

Dr.

Cash price of 100 acres of land, at 3s. 3d.	£ 16	5	0
Contract price of clearing, fencing, and seeding, at £3 10s. per acre.	350	0	0
Contract price of building a small house or shed.	50	0	0
Capital invested in oxen, (two yoke) chains, &c.	34	0	0
Capital invested in Potash Kettle.	10	0	0
Capital invested in labour making potash and barrels.	40	0	0
Second year, board and wages of 3 men, and £ in harvest, ox keep, &c.	180	0	0
	£680	5	0

Cr.

Pot ash 20 barrels, at £6.	£120	0	0
Pine timber, say 100 trees, at 6s.	30	0	0
(Where the timber is good for making potash there is not much pine for this reason I have set down a small sum.)			
First crop of wheat 2060 bushels at 5s.	500	0	0
Second crop, barley, rye, oats, peas, and potatoes, at £3 per acre, average.	300	0	0
	950	0	0
Surplus after the second crop, besides land &c.	£269	15	0

This comparison which is justly and fairly given, shows that the Canadian capitalist has the advantage over the prairie capitalist of £269 15s. stg., in two years; and to show that these representations are by no means overdrawn, I give below the *official* published returns by our Government Agent, on the Ottawa, of the total produce of 800 acres of newly cleared land, for the year 1858, with the prices which he has attached, and which are not such as may be deemed exceptional.

Mr. French says:—"Upon these 800 acres there were raised:—

5726 bushels of Wheat at \$1 per bushel.	\$5726	00
2916 " Oats at 40 cents per bushel.	1166	40
149 " Barley at 50c. per bushel.	74	50
168 " Indian Corn at \$1 per bushel.	168	00
16799 " Potatoes at 40c. per bushel.	6718	80
6350 " Turnips at 10c. per bushel.	635	00
87 tons of Hay at \$5 per ton.	435	00
260 tons of Straw at \$4 per ton.	1040	00
4012 lbs. of Sugar at 10c. per lb.	401	20
108 barrels of Potash at \$24 per barrel.	2592	00
9249 bushels of Ashes at 8c. per bushel.	739	92

Making a total of. \$19696 82

and showing the average value of each acre to be something over \$24 60c. or £5 sterling for one year," an amount far above Mr. Caird's representation of the Illinois Prairies. For three of the above articles, viz., potatoes, hay, and straw, a market could not be found on a prairie farm; and three other articles, potash, ashes, and sugar, could not be produced. Mr. French has omitted to give credit for the timber used in their houses and sheds, or sold to timber merchants.

Let old country farmers carefully compare these two statements, and remember also that they are likely to have good health in Canada, good water, and plenty of it, and no necessity for Artesian wells 127 feet deep; good apples and pears and small fruit, and vegetables of every kind in abundance, good markets for every thing they grow, good timber for their houses and fences and fires, and a good Government that provides handsomely for the education of their families—even much better than in the United States—and if they will be guided by the honest opinion of a man of 25 years experience in Canada as an agriculturist, they will pause before they prefer the prairies of Central Illinois to the woods of Canada. The woods modify the heat of summer and cold of winter, whilst the Prairies of Illinois are subject to terrific winds and storms and snow in winter, and often most dreadful and devastating fires—and the ever falling leaves of our woods are ever depositing a rich compost, far superior to that of the long