenham, two miles; Beeton, four miles.	None.
Cardwell	Bracebridge 29 miles off; daily steamboat in summer and Government road in winter; 40 miles from railway.	Lumbermen provide good market for farm produce.
Essa	Very good; the H. and N. W. Railway and the Northern Railway runs through this Township; good markets at Cookstown, Thornton and Argus in Township, and Alliston on its south-west corner; also easy access to Barrie.	Several flour mills, both steam and water, situated in Township, and an extensive cheese factory at Cookstown.
Flos	Good; markets—Barrie, Stayner and Elmsvale station on North Simcoe Railway; 15 miles to Barrie, to Stayner about same; Elmsvale is in the Township; railway running through Township.	Lumbering.
Gwillimbury, West.	Excellent; Bradford and Cookstown; railways running through.....	None.
Humphrey	Consume all we can raise; 32 miles from railway; Gravenhurst, 42 by land route.	None.
Innisfil	Excellent; N. R. and H. and N. W. R. through Township; markets—Barrie in the north, Thornton and Cookstown on the west, Leffroy and Craigvale on east side.	4 flour mills; 1 large woollen mill
Mono	Reasonably good; Orangeville, Shelburne, Alliston; average distance about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	None.
Medonte	Local markets good; Barrie and Orillia; both situated on railway.....	Lumbering industry.
Muskota	Gravenhurst and Bracebridge	Lumbering and tannery.
Morrison	19 miles from Orillia; 6 miles from Gravenhurst; railway in Township, —stations at Severn Bridge and Lethbridge.	1 lumber and 4 shingle mills, beside one large saw mill and one shingle mill close to the Township at Severn Bridge.
Monck	Bracebridge immediately outside the municipality; railway at Gravenhurst, 14 miles from nearest part of Township.	Beardmore tannery; hemlock and tan bark; a small amount of lumbering done in winter; no cheese factories or creameries established as yet; there is a wool factory in Bracebridge, adjoining.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	31. What are your market facilities ?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products ?
Muhur.....	Shelburne 15 miles, Orangeville 20 miles, Alliston 18 miles, Everett 10 miles.	3 grist mills and 5 saw mills.
Nottawasaga	Excellent; market towns are Collingwood, Nottawa, Stayner, Dunroon, Greenore, Avening, and Glen Huron, each of which has a railway station.	1 cheese factory at Batteau.
Oro	Good; Barrie 2 miles south-west, and Orillia 4 miles east; 3 stations of Northern Railway in southern part of Township.	4 grist and flour mills, 4 saw mills, 1 cheese factory at Edgar.
Orillia, &c	Town of Orillia; the Midland and Northern Railways cross here.	Lumber and shingle mills.
Sunnidale	Very good for wheat, etc.; we have 9 miles of railway in the Township, and have markets in New Lowell, Stayner, Avening and Greenore.	Lumbering.
Tecumseth	Good markets at Tottenham, Beeton, Cookstown and Alliston, all convenient to railway stations.	Greatly in need of manufacturing industries; only one cheese factory situated at Cookstown.
Tiny	Nearly all home consumption; Midland terminus in Towaniship	Shingle and saw mills.
Tay	Good; Victoria Harbor, Penetanguishene, Midland; average about 5 miles.	None.
Tosorontio	H. and N. W. R.; Alliston, Everett, Lisle.	None since the lumber business died out.
Vespra	Good; market towns—Barric, situated in the Township, with the Northern Railway and extensions running through it.	Lumbering.
Watt	Bracebridge; 20 miles to railway station.	3 saw and 2 shingle mills.
Wood and Medora	Home market; from 5 to 30 miles distant from Gravenhurst, terminus of Northern Railway.	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Adela.....	46,400 acres	2,215	44,902	2,082	1,108	2,301	1,095
Cardwell.....	46,275 "	3,315	550	160	12	52	2
Essa.....	67,350 "	4,708	35,138	1,989	1,107	3,211	1,276
Flos.....	64,305 "	2,353	17,663	1,510	635	1,864	1,033
Gwillimbury, West.	46,244 "	2,177	30,342	1,818	1,335	1,784	1,209
Humphrey.....	23,164 "	646	1,815	498	62	229	60
Innisfil.....	69,000 "	4,140	34,667	2,166	1,283	2,982	1,282
Monro.....	69,174 "	3,401	37,758	1,824	1,176	3,402	1,389
Medonte.....	73,379 "	2,777	18,420	2,219	850	2,385	1,180
Muskoka.....	26,862½ "	771	2,201	372	106	127	54
Morrison.....	41,200 "	636	2,500	557	139	129	76
Monck.....							
Mulmur.....	69,600 "	3,695	33,706	4,156	1,700	4,560	2,700
Notawasaga.....	90,000 "	5,500	45,000	3,654	3,872	2,262	1,653
Oro.....	73,034 "	3,968	35,545	2,187	1,322	3,709	911
Orillia, &c.....	87,507½ "	2,802	12,906	1,712	1,268	538	651
Summidaie.....	About 53,000 acres	2,700	11,000	983	564	1,368	648
Tecumseth.....	66,627 acres	4,392	43,205	3,294	1,982	3,265	1,782
Tiny.....	76,059 "	2,619	17,366	2,415	631	1,945	967
Twy.....	43,563½ "	1,564	6,291	477	155	507	263
Tyng.....	38,040 "	1,176	13,016	771	438	1,239	490
Tessoronto.....							
Vespra.....	63,174 "	2,647	20,683	1,989	892	1,244	834
Watt.....	35,226 land; 12,067 water	778	2,990	575	112	409	114
Wood and Medora.....	38,516 acres	645	1,832	474	41	93	41

STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

SETTLEMENT.

These counties were all entered, and to a large extent settled, towards the close of the last century, by United Empire Loyalists, who left New York and other States after the Revolution. The Town and Township of Cornwall, in Stormont, were both entered in the year of the Declaration of Independence, and are among the oldest settled portions of Ontario. Osnabruck was entered in 1784, and is now, like Cornwall, nearly all settled; the remaining Townships of Finch and Roxborough were entered later, and a small proportion of the former, and about one-fourth of the latter still remain unsettled. Williamsburg, in Dundas, was entered in 1784, and the remaining townships somewhat later. The county is nearly all settled, but of the four townships, Matilda is the only one reported wholly settled—the process having occupied about eighty years. Glengarry is reported wholly settled. All its four townships were entered between 1783 and 1794, and it took, on an average, sixty-two years to complete their settlement.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

Clay loam appears to be the predominating soil in all three counties. In STORMONT, heavy clay exists to the extent of about $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., with a depth of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 feet, resting on clay, gravel, and rock; clay loam, about $30\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., with a depth of from 1 to 4 feet, resting on gravel and rock; sandy loam, about $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., with a depth of from 1 to 4 feet, resting generally on clay; sand, very little, except in Roxborough, where it exists to the extent of 10 per cent.—depth not reported—but resting generally on clay; gravelly, about $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., with a depth of from 1 to 5 feet, resting generally on gravel and hardpan; and black loam, about $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (principally in Osnabruck, which reports it as “deep vegetable,” with a clay subsoil). About 1,000 acres in Finch, and one-twentieth part of Roxborough, are reported too stony or rocky for profitable cultivation; none is so hilly as to be objectionable; one-half in Cornwall, and 75 per cent. in Osnabruck, is rolling and cultivable; about one-sixth in Cornwall, and one-fifth in Osnabruck, are bottom lands; about one-sixth in Cornwall, one-twentieth in Osnabruck, and one-fifth in Roxborough, are swampy; and one-sixth in Cornwall, wet, springy land. In DUNDAS, heavy blue clay exists to the extent of about 18 per cent., with a depth of from 2 to 8 feet, resting on clay, sand or rock; clay loam, about 38 per cent., with a depth of from 15 inches to 4 feet, and resting on clay and hardpan; sandy loam, about 12 per cent., with a depth of from 15 inches to 4 feet, and resting on sand, clay, and hardpan; sand, about 3 per cent., with a depth of from 2 to 3 feet, resting on clay and hardpan subsoil; gravelly, about 33 per cent., with a depth of from 1 to 4 feet, resting on clay and hardpan subsoil; black loam, about 8 per cent., about 1 foot in depth, with clay, sand, and hardpan subsoil. An inappreciable proportion of the land is too stony or rocky to be profitably cultivated, none is so hilly as to be objectionable, about one-half of Matilda and one-fourth of Mountain is rolling and cultivable, about 30 per cent. is bottom, and 10 per cent. swampy land. In GLENGARRY (omitting Kenyon, which leaves question 5 unanswered), heavy clay exists to the extent of about 15 per cent.; clay loam, 24 per cent.; sandy loam, 16 per cent.; sand, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (in Lochiel only); gravelly, 30 per cent.; black loam, 11 per cent. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of all four townships is reported too stony or rocky for profitable cultivation; about 57 per cent. rolling and cultivable (but this is an evident mistake, for $44\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is also reported to be flat or bottom land), about $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. swampy, and a small proportion (under 2 per cent.) wet, springy land. On an average of the three counties about 39 per cent. of the acreage may be considered first-class for agricultural purposes, $36\frac{1}{2}$ second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

Stormont is principally watered by wells, and the River Payne and branches of the River Aux Raisins; Dundas by wells, creeks, and the Nation River; and Glengarry by wells, creeks, and the Rivers Raisin, Beaudette and De Lisle. Water is easily obtained by digging, at depths varying from ten to forty feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

First-class farms can be bought in Dundas at about \$60 per acre; in Glengarry, \$45 per acre; and in Stormont, \$40 per acre. Second and third-class farms can be bought at from \$8 to \$40 per acre, and rents, generally, are from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per acre.

STUMPS.

About sixty-six per cent. of the cleared acreage is free from stumps. There are very few stumps remaining, and of these hardly any are pine.

FENCES.

About fifty per cent. of the farms in the three counties are under first-class fence, consisting mainly of cedar and ash rails.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About forty-eight and a half per cent. of the farm dwellings are either of brick, stone, or first-class frame; the remainder are log, or of inferior frame. Of the outbuildings about fifty-two per cent. are superior, and the remainder inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Some under-draining has been done in the counties, but no tile appears to have been used, except in the Township of Osnabruck, in Stormont. In, Charlottenburg, Glengarry, twenty per cent. of the farms appear to have been under-drained.

FARM MACHINERY.

Improved labour-saving machines for haymaking and harvesting, are in general use throughout the counties.

FERTILIZERS.

Very few artificial fertilizers are used in Dundas and Stormont, and none in Glengarry. Salt and plaster are used in Roxborough on wheat crops, and in Williamsburg on grass, but in what proportion per acre is not stated.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

Nearly all the uncleared lands in the counties are reported suitable for cultivation, if cleared.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township acreage of Dundas is set down as 237,499; the cleared acreage, 120,731. The township acreage of Stormont as 251,909½, and the cleared acreage, 115,474. The township acreage of Glengarry as 287,445, and the cleared acreage, 133,039. Of the cleared acreage about 1½ per cent. is devoted to fall wheat, which yields, on an average, about 22½ bushels per acre; spring wheat, probably about 6½ per cent. and 11 bush.; barley, 8 per cent. and 26 bush.; oats, 19 per cent. and 31 bush.; rye (very little grown), 22 bush.; peas, 4 per cent. and 19 bush.; corn, 1½ per cent. and 34 bush.; buckwheat, 1 per cent. and 27 bush.; potatoes, 1½ per cent. and 144 bush.; turnips (hardly any grown); other root crops (very few grown), 200 bush.; hay, 23 per cent. and 1½ tons per acre. Omitting Cornwall and Mountain, which make no returns under this head, about 20 per cent. of the cleared acreage is under pasture, and about one-half of 1 per cent. is devoted to orchards. Dundas is specially adapted for barley growing and dairying, and Morrisburg, the county town, is famed as a butter and grain market. The Dundas butter is highly esteemed in both home and foreign markets. Glengarry is noted for its cheeses. Fourteen cheese factories and three creameries are in full operation in the county, and ten of the former are in the front Townships of Lancaster and Charlottenburg, within easy access to land and water communication. Stormont is well adapted for stock raising and

dairying. The Township of Osnabruck is noted for the excellence of its butter and cheese, which find a ready market in Morrisburg and Montreal.

STOCK AND STOCK BY-LAWS.

Native horses are generally met with, but in Dundas much has been accomplished in the way of introducing blood stock, and in Cornwall a stock-breeding farm has led to an improvement in roadsters. The horned cattle consist, principally, of native stock and Ayrshire and Durham grades. In the Township of Williamsburg, some Galloways and Jerseys have been introduced. The sheep are mostly Leicester, Cotswold and Southdown grades, and the hogs Berkshire and Suffolk. The townships sustain 50,178 cattle, 19,167 horses, 87,483 sheep, and 13,563 hogs. Stock by-laws exist in the several townships, and impounding is frequent, but convictions before a magistrate are extremely rare. Cattle are often sold to pay poundage fees.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

There are, in all, thirty-one cheese factories and seven creameries in the counties; also several grist and saw mills, iron foundries, carding mills, and three very large cotton and woollen mills, in the Town of Cornwall, which within a very few years has considerably more than doubled its population, and which is the county town of the United Counties. Important canal works, now in progress, have caused a large expenditure in the neighbourhood, and farmers are now paid high prices in cash for nearly everything they produce.

MARKET FACILITIES.

Morrisburg, Cornwall and Lancaster, are the principal markets. These are all on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, and are easily reached by the county roads, which are good, except for a short time in the spring and fall. The Cornwall and Williamsburg Canals pass through a large portion of the river-front of Dundas and Stormont.

TIMBER LANDS.

Probably about thirty per cent. of the entire area of the counties is still timbered with hard and soft maple, beech, birch, ash, tamarack, elm, basswood, hemlock, spruce, balsam, and some pine; used for fuel, lumber, railway ties, telegraph posts and shingles.

POPULATION.

According to the last census, the population of Stormont was, exclusive of the Town of Cornwall, 16,954; of Glengarry, 20,524; Dundas, 18,777. The population of Cornwall is now over 5,000, and is constantly increasing.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY:—Number of acres assessed, 771,395; number of ratepayers assessed, 12,566. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$13,801,869; personal property, \$1,100,146; taxable income, \$72,400; arrears of taxes, \$12,078; other assets, \$28,992—making a grand total of \$15,015,485. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$67,833; other liabilities, \$51,000—in all, \$118,833. The total revenue for all purposes and from all sources amounted, according to the last returns, to \$91,694.—**TOWN OF CORNWALL:**—Number of acres assessed in 1879, 680; number of ratepayers assessed in 1880, 1,009. Assets—1880: assessed value of real estate, \$642,400; personal property, \$48,950; taxable income, \$26,000; arrears of taxes, \$. . . ; other assets, \$21,930—in all, \$739,280. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$38,500—total, \$38,500. The total revenue in 1879 amounted to \$23,733.08.

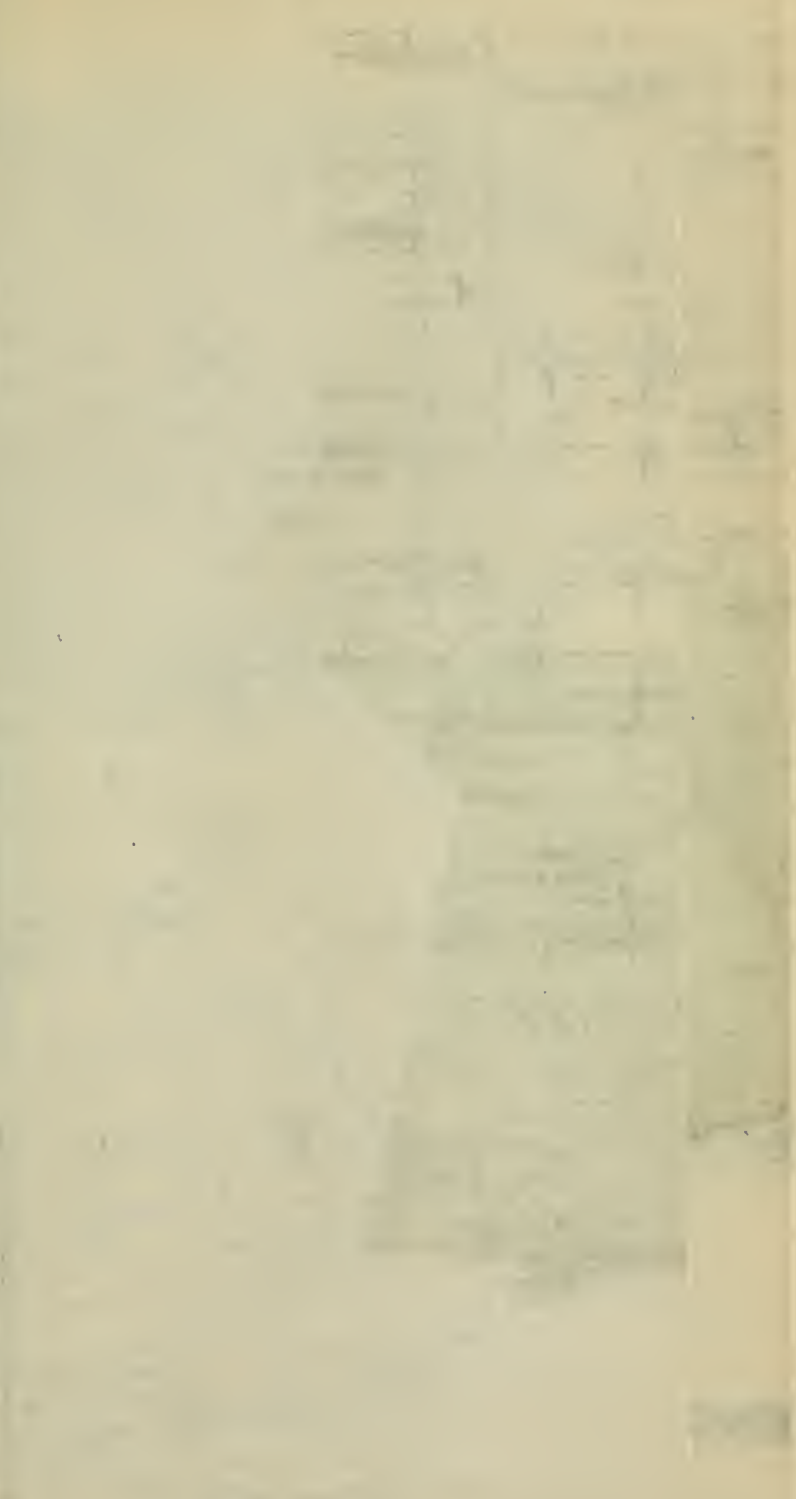
MECHANICS, FARM LABOURERS AND DOMESTICS.

There is a limited demand for farm labourers in the harvest season, and for domestics at all times. Labourers get about \$30 a month and board, and domestics from \$4 to \$5 a month, all the year round. No demand for mechanics.

FRUIT CULTURE.

These counties are favourable to fruit culture, and all the ordinary varieties are successfully grown, but not, at present, more than required for home consumption.

Dayside
Pond
H
H
Level
Hill
No
Andrews
Wes
McFarlane
60%
2000
mill



UNITED COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS, AND GLENGARRY.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	1. In what year did settlers first enter your township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your township?
<i>Stormont.</i>				
Cornwall	1776	Seven-eighths actually settled	About one-eighth not settled yet	Clay loam.
Finch	About 1805	All except 800 acres	Not all settled yet	Good.
Osnabruck	About 1784	Nearly all settled	76 years	.....
Roxborough	.....	About three-quarters	Not a settled yet	Largest portion good.
<i>Dundas.</i>				
Matilda	.....	The whole	About 80 years	Mixed clay, clay loam, sandy and gravelly loam.
Mountain	1803	Over two-thirds	Settled by degrees	Clay loam.
Williamsburg	1784	90 per cent.	.....	Good.
Winchester	About 1820	All settled except about 300 acres belonging to the Canada Company.	55 years	Clay loam, sandy loam, and gravelly.
<i>Glengarry.</i>				
Charlottenburg	1783	All settled	About 50 years	Clay loam, gravel, and sandy loam.
Kenyon	1790	All	Not until 1874	Clay and gravelly loam.
Lancaster	1786	All	84 years	Good.
Lochiel	1794	All	About 30 years	Good.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

TOWNSHIPS.	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.
<i>Stormont.</i>				
Cornwall	Three-twenty-sevenths; average depth, 5 feet.	Eight-twenty-sevenths; average depth, 1 foot.	Four-twenty-sevenths; average depth, 1 foot.	.....
Finch	Two-sixths; depth, 2½ feet; gravel and rock.	Two-sixths; depth, 2 feet; gravel and rock.	One-sixth; depth, 2 feet; gravel and rock.	None.
Osnabuck	Forty nine-hundredths	290 nine-hundredths	Twenty nine-hundredths	Forty-five nine-hundredths.
Roxborough	About one-fifth; 5 to 10 feet, average depth.	About one-fifth; generally gravelly subsoil, 2 to 4 feet.	About one-tenth; generally clay subsoil; 2 to 4 feet.	About one-tenth; generally clay subsoil.
<i>Dundas.</i>				
Matilda	29 per cent.; 5 feet blue clay	30 per cent.; 2 feet; hardpan	20 per cent.; 2 feet; hardpan	5 per cent.; 2 feet; soft clay.
Mountain	Thirteen-sixtieths	One-fourth	One-twentieth	One-twentieth.
Williamsburg	10 per cent.; 2 feet deep; rock or sand subsoil.	31 per cent.; 15 inches deep; clay subsoil.	11 per cent.; 15 inches deep; clay subsoil.	1 per cent.; 3 feet deep; clay or hardpan subsoil.
Winchester	One-sixth; average depth, 8 feet; subsoil, clay.	Four-sixths; average depth, 4 feet; subsoil, clay.	One-twelfth; average depth, 4 feet; subsoil, sand and clay.	Very little.
<i>Glengarry.</i>				
Charlottenburg	5 per cent	25 per cent	10 per cent .....	.....
Kenyon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster	15 per cent	35 per cent	25 per cent	None.
Lochiel	One-fourth	One-eighth	One-eighth	One-eighth.

	Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.
<i>Stormont.</i>			
Cornwall	Eight - twenty - sevenths ; average depth, 1 foot.	Four - twenty - sevenths ; average depth 2 feet.	In 6 front concessions, clay, loam predominates ; in 3 rear concessions, gravelly loam predominates.
Finch	One-sixth ; depth, 4 feet ; gravel and rock.	None	West part of Township, clay and clay loam ; south-east part, gravelly ; north-east, sandy loam.
Osnabruk	140 nine-hundredths	365 nine-hundredths	Average depth of soil, 12 inches ; heavy clay, subsoil hardpan ; clay loam, clay, subsoil ; gravelly soil, gravelly subsoil ; black loam, clay subsoil ; and fully 40 per cent. of the soil is deep vegetable.
Roxborough	About one-fifth ; generally hardpan ; 1 to 5 feet.	About one-fifth ; rock and bog under.	
<i>Dundas.</i>			
Matilda	20 per cent. ; 2 feet ; hardpan	5 per cent. ; 2 feet ; sand and hardpan.	North, clay predominates ; south and east, gravel and loam.
Mountain	One-third	One-tenth	
Williamsburg	29 per cent. ; 1 foot deep ; clay or hardpan subsoil.	18 per cent. ; 1 foot deep ; clay or hardpan subsoil.	
Winchester	One-twelfth ; average depth, 4 feet ; subsoil, clay.	Very little	
<i>Glengarry.</i>			
Charlottenburg	50 per cent	10 per cent	Subsoil is clay.
Kenyon .....	.....	.....	Unanswered.
Lancaster	15 per cent	10 per cent ..	
Lochiel ..	One-fourth	One-eighth	

COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS, AND GLENGARRY—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.			
TOWNSHIPS.	6. Have you any, and if so how much is too stony or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?
<i>Stormont.</i>			
Cornwall	None worth mentioning	None	Half.
Finch	1,000 acres	None	None
Osnabrock	Very little	None	About 75 per cent.
Roxborough	About one-twentieth part	None	Very little rolling land in the Township.
<i>Dundas.</i>			
Matilda	Very little—probably 1 or 2 per cent	None	About one-half.
Mountain	None	None	One-fourth of township.
Williamsburg	Very little	None	None.
Winchester	About 300 acres	None	None.
<i>Glengarry.</i>			
Charlottenburg	3 per cent.	None	45 per cent.
Kenyon	About 4 per cent.	None	Two-thirds.
Lancaster	None	None	25 per cent.
Lochiel	Perhaps about 1,000 acres	None	Nearly all.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?	10. About what proportion is swampy?	H. About what proportion is wet, springy land?
<i>Stormont.</i>			
Cornwall	About one-sixth	About one-sixth	About one-sixth.
Finch	None	None	None.
Osnabruck	20 per cent.	5 per cent.	
Roxborough	Very little	About one-fifth	A very small proportion.
<i>Dundas.</i>			
Matilda	About 40 per cent.	10 per cent.	None.
Mountain	One-half of the township.	One-tenth	None.
Williamsburg	30 per cent.	5 per cent.	None.
Winchester	None	One-sixth of the whole	None.
<i>Glengarry.</i>			
Charlottenburgh	50 per cent.	3 per cent.	2 per cent.
Kenyon	One-third	One-third	About 5 per cent.
Lancaster	70 per cent.	5 per cent.	None.
Lochiel	One-fourth	One-twentieth.	None.

COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS, AND GLENGARRY—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—

TOWNSHIPS.	First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.	Remarks.
<i>Stormont.</i>				
Cornwall	One-half	One-fourth	One-fourth	Pretty well mixed. Scattered in small portions throughout the Township.
Finch	Four-sixths	One-sixth	One-sixth	
Osnabruck	15 per cent	25 per cent	10 per cent	
Roxborough	About one-third	About one-third	About one-third	
<i>Dundas.</i>				
Matilda	50 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent	Soil about equally divided in east quarter of the Township.
Mountain	One-third	One-third	One-third	
Williamsburg	50 per cent—Front, west and north-west.	30 per cent—Centre, east and north-east.	20 per cent—portions of Township.	
Winchester	Two-thirds	One-third	None	
<i>Glengarry.</i>				
Charlottenburg	25 per cent	55 per cent	20 per cent	
Kenyon	One-fourth	One-fourth	One-half	
Lancaster	50 per cent	40 per cent	10 per cent	
Lochiel .....	.....	All second-class .....	.....

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks, or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what proportion are pine stumps?
<i>Stormont.</i>				
Cornwall	Yes	Average 20 feet.	\$30	One-half clear of stumps. Very few pine stumps.
Finch	Well watered.	Average of 20 feet	1st class, \$40 per acre; 2nd class, \$25; 3rd class, \$15.	Four-sixths clear of stumps. Pine stumps not worth mentioning.
Osnabruk	Nearly all wells; a few small creeks dry in summer.	10 to 25 feet	\$30, \$20 and \$10 per acre.	Not over 5 per cent. of cleared land is stumpy. Very few pine stumps.
Roxborough	It is	About on an average 20 feet.	From \$8 to \$35	About one-tenth. Not many pine stumps in cleared lands.
<i>Dundas.</i>				
Madida	Some creeks, but nearly all by wells.	From 20 to 40 feet.	\$60, \$40 and \$20 for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class, respectively.	About 80 per cent. of the cleared land.
Mountain	Yes	From 10 to 25 feet.		Fully two-thirds, and no pine stumps.
Williamsburg	Fairly; by wells and creeks.	25 feet	\$60, \$40 and \$20.	60 per cent. Stumps mostly gone. Very few pine.
Winchester	Nation River and some small creeks and springs, but generally by wells.	From 15 to 30 feet	1st class, \$50 per acre; 2nd class, \$30; 3rd class, \$—	One-half clear of stumps; one-fourth stumpy. No pine stumps.
<i>Glengarry.</i>				
Charlottetownburg	Yes	25 feet	1st class, \$45 per acre; 2nd class, \$30; 3rd class, \$16.	All cleared land is clear of stumps.
Kenyon	Yes	From 15 to 30 feet.	From \$10 to \$20 per acre.	Cleared portions all free from stumps.
Lancaster	Yes	From 10 to 30 feet.	1st class, \$30; 2nd class, \$20; 3rd class, \$10.	75 per cent. None.
Lochiel	Yes	About 25 feet on an average.	About \$1,500	Three-fourths cleared land free from stumps. No pine stumps worth mentioning.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?
<i>Stormont.</i>			
Cornwall	One-third. Wood and stone	One-half	One-half.
Finch	Three-fourths first-class. Material used, cedar	One-third	Two-thirds.
Osnabruk	About one-half under first-class fence. Material, principally cedar.	Two-thirds	One-third.
Roxborough	About one-fifth. Cedar	Not many brick or stone; some very good frame houses.	From one-half to three-fourths of whole.
<i>Dundas.</i>			
Matilda	About one-half. Cedar and ash rails	About 75 per cent.	25 per cent.
Mountain	Two-thirds. Cedar and ash rails	Two-thirds	One-third.
Williamsburg	50 per cent. Cedar	65 per cent.	35 per cent.
Winchester	Two-thirds of the farms. Material, ash and cedar	One-half of the whole	One-half of the whole.
<i>Glengarry.</i>			
Charlottetown	20 per cent. Material, cedar and stone	75 per cent.	25 per cent.
Kenyon	One-half. Cedar and stone	One-fourth	Three-fourths.
Lancaster	75 per cent. Cedar rails	25 per cent.	75 per cent.
Lochiel	About one-half. Material, cedar	About one-fourth	About three-fourths.

COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS, AND GLENGARRY—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?	21. About what proportion of the out-buildings are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.?
<i>Stormont.</i>				
Cornwall	Two-thirds	One-third	About one-twentieth; no tile used	Generally used.
Finch	Three-fourths	One-fourth	None	Nearly all.
Osnabruk	50 per cent	50 per cent	Principally open ditches; very few tiles used.	50 per cent. mowers, and about 75 per cent. sulky rakes.
Roxborough	Hardly one-fourth	More than three-fourths	A small proportion; no tile used	About one-fifth.
<i>Dundas.</i>				
Matilda	75 per cent	25 per cent	None	All.
Mountain	Two-thirds	One-third	None	Principally all.
Williamsburg	70 per cent	30 per cent	5 per cent	75 per cent.
Winchester	Two-thirds of the whole.	One-third of the whole.	No under-draining, and no tiles used	Three-fourths of the whole.
<i>Glengarry.</i>				
Charlottenburg	50 per cent	50 per cent	20 per cent; no tile used	95 per cent.
Kenyon	One-fourth	Three-fourths	Proportion too small to estimate	Three-fourths.
Lancaster	50 per cent	50 per cent	None	75 per cent.
Lochiel	About one-eighth	Seven-eighths	About one-twentieth drained; no tile used in the Township.	About one-half.

COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS, AND GLENGARRY—Continued.

		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.		
TOWNSHIPS.	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphates, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?	
<i>Stormont.</i>				
Cornwall	None used.....	.....	Nearly all.
Finch	Not used .....	.....	All.
Osnabrock	Very little used .....	.....	20 per cent.
Roxborough	Very few use any artificial fertilizers	Salt and plaster used by some on wheat crops..	Three-fourths.	
<i>Dundas.</i>				
Matilda	Very little used.....	.....	All.
Mountain	None.....	None.....	All if cleared and drained.	
Williamsburg	Very little used	Plaster on grass; salt on grass.....	90 per cent.	
Winchester.....	Very little used .....	.....	All, with the exception of stony land mentioned.
<i>Glengarry.</i>				
Charlottenburg	None.....	.....	All except about 3 per cent.
Kenyon	None.....	Yard manure on wheat and potatoes.....	Nearly all.	
Lancaster	None.....	Manure	All.	
Lochiel	None.....	Barn manure on potatoes and wheat	Nearly all.	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—

TOWNSHIPS.

	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.
<i>Stormont.</i>			
Cornwall	30 bushels per acre	12 bushels per acre	30 bushels per acre.
Finch	One-one-hundredth. 30 bushels per acre	Seven-one-hundredths. 12 bushels per acre	Five-one-hundredths. 27 bushels per acre.
Osnabruck	About 600 acres. Yield about 12 bushels per acre.	About 3,000 acres. Yield about 10 bushels per acre.	About 6,000 acres. Yield about 25 bushels per acre.
Roxborough	Acreage small	Acreage small	Acreage small.
<i>Dundas.</i>			
Matilda	2 per cent. 25 bushels per acre	3 per cent. 10 bushels per acre	10 per cent. 30 bushels per acre.
Mountain	400 acres. 20 bushels per acre	1,000 acres. 15 bushels per acre	1,000 acres. 30 bushels per acre.
Williamsburg	2 per cent. 20 bushels per acre	4 per cent. 15 bushels per acre	10 per cent. 25 bushels per acre.
Winchester	1 acre in 100. Average yield 20 bushels per acre.	4 acres in 100. Average yield 10 bushels per acre.	15 acres in 100. Average yield 35 bushels per acre.
<i>Glengarry.</i>			
Charlottenburg	22 bushels per acre	12 bushels per acre	30 bushels per acre.
Kenyon	1 per cent. 20 bushels per acre	10 per cent. 10 bushels per acre	1 per cent. 20 bushels per acre.
Lancaster	30 bushels per acre	10 to 12 bushels per acre	20 bushels per acre.
Lochiel	About 200 acres. 15 bushels per acre	About 3,000 acres. 10 bushels per acre	About 200 acres. 15 bushels per acre.

COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.—Continued.

	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
<i>Stormont.</i>			
Cornwall	30 bushels per acre	20 bushels per acre.....	15 bushels per acre.
Finch	Twenty one-hundredths, 30 bushels per acre.	None	Three one-hundredths, 20 bushels per acre.
Osnabrock	About 10,000 acres. 30 bushels per acre	About 400 acres. 15 bushels per acre	About 1,000 acres. 12 bushels per acre.
Roxborough	About one-sixth of whole Township.....	Very little.....	Next in acreage to oats.
<i>Dundas.</i>			
Matilda	10 per cent. 40 bushels per acre.....	.....	2 per cent. 20 bushels per acre.
Mountain	2,000 acres. 35 bushels per acre.....	400 acres. 20 bushels per acre.....	400 acres. 30 bushels per acre.
Williamsburg	25 per cent. 30 bushels per acre	1 per cent. 25 bushels per acre	1 per cent. 20 bushels per acre.
Winchester	20 acres in 100. Average yield 40 bushels per acre.	Very little	2½ acres in 100. Average 20 bushels per acre.
<i>Glengarry.</i>			
Charlottenburg	30 bushels per acre.....	30 bushels per acre	20 bushels per acre.
Kennyon	20 per cent. 30 bushels per acre .....	.....	10 per cent. 15 per acre.
Lancaster	36 bushels per acre.....	None	20 bushels per acre.
Lochiel	About 6,000 acres. 30 bushels per acre	None	About 1,000 acres. 16 bushels per acre.

	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
<i>Stormont.</i>			
Cornwall	30 bushels.....	25 bushels per acre	80 bushels per acre.
Finch	One-one-hundredth. 50 bushels per acre.....	One-one-hundredth. 30 bushels per acre.....	One-one-hundredth. 200 bushels per acre.
Osnabrock	About 2,000 acres. Yield about 25 bushels per acre.	About 300 acres. Yield about 25 bushels per acre.	About 600 acres. Yield about 100 bushels per acre.
Roxborough	Very little.....	Very little.....	Very little.
<i>Dundas.</i>			
Matilda	2 per cent. 40 bushels per acre.....	2 per cent. 15 bushels per acre	2 per cent. 100 bushels per acre.
Mountain	600 acres. 20 bushels per acre.....	None.....	1,200 acres. 150 bushels per acre.
Williamsburg.....	3 per cent. 35 bushels per acre.....	1 per cent. 25 bushels per acre	2 per cent. 125 bushels per acre.
Winchester	1 acre in 100. Average yield 30 bushels per acre.	Very little	1 acre in 100. Average yield 150 bushels per acre.
<i>Glengarry.</i>			
Charlottenburg	50 bushels per acre	40 bushels per acre	175 bushels per acre.
Kenyon	1 per cent. 30 bushels per acre.	1 per cent. 30 bushels per acre	3 per cent. 150 bushels per acre.
Lancaster	40 bushels per acre	20 bushels per acre	200 bushels per acre.
Lochiel.....	About 200 acres. 25 bushels per acre.....	About 200 acres. 30 bushels per acre	About 300 acres. 150 bushels per acre.

COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS, AND GLENGARRY—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c., Continued.

	Turnips.	Other root crops.	Hay.
<i>Stormont.</i>			
Cornwall	None . . . . .	.....	1½ tons.
Finch	None . . . . .	.....	Fourteen-one-hundredths. 1 ton.
Onabruck	Very few . . . . .	.....	About 5,000 acres. Yield about 1½ tons.
Roxborough	Very little	Very little	About one-third.
<i>Dundas.</i>			
Matilda . . . . .	.....	1 per cent	25 per cent. 1½ tons per acre.
Mountain	None	None	1½ tons per acre.
Williamburg . . . . .	.....	.....	30 per cent. 1½ tons per acre.
Winchester	Very little	One-quarter of an acre in 100. Average yield 200 bushels per acre.	10 acres in 100. Average yield 1½ tons per acre.
<i>Glengarry.</i>			
Charlottenburg . . . . .	.....	.....	1½ tons per acre.
Kenyon . . . . .	.....	.....	20 per cent. 2 tons per acre.
Lancaster	None . . . . .	.....	1½ tons per acre.
Loehel . . . . .	.....	.....	10,000 acres. 1½ tons per acre.

	Pasture Lands.	Orchards.
<i>Stormont.</i>		
Cornwall		
Finch	Fifteen-one-hundredths	
Osnabrock	About 3,000 acres	About 200 acres.
Roxborough	About one-third	Not many.
<i>Dundas.</i>		
Matilda	20 per cent.	1 per cent.
Mountain .....	.....	Not many.
Williamsburg	20 per cent.	1 per cent. Mostly new.
Winchester	20 acres in 100.	One-quarter of an acre in 100.
<i>Glenarry.</i>		
Charlottenburg	20 per cent .....	.....
Kenyon	20 per cent.	One-quarter of one per cent.
Lancaster	20 per cent.	1 per cent.
Lochiel	8,000 acres	200 acres.

COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS, AND GLENGARRY—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain-growing, stock-raising and dairying?	29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?	30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?
<i>Stormont.</i>			
Cornwall	Dairying	Mixed breeds in all the classes.	One-third under timber; a considerable portion of that is sugar bush; the balance is second growth hardwood, with ash, elm, etc.
Finch	Best adapted for dairying	Cattle—Grades, Durham and Ayrshire; Horses—Natives and Clydes; Sheep—Leicester Cheviots; Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk; thoroughbred and imported stock not extensively introduced.	Thirty-two one-hundredths; ash, elm, cedar, maple and beech; fencing, building and firewood and sugar bush.
Osnabruck	Stock and dairying; first-class butter and cheese.	Very little imported, nearly all native stock; cattle small.	About 25 per cent. still under timber; consists of hard maple, beech, birch, ash, tamarack, elm and basswood; maple reserved for sugar making; other woods chiefly used for firewood.
Roxborough	Fairly adapted for either grain growing, stock raising or dairying.	Grade cattle; no imported stock	Beech, maple, birch, basswood, elm, pine, cedar, balsam, hemlock, spruce, ash; cordwood, sawn lumber, railway ties, shingles, telegraph poles, etc.
<i>Dundas.</i>			
Matilda	Barley, butter and hay; adapted for grain growing, stock raising and dairying.	Horses—general purpose; Cattle—Natives slightly mixed with Ayrshires and Dutchmans; Sheep—mostly Leicester grades; Hogs—Berkshire grades to a limited extent.	20 per cent.; ash, elm, beech and maple, with some cedar.
Mountain	Barley, oats, potatoes and dairying	Not much thoroughbred stock; generally natives with some crosses.	About one-fourth timbered, generally swamp; cedar, tamarack, ash and elm.

Williamsburg	Barley, oats, hay, butter, cheese and eggs; dairying and grain growing.	Horses—Clydesdale, Morgan, Hambletonian, and Norman; Cattle—Ayrshire, Galloway, Durham, Jersey and Native; Sheep—Leicester, Cotswold and Southdown; Hogs—Berkshire, Suffolk and Chester White; Poultry—Brahmas, Leghorns, Spanish and Cochins.	Soft ash and elm, maple, beech, basswood, cedar, spruce, tamarack, balsam, pine, etc.; building, fencing, fuel, etc.
Winchester	Grain, stock raising and dairying. Well adapted for either.	Horses—Cleveland Bay, Clydesdale and Blood; Cattle—Ayrshire, Devon, Galloway and Jersey; Sheep—Leicester, Cotswold and Southdown; Hogs—Berkshire and Essex; all kinds of poultry; two importations of thoroughbred horses, Cleveland Bay and Clydesdale.	One-fifth of the whole; maple, beech, birch, basswood, tamarack, elm, ash and cedar; for sawed lumber, fencing and fuel.
<i>Glengarry.</i>			
Charlottenburg	Oats, peas, wheat, potatoes, hay, cheese and butter; Township best adapted to dairying.	90 per cent. of the stock of the Township is common, mixed and unimproved; about 10 per cent. imported or improved stock.	25 per cent.; maple, tamarack, soft elm and basswood, ash and cedar.
Kenyon	Wheat, peas, oats, barley, potatoes, apples and stock raising.	Horses—common generally; Cattle—Grades; Sheep—Southdowns and Cotswolds; Hogs—Berkshire and common; Poultry—all sorts; not many thoroughbreds imported here.	About one-third; comprising maple, birch, basswood, hemlock, cedar, pine; chiefly used for sawn lumber and fuel.
Lancaster	Oats and hay; good for both	Cattle—grade; Horses—French Canadian; Sheep—Leicester; Hogs—Berkshire.	Hard timber.
Lochiel	Oats, potatoes, etc.; dairying	Mixed breeds; no imported stock	About 42,000 acres; maple, beech, basswood, hemlock, birch, and very fine pine and elm, which is converted into sawn lumber for the farmers use, not for market.

COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS, AND GLENGARRY—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	31. What are your market facilities?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?
<i>Stormont.</i>		
Cornwall	Good—Cornwall. G. T. Railway runs through the front of Township	Cotton and woollen factories in town of Cornwall; three cheese factories (two in front and one in centre of Township).
Finch	Good. 27 miles to Morrisburg; 40 miles to Ottawa; 17 miles to Wales station.	None; one cheese factory, lot 6, in 9th con., Cryslar P. O.
Osnabruk	Good. G. T. Railway crosses 1st concession of Township, east and west, and the 6th concession is also bounded on the south by the River St. Lawrence.	None; no creameries, four cheese factories—situated, one at Aulsville, one at Wales, one at Lunenburg, and one at Pleasant Valley.
Roxborough	Not very good	None
<i>Dundas.</i>		
Matilda	Good—Morrisburg and Iroquois. G. T. Railway runs through Township.	None; one cheese factory at Brinston's Corners, and one at Iroquois, supplied by Township.
Mountain	Good. From our Township to Ottawa, 40 miles; to Keapptville, 7 miles; Morrisburg, 16; Iroquois, 16.	None; cheese factory in South Mountain.
Williamsburg	Morrisburg on G. T. Railway	None; cheese factory at North Williamsburg and adjoining Townships.
Winchester	Good—gravelled roads. 18 miles from Morrisburg, and G. T. Railway; 32 miles from Ottawa.	Grist and saw mills and a door and sash factory at West Winchester; two cheese factories, one at West Winchester and the other at Norwood.
<i>Glengarry.</i>		
Charlottenburg	Good. Best market at Lancaster station, G. T. Railway	Five cheese factories, one at Williamstown, one at Martintown, one at Glen Gordon, one at Summerstown, and one at Glen Walter; two creameries, one at Summerstown, and one at Munroe's Mills.
Kenyon	No regular market in the Township—Lancaster station on G. T. Railway, being the nearest.	One cheese factory at Laegan, one at Athol, one at Dominionville and one at Northfield.
Lancaster	8 miles. Lancaster on G. T. Railway	Five cheese factories.
Lochiel	Lancaster nearest market, and from 20 to 30 miles, according to starting point in Township.	None; three cheese factories, one near north part of Township, one in centre, and one in south; one creamery north part of Township.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
<i>Stormont.</i>							
Cornwall	64,400 acres	3,910	40,000 acres	3,119	1,997	2,055	918
Finch	53,945 "	2,879	21,149 "	3,505	1,071	2,473	858
Osnabrock	62,010½ "	4,790	33,205 "	4,819	1,826	2,863	1,212
Roxborough	71,554 "	3,763	21,120 "	2,922	1,180	3,375	1,098
<i>Dundas.</i>							
Matilda	62,602 "	3,841	31,520 "	4,824	2,286	3,747	1,158
Mountain	57,600 "	3,033	26,231 "	3,794	1,226	2,953	868
Williamsburg	59,647 "	3,956	24,580 "	4,666	1,383	2,265	798
Winchester	57,600 "	3,864	Two-thirds of the whole.	4,137	1,253	3,402	1,376
<i>Glengarry.</i>							
Charlottenburg	81,044 "	5,474	36,130 acres	6,276	2,016	4,346	1,308
Kenyon	77,826 "	4,171	25,400 "	2,696	1,588	2,606	1,377
Lancaster	56,845 "	4,082	42,500 "	4,215	1,680	3,286	1,284
Lochiel	71,730 "	4,355	29,000 "	5,205	1,661	4,602	1,308

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers appear to have entered the Township of Emily in 1819, and settlement proceeded very slowly until the last township—McLean—was opened in 1871. Only two townships in the county—Mariposa and Ops—are reported wholly settled, and in those the process occupied, on an average, thirty-two and a half years. The remaining townships are settled to the extent of, on an average, about fifty-five per cent.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

Sandy and clay loams are reported to be the predominating soils in Victoria, but some of the townships are extremely rocky, particularly in the northern part of the county, where large tracts now under timber are of such a character as to preclude the idea of their being ever brought under cultivation. Some of the returns from this county are such as to render an exact average of the different soils impossible, while the Townships of Laxton, Digby and Longford, give answers so conflicting as to be untrustworthy. As nearly as can be estimated, fully 31 per cent. of the entire acreage is too stony or rocky for profitable cultivation, while the proportion of rolling cultivable land is about 46 per cent. The remainder is made up of bottom, swampy, and springy land. About 18 per cent. of the cultivable area is reported first-class for agricultural purposes, 30 per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

Victoria is generally well watered by springs, creeks, and wells, but few of the former exist in the Township of Ops, and in Dalton there appears to be a similar deficiency. Water can be obtained by digging, at depths varying from four to eighty feet. There are many beautiful lakes and numerous streams, which materially help to drain the county.

PRICE OF FARMS.

The price of land varies in the different townships. Thus, while in Ops \$65 per acre is reported as obtainable for a first-class farm, \$60 per acre in Mariposa, and from \$60 to \$70 per acre in Emily, in other townships the land is described as second and third-class, at from \$3 to \$20 per acre. Farms can be rented at from 50 cents to \$4 per acre.

STUMPS.

Except in the more advanced townships, a large percentage of the acreage is still encumbered with stumps, and those nearly all pine.

FENCES.

Some of the answers under this heading are indefinite, and an average can only be drawn from those giving a proportion. In ten townships about 40 per cent. of the farms are under first-class fences, consisting principally of cedar.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

In nine townships the proportion of farm dwellings of brick, stone, or first-class frame, averages about twenty-seven per cent.; the remainder are log or of inferior frame. Of the outbuildings in thirteen townships, those coming under the denomination of first-class average about twenty-eight per cent.; the remainder are inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Very little progress has been made with draining in this county. In Emily and Mariposa, a small proportion is reported under-drained; in Ops, under-drainage is about commencing, and in Stephenson, five per cent. of the farms have been in this way improved. It does not appear, by the returns, that tile has been used in any instance.

FARM MACHINERY.

In five townships improved labour-saving machines have not yet been introduced; in the remaining townships, omitting Laxton, Digby, Longford, and Ryde, they are used to the extent of about fifty-seven per cent.

FERTILIZERS.

Salt and plaster are used, in the oldest and most advanced townships, on cereals, roots, and grass. In only one township (Mariposa) is the proportion given. It is—salt, one barrel per acre; plaster, one barrel to three acres. In most of the townships artificial fertilizers are either not used at all or only to an inappreciable extent.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

In nine townships the uncleared lands reported to be suitable for cultivation, if cleared, are in the proportion of about fifty-seven per cent.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township area of Victoria, omitting the Townships of Laxton, Digby, and Longford, which are united for municipal purposes, and from which the returns are unsatisfactory, is given as 772,590 $\frac{3}{4}$; the cleared acreage, omitting the same townships, is reported to be 236,776. In a number of the township returns the proportions of the acreage devoted to the different cereals, roots, hay, pasture, and orchards, are not given. Barley, spring wheat and oats, appear to be the principal grain crops. The following will give an approximate idea of the yield: Fall wheat, 18 bush. per acre; spring wheat, 13 bush.; barley, 24 bush.; oats, 31 bush.; rye, 18 bush.; peas, 20 bush.; corn, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.; buckwheat, 31 bush.; potatoes, 152 bush.; turnips, 440 bush.; hay, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons. Some of the townships are best adapted for grain growing, particularly spring wheat. Others are better adapted for stock raising and dairying.

STOCK AND STOCK BY-LAWS.

The townships sustain 16,556 horned cattle, 7,906 horses, 17,703 sheep, and 7,976 hogs. The horses are nearly all of the general-purpose class; horned cattle, sheep and hogs, are principally grades. In Bexley, some thoroughbred Shorthorns have been introduced, and Mariposa and Ops appear to be making rapid advances in this direction. In Stephenson, also, thoroughbred stock has been introduced to a limited extent. Stock by-laws exist in all the older townships, but they are practically inoperative.

TIMBER LANDS.

Probably about fifty per cent. of the uncleared land is under timber, consisting principally of cedar, pine, hemlock, maple, birch, beech, basswood, black ash, mountain ash, balsam, tamarack, oak and elm; used for lumber, fuel, building and fencing.

MARKET FACILITIES.

These are, on the whole, good, but some townships, like Carden and Ryde, are at a disadvantage, as compared with others. The Toronto and Nipissing, the Midland, the Victoria, and the Whitby and Port Perry Railways, traverse the county, and in the old settled townships around Lindsay, there are good roads. In the Muskoka townships a market is found with the lumberers—also at Orillia, Bracebridge and Gravenhurst. For the southerly townships, Lindsay, Omemee, Cobocook, Bobcaygeon, and Fenelon Falls furnish good markets.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

There are six cheese factories and one creamery in Victoria, and several saw, shingle and grist mills, but no other industries, save such as are generally attendant upon an agricultural population.

POPULATION.

The total population of Victoria, according to the census of 1871, was 30,715. The Townships of Lutterworth, Anson and Hindon now form part of Haliburton.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Most of the ordinary varieties of fruit are grown in this county successfully, but it does not appear that enough of any variety is raised to supply the home markets. Plums have not, so far, been a success. Fall and winter apples, of certain varieties, and most of the smaller fruits, can be raised to any extent in some localities.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Number of acres assessed, 709,840; number of ratepayers assessed, 7,948. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$8,433,528; personal property, \$550,247; taxable income, \$52,465; arrears of taxes, \$43,413; other assets, \$221,744—making a grand total of \$9,301,397. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$378,470; principal amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund, \$19,000; other liabilities, \$36,264—in all, \$433,734. The total revenue for all purposes and from all sources amounted, according to the last published official returns, to \$191,978.



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COUNTY OF
VICTORIA



COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Bexley	About 1840.....	19,000 acres, or about two-thirds of township.....	.....	Stony.
Carden	1850	One-third .....	.....	Not very good.
Dalton	18—	One-sixth	Not all settled yet	Very bad.
Draper	1860	Seven-eighths	Not all settled.	Sandy loam.
Eldon	1829	Pretty much settled .....	.....	Sandy loam.
Emily	1819	About 80 per cent	Not all settled yet.....	An average soil for agricultural purposes; generally good.
Fenelon	1830	About all.....	About 1865.....	Clay loam.
Laxton, &c.....	1860 .....	.....	.....	.....
Macaulay	1862	33,000 acres.....	Not all settled.....	Sandy loam.
Mariposa	1828	The whole	About twenty-five years.....	Clay and clay loam with a mixture of limestone.
McLean, &c.....	1871.....	Two-thirds	Not all settled yet.	Sandy loam.
Ops	1829	All settled	Forty years	Clay and clay loam.
Ryde	1869	Five-eighths	Not all settled.....	Mixed.
Somerville.....	1855.....	About half .....	.....	.....
Stephenson	1862	Nine-tenths	Not all settled.	Sandy loam and clay.
Verulan	1833	Three-quarters.....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF VICTORIA—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

Townships.	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.
Bexley	1,000 acres	2,000 acres	2,000 acres	1,500 acres.
Carden	None	One-fortieth. From 1 foot to 8 feet deep.	37 one-hundred- and -twentieths. From 1 foot to 8 feet deep.	.....
Dalton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Draper	2 per cent .....	.....	.....	.....
Eldon .....	.....	One-fourth. 8 feet clay .....	.....	10 per cent.
Emily	About 12 per cent	About 50 per cent .....	.....	One-eighth. 20 feet clay.
Fenelon	About one-fourth	About one-fourth .....	.....	About 5 per cent.
Laxton, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	About one-eighth.
Macaulay	1,000 acres; average depth of soil about 18 inches.	2,000 acres; average depth of soil about 18 inches.	20,000 acres	1,000 acres.
Mariposa	About six-tenths	About two-tenths	About one-tenth .....	.....
McLean, &c. ....	.....	5 per cent	60 per cent	10 per cent.
Ops	Three-tenths	Four-tenths	One-tenth	None.
Ryde .....	.....	Twenty - five one - hundredths ; depth 2 feet ; subsoil, clay.	Forty one-hundredths ; depth 1 foot ; subsoil, clay.	Five one-hundredths; depth 10 feet; subsoil, hardpan.
Somerville	About 1,000 acres	About 9,000 acres	About 10,000 acres	About 10,000 acres.
Stephenson	None	One-tenth	Four-tenths	Two-tenths.
Verulam	One-third	One-sixth	One-sixth .....	.....

	Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.
Bexley	1,000 acres	1,500 acres	Stony and rocky, 19,000 acres.
Carden .....	.....	.....	Remainder of Township is rock.
Dalton .....	.....	.....	One-eighth is poor sandy loam; the rest is gravelly and rocky—soil about 3 feet deep.
Draper .....	.....	10 per cent.	Average depth, 9 inches; subsoil, sand and gravel.
Eldon	One-eighth .....	.....	Rocky, one-eighth.
Emily	About 20 per cent.	About 8 per cent. ....	.....
Fenelon	About one-fourth	None	Answers unintelligible.
Laxton, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....
Macaulay	3,000 acres	None	Subsoil varies in clay, sand and gravel, as they can be all found on a hundred acres.
Mariposa .....	.....	About one-tenth, with clay sub-soil, in general	.....
McLean, &c.	5 per cent	20 per cent. ....	.....
Ops	None	Two-tenths .....	.....
Ryde	Five one-hundredths; depth, 3 feet; subsoil, sand.	Five one-hundredths; depth, 20 feet; subsoil, sand.	.....
Somerville	About 5,000 acres	None .....	.....
Stephenson	Two-tenths	One-tenth .....	.....
Verulam	One-third .....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF VICTORIA—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	6. Have you any, and if so, how much is too stony, or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so, how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?
Bexley	About 19,000 acres	None	About 5,500 acres	About 1,000 acres.
Carden	Two-thirds	None	About one-ninth	About one-thirty-second.
Dalton	25 per cent	Five-sixths	One-sixth	One-sixty-fourth.
Draper	One-eighth	1 per cent	50 per cent	17 per cent.
Eldon	None	None	One-half	One-fourth.
Emily	None	About 2 per cent	About 20 per cent	About 3 per cent.
Fenelon	About one-eighth	None	About seven-eighths	About one-eighth.
Laxton, &c .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macaulay	10,000 acres	None	Generally rolling	A very small amount.
Mariposa	None	None	About nine-tenths is rolling and fit for cultivation.	About one-tenth.
McLean, &c	About 30 per cent .....	.....	50 per cent .....	.....
Ops	None	None	Eight-tenths	None.
Ryde	Twenty-five one-hundredths .....	.....	Fifty one-hundredths	Five one-hundredths.
Somerville	About 32,000 acres	About 1,000 acres .....	.....	About 2,000 acres.
Stephenson	One-fourth	One-tenth	One-half	Very little.
Verulam	One-fourth	One-fortieth	One-half	One-tenth.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	10. About what proportion is swampy?		11. About what proportion is wet springy land?		12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—			Remarks.
	10.	11.	First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.			
Bexley	About 5,000 acres ..	About 400 acres ..	2,500 acres ..	3,000 acres ..	4,000 acres ..			
Carden	None	None	None	One-fortieth; in the N. W. and S. E. corners.	37-120ths; scattered all over.			
Dalton	None	None	None	None	One-eighteenth; rest below that.			
Draper	5 per cent	3 per cent ..	50 per cent ..	50 per cent ..	50 per cent ..			On the S. W. part the 3rd class prevails, the rest is all over.
Eldon	One-fourth	One-fourth; in southern portion.	One-fourth; in southern portion.	One-fourth; in middle portion.	One-fourth; in northern portion.			Clay in northern part, sand loam in middle and southern parts; bottom lands here and there throughout.
Emily	About 3 per cent ..	About 5 per cent ..	50 per cent; 1st four concessions.	30 per cent; from 4th to 13th concessions.	20 per cent ..			
Fenelon	Nearly one-fourth ..	Very little ..	One-third ..	One-third ..	One-third ..			
Laxton, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			Answers unintelligible
Macauley	Very little swamp ..	None	5,000 acres ..	20,000 acres ..	1,000 acres ..			
Mariposa	See question 9	About one-twentieth ..	Six-tenths ..	Two-tenths ..	Two-tenths ..			
McLean, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ops	Two-tenths	None	Three-tenths ..	Four-tenths ..	Two-tenths ..			
Ryde	Five one-hundredths ..	Two one-hundredths ..	Forty one-hundredths; north.	Thirty one-hundredths; S. E. corner.	Thirty one-hundredths; S. W. corner.			
Somerville	Nearly all hard bottom swamps.	Very little ..	None	One-fourth ..	One-fourth ..			
Stephenson	One-tenth	Very little ..	One-tenth ..	Four-tenths ..	Five-tenths ..			
Verulam	One-thirtieth .....	.....	One-sixtieth ..	Two-thirds ..	Five-sixths ..			Distributed about evenly.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks, or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what proportion are pine stumps?
Bexley	Yes	From 6 to 25 feet	From \$5 to \$25 per acre	All more or less stumpy. Mostly hardwood.
Carden	Yes	From 12 to 16 feet	An average of \$1,500 for 2nd class, and \$600 for 3rd class farms.	About one-thirty-second part, as nearly as can be judged; thirty-one-thirty-seconds pine stumps, including the rock lands.
Dalton	Not very well	About from 10 to 15 feet	\$800 for 3rd class farms, and \$300 for the others.	About 100 acres clear of stumps; all remainder pine.
Draper	Yes	At an average of 10 feet	\$500 to \$1,000 with clearing from 15 to 30 acres.	About 1 per cent. clear; 20 per cent. pine stumps.
Eldon	Yes	20 feet	1st class, \$50 per acre; 2nd class, \$30; 3rd class, \$10.	About one-half of cleared land; one-eighth pine stumps.
Emily	Yes	About 20 feet	1st class, \$40 to \$70; 2nd class, \$40 to \$50; 3rd class, \$20 to \$30.	About two-thirds clear of stumps, about one-fourth of the remainder are pine stumps.
Fenelon	Yes	10 to 30 feet	From \$15 to \$60 per acre	About one-half clear of stumps; about one-fourth pine stumps.
Laxton, &c				
Macanlay	Well watered	From 4 to 18 feet	From \$400 to \$1,500, according to improvements and quality of soil.	Very little; pine stumps about 10 per cent.
Mariposa	Yes	About 20 feet	1st class, \$40; 2nd class, \$40; 3rd class, \$20.	About forty-nine-fiftieths clear of stumps; about one-fiftieth pine stumps.
McLean, &c	Well watered	15 feet		Almost free from stumps; 5 per cent. pine stumps.
Ops	Good wells, but few creeks and springs.	From 16 to 40 feet—average 20 feet.	\$65, \$50 and \$30, for the classes respectively.	About six-tenths clear of stumps; one-twentieth has pine stumps.
Ryde	Yes	10 feet	\$25 per acre	
Somerville	Yes	From 5 to 80 feet	2nd class, average \$10 per acre; 3rd class, \$3.	No farm clear of stumps; pine on every farm.
Stephenson	Yes	From 5 to 20 feet	From \$100 to \$1,000	Very little clear of stumps; about one-tenth pine stumps.
Verulam	Yes	From 10 to 40 feet	1st class, \$40 per acre; 2nd class, \$20; 3rd class, \$10.	One-half cedar; balance pine stumps.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?
Bexley.....	About one-half of the farms under first-class fence; material principally cedar.	Very few first-class frame; one brick dwelling...	Majority, log.
Carden.....	About one-ninth; cedar.....	No stone houses, one brick house, no first-class frame.	14 inferior frame, and 174 log houses.
Dalton.....	None; chiefly log and slash fences.....	None.....	93.
Draper.....	5 per cent; pine and cedar.....	One per cent.....	99 per cent.
Eldon.....	Pretty well fenced; cedar.....	About 20 per cent.....	80 per cent.
Emily.....	Average fences; mostly cedar.....	About 40 per cent.....	About 60 per cent.
Fenelon.....	About three-fourths first-class fence; cedar generally employed.	About one-half.....	One-half.
Laxton, &c.....	.....	.....	.....
Macaulay.....	A small proportion; material generally used is pine.	None.....	All consist of log and inferior frame.
Mariposa.....	About one-half; generally cedar.....	About one-half.....	About one-half.
McLean, &c.....	None.....	10 per cent frame buildings.....	90 per cent.
Ops.....	About seven-tenths cleared land well fenced with cedar rails.	One-half.....	One-half.
Ryde.....	Seventy-five one-hundredths.....	None.....	All.
Somerville.....	None first-class; cedar, pine and basswood, generally used.	One-twentieth first-class frame.....	The whole.
Stephenson.....	One-tenth; pine and cedar.....	One-fiftieth brick, no stone, one-tenth frame.....	Nineteen-twentieths.
Verulam.....	Rail fence preponderates.....	.....	Four-fifths.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	20. About what proportion of the outbuildings may be termed first-class?	21. About what proportion of the outbuildings are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.?
Bexley	About one-half	Nearly one-half	None	About one-tenth.
Carden	13	176	None	Four farms use reapers, mowers, and sulky rakes, and one seed drill.
Dalton	3	90	None	None.
Draper	2 per cent.	98 per cent.	None	None.
Eldon	10 per cent.	20 per cent.	None	About three-fourths.
Emily	About 50 per cent.	50 per cent.	A very small proportion	About 80 per cent.
Fenelon	About one-half	One-half	None	About three-fourths.
Laxton, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macanlay	Some very good frame barns.	.....	None	None.
Mariposa	About one-half	One-fourth second class; one-fourth inferior.	A very small proportion of the farms under-drained.	All.
McLean, &c.	15 per cent.	85 per cent.	None	None.
Ops	About seven-tenths	About three-tenths	Under-draining is but about commencing.	Almost all.
Ryde	One-and-a-half one-hundredths.	Ninety-eighth-and-a-half one-hundredths.	.....	.....
Somerville	None	The whole	None	About 7 in the whole township.
Stephenson	One-fourth	Three-fourths	One-twentieth; no tile used	None.
Verulam	One-fifth	Four-fifths	None	Four-fifths.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Bexley	None used of any importance	None	About 4,000 acres.
Carden	None	None	None.
Dalton	None	None	None.
Draper	None	None	75 per cent.
Eldon	Not generally used	None	About one-fourth.
Emily	Salt and plaster used by a small proportion of the farmers.	Salt and plaster	About one-half.
Fenelon	Just beginning to be used; salt and plaster mostly used.	Salt and plaster on wheat, barley, clover and meadows.	About one-half.
Laxton, &c.	None	None	None
Macaulay	None	None	About 75 per cent.
Mariposa	About one-half of the farmers use salt and plaster; of salt, 1 barrel per acre; plaster, 1 barrel to 3 acres.	Salt used on crops in general; plaster chiefly on clover.	About one-half.
McLean, &c.	None	None	Unable to estimate.
Ops	About two-tenths use salt and plaster.	Salt on barley and wheat; plaster on clover	All.
Ryde	None	None	Seventy-five one-hundredths.
Somerville	Very little used	Plaster and salt; plaster on clover and turnips; salt on grain crops.	About one-fifth.
Stephenson	Scarcely any	None	75 per cent.
Verulam	One-tenth; one-third of a barrel per acre	Plaster on clover; salt on wheat,	One-fourth.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—

	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.
Bexley	Average 18 bushels per acre	Average 10 bushels per acre	Average 20 bushels per acre.
Carden	About 20 bushels per acre	About 10 bushels per acre	About 30 bushels per acre.
Dalton	15 bushels per acre	10 bushels	Not grown.
Draper	One-twelfth	1 per cent. 25 bushels per acre	One-fifth.
Eldon	25 bushels per acre	14 bushels per acre	25 bushels per acre.
Emily	About one-tenth. Yield about 20 bushels	About one-tenth. Yield about 10 bushels	About one-seventh. Yield about 25 bushels.
Fenelon	12 bushels per acre	12 bushels per acre	20 bushels per acre.
Laxton, &c	Three one-hundredths	Thirty one-hundredths	Twenty one-hundredths.
Macanlay	4½ per cent	4½ per cent	One-sixth.
Mariposa	None	One-third	Average 25 bushels per acre.
McLean, &c	Two one-hundredths. Yield 25 bushels	Six one-hundredths. Yield 15 bushels	One-twentietth. 25 bushels per acre.
Ops	Average 15 bushels per acre	Average 8 bushels per acre	One-tenth. 25 bushels.
Ryde	One-twentieth. 10 bushels per acre	One-tenth. 15 bushels per acre	
Somerville	One-sixth. 20 bushels	One-sixth. 10 bushels	
Stephenson			
Verulam			
	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
Bexley	Average 30 bushels per acre	Average 15 bushels per acre	Average 20 bushels per acre.
Carden	About 35 bushels per acre	About 15 bushels per acre	About 20 bushels per acre.
Dalton	30 bushels per acre	15 bushels per acre	20 bushels per acre.
Draper	12 per cent. 25 bushels per acre	2 per cent. 20 bushels per acre	5 per cent. 20 bushels per acre.
Eldon	One-tenth	15 bushels per acre	One-tenth.
Emily	30 bushels per acre	About one-thirtieth. Yield about 20 bushels	20 bushels per acre.
Fenelon	About one-tenth. Yield about 25 bushels	About one-thirtieth. Yield about 20 bushels	About one-twentieth. Yield about 20 bushels.
Laxton, &c	30 bushels per acre	Very little	20 bushels per acre.
Macanlay	Fifteen one-hundredths		Eight one-hundredths.
Mariposa	3¾ per cent		One-sixteenth.
McLean, &c	One-eighth		Ten one-hundredths. Yield 25 bushels.
Ops	Forty one-hundredths. Yield 35 bushels	Two one-hundredths. Yield 20 bushels	Generally grown. About 20 bushels per acre.
Ryde	Average 30 bushels per acre	Small quantities	One-tenth. 20 bushels per acre.
Somerville	One-fourth. 35 bushels per acre	One-twentieth. 20 bushels per acre	One-tenth. 20 bushels.
Stephenson	One-fifth. 40 bushels	None	One-tenth. 20 bushels.
Verulam			

Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
<p>Bexley Carden Dalton Draper Eldon Emily Fenelon Laxton, &c. Macaulay Mariposa McLean, &c. Ops Ryde Somerville Stephenson Verulam</p>	<p>None Not grown 4 per cent. 15 bushels per acre About one-third. Yield about 20 bushels Very little One-third. 60 (?) bushels per acre Very little</p>	<p>Average 120 bushels per acre. About 80 bushels per acre. 80 bushels per acre. 2 per cent. 200 bushels per acre. One-twentieth. 100 bushels per acre. About one-fiftieth. Yield about 300 bushels. 150 bushels per acre. Two one-hundredths. 5$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. One-fortieth. Ten one-hundredths. Yield 200 bushels. Generally grown. About 150 bushels per acre. One-twentieth. 100 bushels per acre. One-eighth. 200 bushels.</p>
Turnips.	Other Root Crops.	Hay.
<p>Bexley Carden Dalton Draper Eldon Emily Fenelon Laxton, &c. Macaulay Mariposa McLean, &c. Ops Ryde Somerville Stephenson Verulam</p>	<p>None None 3 per cent. 300 bushels per acre One-twentieth 500 bushels per acre Few One one-hundredth 2$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent None Very little</p>	<p>1 ton per acre. About 1 ton per acre. About 1 ton per acre. 70 per cent. 1 ton per acre. One-tenth. One-tenth. About one-tenth. 1 ton. 1 ton per acre. Nine one-hundredths. 37$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. About one-eighth. Twenty one-hundredths. Yield 1$\frac{1}{2}$ tons. Average about 1 ton per acre. Three-tenths. 1 ton per acre. One-fifteenth. 1$\frac{1}{2}$ tons.</p>

COUNTY OF VICTORIA—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.

Pasture Lands.

Orchards.

Bexley	None. Cattle feed on the plains	Scarce, and trees young.
Carden	None	About 12 orchards in Township.
Dalton	None	None.
Draper	1 per cent .....	.....
Elton	One-tenth .....	.....
Emily	About 15 per cent	None.
Fenelon	About one-tenth	One one-hundredth.
Laxton, &c. ....	.....	.....
Macaulay .....	.....	Not many.
Mariposa	Ten one-hundredths .....	.....
McLean, &c.	Principally uncleared lands .....	.....
Ops	About one-eighth	Very little.
Ryde .....	.....	Young orchards being planted.
Somerville .....	.....	.....
Stephenson	One-thirtieth .....	.....
Verulam	One-fifteenth	One-eightieth.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS	28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain growing, stock raising, or dairying?	29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, or Poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?	30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?
Bexley	Best adapted to stock raising and dairying	Thoroughbred Shorthorns have been introduced.	About 20,000 acres. Hardwood, basswood and a small quantity of pine.
Carden	Stock raising	Horses—general purpose. Cattle—Grades. Sheep—Leicester. Hogs—Berkshire. Poultry—Common. No thoroughbred horses; one thoroughbred bull.	About 2,000 acres. Timber—cedar and pine; for building purposes.
Dalton	Stock raising .....	.....	50,000 (?) acres. Building and lumbering.
Draper	Hay, oats, potatoes and butter. Best adapted for stock raising.	Horses—general purpose. Cattle—common. Sheep—Cotswold and Leicester. Poultry—ordinary. Imported stock not yet introduced.	85 per cent. Pine, hemlock, maple, birch, beech; building, fencing, shingle-making and lumbering.
Eldon	Grain. Well adapted for grain, stock and dairying.	Common Canadian breeds. Not over 1 per cent. thoroughbred.	About one-fourth. Of mixed timber; cord-wood, ties and rails.
Emily	Well adapted for grain growing, especially spring wheat; also for stock raising.	Cattle—native breeds predominate; not many thoroughbreds. Majority of horses, general purpose. Sheep—common breeds.	About 5,700 acres. Standing timber principally hardwood and cedar; used for fuel and fencing.
Fenelon	Wheat and barley. Best adapted for grain growing.	Common grade cattle. Very few imported stock in the Township.	About one-fifth. Various kinds of timber; firewood and fencing.
Laxton, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....
Macaulay	Coarse grains, hay and roots. Best adapted for stock raising and dairying.	Horses—general purpose. Cattle—common breeds, with a few thoroughbreds. Sheep—Cotswolds, Leicesters, and Southdowns. Hogs—Berkshire. Poultry—common breeds.	34,901. Mixed timber; maple, larch, pine, hemlock, birch, elm; pine most sold.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain growing, stock raising or dairying?	29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?	30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?
Mariposa	Grain, and well adapted to stock raising.	Horses—general purpose. Cattle—Canadian. Sheep—mixed breeds. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk. Poultry—common. Thoroughbred or imported stock is being rapidly introduced.	.....
McLean, &c	Stock raising. Hay, oats and potatoes	Principally grade	Beech, maple, birch and pine.
Ops	Spring wheat and barley, but well adapted to stock raising and dairying.	About one-third are grades; a few thoroughbreds, and the number is rapidly increasing.	About one-twentieth timbered, of which, perhaps, one-third is hardwood; the rest tamarack and cedar.
Ryde	Oats, hay, potatoes, turnips, butter. Best for stock raising and dairying.	Mixed breeds	75 per cent. Pine, basswood, birch, beech, maple, hemlock, cedar, balsam. mountain ash, oak, elm; pine exported by lumbermen; other timbers burned.
Somerville	Some portion grain, others dairying and stock raising; principally adapted to the raising of sheep and cattle.	Horses—various. Cattle—all breeds; Short-horns preferred, but not generally raised. Sheep—a cross between Leicester and Cotswold. Hogs—Berkshire. Poultry—mixed.	About one-half, under timber yet; consists of burnt pine; other timber scarce, brush fires the cause; a little used for cordwood, and pine for lumber, shingles, etc.
Stephenson	Oats and hay, and stock raising	The stock generally is of a very ordinary description. Some thoroughbred stock has been introduced of Cattle, Sheep and Pigs, to a limited extent.	About 35,000 acres. Pine, hemlock, birch, beech and maple; pine is being rapidly used up for lumber; other timber almost useless; no market for hardwood.
Verulam	Grain and stock. Stock raising	Canadian. Few pure-bred stock	One-eighth. Hardwood; firewood.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	31. What are your market facilities ?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products ?
Bexley	T. & N. R. runs through Township ; Victoria Road Station on railway.	None.
Carden	Front part of Township is good, but for the back part the market is far away. Market towns and T. & N. Railway, 1½ miles from Township.	None.
Dalton	Orillia, nearest, 15 miles from west of the Township ; about 2 miles from railway.	None.
Draper	Bracebridge the market for western and north-western part of Township ; Gravenhurst for southern and other portions ; distance from railway from 12 to 20 miles.	None.
Eldon	Good. Woodville, Lorneville, Argyle, Kirkfield and Victoria Road—all on railways.	1 cheese factory and creamery at Woodville ; 8 saw and shingle mills ; 3 grist mills ; 2 foundries.
Emily	Good. Village of Omamee on the Midland Railway	1 cheese factory at Downeyville.
Fenelon	Village of Fenelon Falls on the north-east, and Cambray on the south-west.	1 cheese factory on lot 16, concession 7.
Laxton, &c. ....	.....	.....
Macaulay	Bracebridge market town ; 15 miles to Gravenhurst	None.
Mariposa	Good. On an average not more than 3 miles from market town and from railway.	2 cheese factories ; 1 on 4th concession, and 1 on 12th concession ; 2 grist mills and two carding mills.
McLean, &c.	Local consumption ; 28 miles from railway	Lumbering.
Ops	Very good. The Whitby, Victoria, Whitby and Port Perry Railways run to Lindsay, which is nearly in the centre of the Township.	1 cheese factory in south-east part of Township.
Ryde	Very bad for want of roads. Gravenhurst and Bracebridge ; distance to railway 10 miles.	1 shingle mill.
Somerville	Good. Railway to Cobocook and Fenelon Falls, and through the Township of Kimmount.	None.
Stephenson	22 miles from centre of the Township to the nearest station of the Northern Railway.	Lumbering.
Verulam	Not good. Average distance from railway 12 miles.	None.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA—Concluded.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(4) What are the numbers respectively of—

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Bexley.....	28,000 acres.....	645.....	4,500.....	468.....	163.....	418.....	213.....
Carden.....	25,871½ " (2).....	799.....	5,471½.....	456.....	191.....	620.....	291.....
Dalton.....	14,575 " (2).....	252.....	1,794.....	186.....	53.....	152.....	67.....
Draper.....	34,875 ".....	818.....	3,032.....	699.....	114.....	350.....	146.....
Elton.....	62,000 ".....	3,294.....	25,969.....	2,059.....	1,128.....	2,495.....	1,192.....
Emily.....	59,299 ".....	2,434.....	34,425.....	856.....	771.....	1,633.....	838.....
Fenelon.....	78,951 ".....	2,733.....	27,264.....	1,819.....	993.....	2,568.....	827.....
Laxton, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macaulay.....	38,480 ".....	937.....	3,577.....	746.....	111.....	397.....	129.....
Mariposa.....	73,927 ".....	4,951.....	47,616.....	3,225.....	1,903.....	2,892.....	1,490.....
McLean, &c.....	51,536 ".....	656.....	1,810.....	368.....	38.....	29.....	31.....
Ops.....	56,012 ".....	2,781.....	35,067.....	1,522.....	1,087.....	2,550.....	1,173.....
Ryde.....	39,000 ".....	556.....	1,049.....	275.....	51.....	60.....	86.....
Somerville.....	70,000 ".....	1,286.....	28,816.....	830.....	265.....	690.....	288.....
Stephenson.....	39,728 ".....	898.....	3,436.....	713.....	118.....	380.....	87.....
Verulam.....	56,016 ".....	2,090.....	11,991.....	1,382.....	637.....	1,880.....	837.....

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

SETTLEMENT.

Waterloo Township was entered in 1800, and from that date until 1834, when Wellesley was opened, the settlement of the remaining townships was rapid. The county was wholly settled in, on an average, thirty-one years from the entrance of the first settlers.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

Clay and sandy loams are the predominating soils of this county. Heavy clay exists in the proportion of about $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (nearly all in the Township of Wellesley); clay loam, 36 per cent.; sandy loam, 25 per cent.; sand, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; gravelly, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and black loam, $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The heavy clay is of varying depth, from a few inches to 5 feet, with clay, sand and gravel subsoils; the clay loam is from 7 to 18 inches deep, with clay, sand and gravel subsoils; the sandy loam is from 5 to 18 inches deep, with sand and gravel subsoils; the sand is from 5 inches to 5 feet deep, with sand and gravel subsoils; the gravelly is from 6 inches to 9 feet deep, with gravelly subsoil; and the black loam, from 11 to 30 inches deep, with clay, sand and gravel subsoils. There is very little hilly land in the county objectionable for the purposes of cultivation, none too stony or rocky for profitable cultivation, about 9 per cent. bottom, 2 per cent. swampy, and 1 per cent. springy land. About $66\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the area is rolling and cultivable. About 31 per cent. is reported first-class for agricultural purposes, 53 per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

The county is well watered by springs, creeks and wells. Water can be obtained by digging, at depths varying from ten to one hundred feet. In the Township of Wilmot, it is reported that there are about fifteen wells sunk to a depth of from seventy to one hundred feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

First-class farms can be bought at from \$40 to \$75 per acre (in some cases \$100 per acre has been paid); second-class, at from \$30 to \$55; and third-class, at from \$20 to \$30. Very little land is rented. Leased farms command from \$2 to \$5 per acre.

STUMPS.

About ninety-three per cent. of the cleared acreage is free from stumps; those remaining are principally pine.

FENCES.

About seventy per cent. of the farms are reported to be under first-class fence, consisting of cedar, pine boards, black ash, stumps, and wire, which latter is being largely employed in the Township of Wilmot.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About seventy-four per cent. of the farm dwellings are reported to be of brick, stone, or first-class frame; the remainder are of log, or inferior frame. Of the outbuildings seventy-nine per cent. are first-class; the remainder are inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Nearly ten per cent. of the farms in Waterloo have been under-drained, principally with tiles.

FARM MACHINERY.

About ninety-one per cent. of the farmers use labour-saving machines for seeding and harvesting.

FERTILIZERS.

About thirty-eight per cent. of the farmers use salt, lime and plaster, on cereals, roots and grass. In Wilmot, 300 lbs. of salt per acre is used; in Waterloo, 200 lbs.

Plaster is used principally on clover and meadow land, in the proportion of from 70 lbs. to 100 lbs. per acre.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

About eighty-six and a half per cent. of the uncleared land is reported suitable for cultivation, if cleared.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township area of Waterloo is given as 305,250 acres; the cleared area as 220,517 acres. Of the latter, about 14 per cent. is devoted to fall wheat, which yields, on an average, about 16 bushels per acre; spring wheat, about 8 per cent. and 9 bush.; barley, about 6 per cent. and 26 bush.; oats, 11 per cent. and 35 bush.; rye (very little sown), 15 bush.; peas, about 7½ per cent. and 19½ bush.; corn (very little grown), 30 bush.; buckwheat (very little grown), no yield given; potatoes, 1¾ per cent. and 96 bush.; turnips, about 3 per cent. and 462 bush.; other root crops, about 1 per cent. and 500 bush.; hay, 11¾ per cent. and 1¼ tons. About 13 per cent. is devoted to pasture, and about 2 per cent. to orchards. In Wilmot and Woolwich, flax is grown to a considerable extent, and the former township reports 10 per cent. as devoted to summer fallow. The chief products of Waterloo are grain, roots, stock, butter, cheese and apples. The county is about equally adapted for grain growing, stock raising and dairying.

STOCK AND STOCK BY-LAWS.

The townships sustain 25,493 horned cattle, 10,586 horses, 24,491 sheep, and 9,606 hogs. The horned cattle are principally Durham and Ayrshire grades; the horses general purpose, with a good deal of Clyde and French blood; sheep, Leicester, Cotswold and Southdown grades; and the hogs, Berkshire, Suffolk and Poland China. Stock by-laws exist in all the townships and are partially operative.

TIMBER LANDS.

About twenty-two and a half per cent. of the area is still timbered with pine, oak, beech, maple, cedar, ash, elm and hemlock; used for lumber, fencing and firewood.

MARKET FACILITIES.

The market facilities of Waterloo are excellent. The county is well served by the Grand Trunk and Credit Valley Railways; the former has a branch running from Galt to Berlin. Good markets are found at Berlin, Waterloo, Preston, Hespeler, Galt, Ayr, Elmira, Conestogo, St. Jacob's and Winterbourne, all of which are easily reached by railways or good gravel roads.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Waterloo has a good exhibit of local industries, many of which help towards providing a market for agricultural products. There are twenty grist, three linen and flax, one linseed oil, ten woollen, twelve saw, one scutching and two oatmeal and barley mills; seven foundries, six stove, one last, one cabinet, one children's carriage, and eight cheese factories; four tanneries, two breweries, three creameries, one butter factory, one cigar box factory, and some cigar factories.

POPULATION.

The population of Waterloo, according to the census of 1871, was 40,251.

MECHANICS, LABOURERS AND DOMESTICS.

During summer, farm labourers are in demand at high wages. There is always a fair demand for agricultural and skilled labour and for domestics.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Number of acres assessed, 311,675; number of ratepayers assessed, 8,687. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$10,979,291; personal property, \$1,167,670; taxable income, \$124,803; arrears of taxes, \$17,551; other assets, \$150,632—making a grand total of \$12,439,947. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$321,193; other liabilities, \$18,804—in all, \$339,997. The total revenue for all purposes and from all sources amounted, in 1878, to \$292,483.



THE BRIDGE LITHOGRAPHING CO. WATERLOO

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Dumfries, North.....	1814	All	30 years.....	Clay loam.
Waterloo	1800.....	All settled.....	40 years	Sandy loam.
Wellesley	1834.....	All settled	About 15 years	Heavy clay, clay loam, and sandy loam.
Wilmot.....	1820.....	All settled.....	In about 20 years.....	Clay loam and sandy loam.
Woolwich.....	About 1806	All settled.....	50 years.....	Clay loam and sandy loam.

COUNTY OF WATERLOO—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.	
Dumfries, North	1 per cent.; average depth, 5 feet; subsoil, sand and gravel.	60 per cent.; average depth, 1½ feet; subsoil, sand and gravel.	23 per cent.; average depth, 1½ feet; subsoil, sand and gravel.	1 per cent.; average depth, 5 feet; subsoil, sand and gravel.	
Waterloo	1 per cent.; 1 foot; clay	17½ per cent.; 1 foot; clay and gravel.	62½ per cent.; 8 inches; clay and gravel.	6 per cent.; 6 inches; sand and gravel.	
Wellesley	60 per cent.; depth of soil, 7 inch.; subsoil, clay.	24 per cent.; depth of soil, 7 inch.; subsoil clay.	15 per cent.; depth of soil, from 5 to 6 inches; sand and gravel.	1 per cent.; depth of soil, from 5 to 6 inches; sand and gravel.	
Wilnot	5 per cent.; average depth of soil, 5 inches; nature of subsoil, clay.	55 per cent.; average depth of soil, 12 inches; nature of subsoil, generally clay.	20 per cent.; average depth of soil, 9 inches; nature of subsoil, generally sand.	10 per cent.; average depth of soil, 7 inches; nature of subsoil, generally sand.	
Woolwich	One-twentieth	One-fourth	One-half	One-twentieth.	
	Gravelly.	Black Loam.		Remarks.	
Dumfries, North	10 per cent.; average depth, 9 feet; subsoil, sand and gravel.	1 per cent.; average depth, 1½ feet; subsoil, sand and gravel.			
Waterloo	4 per cent.; 6 inches; gravelly	9 per cent.; 11 inches; blue clay			
Wellesley					
Wilnot	7½ per cent.; average depth of soil, 6 inches; nature of subsoil, generally gravel.	2½ per cent.; average depth of soil, 30 inches; nature of subsoil, clay		Western portion generally clay loam; middle portion, sandy loam and sand; eastern portion, clay loam and sandy.	
Woolwich	One-twentieth	Two-twentieths.			

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	6. Have you any, and if so, how much is too stony, or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so, how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?
Dumfries, North	.....	5 per cent	84 per cent.
Waterloo	None worth mentioning	Along the river bank, $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1 per cent.	90 per cent.
Wellesley	None	None	About 68 per cent.
Wilnot	None; only enough for building purposes	1 per cent	15 per cent.
Woolwich	None	None	Three-fourths.

	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?
Dumfries, North	3 per cent	5 per cent	3 per cent.
Waterloo	$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	3 per cent.	2 per cent.
Wellesley	3 per cent.	About 1 per cent.	None.
Wilnot	2 per cent	2 per cent	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Woolwich	One-twentieth	None	None.

COUNTY OF WATERLOO—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—

TOWNSHIPS.

	First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.	Remarks.
Dumfries, North.....	30 per cent	50 per cent	20 per cent	
Waterloo	25 per cent. North Waterloo ..	50 per cent. in centre of Waterloo.	25 per cent. South Waterloo....	
Wellesley	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent	
Wilnot	30 per cent	50 per cent	20 per cent	South-western portion, 1st class; eastern portion, 2nd class; middle and north-east portion, 3rd class.
Woolwich	75 per cent	20 per cent	5 per cent	Varied in the different parts of the Township.
	13. Is the land generally watered by springs, creeks, or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what proportion are pine stumps?
Dumfries, North.....	Well watered.....	30 feet	1st class, \$60; 2nd class, \$40; 3rd class, \$25.	95 per cent. of cleared land free of stumps. Stumps mostly pine.
Waterloo	Exceedingly well	Average 20 feet	1st class, \$60; 2nd class, \$45; 3rd class, \$30.	83 per cent. clear of stumps. 40 per cent. pine stumps.
Wellesley	Yes.....	From 20 to 50 feet in depth	1st class, \$40; 2nd class, \$30; 3rd class, \$20 per acre, not including the buildings.	The cleared land is nearly free from stumps.
Wilnot	Yes.....	From 20 to 40 feet. Probably 15 wells in Township, from 70 to 100 feet.	1st class, \$70; 2nd class, \$55; 3rd class, \$35.	95 per cent. clear of stumps. 3 per cent. are pine stumps.
Woolwich	Yes.....	From 10 to 40 feet. Average 25 feet.	1st class, \$75; 2nd class, \$55; 3rd class, \$30.	All clear of stumps.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?
Dumfries, North.....	75 per cent. first-class. Material used, wood.	75 per cent.	25 per cent.	80 per cent.
Waterloo	About 75 per cent. Cedar, pine, black ash, and pine stumps.	75 per cent.	25 per cent.	75 per cent.
Wellesley.....	About half may be considered under first-class fence. The material used is cedar, black ash, and elm rails; cedar post, pine and hemlock lumber, for post fences.	About 66 per cent.	About 33 per cent.	About 75 per cent.
Wilmot.....	75 per cent. under first-class fence. Principally cedar, black ash and pine rails, and a portion cedar posts and board fence, and now quite a number putting up wire fences.	65 per cent.	About 35 per cent.	75 per cent.
Woolwich	Three-quarters in first-class fence. Cedar rails.	Nine-tenths.	One-tenth	Nine-tenths.
	21. About what proportion are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.?	
Dumfries, North.....	20 per cent.	1 per cent.	All.	
Waterloo	25 per cent.	3 per cent. Principally tile.	90 per cent.	
Wellesley.....	About 25 per cent.	About 5 per cent. About one-half tile and one-half timber used.	About 80 per cent.	
Wilmot.....	25 per cent.	About 15 per cent. partially drained. Tile exclusively used at present.	98 per cent.	
Woolwich	One-tenth	One-quarter. All tiles.	Nine-tenths.	

COUNTY OF WATERLOO—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Dumfries, North.....	Used by all. Quantity per acre, 100 lbs	Salt and plaster used on all crops	60 per cent.
Waterloo	Two-thirds use salt and plaster. Salt, 200 lbs., and plaster 75 lbs., per acre.	Salt on spring crops and roots, and plaster on grass.	90 per cent.
Wellesley	About 4 per cent. Artificial fertilizers used are, salt, lime, and plaster; about 50 lbs. per acre.	Plaster on meadows	About 85 per cent.
Winnot	About 10 per cent. use 300 lbs. salt per acre. About 10 per cent. use 70 lbs. plaster per acre.	Salt most extensively; upon wheat, barley and turnips.	98 per cent.
Woolwich	One-tenth use salt and plaster.....	Salt on turnips and spring wheat; plaster on grass lands.	All.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—		
	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.
Dumfries, North...	20 per cent. 15 bushels per acre.	.....	6 per cent. 25 bushels per acre.
Waterloo	15 per cent. 14 bushels per acre.	3 per cent. 7 bushels per acre.	10 per cent. 20 bushels per acre.
Wellesley	10 per cent. Average per acre for 10 years, 10 bushels.	20 per cent. Average per acre for 10 years, 15 bushels.	2 per cent. Average per acre for 10 years, 25 bushels.
Wilnot	16 per cent. Average yield per acre 22 bushels.	6 per cent. Average yield per acre 8 bushels.	8 per cent. Average yield per acre 30 bushels.
Woolwich	One-tenth. Average yield 20 bushels.	One-tenth. Average yield 15 bushels.	One-twentieth. Average yield 30 bushels.
	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
Dumfries, North...	8 per cent. 30 bushels per acre.	.....	5 per cent. 20 bushels per acre.
Waterloo	15 per cent. 30 bushels per acre.	1 per cent. 15 bushels per acre.	12 per cent. 18 bushels per acre.
Wellesley	10 per cent. Average per acre for 10 years, 35 bushels.	To no great extent.	8 per cent. 20 bushels per acre.
Wilnot	12 per cent. Average yield per acre 40 bushels.	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. Average yield per acre 15 bushels.	8 per cent. Average yield per acre 22 bushels.
Woolwich	One-tenth. Average yield 40 bushels.	One-one-hundredth. Average yield 15 bushels.	One-twentieth. Average yield 20 bushels.
	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
Dumfries, North...	1 per cent. 35 bushels per acre.	.....	2 per cent. 100 bushels per acre.
Waterloo	1 per cent. 25 bushels per acre.	None.	2 per cent. 100 bushels per acre.
Wellesley	To no extent.	To no extent.	1 per cent. Average per acre 80 bushels.
Wilnot	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. Average yield per acre 30 bushels.	None.	2 per cent. Average yield per acre 100 bush.
Woolwich	Scarcely any grown.	Scarcely any grown.	One-one-hundredth. Average yield 100 bush.

COUNTY OF WATERLOO—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.—Continued.

	Turnips.	Other root crops.	Hay.
Dumfries, North.....	3 per cent. 500 bushels per acre.....	1 per cent. 600 bushels per acre	10 per cent. 1½ tons per acre.
Waterloo	6 per cent. 400 bushels per acre.....	Very few.....	15 per cent. 1 ton per acre.
Wellesley.	1 per cent. Successful on sand and sandy loam only.	1 per cent. Mangolds, sugar beets and carrots, but to no great extent.	10 per cent. 1 ton.
Wilnot	4 per cent. Average yield per acre 550 bushels.	1 per cent. Average yield per acre 500 bushels.	13 per cent. Average yield 1½ tons per acre.
Woodwich	One-fortieth. Average yield 400 bushels.....	One-one-hundredth. Average yield 400 bush..	One-tenth. Average yield 1½ tons.
	Pasture lands.	Orchards.	Remarks.
Dumfries, North....	12 per cent	2 per cent	
Waterloo	16 per cent .....	.....
Wellesley	10 per cent	5 per cent ..	
Wilnot	18 per cent	There is about 1½ acres orchard per 100 acres..	Summer fallow, 10 per cent. Flax, 1 per cent, 11 bush. per acre. Scattered flax, 250 lbs.
Woodwich	One-tenth.	One-fourth	Some flax grown.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain growing, stock raising or dairying?	<p>29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?</p>	30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what use is it being chiefly applied?
Dumfries, North.....	<p>Horses—general purpose; Cattle—Durhams; Sheep—Leicesters; Hogs—Berkshire; Poultry—all kinds.</p>	10 per cent; pine, oak, beech, maple, cedar; used for lumber, fencing and firewood.
Waterloo	<p>Horses—Clyde, French, Blood and others; Cattle—Durham grades; Sheep—Leicesters, Cotswolds and Southdowns; Hogs—Berkshire, Suffolk and Poland-China; Poultry—Brahmas and others. Thoroughbred stock one-tenth.</p>	15 per cent; Hard—beech, maple, elm, black and white ash, and oak; Soft—pine, and cedar; for fencing, fuel and building.
Wellesley	<p>The common stock is most extensively raised, but thoroughbreds have been introduced to a considerable extent.</p>	About 7,000 acres, still timbered; consisting chiefly of maple, beech, elm, ash, cedar and hemlock; chiefly applied for fuel, building timber, fencing, and also lumber for furniture.
Wilnot.....	<p>Horses are of various breeds; Cattle—mostly grade Durhams for beef, and a few Ayrshires; Sheep—Leicester and Cotswold; Hogs—Suffolk and Berkshire; Poultry—Brahmas. Not so many thoroughbred cattle as a few years ago.</p>	About 12,000 acres; principally beech and maple, with a small quantity of pine, cedar, and elm; beech and maple used for firewood, and pine for building timber.
Woolwich	<p>Horses—Clydes and Canadians; Cattle—grades and shorthorns—one-twentieth thoroughbreds; Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk; Poultry—Brahmas and Cochins.</p>	One-third; beech, maple, elm and basswood, hemlock, oak, cedar and ash; firewood and building.

COUNTY OF WATERLOO—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	31. What are your market facilities?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?
Dunnfries, North.....	Good. Galt, Ayr, Branchton. 3 railways. None more than 4 miles distant from railways.	6 grist mills, 2 oatmeal and barley mills, 5 foundries, 3 woollen mills, 1 cheese factory at Dunnfries station; 1 near Galt.
Waterloo	Very good. Market towns—Waterloo, Berlin, Preston, Hespeler, all have railways. German Mills, Breslau for grain, with railways; Bridgeport for grain.	5 grist mills, 3 woollen factories, 1 linen and flax mill, 3 stave factories, 1 cheese factory, 2 brick and tile-yards, and 4 saw-mills. The cheese factory is situated in Breslau.
Wellesley	Chief market towns, Waterloo and Strasburg; distant from the centre of the Township, about 16 miles.	There are 3 cheese factories in operation in different parts of the Township.
Wilmot	Good. New Hamburg, Baden, New Dundee, in the Township. The last-named place 6 miles from railway, the others on railway stations; Waterloo, Berlin, Ayr, Plattsville, Strasburg, Bright, all on railways.	4 flouring mills, 2 foundries, 3 tanneries, 2 flax mills, 5 saw mills, 1 linseed oil mill, 2 woollen mills, 2 breweries; creameries—Nith Valley creamery, lot 21, block A, 2nd con.; Beaver Creek creamery, lot 7, block A, 2nd con.; cheese factory, lot 14, Erb's road, and 1, lot 19, Bleams' road.
Woolwich	Market towns—Elmira, St. Jacobs, Conestogo and Winterbourn; from 6 to 10 miles from G. T. R. at Waterloo or Breslau.	At St. Jacobs, 1 flouring mill, 1 tannery, 1 creamery; 1 woollen factory; Elmira, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill and stave factory, 1 woollen factory, 1 cabinet factory; Conestogo, 1 flouring mill, 1 scutching mill; Winterbourn, flouring mill, 1 stave and saw-mill; Floradale, 1 grist mill, and 1 saw mill.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Dumfries, North.	44,371 acres.	3,283	32,458	2,504	1,382	3,139	126.
Waterloo	81,173 "	6,661	57,645	6,561	2,758	6,353	2,668.
Wellesley	65,760 "	5,026	48,478	4,910	2,116	5,342	2,359.
Wilmot	60,500 "	About 5,000	45,700	6,102	2,296	5,223	2,400.
Woolwich	53,446 "	5,040	38,236	5,326	2,034	4,434	2,053.

COUNTY OF WELLAND.

SETTLEMENT.

The whole of the townships in Welland were entered and largely occupied between 1780 and 1790. Seven out of the eight townships are now wholly settled. Omitting Humberstone, which does not report under this head, it took, on an average, about forty-nine years to complete the process. The township of Wainfleet, which was entered in 1790, is now reported three-fourths settled.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

Heavy clay exists in this county to the extent of about 26 per cent., with a depth of several feet, and resting on rock; clay loam, 31 per cent., with a depth of several feet, and resting on clay; sandy loam, $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., with a depth of several feet, and resting on clay; sand, 7 per cent. (depth and subsoil not given); gravelly, 10 per cent. (depth not given) but resting on hardpan and rock; black loam, $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., about 1 foot deep, and resting on clay. The quantity of stony, or rocky and hilly land in the county of a kind to be objectionable for cultivation is inappreciable; about $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is rolling and cultivable, about two-thirds in Humberstone and one-fourth in Wainfleet is bottom land, about 4 per cent. is swampy, and a very small proportion wet, springy land. (The returns leave considerably over two-thirds of the cultivable area unaccounted for.) About 50 per cent., however, is reported to be first-class for agricultural purposes, $41\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

The county is well watered by springs, creeks and wells, and the Niagara and Welland Rivers. Water can be obtained by digging, at depths varying from one to one hundred feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

In Humberstone, first-class land is reported to be worth \$80 per acre—in the other townships from \$50 to \$70 per acre; second and third-class land can be bought at from \$10 to \$50 per acre. Farms can be rented at from \$1.50 to \$3 per acre.

STUMPS.

As nearly as can be estimated, about eighty-one per cent. of the farms are free from stumps. Of those remaining very few are pine.

FENCES.

About seventy-four per cent. of the farms are reported to be under first-class fence, consisting principally of oak and ash rails, cedar posts, wire and pine boards.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About sixty-four and a half per cent. of the farm dwellings are of brick, stone, or first-class frame; the remainder are log, or of inferior frame. Of the outbuildings about fifty-seven per cent. are first-class; the remainder are inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Very little drainage has been effected in Welland, and in no instance does tile seem to have been employed.

FARM MACHINERY.

Nearly all the farmers in this county use improved labour-saving machines for seeding and harvesting.

FERTILIZERS.

Plaster, lime and salt, are used in some townships on cereals, grass and roots. In Stamford, plaster appears to have been applied to the extent of 300 lbs. per acre.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

About ninety-six per cent. of the uncleared land is reported to be suitable for cultivation, if cleared.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township area of Welland is given as 228,946½; the cleared area as 141,418¾. Of the latter about 16½ per cent. is devoted to fall wheat, which yields, on an average, 16¾ bushels per acre; spring wheat (scarcely any grown), 10 bush.; barley, about 3 per cent. and 19 bush.; oats, 13½ per cent. and 33 bush.; rye (hardly any grown), 15 bush.; peas, 3½ per cent. and 15½ bush.; corn, about 8 per cent. and 39¾ bush.; buckwheat (hardly any grown), 25 bush.; potatoes, about 3½ per cent. and 134¾ bush.; turnips (very few grown), 450 bush.; other root crops (very little grown), in Stamford Township 1,000 bush.; hay, 23¾ per cent. and 1 ton per acre. About 13¾ per cent. is devoted to pasture, and 4 per cent. to orchards. The county is equally well adapted for grain growing, stock raising and dairying.

STOCK AND STOCK BY-LAWS.

The townships sustain 13,649 horned cattle, 8,203 horses, 14,235 sheep, and 7,164 hogs. The horned cattle are principally Durham and Jersey grades; the horses—heavy draught and general-purpose (some imported thoroughbreds); sheep—Leicester, Cotswold, Merino and Southdown; and hogs—Berkshire and Chester Whites. Stock by-laws exist in all the townships, except Wainfleet, whose Council contemplated passing one when the report was despatched.

TIMBER LANDS.

About eighteen per cent. of the area is still under timber, consisting of beech, maple, oak, ash, basswood, elm, hemlock, poplar, birch, chestnut, walnut, and butternut; used for shipbuilding, house-building, fencing and fuel.

MARKET FACILITIES.

Welland is well situated with regard to market facilities. Four railways traverse the county, and there are besides excellent gravel roads in every township. There are

good markets at St. Catharines, Welland, Thorold, Clifton, Port Colborne and Dunnville. The traffic on the Welland Canal and the extensive works in progress, create a large local demand for farm produce.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

There are no local industries reported, except a saw mill at Black Creek and three small cheese factories.

POPULATION.

The population of Welland, as now municipally constituted, was, according to the census of 1871, 25,760.

MECHANICS, LABOURERS AND DOMESTICS.

No report received under this head.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Peaches, grapes and other fruits are very largely grown in Pelham and other townships. The Fonthill Nurseries are extensive and celebrated.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

COUNTY OF WELLAND.—Number of acres assessed, 222,967; number of ratepayers assessed, 8,277. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$7,041,669; personal property, \$672,323; taxable income, \$115,726; arrears of taxes, \$3,736; other assets, \$1,425—making a grand total of \$7,834,879. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$13,558; other liabilities, \$500—in all, \$14,058. The total revenue for all purposes and from all sources amounted, in 1878, to \$122,125. CITY OF ST. CATHARINES.—Number of acres assessed (not given); number of ratepayers assessed, 2,752. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$3,941,000; personal property, \$565,000; taxable income, \$172,950; arrears of taxes, \$21,037; other assets, \$524,561—making a grand total of \$5,224,548. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$442,379; principal amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund, \$158,621; interest overdue, \$7,217; other liabilities, \$300—in all, \$608,517. The total revenue amounted, in 1878, to \$275,017.



LINCOLN

COUNTY OF
WELLAND

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NEW YORK STATE
Grand Island



COUNTY OF WELLAND.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Bertie	1780	The whole	1860	Good.
Crowland	1788	All settled	62 years	Clay, clay loam, gravelly, and black loam.
Humberstone	1785	30,000 .....	.....	Loam.
Pelham	1780	All	About 32 years	Clay, sand, and loam.
Stamford	1784	The whole	About 20 years	Two-thirds clay, one-third sand.
Thorold	1781	The whole	50 years	Clay loam.
Wainfleet	1790	Three-fourths .....	.....	Clay loam.
Willoughby	1784	The whole Township	About 50 years	Clay.

COUNTY OF WELLAND—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

TOWNSHIPS.	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.	Remarks.
.....	One-fourth	One-eighth	One-sixteenth	One-sixteenth.	
Crowland	8,000 acres; clay subsoil	7,103 acres; about 1 foot	None	None.	
Humberstone.....	900 acres; 20 feet to rock.....	9,700 acres; clay bottom	3,000 acres; clay bottom	600 acres; sand.	
Pelham	About two-fifths	About one-tenth	About one-tenth	About one-fifth.	
Stamford	ut one-fourth.....	About one-fourth	About one-fourth	About two-sixteenths.	
Thorold	One-tenth	One-half	Two-tenths	One-tenth.	
Wainfleet	One-seventh	Four-sevenths	One-seventh .....	.....
Willoughby	50 per cent.; several feet	25 per cent.; several feet	5 per cent; several feet .....	.....
	Gravelly.		Black Loam.		
Bertie	Three-sixteenths .....	.....	Five-sixteenths .....	.....
Crowland	1,000 acres	3,000 acres .....	.....	.....	In west and northern part of Township clay loam prevails; in the south and east of the Township black loam and gravel prevail.
Humberstone	6,000 acres; hardpan and rock	11,800 acres; clay bottom .....	.....	.....
Pelham	About one-fifth .....	.....	.....	.....
Stamford	About one-sixteenth	About one-sixteenth .....	.....	.....	Surface soil 6 inches deep; generally clay sub-soil less; one-fourth sand, with a trace of gravel and rock.
Thorold	One-twentieth	One-twentieth .....	.....	.....
Wainfleet .....	.....	One-seventh .....	.....	.....
Willoughby .....	.....	20 per cent.; about 1 foot .....	.....	.....	Clay sub-soil.

COUNTY OF WELLAND—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.			8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?
	6. Have you any, and if so, how much, is too stony, or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so, how much, is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	10. About what proportion is swampy?	
Bertie.....	Very little	None	None	None.
Crowland ..	None	None	None	None.
Humberstone	None	None	None	8,000 acres slightly rolling.
Pelham	None worth mentioning.....	Say about one one-hundred-and-forty-fourth..	Say about three-fifths.	Say about three-fifths.
Stamford	None.....	None.....	None.....	About 200 acres.
Thorold	None.....	None.....	None.....	All.
Wainfleet	None	None.....	None.....	None.
Willoughby	No rock or stones near the surface.....	None.....	None.....	Comparatively none.
	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?	
Bertie.....	None	None.....	None.....	Very little.
Crowland.....	None.....	None.....	None.....	None.
Humberstone.....	20,000 acres flat.....	4,000 acres.....	None.....	None.
Pelham	Say about one-fiftieth.....	About one one-hundred-and-fiftieth.....	None.....	About one one-hundred-and-fiftieth.
Stamford	None.....	None.....	None.....	About 1,000 acres.
Thorold	None.....	None of any account.....	None.....	None.
Wainfleet	One-quarter	One-eighth	None.....	None.
Willoughby	None	4 per cent.....	None.....	None.

COUNTY OF WELLAND—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—

	First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.
Bertie.....	Two-thirds ; south-east part	One-sixth ; north-west	One-sixth ; western part.
Crowland .....	.....	All.....	.....
Humberstone	One-half ; 14,000 acres.....	10,000 acres	4,000 acres.
Pelham	Say one-half ; central part	Say one-quarter ; northern part	One-quarter ; southern part.
Stamford	One alf	One half .....	.....
Thorold	All .....	.....	.....
Wainfleet	One-half	One-quarter	One-quarter.
Willoughby	One-third ; eastern part	One-third ; central part	One-third ; western part.

Bertie.....	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks or wells ?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms ?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what proportion are pine stumps ?
Crowland	Yes	15 feet	About \$40 per acre	Two-thirds clear of stumps and no pine stumps.
Humberstone	Well watered.....	20 feet	\$45 per acre	No stumps worth mentioning.
Pelham	Well watered.....	On an average, 20 feet.....	1st class, \$80 per acre ; 2nd class, \$50 ; 3rd class, \$30.	Nearly all free from stumps.
Stamford	Yes .....	.....	1st class, \$70 ; 2nd, \$45 ; 3rd, \$28	Clear, ninety-eight one-hundredths.
Thorold	By all three, including Niagara and Welland Rivers.	From 10 to 70 feet	\$30 and \$50.....	About all clear.
Wainfleet	Yes	From 1 to 100 feet	From \$30 to \$60 per acre ..	19,831 acres ; nearly all clear of stumps ; scarcely any pine stumps.
Willoughby	Wells and creeks	From 20 to 100 feet	1st class, \$50 ; 2nd, \$30 ; 3rd, \$10.	One-third ; very few pine stumps.
	It is not	As it is sulphureous, it is difficult to obtain good water at any depth.	1st class, \$40 per acre ; 2nd class, \$30 ; 3rd class, \$20.	75 per cent. clear.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?	20. About what proportion of the out-buildings may be termed first-class?
Bertie.....	Three-fourths; rails of oak and ash.....	Two-thirds.....	One-third.....	Two-thirds.
Crowland.....	Fences good, and chiefly made of oak rails.....	One-eighth brick, and four-eighths 1st class frame.	Three-eighths inferior frame..	Six-sevenths.
Humberstone.....	Three-fourths; rails.....	Three-fourths.....	One-fourth.....	Three-fourths.
Pelham.....	1st class, two-thirds; rail, stump, hedge and board.	Three-fifths.....	Two-fifths.....	Three-fifths,
Stamford.....	Three-fourths; generally rails.....	Two-thirds.....	One-third.....	Two-thirds.
Thorold.....	Seven-eighths under very good fence, made from oak, ash, chestnut and pine rails, oak, chestnut and cedar posts, wire, and pine boards.	Two-thirds.....	One-third.....	One-half.
Wainfleet.....	Nine-tenths; material, rails and lumber.	1st class, two-thirds.....	One-third.....	.....
Willoughby.....	50 per cent.; boards and rails.....	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.
	21. About what proportion are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.?	
Bertie.....	One-third.....	None.....	All.	
Crowland.....	One-seventh.....	None.....	All.	
Humberstone.....	One-fourth.....	None.....	Nearly all.	
Pelham.....	Two-fifths.....	None.....	Eight-tenths.	
Stamford.....	One-third.....	200 acres.....	Nearly all.	
Thorold.....	One half.....	Very little under-drained.....	All.	
Wainfleet.....	None.....	None.....	All.	
Willoughby.....	50 per cent.....	None under-drained or tiled.....	75 per cent.	

COUNTY OF WELLAND—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.		
	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?	
Bertie.....	Principally plaster; one bushel per acre; say one-eighth of the farmers use it.	Plaster on clover.....	All.	
Crowland.....	None.....	Upon all crops.....	All.	
Humberstone.....	Scarcely any.....	.....	Five-sixths.
Pelham.....	One-fourth.....	Land plaster upon all.....	Nearly all.	
Stamford.....	Mostly all; about 300 lbs. per acre.....	Gypsum on corn, clover and root crops.....	Whole.	
Thorold.....	All use salt more or less; some use plaster, lime, and superphosphate in small quantities.	.....	All.
Wainfleet.....	None.....	.....	All.
Willoughby.....	None used.....	.....	90 per cent.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.
27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—			
Bertie	3,300 acres; average 15 bushels	500 acres; average 10 bushels.	1,500 acres; 25 bushels
Crowland	One-seventh; 45 bushels per acre	None worth mentioning	None worth mentioning
Humberstone	One-fifth; about 20 bushels	Scarcely any sown	One-tenth; 35 bushels per acre
Pelham	Say about one-fifth; average per acre, 15 bush.	None	Say about one-fiftieth; average per acre 18 bush
Stamford	17½ per cent.; 45 bushels	1 acre; 10 bushels.	3 per cent.; 20 bushels
Thorold	One-tenth; average per acre, 20 bushels.	Very little grown	One-fiftieth; from 35 to 50 bushels
Wainfleet	One-tenth sown; average per acre, 18 bushels	None	None
Willoughby	25 per cent; 15 bushels per acre		5 per cent.; 15 bushels per acre.
	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
Bertie	3,300 acres; average 35 bushels.	None	1,000 acres; 15 bushels
Crowland	One-seventh; 30 bushels per acre	None worth mentioning	Six ninety-eighths; 15 bushels per acre
Humberstone	One-fifth; 40 bushels per acre	Not much grown.	One-twentieth; 20 bushels per acre
Pelham	Say about one-tenth; average per acre 35 bush.	None	Say about one-twentieth; av. per acre 18 bush.
Stamford	10 per cent.; 30 bushels	None	2½ per cent.; 15 bushels
Thorold	One-tenth; from 35 to 60 bushels	One one-hundredths; 15 bushels.	One-fiftieth; 15 bushels
Wainfleet	One-tenth sown; average per acre 30 bushels.	None	None
Willoughby	20 per cent.; 20 bushels per acre		3 per cent.; 10 bushels per acre
	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
Bertie	2,000 acres; average 30 bushels	500 acres; average 15 bushels	200 acres; average 200 bushels.
Crowland	Three ninety-eighths; 50 bushels per acre	None worth mentioning	One ninety-eighth; 150 bushels per acre
Humberstone	One-twelfth; 40 bushels per acre	One one-hundredth; 20 bushels per acre.	One one-hundredth; 250 bushels per acre
Pelham	Say about one-twentieth; av. per acre 40 bush.	Say about one-fiftieth; av. per acre 20 bush	Say about one-fortieth; av. per acre 160 bush.
Stamford	20 per cent.; 40 bushels, shelled	Not much grown.	2 per cent.; 100 bushels
Thorold	One-twentieth; 40 bushels, shelled	One-tenth sown; av. per acre 30 bushels	One one-hundredth; about 130 bushels
Wainfleet	One-tenth sown; average per acre 50 bushels.		One-twentieth sown; av. per acre 75 bushels
Willoughby	Five per cent.; 25 bushels per acre		Two per cent.; 50 bushels per acre

COUNTY OF WELLAND—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	Turnips.	Other Root Crops.	Hay.
Bertie	Very few	Some mangolds and carrots	4,500 acres; average 1 ton per acre
Crowland	None raised	None raised	Two-sevenths; one ton per acre
Humberstone	Not generally cultivated; 600 bushels per acre.	Not grown to any extent; yield good	One-fifth; 1½ tons per acre
Pelham	None	None	Say about ½; average per acre 1 ton
Stamford	2 per cent.; 500 bushels	Beets and carrots	25 per cent.; 1 ton
Thorold	One three-hundredths; about 1,600 (?) bush	Very little	One-third; 1 ton per acre
Wainfleet	One-twentieth sown; av. per acre 100 bushels		One-fifth; average per acre 1 ton
Willoughby			25 per cent.; 1 ton per acre
	Pasture Lands.		Orchards.
Bertie	2,200	1,000	
Crowland	Two-sevenths	Four ninety-eighths	
Humberstone	One-sixth	One-twentieth	
Pelham	Say about one-fiftieth	Say about one twenty-fifth	
Stamford	10 per cent.	5 per cent.	
Thorold	One-eighth	One-twentieth	
Wainfleet	One-fifth	One-twentieth	
Willoughby	12 per cent.	1 per cent.	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain growing, stock raising, or dairying?	29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?	30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?
Bertie	Well adapted for all	Common breeds; very few thoroughbreds.....	One-third: beech, maple, oak, ash, and other kinds of soft timber.
Crowland.....	Fall wheat, hay and oats; suitable for either.	Grade stock; no thoroughbreds in Township.	5,899 acres; oak, beech, maple, ash, basswood and elm; shipbuilding, fencing and fire-wood.
Humberstone	Wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, hay, beef, pork, horses; adapted to grain growing, stock raising or dairying.	General purpose horses. Cattle—Durham and Jersey grades. Sheep—Leicester and Southdown. Hogs—principally Berkshire grades. Very little thoroughbred or imported stock.	About 15 acres to the 100 very well timbered. The timber consists principally of beech, maple, oak, elm and ash, and is used principally for building purposes, fuel and rails.
Pelham	Good for all	Very much mixed. This Township is behind many others in thoroughbred stock.	One-fiftieth; pine, oak, chestnut, maple, beech, elm, ash, hemlock, poplar, birch, etc.; building, fencing and fuel.
Stamford.....	Mixed husbandry; suitable for all.	Horses—draught and general purpose. Cattle—Durham. Sheep—Leicester, Cotswold and Southdown. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk. Poultry of all kinds, limited extent. One thoroughbred buffalo and several half-breeds.	About one-tenth; hardwood, firewood and fencing.
Thorold	General husbandry.....	Horses—heavy draught and imported thoroughbred. Cattle—Durham and grades. Sheep—Leicester, Cotswold, Southdown, Merino and some grades. Hogs—Berkshire and Chester Whites. Poultry—all kinds.	2,750 acres; consists of oak, ash, pine, hickory, elm, beech, maple, basswood, poplar, chestnut, some walnut and hutter-nut; applied to all uses.
Wainfleet.....	Well adapted for all three; half of Township splendid pasture land.	Horses, good average and improving in draught. Cattle, average—some thoroughbred lately introduced. Sheep—principally Leicesters. Hogs—principally Berkshire.	About one-third; beech, maple, elm, basswood and oak.
Willoughby	Mixed farming; best adapted for grain growing.	Not much improved.....	5 per cent.; mostly soft timber; considerable white oak, elm, and black ash.

COUNTY OF WELLAND--Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIPS.	31. What are your market facilities ?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products ?
Bertie	4 railways running through Township	None.
Crowland	Good ; Welland and Thorold, which are both on the line of the Welland Railway.	None.
Humberstone	Good ; 4 railways through Township .....	.....
Pelham	City of St. Catharines ; Towns of Welland and Thorold, from 6 to 10 miles distant, are accessible by land carriage only, and generally afford a pretty good market.	None.
Stamford	Good ; Towns of Clifton and Thorold both on borders of Township. 3 railways running through Township.	None ; one cheese factory situated on lot 69.
Thorold	Good ; Thorold, St. Catharines, Toronto, Welland, Port Robinson. Railway through each.	1 cheese factory 1 mile from Port Robinson on Chippewa Creek.
Wainfleet	Good ; three railways running through the Township ; within easy distance of Welland, Port Colborne and Dunnville.	None.
Willoughby	None in this Township. During Reciprocity Black Creek was principal market ; at present Thorold, on G. W. R. ; Canada Southern branch, Erie and Niagara Railway, runs through Township.	None except one small cheese factory, making about 80 lbs. per day, and a saw mill at Black Creek.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Bertie.....	35,269 acres.....	3,360	22,320	2,270	1,869	2,800	1,834
Crowland	19,193 “	1,182	13,294	1,230	629	1,399	444
Humberstone	29,833 “	3,495	16,311	2,352	1,040	1,495	1,151
Pelham	About 28,800 acres	2,401	21,387	2,224	1,194	1,807	1,054
Stamford	21,622 acres.....	2,682	15,926½	758	737	955	358
Thorold.....	22,590½ “	2,488	19,831½	1,439	935	1,471	653
Wainfleet	53,000½ “	2,300	19,000	2,200	1,200	2,500	1,100
Willoughby	18,639 “	1,300	13,349	1,176	598	1,308	570

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

SETTLEMENT.

With the exception of about twenty-five per cent. in Amaranth, thirty-three and a third per cent. in Luther, and a few hundred acres in Arthur, Erin, Garafraxa East and Maryborough, the whole of Wellington is reported settled. The settled townships, eight in number, completed the process in, on an average, twenty-four years.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

Clay and sandy loams are the preponderating soils in this county. Heavy clay exists to the extent of about 13 per cent., with a depth of about six inches, and resting on a clay subsoil; clay loam, about 40 per cent., with a depth of from 6 inches to 2 feet, and resting on a sand and gravel subsoil; sandy loam, about 29 per cent., depth $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, subsoil sand; sand, inappreciable, except in East Garafraxa, which reports 50 per cent.; gravelly, about 6 per cent., depth variable, with gravelly subsoil; black loam, about 12 per cent., depth from 1 to 3 feet, variable subsoils. A very small proportion—not determinable—is reported too stony or rocky for profitable cultivation (except in the Township of Erin, which reports 10,000 acres, or about one-seventh of its area), very little is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation; about $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is bottom, about 11 per cent. swampy, and a small proportion—not determinable—wet, springy land. The proportion reported rolling and cultivable is about $73\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. For agricultural purposes about $45\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is reported first-class, 31 per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

Wellington is well watered by springs, creeks and wells; also by branches of the River Speed and other small streams. Water can be obtained by digging, at depths varying from four to one hundred feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

First-class farms can generally be bought at from \$30 to \$55 per acre, but in Guelph Township, which is regarded as an agricultural and stock raising centre, the quotation is from \$60 to \$70; second-class, generally from \$15 to \$30; and third-class, \$10 to \$15. A few farms can be rented at from \$1.50 to \$3 per acre for the cleared portion, but these are only of a second-class character.

STUMPS.

About seventy-four per cent. of the cleared acreage is free from stumps. There are hardly any pine stumps remaining, except in the Townships of Erin and Puslinch. The former reports 500 acres, and the latter one-eighth of the cleared acreage.

FENCES.

About fifty-eight per cent. of the fences may be considered first-class, and the material employed is generally cedar rails. Wire fencing has been introduced in the Township of Guelph.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About thirty-three per cent. of the farm houses are reported either of brick, stone, or first-class frame; the remainder are log, or of inferior frame. Of the outbuildings about forty-eight per cent. are reported first-class; the remainder are inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Hardly any drainage has yet been effected, though the necessity is admitted. Drain tile is reported as just coming into use in the Township of Nichol, and some tile underdraining has been done in Pilkington, but the other townships have made little or no progress.

FARM MACHINERY.

About sixty-five per cent. of the farmers use improved machines for seeding and harvesting.

FERTILIZERS.

Salt and plaster are used to a limited extent in some of the townships—salt in the proportion of from 200 to 300 pounds per acre, and plaster of from 100 to 150 pounds per acre. Both agents are used on grain crops, roots and meadow land, but plaster is principally used for roots and clover.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

About seventy-three and a half per cent. of the uncleared land is reported suitable for cultivation, if cleared and drained.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township area of Wellington (omitting the non-resident area of the Townships of Nichol and East Garafraxa, which is not included in the return,) is given as 773,250 $\frac{1}{3}$; the cleared area as 439,894. Of the latter (omitting Amaranth and West Garafraxa, which report "very little grown" and "not largely cultivated," and East Garafraxa, which only gives the yield), about 6 per cent. is devoted to fall wheat, which yields, on an average, about 20 bushels per acre; spring wheat (omitting Amaranth, which reports "extensively grown," and East Garafraxa, which only gives the average yield), about 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.; barley (omitting Amaranth, which reports "extensively grown," and Erin, which only gives the average yield), about 9 per cent. and 26 bush.; oats (omitting Amaranth, which reports "extensively grown," and East Garafraxa, which only reports the average yield), about 12 per cent. and 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.; rye (hardly any grown), 20 bush.; peas (omitting Amaranth, which reports "extensively grown," and Erin, which only gives the average yield), about 9 per cent. and 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.; corn (none grown); buckwheat (none grown); potatoes, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.; turnips (omitting Amaranth, which reports "extensively grown," and East Garafraxa, which only gives the average yield), about 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and 464 bushels; other root crops (few grown), about 340 bush. per acre; hay (omitting Amaranth, which reports "extensively grown," and Erin, which only gives the average yield), 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. and 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons per acre. Omitting Amaranth, which does not report, about 16 per cent. is devoted to pasture, and a small proportion—not determinable—to orchards. The chief products of Wellington are grain and roots—the latter largely used for cattle feed. The county is well adapted for grain growing, stock raising and dairying. One report says: "More turnips are raised and more beef sold in Wellington than in any other county in Ontario. Barley is a sure crop, and a great breadth is annually sown.

POPULATION.

The population of Wellington, according to the last census, was 63,289.

 STOCK AND STOCK BY-LAWS.

The townships sustain 48,238 horned cattle, 17,107 horses, 47,924 sheep, and 15,625 hogs. Of horned cattle, Durham and Durham grades predominate. There are fine herds of Galloways and Devons in the Township of Guelph, which ranks as the premier township in the Province for stock raising. The principal markets of the Dominion are supplied from Guelph with fat beeves, and in addition large numbers are exported to England. The horses are heavy draught and general-purpose, with some Clydesdale blood; the sheep—Leicester, Cotswold and Southdown; and the hogs principally Berkshire grades. One report says: "Wellington possesses better herds and more good stock than any county in the Dominion. Durham blood is largely diffused and a poor beast is becoming a rarity. The county has many importers of thoroughbreds and, in addition to Shorthorns, has herds of Herefords, Galloways and Devons."

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The City of Guelph, the county seat of Wellington, has large manufactures of sewing machines (which have a world-wide reputation), musical instruments and woollen fabrics. There are also a carpet factory, stove foundries, engine and agricultural works, saw, bone and oatmeal mills, and brush, barrel, furniture and cigar factories and breweries. Butter making and pork packing are carried on on an extensive scale. There are seven cheese factories and one creamery in the county.

MARKET FACILITIES.

Wellington has excellent markets, and, thanks to good gravel roads and railway communication, no single township is now without good facilities for reaching both near and distant markets. The county is traversed by the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Credit Valley, Wellington, Grey and Bruce, Stratford and Lake Huron, Georgian Bay, Great Western, and Grand Trunk Railways. Guelph, Galt, Elora, Orangeville, Mount Forest, Palmerston and Waterloo, are among the most frequented markets.

TIMBER LANDS

Probably about 15 per cent. of the area of Wellington is still timbered with beech, maple, elm, cedar, hemlock, basswood, ash and balsam; used chiefly for fuel, building and fencing. Several townships have no more timber than is needed for local requirements.

MECHANICS, LABOURERS AND DOMESTICS.

There is a constant demand for good farm labourers and domestic servants, but not much for mechanics. The wage given to labourers and domestics is not reported.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.—Number of acres assessed, 776,140; number of ratepayers assessed, 16,632. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$18,002,381; personal property, \$1,399,462; taxable income, \$138,776; arrears of taxes, \$14,918; other assets, \$60,068—making a grand total of \$19,615,605. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$353,960; principal amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund, \$48,720; interest overdue, \$320; other liabilities, \$25,166—in all, \$428,166. The total revenue for all purposes and from all sources amounted, in 1878, to \$503,876.—CITY OF GUELPH:—Number of acres assessed (not reported); number of ratepayers assessed, 2,294. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$2,579,940; personal property, \$183,740; taxable income, \$186,600—in all, \$2,850,190. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$135,800; principal amount due to the Municipal Loan Fund, \$34,020—in all, \$169,820. The total revenue, in 1878, amounted to \$112,754.37.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Townships.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Amaranuth.	1827	Three-fourths	Not all settled	Clay loam.
Arthur.	1840	About ninety-nine one-hundredths.	Nearly all settled in 25 years, or about 1866.	Heavy clay, and clay loam.
Ernosa	1821-2	All	36	Clay loam, sandy loam, and swamp.
Erin	1820	Nearly all	30 or 40 years.	Loamy soil.
Garafraxa, East	About 43 years	Nearly all		Clay, sandy and black loam.
Garafraxa, West	1826	All settled.	About 44 years.	Clay loam.
Guelph	1827	The whole	About 15 years	Generally good.
Luther	1853	Two-thirds	Not all settled yet.	Loam.
Maryborough.	1848	All, except 200 or 300 acres	In 15 years.	Clay and clay loam.
Minto.	1853	All	About 1865.	Good.
Nichol	1830	All	About 26 years	Clay loam.
Peel	1841	All	About 15 years	Clay.
Pilkington	1820	All	About 35 years	Clay and sandy loam.
Puslinch	1828	All	About 10 years	Sandy loam.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

TOWNSHIPS.	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.
Anararath	One-fourth	One-fourth	One-eight	None.
Arthur	About twenty-five-one-hundredths.	About fifty-one-hundredths	Ten-one-hundredths	One-one-hundredth.
Erarnosa	None	About one-third	One-half	None.
Erin	None	One-third	One-third	None.
Garafraxa, East	About 20 per cent.	About 5 per cent.	About 50 per cent.	About 5 per cent.
Garafraxa, West	None	Three-fifths; depth, 2 feet; sub-soil, heavy clay.	One-fifth; 2½ feet; sand	None.
Guelph	None	Nearly three-fourths, composed of clay loam, mixed with black loam.	Nearly one-fourth	A small proportion.
Luther	One-tenth	Three-tenths	Four-tenths .....	.....
Maryborough	One-fourth	Three-fourths .....	.....	.....
Minto	About 6 per cent	About 30 per cent	About 40 per cent .....	.....
Nichol	None	About sixteen-twentieths	About two-twentieths	None.
Peel	Two-thirds; depth of soil, 6 inches; subsoil, clay.	One-third; depth of soil, 6 inches; subsoil, gravel and sand.	.....	.....
Pilkington	Very small proportion; clay sub-soil.	Two-thirds of Township; clay soil.	Small proportion sandy	None.
Puslinch	Little or none	A small proportion	About two-thirds	Little or none.

	Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.
Amaranth	None	Three-eighths	Average depth of soil, 8 inches ; subsoil, clay.
Arthur	About five-one-hundredths	Nine-one-hundredths	About 18 inches, on an average, depth of soil ; the subsoil in many parts approaching what may be termed hardpan.
Ermosa	About 1 acre in 100	About 10 acres in 100	
Erin	One-sixth	One-sixth	
Garafraxa, East	5 per cent	15 per cent	
Garafraxa West	One-twentieth ; variable ; gravelly.	Three-twentieths ; 3 feet ; variable.	East corner of Township, sandy ; south corner, black loam ; west corner of Township, clay loam ; north corner, clay loam.
Guelph	Sand, gravel, and black loam	Depth of soil in clay loam, from 12 to 18 inches.	Hardpan subsoil, varying to gravel ; clay loam in north-west ; sandy loam in east and south.
Luther .....	.....	Two-tenths	
Maryborough .....	.....	.....
Minto	8 per cent	16 per cent	Township originally covered with black loam ; depth of soil from 20 inches to 2 feet.
Nichol	About one-twentieth	About one-twentieth	
Peel .....	.....	.....
Pilkington	About 1,000 acres ; gravelly sub-soil.	About 2,000 acres ; clay subsoil ..	South-east part of Township, heavy soil, and north-west part lighter.
Puslinch	About one-sixth	About one-sixth	

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	6. Have you any, and if so, how much is too stony or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and if so, how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?
Amaranth	None	None	One-half.
Arthur	None	About one one-hundredth	About one-half.
Eramosa	About 1 acre to a 100	None	About 85 acres to 100.
Erin	10,000 acres, or thereabouts	About 1,000 acres	Nearly all.
Garafraxa, East	None	None	About nine-tenths.
Garafraxa, West	None	None	All.
Guelph	Comparatively none	None	The greater proportion.
Luther	None	None	100.
Maryborough	None	None	Nearly all.
Minto	None	A very small quantity	Two-thirds.
Nichol	A very small portion	None	About one-third rolling and nearly all cultivable.
Peel	200 acres	None	Chiefly all.
Pilkington	None	A few high banks near streams	About two-thirds of Township.
Puslinch	About 600 acres	About 100 acres	About four-fifths.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.		
	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?
Amaranth.....	One-fourth	One-fourth	None.
Arthur	About one-fourth	About one-tenth	About 1,000 acres.
Eramosa	None.....	About 10 acres to 100.....	About one-third would require draining.
Erin	None.....	About 10,000 acres.....	About 5,000 acres.
Garafraxa, East	About 3½ per cent.....	About 3½ per cent.....	About 3½ per cent.
Garafraxa, West.....	About one-twentieth.....	About one-twentieth.....	A very small proportion.
Guelph.....	About one per cent.....	About 5 per cent.....	About 20 per cent. would be improved by draining.
Luther.....	None	Three-tenths, and about three-twentieths marshy and not fit for cultivation.	Small.
Maryborough.....	None.....	2 per cent.	None.
Minto	5 per cent	11 per cent	Hardly any.
Nichol	A small proportion	About one-twentieth.....	Possibly one-fourth.
Peel.....	1,000 acres	2,000 acres.....	500 acres.
Pilkington.....	Small proportion	About one-twentieth.....	Very little.
Pushinch	Little or none	About one-fifth.....	Little or none.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—

TOWNSHIPS.

	First-class?	Second-class?	Third-class?	Remarks.
Amaranth	One-fourth	One-half	One-fourth	
Arthur	At least one-half	About three-fifths	About two-fifths	
Eramosa	One-half	One-sixth	One-third	
Erin	One-third	One-third	One-third	
Garafraxa, East	Three-tenths	Four-tenths	Three-tenths	
Garafraxa, West	Three-fifths	One-fifth	One-fifth	Different classes of land; very variable all over Township.
Guelph	Two-thirds	One-sixth	One-sixth	
Luther	Two-tenths	Three-tenths	Three-tenths	
Maryborough	70 per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	
Minto	30 per cent	40 per cent	30 per cent	
Nichol	Nearly all			
Peel	One-fourth	Two-fourths	One-fourth	
Pilkington	15,000 acres	8,000 acres	7,000 acres	
Paulinch	One-third	One-third	One-third	

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally well watered by springs, creeks or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made upon the usual terms?
Amaranth.....	Yes	From 20 to 30 feet	1st class, \$30 per acre; 2nd class, \$15; 3rd class, \$7.
Arthur	Yes	Average 25 feet.....	1st class, \$40 per acre; 2nd class, \$30; 3rd class, \$18.
Eramosa	Yes; by north and south branches of the River Speed, and several large creeks.	From 4 to 25 feet; but in some cases nearly 100 feet.	1st class, \$75 per acre; 2nd class, \$40; 3rd class, \$10.
Erin	Yes	From 10 to 60 feet	1st class, \$30 to \$40 per acre; 2nd class, \$20 to \$30; 3rd class, \$10 to \$20.
Garrafraxa, East	Yes	25 to 40 feet.....	\$7,000 per 100 acres, 1st class; \$3,500 for 2nd class; \$2,000 for 3rd class.
Garrafraxa, West.....	Well watered in every respect	About 25 feet.....	1st class, \$7,500; 2nd class, \$4,000; 3rd class, \$2,500.
Guelph.....	Yes	From 12 to 60 feet	1st class, \$60 to \$70 per acre; 2nd class, \$40 to \$60; 3rd class, \$30 to \$40.
Luther	Few springs and creeks; mostly wells	From 20 to 40 feet	1st class, \$30 per acre; 2nd class, \$20; 3rd class, \$10.
Maryborough.....	Yes	From 15 to 40 feet	From \$30 to \$50 per acre.
Minto.....	Yes	About 20 feet	About \$30 per acre.
Nichol	Yes	From 12 to 40 feet	About \$50 per acre.
Peel	Yes	From 20 to 40 feet	1st class, \$15; 2nd class, \$30; 3rd class, \$15.
Pilkington	Well watered by springs and running creeks	From 20 to 30 feet	1st class, \$60 per acre; 2nd class, \$40; 3rd class, \$25.
Puslinch	It is	An average of 20 feet.....	1st class, \$60 per acre; 2nd class, \$30; 3rd class, \$15.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumps, what proportion are pine stumps?	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?
Amaranth	One-fourth. No pine.....	Three-fourths well fenced with good cedar rails.	One-eighth	Seven-eighths.
Arthur	About one-half clear of stumps. Hardly any pine stumps.	About one-third. Material, chiefly cedar rails.	About 100 dwellings in Township, or about one-eighth part.	About seven-eighths.
Eramosa	Nearly the whole. Very little pine in Township; few (if any) pine stumps	Two-thirds. Cedar rails and post and board fence.	One-half	One-half.
Erin	Mostly clear of stumps. About 500 acres pine stumps.	Cedar rails; generally good	One-fourth. Brick and stone.....	About three-fourths.
Garafaxa, East	About nine-tenths. No pine stumps ..	One-tenth. Cedar	About one-third	About two-thirds.
Garafaxa, West ..	About three-fourths. No pine	Fences good. Partly boards but mostly cedar rails.	About one-fourth	Three-fourths.
Guelph	Nearly all. No pine stumps.....	About four-fifths good; some stone and board, but principally cedar.	One-sixth	One-sixth.
Luther	About one-tenth. No pine stumps	About one-tenth. Mostly fenced with cedar rails.	One-fourth	Three-fourths.
Maryborough.....	Mostly clear of stumps. Scarcely any pine.	One-half first-class, remainder fairly fenced.	About one-third	Two-thirds.
Minto	Two-thirds. No pine.....	Two-thirds well fenced. Material, cedar rails and hemlock lumber.	10 per cent	50 per cent.
Nichol	Scarcely any stumps. No pine stumps.	About two-thirds under 1st class fence. Cedar material generally used.	Two-thirds, nearly	About one-third
Peel	Two-thirds. No pine stumps	About one-twentieth; principally hard wood rails—a few cedar.	One-fourth	Three-fourths
Pilkington	Nearly all clear of stumps. No pine stumps.	Fences good; partly board but mostly cedar rails.	About one-half	About one-half.
Pushineh	About seven-eighths clear of stumps. About one-eighth pine stumps.	About seven-eighths well fenced with rails, boards, stumps, stone and wire.	About three-fourths	About one-fourth

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	20. About what proportion of the outbuildings may be termed first-class?	21. About what proportion are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, &c.?
Amaranth	One-eighth	Seven-eighths	None	One-fourth.
Arthur	About one-fourth	About three-fourths	Very little drained; no tile used	About seven-eighths.
Eramosa	One-half	One-half	Not much has, as yet, been done, and very little used.	Nearly all.
Erin	One-third	Two-thirds	Very few	Two-thirds.
Garrafraxa, East	About one-tenth	About nine-tenths	None; no tile used	About seven-eighths.
Garrafraxa, West	One-half	One-half	Very little under-drained; scarcely any tile used.	Three-fourths.
Guelph	About five-sixths	One-sixth	Very little under-draining	Nearly the whole.
Luther	Two-fifths	Three-fifths	Very little done yet, but much needed	Two-fifths.
Maryborough	One-half	One-half	Very little drainage of any kind	Nearly all.
Minto	70 per cent	30 per cent	A very small portion	90 per cent.
Nichol	About three-fourths	About one-fourth	Drain tile is only coming into use	Nearly all.
Peel	One-fourth	Three-fourths	None of any consequence	About seven-eighths.
Pilkington	About three-fourths	About one-fourth	Small portions under-drained; tile used in most cases.	Nearly the whole.
Puslinch	About three-fourths	About one-fourth	Little or none	About seven-eighths.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
	24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Amaranth	Salt and plaster used by a few.	Salt on wheat, and plaster on wheat, clover and turnips.	One-half.
Arthur	Scarcely used.	.....	About three-quarters.
Eramosa	Salt and plaster used by all who can afford them. From 200 lbs. to 300 lbs. salt to the acre, and 100 lbs. plaster to the acre.	Salt and plaster on wheat and turnips. Plaster upon clover.	One-third.
Erin	Very little used.	Salt and plaster on turnips, wheat and grass.	Nearly all cleared, except what is left for firewood.
Garafraxa, East	About one-tenth.	Salt used on turnips and wheat.	About one-half.
Garafraxa, West	Small proportion use salt and plaster. About 200 lbs. per acre.	Salt and plaster on root crops.	Nearly all suitable.
Guelph	About half use salt and plaster; a few use superphosphate. About 300 lbs. salt and 150 lbs. plaster.	.....	Nearly the whole.
Luther	Scarcely any used.	.....	One-half.
Maryborough	About one-tenth.	Salt and plaster.	All.
Minto	About 300 lbs. salt per acre is used by 10 per cent of the farmers.	Salt on grain and root crops.	If cleared and drained, almost the whole.
Nichol	About one-third use salt and plaster.	Salt on wheat, barley and turnips.	Nearly all.
Peel	One-twentieth part use salt.	Salt on turnips, wheat and barley.	The whole if drained.
Pilkington	A few farmers use plaster and salt. About 100 lbs. plaster and 200 lbs. salt per acre.	Plaster on clover and turnips. Salt on grain and turnips.	Nearly all.
Pushinch	Not many—probably about one-tenth.	Principally salt and plaster, on hay, roots, barley and wheat.	Nearly all.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What acre, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—

TOWNSHIPS.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.
Amaranth.....	Very little grown. 20 bushels per acre.	Extensively grown. 14 bushels per acre.	Extensively grown. 25 bushels per acre.
Arthur.....	Two-one-hundredths. About 25 bushels per acre	Ten-one-hundredths. About 15 bushels per acre.	Ten-one-hundredths. About 25 bush. per acre.
Eramosa.....	7 acres in 100. 15 bushels per acre	10 acres in 100. 12 bushels per acre.	10 acres in 100. 15 bushels per acre.
Erin.....	About 8,000 acres. 20 bushels per acre.....	About 12,000 acres. 12 bushels per acre.	About 2,000 acres. 25 bushels per acre.
Garrafraxa, East.....	20 bushels per acre.	15 bushels per acre.	25 bushels per acre.
Garrafraxa, West.....	Not largely cultivated. Average yield 25 bushels	About 6,000 acres. About 15 bushels per acre.	About 2,000 acres. About 30 bushels per acre.
Guelph.....	5 per cent. 20 bushels per acre.	10 per cent. 15 bushels per acre.	10 per cent. 30 bushels per acre.
Luther.....	Two-one-hundredths. 20 bushels per acre.	Twenty-five-one-hundredths. 15 bush. per acre.	Ten-one-hundredths. 20 bushels per acre.
Maryborough.....	About one-tenth. 20 bushels.	About one-tenth. 15 bushels.	About one-twelfth. 25 bushels.
Minto.....	20 bushels per acre. 5 per cent.	15 bushels per acre. 8 per cent.	25 bushels per acre. $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.
Nichol.....	One-twenty-fifth. 25 bushels per acre.	Three-twenty-fifths. 14 bushels per acre.	Two-twenty-fifths. 30 bushels per acre.
Peel.....	1,850 acres. 20 bushels per acre.	12,300 acres. 8 bushels per acre.....	12,300 acres. 30 bushels per acre.
Pilkington.....	About 5 acres in 100. 20 bushels per acre.	About 10 acres in 100. 10 bushels per acre....	About 5 acres in 100. 25 bushels per acre.
Pushlineh.....	One-tenth. About 15 bushels.	One-fiftieth. About 10 bushels.	One-twentieth. About 25 bushels.
	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
Amaranth.....	Extensively grown. 35 bushels per acre. ....	.....	Extensively grown. 20 bushels per acre.
Arthur.....	About eight-one-hundredths. 40 bush. per acre.	.....	Six-one-hundredths. About 20 bush. per acre.
Eramosa.....	10 acres in 100. 35 bushels per acre. ....	.....	10 acres in 100. 20 bushels per acre.
Erin.....	About 4,000 acres. 30 bushels per acre. ....	.....	About 3,000 acres. 20 bushels per acre.
Garrafraxa, East.....	40 bushels per acre. ....	.....	25 bushels per acre.
Garrafraxa, West.....	About 4,000 acres. About 35 bushels per acre.	.....	About 2,000 acres. 20 bushels per acre.
Guelph.....	15 per cent. 40 bushels per acre. ....	.....	12 per cent. 25 bushels per acre.
Luther.....	Fifteen-one-hundredths. 30 bushels per acre. ....	.....	Ten-one-hundredths. 20 bushels per acre.
Maryborough.....	About one-tenth. 30 bushels. ....	.....	About one-twelfth. 20 bushels.
Minto.....	35 bushels per acre. 6 per cent. ....	.....	25 bushels per acre. 4 per cent.
Nichol.....	Three-twenty-fifths. 40 bushels per acre. ....	.....	Two-twenty-fifths. 20 bushels per acre.
Peel.....	7,360 acres. 40 bushels per acre. ....	.....	7,340 acres. 25 bushels per acre.
Pilkington.....	About 10 acres in 100. 40 bushels per acre. ....	.....	About 10 acres in 100. 25 bushels per acre.
Pushlineh.....	One-tenth. About 30 bushels. ....	.....	One-tenth. About 20 bushels.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are as nearly as can be estimated, etc.—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIPS.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
Amaranth	Not many grown, 100 bushels per acre.
Arthur	One one-hundredth. About 150 bush. per acre.
Eramosa	1 acre in 100. 100 bushels per acre.
Erin	About 1,000 acres. 150 bushels per acre.
Garafraxa, East	150 bushels per acre.
Garafraxa, West	About 400 acres. About 175 bushels per acre.
Guelph	None	None	1 to 2 per cent. 100 bushels per acre.
Luther	One-one-hundredth. 125 bushels per acre.
Maryborough	None	None	From $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent. 150 bushels.
Minto	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. 200 bushels per acre.
Nichol	None	None	One-fiftieth. 120 bushels per acre.
Peel	740 acres. 100 bushels per acre.
Pikington	About 1 acre in 100. 150 bushels per acre.
Puslinch	None	None	One one-hundredth. About 100 bushels.
	Turnips.	Other root crops.	Hay.
Amaranth	Extensively grown. 1 ton per acre.
Arthur	Ten-one-hundredths. $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons per acre.
Eramosa	15 acres in 100. $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.
Erin	About 6,000 acres. 1 ton per acre.
Garafraxa, East	1 ton per acre.
Garafraxa, West	6,000 acres. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.
Guelph	15 per cent. $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons.
Luther	Twenty-one-hundredths. $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons per acre.
Maryborough	About 15 per cent. $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons.
Minto	10 per cent. $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons.
Nichol	Three-twenty-fifths. $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons per acre.
Peel	7,400 acres. $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.
Pikington	About 12 acres in 100. $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.
Puslinch	One-tenth. About 1 ton.

	Pasture lands.	Orchards.	Remarks.
Amaranth	Township well adapted for grazing	Very few	
Arthur	Ten-one-hundredths	About 160 acres in whole Township	
Erin	15 acres in 100	1 acre in 100	
Erin	About 8,000 acres.	Small orchards on most farms	
Garafraxa, East	About one-quarter	Average one-half acre each	
Garafraxa, West	One-quarter	One one-hundredth	Balance in bush and broken land and buildings.
Guelph	20 per cent	1½ per cent	
Luther	Fifteen-one-hundredths	Not many bearing yet, but a largenumber plant'd	
Maryborough	About 15 per cent	About ½ of one per cent.	Bush land, 12 per cent. Flax, one-half of 1 per cent.; 2 tons per acre.
Minto	Ten per cent	½ of one per cent.	
Nichol	Four-twenty-fifths	One twenty-fifth	
Peel	11,080 acres	740 acres	
Pilkington	About 15 acres in 100	About 1 acre in 100	
Pushinch	One-tenth	One one-hundredth	Balance of 100 acres, summer fallow.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain growing, stock raising or dairying?

Wheat, barley, oats and peas; but it is better adapted to stock raising or dairying.
Spring wheat, oats, peas, beef and pork; is well adapted for grain growing, stock raising or dairying.

Grain, stock, dairy products, for which it is well adapted.

Wheat and other grain; also adapted for stock raising and dairy purposes.

Grain and stock

Cattle, wheat, oats, barley, peas and turnips; cattle feeding.

Adapted for mixed husbandry

29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, or Poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?

There are very few thoroughbred or imported stock in the township.

Only a few thoroughbred or imported stock in the township.

Horses—mixed. Cattle—Durham grades. Sheep—principally Cotswold and Leicester. Hogs—Berkshire.

Common Canadian stock; thoroughbred lately introduced to some extent.

Cattle—mixed breeds; not many thoroughbred.

Horses—general purpose; Cattle—Durham grade; Sheep—Leicester; Hogs—Berkshire; Poultry—cross breeds. Thoroughbred—not extensively.

Horses—general purpose; Cattle—chiefly Durham, and Durham grades, with good heads of Galloways and Devons; Hogs—chiefly Berkshire; Sheep—chiefly Cotswold and Leicester, and some Southdowns; Poultry—mixed breeds.

30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?

One-third; hardwood, tamarack and cedar; used for firewood, fences and building.

About one-tenth standing timber, composed of beech, maple, elm, cedar and hemlock, basswood, and a few ash, etc.; used for building and fencing purposes.

15 acres in 100; beech, maple, elm, cedar, balsam, etc., etc.; used for fencing purposes and fuel.

Scarcely any, except what is left for firewood; beech, maple, cedar, hemlock and tamarack.

Hardwood and spruce; rails and firewood.

One-twentieth; cedar, hemlock, beech and maple; firewood, building and fencing.

About ten per cent.; chiefly used for fencing and fuel.

Luther	Best adapted for stock raising	General Purpose Horses; Grade Cattle; Long wool Sheep. A few Shorthorn cattle introduced.	N ^o much timber left, except what is required for fencing, building, etc.
Maryborough	Grain and stock.	A number of 1st class stock from imported horses and thoroughbred cattle.	About 12 per cent.; principally hardwood; used for building purposes, cordwood for transhipment, and home consumption.
Minto	Best for stock raising	Horses—Agricultural; Cattle—Grade; Sheep—Leicester; Hogs—Berkshire; Poultry—a mixture. Thoroughbred stock imported to a great extent.	About one-half; generally consists of hardwood, cedar and hemlock; used for building purposes.
Nichol	Adapted for all	Horses—of all breeds; Cattle—Durhams; Sheep—Leicester, Cotswold and Southdown; Hogs—Berkshire, principally. Considerable imported stock has been introduced.	About three-twenty-fifths still timbered; standing timber generally consists of beech, maple, elm, basswood, cedar and swamp timber.
Peel	Grain growing	In Horses—General Purpose and Heavy Draught; Cattle—Durham breed predominates; Sheep—Cotswold and Leicester; Hogs—Berkshire; Poultry—common barnyard fowl. Male thoroughbreds are generally introduced.	12,000 acres; timber consists principally of hardwood, and is used for firewood.
Pilkington	Stock raising and grain growing	Horses—Clydesdale crosses; a few imported sires. Cattle—Durham grades; a few imported thoroughbred sires. Sheep—Cotswolds, Leicesters and Southdowns; a few imported. Pigs—Berkshire crosses. No fancy poultry.	About 13 acres in each 100; hardwood bush and cedar timber; used for building, fencing and firewood.
Pushinch	Best adapted for grain, fall wheat, barley, oats and peas.	Horses—General Purpose; Cattle—Durham grades; Sheep—Cotswold, Leicester and Southdown; Hogs—Berkshire; Poultry—various. Thoroughbred stock introduced to a considerable extent.	About one-eighth; consisting of maple, beech, cedar and tamarack; chiefly used for fuel.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	31. What are your market facilities?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?
Aramanth	Good. Orangeville 2 miles distant; Shelburne on boundary line; both situated on a railway running through Township.	None.
Arthur	T. G. & B. R. runs through Township. Towns and villages are convenient, viz.,—Mount Forest, Harriston, Arthur, Drayton, &c.	None.
Eramosa	Good. Guelph and Rockwood, where there are railway stations—former, 5 miles from southerly limit of Township; latter, within limit of Municipality.	Woollen factory at Rockwood; cheese factory on Lot 21, 7th Concession.
Erin	Good since Credit Valley Railway came into operation	None.
Garafraxa, East	Very good. Orangeville, adjoining; Fergus, 18 miles	None.
Garafraxa, West	Good. Fergus and Douglas, with railroad station at each place	None.
Guelph	Good	Flouring mills, breweries, woollen factories, foundries, sewing machine factories, etc., mostly situated in City of Guelph.
Lanther	T. G. & B. Railway runs through Township, with two gravel roads crossing it.	1 grist and 6 saw mills.
Maryborough ..	Good. Railway passing through centre of Township	2 cheese factories, 1 in north and 1 in south of Township.
Minto	Good. Harriston on the W. G. & B. Railway, T. G. & B. Railway, and S. & L. H. Railway; Clifford on W. G. & B. Railway; Palmerston on W. G. & B. Railway, S. & L. H. Railway, and Georgian Bay Railway, go through said places.	A cheese factory at Harriston; a creamery at Clifford.
Nichol	Good	3 grist mills, 1 foundry, 1 saw mill, 2 breweries, 1 tannery, 7 blacksmith and waggon shops; 1 cheese factory at Cumnock.
Peel	Village of Drayton, Arthur, Fergus, Elora, Elmira, Waterloo, all at railway points; railway through township.	1 cheese factory within 1 mile of Drayton.
Pilkington	Good. Market places—Guelph, 8 miles; Elora and Salem, close on Township; Winterbourne, 8 miles. There is 7 miles of railway in Township and 1 station; 2 stations in Elora, close by.	None.
Pustinch	Good. Guelph, Galt, Hespeler; surrounded by railways	1 cheese factory.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON—Concluded.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Amaranthi.....	63,375 acres.....	2,617.....	20,685 acres.....	1,968.....	790.....	2,162.....	1,080.....
Arthur.....	68,823 “.....	3,807.....	33,929 “.....	3,176.....	1,192.....	4,012.....	1,400.....
Eramosa.....	44,000 “.....	3,269.....	20,821 “.....	3,453.....	1,199.....	3,685.....	900.....
Erin.....	70,400 “.....	4,284.....	53,000 “.....	3,190.....	1,229.....	4,557.....	731.....
Garafraxa, E. st.....	39,474½*.....	2,150.....	26,683½ “.....	2,900.....	1,124.....	2,378.....	1,291.....
Garafraxa, West ..	46,967 “.....	3,150.....	30,756 “.....	3,944.....	1,274.....	2,638.....	996.....
Guelph.....	37,083 “.....	2,654.....	30,000 “.....	3,066.....	1,257.....	3,632.....	633.....
Luther.....	89,000 “.....	3,195.....	18,696 “.....	3,163.....	978.....	2,013.....	1,131.....
Maryborough.....	57,074 “.....	3,933.....	34,630½ “.....	4,099.....	1,437.....	4,164.....	1,412.....
Minto.....	69,020 “.....	3,898.....	34,335 “.....	5,180.....	1,650.....	4,281.....	1,627.....
Nichel.....	26,730 “.....	2,297.....	19,744 “.....	2,742.....	911.....	2,242.....	691.....
Peel.....	73,858 “.....	4,907.....	48,419 “.....	4,165.....	1,709.....	5,209.....	1,578.....
Pilkington.....	29,202 “.....	1,819.....	22,180 “.....	3,224.....	776.....	2,455.....	717.....
Pushinch.....	53,243 “.....	3,371.....	37,010 “.....	3,968.....	1,571.....	4,496.....	1,438.....

* Resident acreage.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

SETTLEMENT.

Most of the townships of this county were entered about the end of the last century. All are reported settled and, omitting Barton, which does not report, settlement was completed in about fifty-three years.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

Clay and sandy loams are the predominating soils in this county. Heavy clay exists to the extent of about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., with a depth of about 7 inches, and with a clay subsoil; clay loam, $38\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., depth from 8 to 10 inches, subsoil clay; sandy loam, 26 per cent., depth 8 inches, subsoil clay; sand, none, except about one-sixteenth in Ancaster, and about one-eighth in East Flamborough; gravelly, none, except one-fourth in Beverley, one-twentieth in West Flamborough, and one-twentieth in Saltfleet—subsoil in West Flamborough gravel and sand; black loam, about 8 per cent., depth 10 inches, subsoil clay and rock. Very small proportions—not determinable—are too stony or rocky for profitable cultivation, or so hilly as to be objectionable. About $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is bottom, probably about 2 per cent. swampy, and 2 per cent. wet, springy land. About 59 per cent. is reported rolling and cultivable. For agricultural purposes about $55\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is reported first-class, 29 per cent. second class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

Wentworth is watered mainly by wells, though there are some good springs and creeks. Water can be obtained by digging, at depths varying from four to sixty feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

First-class farms in East and West Flamborough are reported as worth \$70 and \$80 per acre, and in Barton \$100 per acre. In other townships the quotations are lower. Second-class farms range from \$30 to \$45, and third-class, \$20 to \$30. Farms can be rented at from \$2.50 to \$5 per acre.

STUMPS.

About seventy-six per cent. of the cleared acreage is reported free from stumps. Of those remaining a good many are pine.

FENCES.

About seventy-six per cent. of the farms are reported under first-class fences, consisting of stumps, boards, rails, stone and wire. The latter has been largely introduced in some townships.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About sixty-four per cent. of the farm houses are either of brick, stone, or first-class frame; the remainder are log, or of inferior frame. Of the outbuildings about sixty per cent. are reported first-class; the remainder are inferior.

DRAINAGE.

Hardly any draining has been effected, and only in one township (West Flamborough) does any tile appear to have been used. East Flamborough reports very little drainage required.

FARM MACHINERY.

Almost all the farmers use improved machinery for seeding and harvesting.

FERTILIZERS.

In some townships large quantities of plaster are used—in others scarcely any. On an average (omitting Barton, which does not report), about $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the farmers use salt, plaster and superphosphate, in the proportions of—plaster 150 lbs., salt 400 lbs., and superphosphate 500 lbs. per acre—principally on hay lands, roots, barley and clover.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

With the exception of East Flamborough, which does not report, about eighty-five per cent. of the uncleared land would be suitable for cultivation, if cleared.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township area of Wentworth is given as $272,190\frac{2}{3}$ acres; the cleared area as 197,586. Of the latter, omitting Barton, which only gives the yield, about $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is devoted to fall wheat, which yields, on an average, about 19 bushels per acre; spring wheat (very little raised), 15 bush.; barley, $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $26\frac{1}{2}$ bush.; oats, about $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $36\frac{1}{4}$ bush.; rye (very little grown), 20 bush.; peas, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 22 bush.; corn, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $37\frac{1}{2}$ bush.; buckwheat (very little grown), 25 bush.; potatoes, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 124 bush.; turnips (very few grown), about 500 bush.; other root crops (very few grown), about 566 bush.; hay, about 17 per cent. and $1\frac{3}{8}$ tons. Probably about 13 per cent. is devoted to pasture, and 4 per cent. to orchards. The county is well adapted to mixed husbandry. Cereals—particularly corn—roots, garden produce, and fruit, are profitably cultivated. Stock raising and dairying are not reported as specialties in this county, though good stock has been introduced, particularly in the Township of Glanford.

STOCK AND STOCK BY-LAWS.

The townships sustain 15,860 horned cattle, 8,982 horses, 16,427 sheep, and 7,662 hogs. The horned cattle are mostly Durham, Durham and Ayrshire grades, and common stock; horses—general-purpose; sheep—Leicester, Southdown and Cotswold; and hogs—Berkshire, Suffolk and crosses.

TIMBER LANDS.

Probably about fourteen and a half per cent. of the entire area is still under timber, consisting of pine, beech, maple, elm, black ash, cedar, tamarack, oak, hickory, walnut and chestnut; used for lumber, firewood, fencing, building and general purposes.

MARKET FACILITIES.

Wentworth has unexceptionable markets and good facilities for reaching them. The Great Western, Credit Valley, and Northern and North-Western Railways traverse the county. The markets at Hamilton, Brantford, Dundas, Galt and Guelph, are largely frequented. No township is at any disadvantage for want of easy and rapid communication.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

There are seven cheese factories reported as in operation in the county; also grist, saw, paper and woollen mills, and an agricultural implement factory—the latter at Ancaster. The City of Hamilton is noted as one of the principal manufacturing centres of the Dominion, almost every industry being represented there, and it furnishes an excellent market for agricultural products.

POPULATION.

The population of Wentworth, not including Hamilton, was, according to the census of 1871, 30,883. The population of Hamilton is, according to a late report, 35,000.

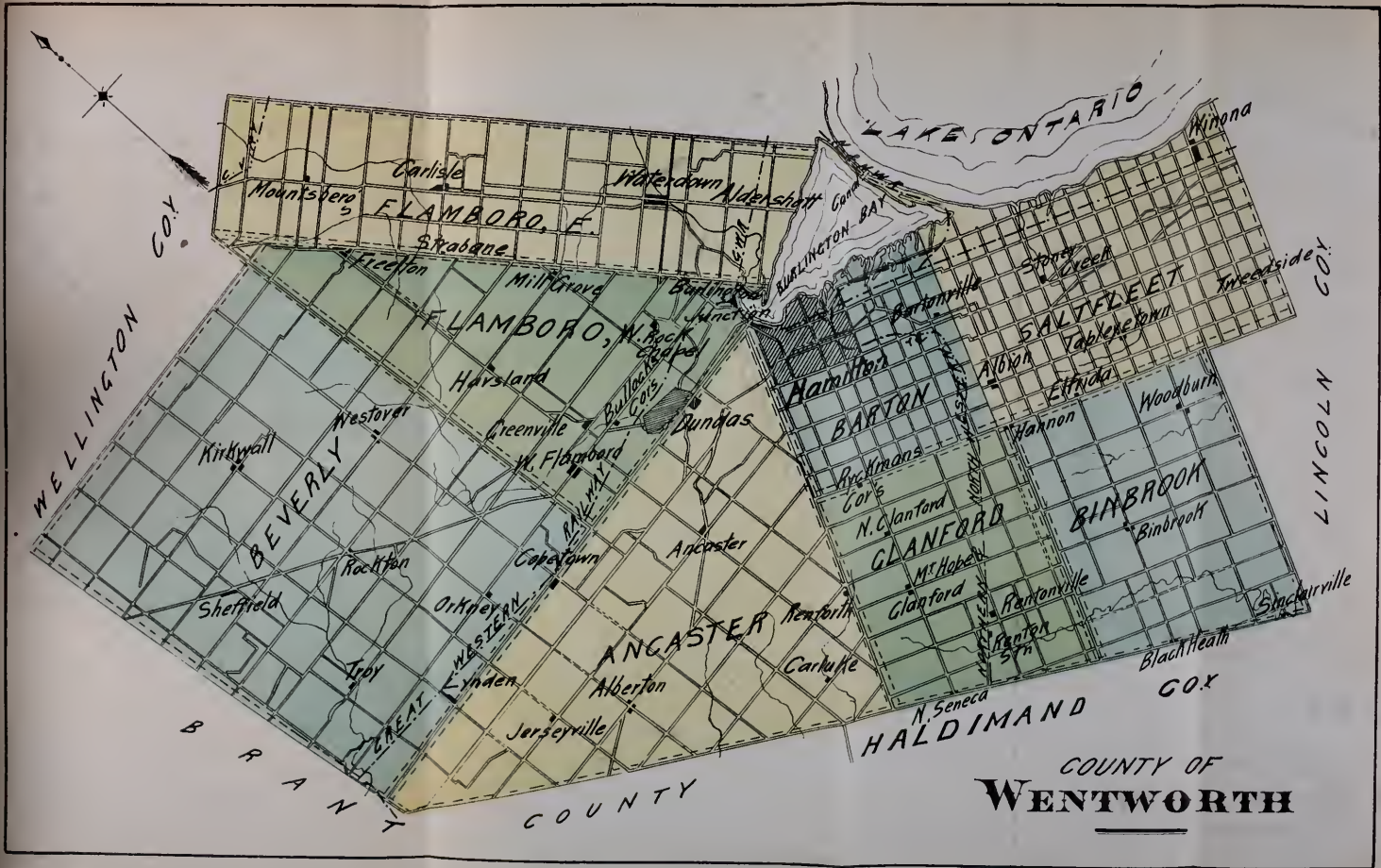
MECHANICS, LABOURERS AND DOMESTICS.

The labour market is reported to be pretty well supplied, but an opening can always be found for first-class farm hands and female domestics. No demand for mechanics.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.—Number of acres assessed, 271,529; number of ratepayers assessed, 7,487. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$10,391,739; personal property, \$750,669; taxable income, \$71,365; arrears of taxes, \$20,432; other assets, \$394,735—making a grand total of \$11,628,940. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$163,785; interest overdue, \$1,096; other liabilities, \$8,992—in all, \$173,873. The total revenue for all purposes and from all sources amounted, in 1878, to \$248,812. CITY OF HAMILTON.—Number of acres assessed (not given); number of ratepayers assessed, 8,677. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$12,682,948; personal property, \$2,191,340; taxable income, \$592,530; arrears of taxes, \$272,715; other assets, \$1,699,127—making a grand total of \$17,438,660. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$2,391,964—total, \$2,391,964. The total revenue amounted, in 1878, to \$456,835.





COUNTY OF
WENTWORTH

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Ancaster	1730.	All	About 50 years	Plains are sandy loam, clay loam, and loam, and black loam.
Barton .....	.....	All .....	.....	.....
Beverley	About the end of last century.	All	About 50 years .....	.....
Binbrook	1814	All	About 1850	Clay loam.
Flamboro', East	1800	All	About 40 years	Sandy loam.
Flamboro', West	1793.	All	1845.	Sandy, and clay loam, and clay.
Glanford	1793	All	About 65	Clay loam.
Saltfleet	1790	All	About 40 years	Clay loam and black loam.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

5. Please state about what proportion are as follows—

	Heavy Clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.
Ancaster	About one-eighth	About three-eighths	About three-eighths	About one-sixteenth.
Barton	One-tenth	Four-tenths	Four-tenths .....	.....
Beverley	Little or none	One-fifth	One-fifth	None.
Binbrook	One-fourth. Average 7 inches ; clay subsoil.	One-half. Average 10 inches ; clay subsoil.	.....	.....
Flamboro', East .....	.....	About one-eighth	About five-eighths	About one-eighth.
Flamboro', West	One-tenth. Subsoil, clay	Seven-twentieths ; subsoil, clay	Seven-twentieths. Subsoil, clay	None.
Glanford	Nearly three-sixteenths. Depth of soil, 6 inches ; subsoil, clay ; north-east and south.	Nearly three-fourths. Depth of soil, 8 inches ; subsoil, clay and clay loam ; centre and west.	Nearly one-sixteenth. Depth of soil, 8 inches ; subsoil, clay loam ; north-west.	None.
Saltfleet	25 per cent	40 per cent	10 per cent .....	.....
	Gravelly.	Black Loam.		Remarks.
Ancaster .....	.....	About one-sixteenth .....	.....	The western and north-west part composed of sandy loam, and north- east and south-west parts of heavy clay, clay loam and black loam.
Barton .....	.....	One-tenth .....	.....	Depth of soil from 3 to 9 inches.
Beverley	One-fourth	Swamp, one-fifth .....	.....	About 1 foot deep of soil, subsoil north, sandy loam, except north-west corner ; centre, black loam.
Binbrook .....	.....	One-fourth. Average 10 inches ; clay subsoil.	.....	Flat limestone rock not cultivable, one-tenth.
Flamboro', East .....	.....	About one-eighth .....	.....	Surface soil of good average depth, with subsoil of clay and gravel.
Flamboro', West	One-twentieth. Subsoil, gravel and sand.	Two-tenths. Subsoil, clay and rock.	.....	Average depth of soil, with rock subsoil, about 1 foot.
Glanford	None	None .....	.....	.....
Saltfleet	5 per cent	20 per cent .....	.....	General subsoil, clay.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—

	First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.	Remarks.
Ancaster	About one third	About one-third	One-third	Quantities are very equally divided.
Barton	Five-tenths, west and north	Four-tenths, centre	One-tenth, south-east	
Beverley	Three-tenths in south part	Four-tenths in north part	Three-tenths in middle part	
Binbrook	One-half about centre of town- ship.	One-half .....	.....
Flamboro', East	About three-fifths	About one-fifth	About one-fifth	
Flamboro', West	Twelve thirty-ones	Six thirty-ones	Six thirty-ones	
Glanford	About seven-eighths	About one-eighth .....	.....
Saltfleet	75 per cent	20 per cent	5 per cent	

1st class principally in 2nd and 3rd concessions ;
2nd and 3rd classes ranging thro' Township.
2nd class land is found chiefly in N. E. and S. E. ;
all the rest 1st class.13. Is the land generally well watered
by springs, creeks or wells?

Ancaster	Some good springs, but mostly wells
Barton	Yes
Beverley	Pretty fair
Binbrook	By creeks and wells
Flamboro', East	Well watered
Flamboro', West	By all
Glanford	Chiefly by wells ; a few springs
Saltfleet	Yes

14. At what depth do you obtain water
by digging?

Ancaster	From 12 to 50 feet
Barton	From 4 to 50
Beverley	From surface down 60 feet ; deep wells mostly drilled into the rock.
Binbrook	From 12 to 30 feet
Flamboro', East	About 20 feet on an average
Flamboro', West	Average 25 feet
Glanford	From 4 to 50 feet ; good supply generally obtained between 20 and 40 feet.
Saltfleet	Average depth 18 feet

15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of
the respective classes when sales are made upon the
usual terms ?

Ancaster	1st class, \$60 per acre ; 2nd class, \$45 ; 3rd class, \$30.
Barton	From \$10 to \$100 per acre.
Beverley	1st class, \$45 to \$65 per acre ; 2nd class, \$35 to \$45 per acre ; 3rd class, all prices.
Binbrook	1st class, \$40 to \$60 per acre ; 2nd class, \$20 to \$30 per acre.
Flamboro', East	1st class, \$70 per acre ; 2nd class, \$40, per acre ; 3rd class, \$20 per acre.
Flamboro', West	1st class, \$80 per acre ; 2nd class \$40 per acre ; 3rd class, \$20 per acre.
Glanford	About \$55 per acre for 1st class, and \$35 for 2nd class.
Saltfleet	\$60 per acre average rate.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what proportion are pine stumps?	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?	19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?
Ancaster	Three-quarters clear; about one-quarter, mostly pine stumps.	About one-third; mostly rails, a portion of pine stumps, and some board.	About one-third	About two-thirds.
Barton	About nineteen-twentieths clear; of the balance not many are pine stumps	About three-quarters; rails and boards.	About one-tenth	About one-tenth.
Beverley	Two-thirds cleared; one-third stumpy (pine).	About one-half; material—stone wall, pine stumps and rails.	Two-thirds	One-third.
Binbrook	About three-quarters free from stumps; a small proportion pine.	About seven-eighths; rails and pine stumps.	Brick, scarcely any; stone, scarcely any; first-class frame, three-quarters.....	About one-eighth.
Flamboro', East.....	About four-fifths.....	Fences all of good average quality; composed of wire, stumps, boards and rails.	About four-fifths.....	About one-fifth.
Flamboro', West.....	Four-sixths, or 16,000 acres clear; two-sixths, or 8,000 acres pine stumps.	Fences all good; rail, stump and board.	Seven-eighths.....	One-eighth.
Glanford	About two-thirds cultivated land clear of stumps, and about one-quarter partly clear; remaining stumps nearly all pine.	About two-thirds; chiefly pine rails, with some stump, board, and picket fence.	About three-quarters.....	About one-quarter.
Salfleet	75 per cent. clear of stumps	All under first-class fence; material used mostly rails; some boards, picket and wire.	75 per cent.....	25 per cent.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	20. About what proportion of the outbuildings may be termed first-class?	21. About what proportion are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained, and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, etc.?
Ancaster	About one-third.	About two-thirds.	Very little used.	All.
Barton	About one-half.	About one-fourth.	.....	Nearly all.
Beverley	One-half.	One-half.	Very little.	Nearly all.
Bimbrook	About seven-eighths.	About one-eighth.	None.	Nearly all.
Flamboro', East	About four-fifths.	About one-fifth.	Very little done, or required.	Nearly all of them.
Flamboro', West	One-half.	One-half.	Not over 200 acres; tile used.	Nearly all.
Glanford	About one-half.	About one-fourth.	Scarcely any under-drained.	Nearly all.
Saltfleet	Eighty-five per cent.	Fifteen per cent.	Very little under-draining done in Township.	All.
24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?				
Ancaster	Not a great deal used, and mostly plaster.	Plaster for hay lands.	Plaster for hay lands.	Mostly all.
Barton	.....	.....	.....	All, except face of Mountain.
Beverley	About one-fourth; salt and plaster; 100 to 150 lbs. per acre.	Salt and plaster; used on roots, barley and clover.	Salt and plaster; used on roots, barley and clover.	One-third.
Bimbrook	Scarcely any used.	.....	.....	The whole.
Flamboro', East	About one-third use one or other of the above in small quantities.	Plaster and salt; used chiefly on clover, and other crops. Also a certain portion of superphosphate.	Plaster and salt; used chiefly on clover, and other crops. Also a certain portion of superphosphate.	Two-thirds.
Flamboro', West	Nearly all; either one or the other; plaster, 150 lbs. per acre; salt, 400 lbs.; superphosphate, 500 lbs.	Salt and plaster on all kinds of crops.	Salt and plaster on all kinds of crops.	All of them.
Glanford	About one-fourth.	Plaster; clover chiefly.	Plaster; clover chiefly.	All, except Mountain ridge, referred to.
Saltfleet	Very little used.	Plaster and superphosphate are used on clover, corn, and potatoes.	Plaster and superphosphate are used on clover, corn, and potatoes.	All, except Mountain ridge, referred to.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, the proportions of the acreage devoted to, and what is the average yield per acre of the following—

	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.
Ancaster	One-sixth, 15 bushels per acre.	Very little raised.	One-twelfth, 20 bushels per acre.
Barton	22½ bushels.	17 bushels	32 bushels. Average yield 20 bushels per acre.
Beverly	10 per cent. Average yield 15 bush. per acre.	.....	5 per cent. Average yield 25 bushels per acre.
Binbrook	18 per cent. 20 bushels per acre.	.....	10 per cent. 25 bushels per acre.
Binbrook, East	One-sixth, 20 bushels per acre.	.....	One-eighth, 30 bushels per acre.
Binbrook, West	4,000 acres. Average 20 bushels per acre.	500 acres. Average 15 bushels per acre.	2,500 acres. Average 30 bushels per acre.
Glanford	About 20 per cent. 20 bushels	About 1 per cent. 10 bushels	About 12 per cent. 25 bushels.
Saltfleet	15 per cent. Average yield 20 bushels per acre.	5 per cent. Average yield 15 bushels per acre.	10 per cent. Average yield 30 bushels per acre.
	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
Ancaster	One-sixth, 30 bushels per acre	15 bushels per acre. Very little raised.	15 bushels per acre. Very little raised.
Barton	35 bushels	30 bushels	20 bushels.
Beverly	15 per cent. 30 bushels per acre	.....	10 per cent. Average yield 15 bushels per acre.
Binbrook	15 per cent. 35 bushels per acre	.....	.....
Binbrook, East	One-eighth, 40 bushels per acre	4 per cent. 15 bushels per acre	One-twentieth, 25 bushels per acre.
Binbrook, West	4,000 acres. Average 40 bushels per acre	200 acres. Average 25 bushels per acre	1,000 acres. Average 25 bushels per acre.
Glanford	About 15 per cent. 40 bushels	About 1 per cent. 15 bushels	About 2 per cent. 20 bushels.
Saltfleet	12 per cent. Average yield 40 bushels per acre.	2 per cent. Average yield 20 bushels per acre.	4 per cent. Average yield 20 bushels per acre.
	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
Ancaster	One-eighth, 40 bushels per acre	20 bushels per acre. Very little raised.	One-eighth, 75 bushels per acre.
Barton	40 bushels	30 bushels	120 bushels.
Beverly	1 per cent. 35 bushels per acre	1 per cent. Average yield 25 bushels per acre.	2 per cent. 120 bushels per acre.
Binbrook	4 per cent. 30 bushels per acre	.....	1 per cent. 150 bushels per acre.
Binbrook, East	One-thirtieth, 40 bushels per acre	One two-hundredths, 30 bushels per acre	One one-hundredth, 150 bushels per acre.
Binbrook, West	300 acres. Average 50 bushels per acre	200 acres. Average 30 bushels per acre	1,000 acres. Average 125 bushels per acre.
Glanford	About 2 per cent. 40 bushels	About 4 of 1 per cent. 15 bushels.	About 2 per cent. 100 bushels.
Saltfleet	3 per cent. Average yield 30 bushels per acre.	.....	1 per cent. Average yield 150 bushels per acre.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

What are, as nearly as can be estimated, etc.—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.

	Turnips.	Other root crops.	Hay.
Ancaster	400 bushels per acre. Not much grown	500 bushels per acre. Not much grown	One-sixth. 1 ton.
Barton	500 bushels	700 bushels	About 2 tons.
Beverley	2 per cent. 400 bushels per acre	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. 400 bushels per acre	5 per cent. Average yield 1 ton.
Binbrook	One-fortieth. 800 bushels per acre	Carrots, &c., raised	20 per cent. $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.
Fiamboro, East	500 acres. Average 500 bushels per acre	200 acres. Average 600 bushels per acre	One-tenth. $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.
Fiamboro, West	About $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	About $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. 1,000 (?) bushels	4,000 acres. Average $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.
Glanford	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. Average yield 500 bush. per acre	1 per cent. Average yield 600 bushels per acre	About 25 per cent. $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons.
Saltfleet			18 per cent. Average yield $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.
	Pasture lands.	Orchards.	Remarks.
Ancaster	One-twelfth	One-twenty-fourth. 200 bushels per acre	
Barton	About 1 acre in 5	About 3 acres in 100	
Beverley	24 per cent	2 per cent	
Binbrook	10 per cent	4 per cent	
Fiamboro, East	One-tenth	One-twentieth	
Fiamboro, West	1,000 acres .....	.....	Fallow, 600 acres.
Glanford	About 15 per cent. ....	.....	4 per cent. under summer fallow.
Saltfleet	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	8 per cent	Bush land. 8 per cent.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.

Ancaster	28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain-growing, stock-raising or dairying? Wheat, oats, barley, hay, corn, and potatoes. Garden produce, grain and hay.	29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced? Mostly native. A small proportion of thoroughbred.	30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied? About one-fourth. Mostly hard timber. Used for firewood. 1 acre in 20. Pine and soft wood, and about one-sixth beech and maple. Used for lumber and firewood. 10 per cent. Pine, beech, maple, elm, black ash, cedar and tamarack. About one-fourth. Maple, beech and oak. For firewood and rails. A very small proportion of timber remains standing. Timber consists of pine, and various kinds of hardwood, and is used for fencing, firewood and general purposes. About 4,000 acres. Firewood and lumber.....
Barton			
Beverley	Mixed or general	Horses—general purpose and heavy draught. Cattle—Durham grades and native stock; a few Ayrshire. Sheep—long wool. Hogs—Berkshire cross. Poultry—all kinds.	
Binbrook.....	Hay and grain.....	Poultry—various breeds. Horses—general purpose. Cattle—grade. Sheep—Leicester. Hogs—Berkshire.	
Flamboro', East	Township best adapted for a mixed system of husbandry or agriculture.	Horses—general purpose. Cattle—Durham and Durham grades. Sheep—Leicester Cotswold, &c. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk. Poultry—a mixed variety. There is thoroughbred stock to a considerable extent.	
Flamboro', West	Wheat, barley, oats and potatoes. Good for all.	All kinds. Not much imported stock.....	
Glanford	Well adapted for all	Horses—Agricultural and general purpose. Cattle—Durham grades. Sheep—Leicester and Southdown. Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk. Poultry—most kinds are raised. Imported and thoroughbred stock introduced to a considerable extent.	4,618 acres. Pine, maple, beech, basswood, elm, ash, hickory, some oak, walnut, and a very little chestnut. Used chiefly for fuel, fencing and building purposes.
Salthlect	Mixed husbandry. North half particularly adapted to all kinds of fruit.	Mostly grade cattle; some thoroughbred being Ayrshire and Durham. Leicester sheep, Berkshire and Suffolk pigs. Horses—for general purpose.	8 per cent. Mostly hardwood. Lumber and firewood.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	31. What are your market facilities?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?
Ancaster	Hamilton, Brantford, Dundas, and the railway stations adjoining; average about nine miles distant.	"Ancaster Woollen Factory," "Ancaster Foundry," and cheese factory in Village of Jerseyville, in Township.
Barton	First-class; two railways; fine stone roads through Township; market, City of Hamilton, at north-west corner of Township.	None.
Beverley	Very good; Town of Galt, on the west, 3 miles, nearest point; Town of Dundas and City of Hamilton, on the east, 4½ and 9 miles; City of Guelph on north, and Brantford on south, each 10 miles; the G. W. R. runs along the south part of Township, and C. V. R. at north-west.	None, except 3 cheese factories; Pine Hill on east side, Sayers on west, and Sheffield nearer centre.
Binbrook	Good; to Hamilton, 14 miles from centre of Township; from railway, one to nine miles.	None.
Flamboro', East	Good; adjoining City of Hamilton, and 6 miles only from Town of Dundas; 2 railways and 3 gravel roads in Township.	.....
Flamboro', West	Good; G. W. R. runs through Township	Woollen and paper mills; one cheese factory, Lot 5, Concession 8.
Glanford	Superior; Hamilton and Caledonia, the former the chief market; Hamilton and N. W. R. runs through full length of Township.	None of any consequence; one cheese factory.
Saltfleet	Good; within an average distance of 8 miles; the City of Hamilton; also 2 stations on G. W. R., Winona and Stoney Creek.	1 cheese factory, 1 grist mill, and 4 sawmills.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH—Concluded.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres.	4. What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Ancaster	45,500 acres.....	4,460	32,723	3,444	1,819	3,246	1,600
Barton	14,019½ "	3,476	12,876½	931	701	385	578
Beverley	70,200 "	5,113	41,978	2,851	1,813	4,545	1,585
Binbrook	26,500 "	1,620	19,254	1,462	762	1,691	485
Flamboro', East	33,432½ "	2,340	23,833½	2,396	1,127	2,006	1,192
Flamboro', West	31,000 "	3,341	27,000	2,106	1,088	1,500	1,073
Glanford	23,539 "	1,887	18,921	1,484	818	1,608	648
Saltfleet	28,000 "	2,600	21,000	1,186	854	1,386	501

COUNTY OF YORK.

SETTLEMENT.

All the townships in this county were entered and largely settled between 1790 and 1815. The first entered was Markham, and the last Georgina, in the years named. One-third of the latter township is still unsettled; also about 2,000 acres in East Gwillimbury, and 1,000 in North Gwillimbury; in the remaining townships the process of settlement was completed in, on an average, a little over $45\frac{1}{2}$ years.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

Heavy clay, clay loam, and sandy loam, are the predominating soils in this county. Heavy clay exists in the proportion of about 21 per cent., with a depth of from 8 to 24 inches, and resting principally on subsoils of clay and marl; clay loam, about 38 per cent., depth from 11 to 15 inches, and resting principally on subsoils of clay and marl; sandy loam, about 22 per cent., depth from 6 to 12 inches, with subsoils of clay and marl; sand, about $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., depth not determinable, with subsoils of quicksand and gravel; gravelly, not appreciable; black loam, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., depth from 2 to 8 feet, and resting on clay, sand and quicksand. Except in North Gwillimbury, which reports 3,000 acres, there is no land in the county which is too stony or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated, about 7 per cent. is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation, about 11 per cent. is bottom, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is swampy, and rather less than 2 per cent. wet, springy land. About 68 per cent. of the area is reported as rolling and cultivable. About $44\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is reported first-class for agricultural purposes, 33 per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class.

WATER.

The county is reported well watered by creeks, springs and wells, also by the Don, Holland, Humber, Black, and Rouge Rivers; in the south by Lake Ontario, and in the north by Lake Simcoe, and many tributary streams. Water is obtained by digging, at depths varying from four to one hundred feet.

PRICE OF FARMS.

The price of land depends wholly on locality, soil and buildings, and ranges from \$25 to \$100 per acre. The latter rate is exceptional. From \$70 to \$80 per acre may be taken as the average price of land within a radius of 20 miles of Toronto. Farms are leased at from \$2.50 to \$5 per acre.

STUMPS.

About fifty-four per cent. of the cleared acreage is reported free from stumps. Of the stumps remaining a large proportion are pine.

FENCES.

About sixty-nine per cent. of the farms are reported to be under first-class fences, consisting principally of cedar, pine and hemlock rails.

FARM DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS.

About sixty-two per cent. of the farm dwellings are reported to be either of brick, stone, or first-class frame; the remainder are log or of inferior frame. Of the outbuildings fifty-seven per cent. are reported first-class; the remainder are inferior.

DRAINAGE.

About twelve and a half per cent. of the farms are reported to have been drained, principally in King, Markham and York Townships. Tile has been largely used in the latter township, and in the others to a limited extent.

FARM MACHINERY.

About ninety-three per cent. of the farmers use improved machinery for seeding and harvesting.

FERTILIZERS.

There are larger quantities of artificial fertilizers employed in this county than in any other county in the Province—the average being forty-two per cent. Plaster and salt are used in the proportion of from 100 lbs. to 150 lbs. of the former, and 300 lbs. of the latter, on nearly all descriptions of crops—but plaster, principally, on clover and roots, and salt on cereals. Superphosphate is also employed to a small extent on roots.

UNCLEARED LANDS.

About eighty-nine per cent. of the uncleared land is reported suitable for cultivation, if cleared.

ACREAGE AND AVERAGE PRODUCTS.

The township area of York is 540,271 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres; the cleared area is 392,513 $\frac{3}{4}$. Of the latter, about 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. is devoted to fall wheat, which yields, on an average (omitting East Gwillimbury, which does not in any case report the yield), about 20 bushels per acre; spring wheat, about 13 per cent. and 12 $\frac{2}{3}$ bush.; barley, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 25 $\frac{1}{3}$ bush.; oats, 12 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. and 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.; rye (hardly any sown), from 15 to 20 bush.; peas, 7 per cent. and 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.; corn (hardly any grown), from 25 to 40 bush.; buckwheat (in Whitchurch only), 1 per cent. and 15 bush.; potatoes, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.; turnips, 1 $\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. and 383 bush.; other root crops, about 1 per cent. and 457 bush.; hay, about 14 per cent. and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons. About 16 per cent. is devoted to pasture, and about 2 per cent. to orchards. In King 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in Markham about 9 per cent. and in Vaughan about 14 per cent. is put under summer fallow. The county is well adapted for stock raising, grain growing and dairying. A good deal of attention is being paid to the former in townships specially adapted for grazing and for the growth of clover. Fruit growing and market gardening are also largely followed, especially in Etobicoke and York Townships, where are also some extensive nurseries.

STOCK AND STOCK BY-LAWS.

The townships sustain 27,669 horned cattle, 20,230 horses, 27,934 sheep, and 14,388 hogs. The horses are draught and general-purpose, with Clydesdale blood (some fine thoroughbreds have been introduced and the number is increasing); cattle—Darham, Ayrshire and Devon grades; sheep—Leicester, Cotswold and Southdown; and hogs—Berkshire, Suffolk and Essex. A great improvement has taken place of late years in all descriptions of farm stock.

TIMBER LANDS.

About twenty-two and a half per cent. of the area of York is still under timber, consisting of beech, maple, elm, basswood, pine, hemlock, cedar, tamarack and birch; used for building purposes, fencing and firewood.

MARKET FACILITIES.

The market facilities of this county are unexceptionable. Toronto, the principal market centre, is easily reached by road and railway. There are also good markets at Newmarket (which has just become a town—the only one in the county outside of Toronto), Sutton, Aurora, Stouffville and King. Every township has one or more railways passing through it, or is within easy access to railways. Nearly all the farm produce of the county is consumed in Toronto, or is shipped thence to eastern and western markets.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Omitting the City of Toronto, which has no municipal connection with the County of York, and which has large and varied manufactories, there are, in addition to other local industries dependent upon or providing a market for agricultural products, three flouring mills reported in Etobicoke; two cheese factories, two tanneries, two carding mills, seven saw mills and seven grist mills, in King; milling, farm implements, carriage and waggon and two cheese factories, in Markham; two agricultural implement factories in Vaughan; six grist, one woollen, and three paper mills and three tanneries, in York; and flouring, saw and planing mills, a tannery, a woollen mill, a hat manufactory, and organ, carriage and furniture manufactories in Newmarket. Some lumbering is still carried on in the county.

POPULATION.

The total population of York, according to the census of 1871 was 59,882. The total population of Toronto is, according to a late return, 77,034.

MECHANICS, FARM LABOURERS AND DOMESTICS.

There is no special demand for farm labourers, but good hands can always secure work in summer at high wages, and domestics all the year round. Little demand for mechanics.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

COUNTY OF YORK.—Number of acres assessed, 554,887; number of ratepayers assessed, 16,575. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$25,785,002; personal property, \$1,619,402; taxable income, \$84,005; arrears of taxes, \$24,733; other assets, \$242,875—making a grand total of \$27,756,017. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$270,028; interest overdue, \$411; other liabilities, \$70,313—in all, \$340,752. The total revenue for all purposes and from all sources amounted, in 1878, to \$302,276.

CITY OF TORONTO.—Number of acres assessed (not given); number of ratepayers assessed, 25,050. Assets: assessed value of real estate, \$40,291,884; personal property, \$8,761,881; arrears of taxes, \$378,352; other assets, \$276,151—making a grand total of \$49,708,268. Liabilities: Corporation debentures, \$6,216,803; other liabilities, \$637,122—in all, \$6,853,925. The total revenue amounted, in 1878, to \$2,124,535.



COUNTY OF YORK



COUNTY OF YORK.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1. In what year did settlers first enter your Township?	2. What proportion is now settled?	3. How many years after the entrance of the first settlers could it be said to be all settled?	4. What is the general character of the soil in your Township?
Etobicoke	1800.....	All.....	40 years	Good.
Georgia	1815	About two-thirds	Not yet.....	A portion swamp; half good soil.
Gwillimbury, East..	1798	About 56,000 acres out of 58,000..	Not all settled yet.....	Light.
Gwillimbury, North.	1803.....	All except 1,000 acres .....	.....	Tolerably good.
King	1799.....	All may be considered settled for all practical purposes.	65 years.....	Clay loam.
Markham	1790.....	The whole	1830.....	Clay and clay loam.
Scarborough	1798.....	All settled.....	About 40 years	Clay loam.
Vaughan	1796.....	All.....	About 35 years	Clay and clay loam.
Whitchurch	1795.....	All.....	About 60 years.....	Fair.
York	1792.....	All.....	40 years	All grades—from drifting sand to heavy clay.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

5. Please state about what proportions are as follows—

TOWNSHIPS.	Heavy clay.	Clay Loam.	Sandy Loam.	Sand.
Etobicoke	25 per cent.; 8 inches deep; sub-soil, clay.	25 per cent.; 11 inches deep; sub-soil, clay.	25 per cent.; 12 inches deep; sub-soil clay.	10 per cent.; various depths; quick-sand and gravel.
Georgina	One-fourth	One-eighth	One-eighth	One-fourth.
Gwillimbury, East..	One-tenth	Three-tenths	Four-tenths	Two-tenths.
Gwillimbury, North.	One-third	One-eighth	Three-eighths	Seven thirty-seconds.
King	30 per cent.; average depth 18 to 24 inches; subsoil, clay.	40 per cent.; average depth 12 to 15 inches; subsoil clay.	15 per cent.; average depth 6 to 10 inches; subsoil clay.	2½ per cent.; very deep.
Markham	20 per cent.; north portion	60 per cent.; south portion	10 per cent.; centre portion .....	.....
Scarborough	About one-nineteenth	About three-fourths	About one-eighth	None.
Vaughan	19,266 acres	41,074 acres	5,670 acres	1,500 acres.
Whitchurch	Four-twentieths; subsoil varied, but generally marl.	Six-twentieths; subsoil varied, but generally marl.	Six-twentieths	Three-twentieths.
York	Two-tenths	Four-tenths	Three-tenths	One-tenth.

	Gravelly.	Black Loam.	Remarks.
Etobicoke	None	Fifteen per cent.; two feet; sand and clay.	Heavy clay, and clay loam in northern division; sandy loam and sand in southern division; black loam distributed over Township.
Georgina	One-eighth	One-eighth	
Gwillimbury, East ..	.....	.....
Gwillimbury, North ..	One sixty-fourth	One sixty-fourth	Soil will average from six to eighteen inches.
King	Half of one per cent.; deep	Twelve per cent.; average depth, two to eight feet.	Heavy clay predominates in western portion of Township; clay loam in eastern, centre and southern portions; black loam in northern portions.
Markham .....	.....	Ten per cent.; Rouge and Don Flats.	
Scarborough	Not much; scattered over a good many lots.	About ten per cent.	South-west, sandy loam; north-west, fine farming land; north-east and south-east, good farms; rolling and hilly land on Banks of Rouge and Highland Creek, and patches of gravel.
Vaughan .....	.....	.....
Whitchurch	None	One-twentieth; varied; marl and quicksand.	
York	A trifle	Very little	

COUNTY OF YORK.—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.		
	6 Have you any, and if so, how much is too stony or has rock too near the surface to be profitably cultivated?	7. Have you any, and so, how much is so hilly as to be objectionable for the purposes of cultivation?	8. About what proportion is rolling but cultivable?
Etobicoke	None	One per cent	Ten per cent.
Georgina	None	None	Three-fourths when cleared.
Gwillimbury, East	None	About 2,000 acres	About 34,800 acres.
Gwillimbury, North	About 3,000 acres	None worth mentioning	Two-thirds.
King	None	Twenty per cent	Ninety per cent.
Markham	None	None	Principally rolling and cultivable.
Scarborough	None	About one-fourth	About three-fourths.
Vaughan	None	None	22,000 acres.
Whitchurch	None	Say one in twenty	Say about eighteen in twenty.
York	None	About one-tenth	Two-thirds.

COUNTY OF YORK—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.		
	9. About what proportion is low, flat, or what is usually termed bottom lands?	10. About what proportion is swampy?	11. About what proportion is wet, springy land?
Etobicoke	2 per cent	None	None.
Georgina	One-fourth	One-half	Very small—one-twentieth.
Gwillimbury, East	About 11,600 acres	About 9,600 acres	Included in answer to question No. 10.
Gwillimbury, North	One-third	Included in No. 9	Too small to mention.
King	5 per cent	2½ per cent	2½ per cent.
Markham	About 150 acres	None	None or nearly none.
Scarborough	About one-fortieth	About one-fourteenth	About one-fifteenth.
Vaughan	1,000 acres	200 acres	1,000 acres.
Whitechurch	About 1 in 20	None	About 1 in 20.
York	One-twentieth	One three-hundredth	2 acres in 1,000.

COUNTY OF YORK—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

12. About what proportion may be termed, for agricultural purposes—

TOWNSHIP.

	First-class?	Second-class?	Third-class?	Remarks.
Etobicoke	80 per cent	19 per cent	One per cent	
Georgina	One-half	One-fourth	One-fourth	
Gwillimbury, East ..	One-fourth	One-fourth	One-fourth	One-fourth useless.
Gwillimbury, North.	One-third	One-third	One-third	
King	25 per cent	60 per cent	15 per cent ...	Pretty evenly distributed throughout Township in proportion to percentage of each class.
Markham	80 per cent	20 per cent ..	.....
Scarborough	One-half	One-fourth	One-fourth	
Vaughan	35,000 acres	20,000 acres ..	12,510 acres ..	Different classes interspersed throughout the Township.
Whitchurch ..	Five-twentieths	Seven-twentieths	One-twentieth ...	
York	One-third	One-third	One-sixth	Inferior, one-sixth.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	13. Is the land generally wellwatered by springs, creeks or wells?	14. At what depth do you obtain water by digging?	15. What are the average prices obtainable for farms of the respective classes when sales are made on the usual terms?	16. About what proportion of the land is now clear of stumps, and if stumpy, what proportion are pine stumps?
Etobicoke	Yes	From 10 to 40 feet	1st class, \$80 per acre; 2nd class, \$60	75 per cent; all stumpy land consists of pine stumps.
Georgina	Yes	15 to 25 feet	\$50 to \$60 for the best; \$10 for swamp lands.	Answer unintelligible.
Gwillimbury, East	Yes	From 10 to 100 feet	1st class, \$60; 2nd class, \$40; 3rd class, \$15.	About one-half clear of stumps; about one-half of stumps pine.
Gwillimbury, North	Yes	From 4 to 70 feet	1st class, \$50 to \$80; 2nd class, \$25 to \$50; 3rd class, \$10 to \$25, according to improvements.	Mostly cleared, perhaps 2,000 acres; mostly pine stumps.
King	Yes	From 15 to 60 feet	1st class, \$70; 2nd class, \$45; 3rd class, \$25.	75 per cent. of cleared land, free from stumps; stumpy land, a large proportion pine.
Markham	Yes	Average, 30 feet	\$80 for first-class, or \$60 for 2nd class	95 per cent. of cleared land free from stumps; 5 per cent. of stumpy land, pine stumps.
Scarborough	Yes	From 14 to 90 feet	1st class, from \$80 to \$110; 2nd class, from \$50 to \$80; 3rd class, \$10 to \$50.	About three-fifths; most of those left are scattered pine.
Vaughan	Yes	From 10 to 60 feet	1st class, \$70 per acre; 2nd class, \$50; 3rd class, \$30.	About two-thirds clear of stumps, and one-third stumpy, of which one-half are pine stumps.
Whitchurch	Yes	From 10 to 100 feet	1st class, \$60; 2nd class, \$40; 3rd, \$20	Of cleared land, one-half is clear of stumps; other half more or less stumpy—mostly pine.
York	Yes, generally	From 5 to 100 feet	From \$40 to \$80 per acre	One-twentieth.

COUNTY OF YORK—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.		19. About what proportion are log or inferior frame?
TOWNSHIPS.	17. About what proportion of the farms would be considered under first-class fence, and what is the material generally employed?	18. About what proportion of the dwellings are brick, stone or first-class frame?
Etobicoke	50 per cent. ; rail and board.....	75 per cent.....
Georgina	All the cleared ; cedar and pine rails.....	Three-quarters.....
Gwillimbury, East..	Two-thirds ; cedar.....	One-third.....
Gwillimbury, North	Two-thirds ; under good cedar and board fence	About one-half.....
King	75 per cent. ; is well fenced with cedar, pine and hemlock.	About 75 per cent.....
Markham	All ; first-class fences ; those now built are post and straight rail fences—nine-tenths rails, one-tenth board.	Eight-tenths.....
Scarborough.....	About one-half ; mostly rail and post	About two-thirds
Vaughan	About one-half ; material used—rails, post and board fence.	One-third
Whitchurch	About two-thirds ; material—cedar and pine rails, with an occasional post and rail, and post and board fence.	About two-thirds
York	One-half ; post and board, rails.....	About one-third.
		Two-thirds
		One-third.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	20. About what proportion of the outbuildings may be termed first-class?	21. About what proportion are inferior?	22. About what proportion of farms are under-drained and in what proportion of the draining is tile used?	23. About what proportion of the farmers use improved farm machinery, reapers, mowers, seed drills, sulky rakes, etc.?
Etobicoke	Seventy-five per cent.	Twenty-five per cent.	3 per cent.; one per cent. tile	All.
Georgina	One-half	Remainder	Very little	Nine-tenths.
Gwillimbury, East	One-half	One-half	A very small proportion; mostly wood drains.	Two-thirds.
Gwillimbury, North	Two-thirds	One-third	Very small proportion drained; very little tile.	All; more or less.
King	About seventy-five per cent.	Twenty-five per cent.	One-tenth; about one-third	About ninety-five per cent.
Markham	Seventy per cent.	Thirty per cent.	Twenty per cent.; all tile	The whole
Scarborough	About two-thirds	About one-third	One-third; mostly tile	All, nearly.
Vaughan	One-third	Two-thirds	About 1 in 25; tile for draining	All use improved farm machinery.
Whitchurch	About one-half	About one-half	About one in fifty; and say half use tile	About nine-tenths.
York	Two-thirds	One-third	Half partially drained; principally tile.	All of them.

COUNTY OF YORK.—Continued.

		QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.		
TOWNSHIPS.		24. About what proportion of the farmers use salt, superphosphate, lime, plaster, or other artificial fertilizers, and what is the average per acre used?	25. What kinds are used most extensively, and upon what crops?	26. What proportion of uncleared lands would be suitable for cultivation if cleared?
Etobicoke	10 per cent.; 100 lbs. per acre.....			All.
(Georgina.....)	5 per cent.....	Plaster, salt and superphosphate; plaster on clover, salt on grains, superphosphate on roots.	Very little of any kind	Nearly the whole.
Gwillimbury, East..	About one-half; mostly plaster and salt		Plaster on grass lands	One-half.
Gwillimbury, North.	None worth mentioning .....		.....	Nearly all.
King	80 per cent.; about 100 lbs. per acre		Plaster and salt; spring wheat, barley and clover.	90 per cent.
Markham	40 per cent.; 150 lbs. plaster per acre; 300 lbs. salt.		Plaster for clover and peas; salt for grain and timothy.	The whole.
Scarborough.....	About three-fourths; 200 lbs. of each; salt and plaster.		Salt and plaster; roots and grain	About two-thirds; not much woodland.
Vaughan	About one-half		Plaster on grass land	All.
Whitechurch	About two-fifths; and about 100 lbs. per acre.		Plaster on clover and turnips; salt on wheat and barley.	Nineteen-twentieths, and character about the same as the answer to No. 12.
York	Nearly all use salt and plaster		Plaster on meadows; salt to kill worms.	About the same as cleared lands.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

27. What are, as nearly as can be estimated, &c.—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.

	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
Etobicoke	None	None	3 per cent. 100 bushels.
Georgina	None	None	1 per cent. Average about 100 bush. per acre.
Gwillimbury, East.	Small	Small	One one-hundredth.
Gwillimbury, North.	None	None	One one-hundred-and-fiftieth. 100 bushels.
King	2 per cent. Yield 40 bushels.		About 1 per cent. Av. yield 100 bush. per acre.
Markham			2 per cent. Yield 120 bushels.
Scarborough			700. Average 100 bushels per acre.
Vaughan	About 1 per cent. Average yield 25 bushels.	About 1 per cent. Average yield 15 bushels	About 2 per cent. Average yield 75 bushels.
Whitchurch			One-fortieth. 100 bushels.
York			
		Other root crops.	Hay.
Etobicoke	1 per cent. 300 bushels	1 per cent. 500 bushels	15 per cent. 1½ tons.
Georgina	2 per cent. Average about 600 bush. per acre.	Very little	10 per cent. Average about 1 ton per acre.
Gwillimbury, East.	One-fiftieth.	Small	Three-twentieths.
Gwillimbury, North.	One one-hundredth. 500 bushels	A few carrots	One-tenth. 1 ton.
King	1 per cent. Average yield 250 bush. per acre.	½ per cent. Average yield 300 bush. per acre.	12 per cent. Average yield 1 ton per acre.
Markham	1 per cent. Yield 500 bushels	1 per cent. Yield 600 bushels	15 per cent. Yield 1½ tons.
Scarborough	2 per cent. 500 bushels per acre.	1 per cent. 500 bushels per acre	20 per cent. 1½ tons per acre.
Vaughan	700. Average 500 bushels per acre	500. Average 500 bushels per acre	6,000. Average 1½ tons per acre.
Whitchurch	About 2 per cent. Average yield 300 bushels.	About 1 per cent. Average yield 300 bushels.	About 10 per cent. Average yield 1 ton.
York	Very little	One one-hundredth. 500 bushels	Four-twentieths. 1½ tons per acre.

Pasture Lands.	Orchards.	Remarks.
Etobicoke	3 per cent	
Georgia	1 per cent	
Gwillimbury, East	$\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent	
Gwillimbury, North	Included under head of pasture	
King	1 per cent	Summer fallow—12½ per cent.
Markham	2 per cent	Balance, summer fallow.
Scarborough	3 per cent	
Vaughan	500	About 8,000 acres under fallow.
Whitechurch	About 2 per cent	
York	One-fiftieth	
Two-twentieths		

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
Townships.	28. What are the chief products of your Township, and is it best adapted for grain growing, stock raising or dairying?
Etobicoke	Grain, stock, and dairying; very well adapted for all; well adapted for fruit and market-gardening in southern division.
Georgina	Wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, hay, &c.; root crops; stock raising is becoming more common.
Gwillimbury, East ..	Chiefly grain; some stock, and dairying.
Gwillimbury, North.	Equally adapted for either
King	Fall and spring wheat, barley, oats, peas, and hay; the land is best adapted for alsike and red clover.
Markham	Grain growing and stock raising
	29. What kinds or breeds of stock are most extensively raised, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry; and to what extent has thoroughbred or imported stock been introduced?
	Draught; Durham, Grade, and Devon; Cotswold and Leicester; Suffolk and Berkshire; All kinds of domestic poultry. A good deal of imported stock has been introduced.
	Heavy draught horses, ordinary cattle, with a sprinkling of very fine stock; thoroughbred stock gradually increasing.
	Horses — Clydesdale and others; Cattle — mixed; Sheep — Southdown, Leicester, and Cotswold; Hogs — Berkshire and Essex; Poultry — Spanish, Poland, and common; thoroughbred, about one-fifth.
	Very little improved stock
	Large proportion are common kinds; during the last 10 years some importations of thoroughbreds have been introduced (viz.: Shorthorn cattle, Southdown, Cotswold, and Leicester sheep, Clydesdale horses, Berkshire and Suffolk pigs.
	Clydesdale horses, Durham cattle, Cotswold sheep, Berkshire pigs; imported stock largely introduced.
	30. What area of land is still timbered, what does your standing timber generally consist of, and to what uses is it being chiefly applied?
	50 per cent.; beech, maple, elm, basswood, and pine; firewood, fencing, and building.
	One-third; hemlock, hardwood, cedar, and tamarack; building and fencing.
	About 26,000 acres; maple, hemlock, tamarack, birch, pine, and beech; general farm use.
	One twenty-fifth; principally for fuel.
	About 25 per cent.; pine, cedar, and hardwood; used for building purposes, fencing, and firewood.
	About 10 per cent.; chiefly beech, maple, and basswood; a few pine in some parts of the Township; principally fuel.

<p>Scarborough</p>	<p>Hay, grain, dairy and stock ; part of it is best for grain ; about the flats and banks of the Rouge, and Highland Creek, for stock.</p>	<p>Clydesdale horses, Durham and Ayrshire cattle, Cotswold sheep, and Berkshire pigs ; a good many imported Clyde horses and mares.</p>	<p>About 8 or 10 acres to the 100 acres ; cedar, maple, beech and pine.</p>
<p>Vaughan</p>	<p>See answers to question 27</p>	<p>Horses—Clydesdale—Cattle, Durham ; Sheep—Long-woolled ; Hogs—Berkshire and Suffolk.</p>	<p>About 11,000 acres ; principally pine and hardwood ; for building purposes and fire-wood.</p>
<p>Whitchurch</p>	<p>Wheat, barley, oats, hay, peas, and roots ; best adapted for grain growing.</p>	<p>Clydesdale and roadsters ; Durham Grade ; Cotswold and Southdown ; Berkshire and Suffolk ; importations to a limited extent.</p>	<p>About three-tenths of the whole, a mixture of hardwood, pine, and hemlock ; fuel and building purposes.</p>
<p>York</p>	<p>Grain and hay ; in southern part of Township large quantities of vegetables are grown for Toronto markets.</p>	<p>Heavy draught, mostly bred from imported horses ; Cattle—Grades, with some Durham blood in them ; Sheep are scarce, so many having been killed by dogs that few farmers raise them ; long-woolled ; Hogs, mostly small, Berkshire and Suffolk ; Poultry, all kinds.</p>	<p>About one-twentieth ; mixed timber ; the pine is used for lumber and rails for the farm ; rough posts are made in the woods for brick-yards ; the other woods are used for fuel and implements.</p>

COUNTY OF YORK—Continued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	31. What are your market facilities?	32. Have you any, and if so, what are the local industries dependent upon, or providing a market for agricultural products?
Etobicoke	Within easy access of Toronto, where there is a good market. G. W. R., G. T. R., and C. V. R.	32. Flouring mills.
Georgina	Excellent; Sutton market; a station	Saw and flouring mill in Sutton.
Gwillimbury, East...	Good; Newmarket, Holland Landing, Mount Albert and Toronto, about 40 miles distant. 2 railways about 7 miles each way from centre of Township.	None.
Gwillimbury, North.	Sutton East; Railway station in Township; Newmarket south on Northern Railway.	None.
King	Newmarket, Aurora, King, Bolton village and Kleinburg. Toronto market also extensively used.	2 Cheese factories, 1 at Eversley and the other on Yonge street, north of Aurora; 2 tanneries, 2 carding mills, 7 saw mills, and 7 grist mills.
Markham	Very fair; Toronto & Nipissing Railway crosses about centre of Township; Toronto principal market.	Milling, farm implements, carriage and waggon factories; 2 cheese factories—1 in centre of Township, 1 in south-west corner.
Scarborough.....	Good; adjacent to Toronto, Frenchman's Bay, New Liverpool; G. T. & Nipissing Railways pass through Township.	None.
Vaughan	Good; Toronto, market town; 2 railways running through front and rear of Township.	2 Agricultural implement manufactories.
Whitchurch	3 railways; one of which crosses the entire Township; the other, partly; all leading to Toronto as the principal market town.	None.
York	Good; Toronto	6 grist mills, 3 paper mills, 3 tanneries, 1 woollen mill.

COUNTY OF YORK.—*Concluded.*

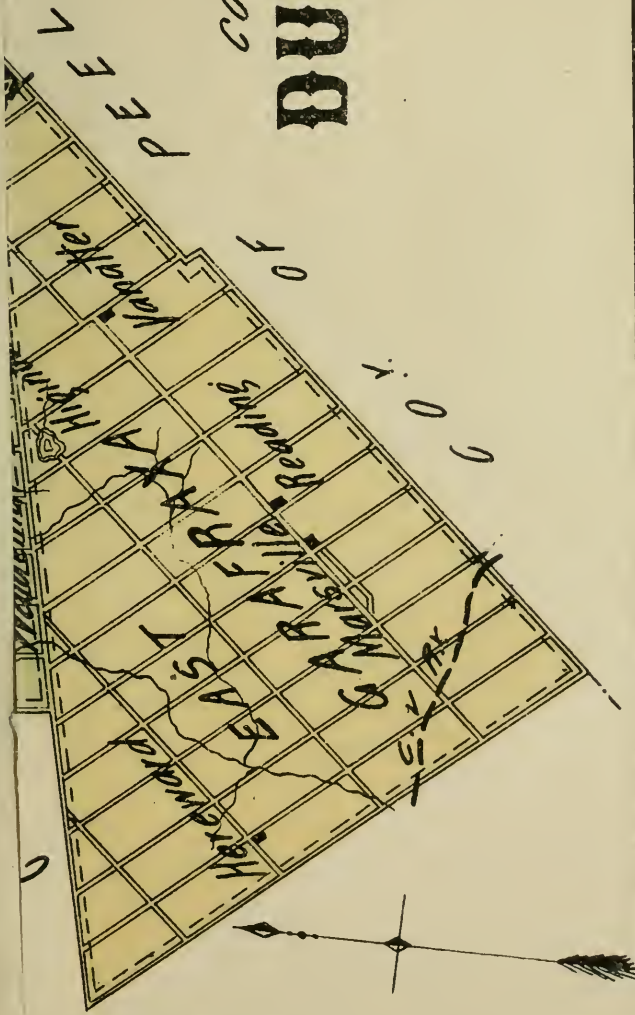
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TOWNSHIPS.	(1) What is the acreage of your Township?	(2) What is the population according to the rolls of 1880, or by the last local or other enumeration?	(3) What is the number of cleared acres?	(4) What are the numbers respectively of—			
				Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Bilbocoke	30,000 acres.	2,694.	28,500	1,887	1,257	1,277	826
Georgina	34,996 "	2,121	13,692	1,684	823	1,485	606
Gwillimbury, East..	About 58,000 acres.	3,639	31,447	2,575	1,620	3,006	1,103
Gwillimbury, North.	29,011 acres	1,869	17,931	1,754	1,036	1,594	784
King	86,014 "	5,014	56,620	4,088	2,917	5,337	2,282
Markham	67,578 "	6,388	55,614	3,665	2,829	4,407	1,843
Scarborough	43,019½ "	3,753	33,760	2,371	2,198	951	1,329
Vaughan	67,510 "	5,635	56,500	2,452	2,481	4,349	2,207
Whitechurch	59,743 "	4,048	41,948½	3,323	2,341	3,608	1,888
York	64,399½ "	10,792	56,501	3,370	2,728	1,970	1,520

COUNTY OF DUFFERIN.

This county, which has just been organized municipally, was formed in 1875, for electoral purposes, out of townships taken from the adjoining Counties of Grey, Simcoe and Wellington. The statistics of those townships will be found included in the counties to which they until recently municipally belonged ; but it may be stated here that the new county consists of the Townships of Melancthon, Mulmur, Amaranth, Mono and East Garafraxa, with an aggregate area of 315,624½ acres (not including the non-resident acreage of East Garafraxa). Dufferin is composed of excellent farming land. The soil is generally clay loam and is very productive. The internal roads are good, besides which the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway runs through Amaranth and Melancthon, and the Credit Valley Railway touches the southerly corner of East Garafraxa. The market facilities are, therefore, excellent. Orangeville, the county town, 49 miles from Toronto, is a thriving place, with 4,000 inhabitants. The county is generally level, except some parts of the Township of Mono, which are described as light and rough. Grain growing, particularly wheat, for which the soil is especially well fitted, is the most profitable industry, but attention is being given to stock raising, and a good deal of dairy produce finds its way to Toronto and other markets. Good farms fetch from \$30 to \$40 per acre ; in cases where farm buildings are exceptionally good a larger price may be obtained. One reports says: "Hundreds of fairly good farms, of 100 acres, with sixty or seventy acres cleared, and with log buildings, can be got for from \$2,500 to \$3,000, and wild lands from \$1,000 to \$1,500. Cleared land can be rented at from \$2 to \$2.50 per acre. In East Garafraxa, considerable attention has been paid to the improvement of farm stock, but in the other townships the common grades obtain.

COUNTY OF
BUFFERIN



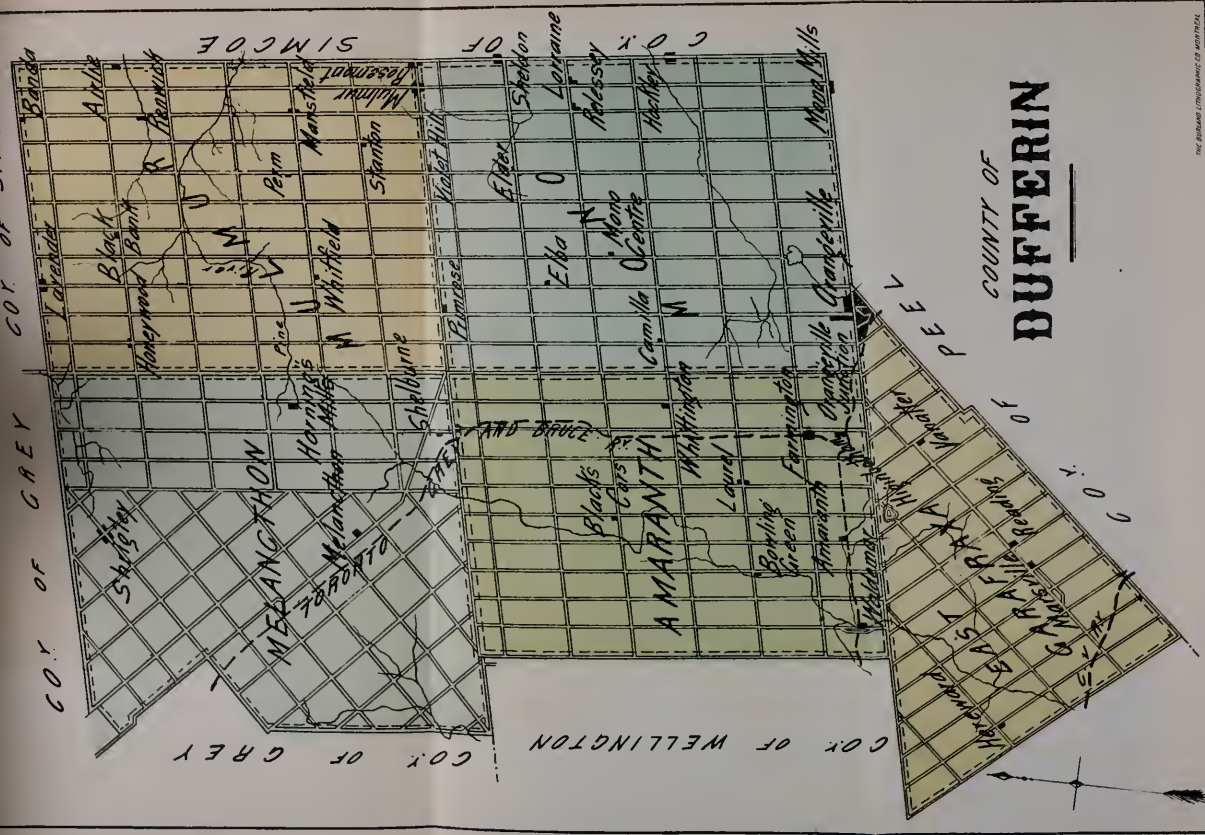
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COUNTY OF DUFFERIN



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