

A. The Company mean to establish them at Long Point, where thousands of Sturgeon and Salmon-Trout are to be caught, and by the Railway can be sent to Woodstock and all parts of the Province, packed in ice. The experiment has been tried, and above 100 Salmon-Trout and Sturgeon were caught at a haul, but from want of roads, ice houses, salt, &c., were unproductive and the trade given up, while the Americans opposite contrive to sell thousands of barrels of fish, and send them to all parts of the world. See also Mrs. Jameson's account of Detroit and Sandwich, to the reproach of the English, and loss of trade.

8. Q. By J. B. ———, Esq.—Will not the Lake be frozen in winter, and stop all your Markets?

A. The Lake is frozen within half a mile of its edge, and this will prevent the timber being sent in winter for four months; but in Autumn the Company will take care to supply their depôts on the American side with sufficient lumber for all demands, but the fisheries can be carried on in winter by breaking holes in the ice. As the winters in this Western Country are as mild as in England, and the summers much finer, the Railway can act the whole year round, and will supply the towns to be established from Woodstock to the Lake with sufficient traffic to employ the Locomotives, but of course with less activity at these times. The snow is seldom deeper than three inches, and will disappear altogether when the country is cleared, as the latitude is at 43° north, being 8° south of the Isle of Wight; and there are no high mountains in the whole of Western Canada to perpetuate the winter.

9. Q. By M. W. ———, Esq.—You state that the Woodstock Railway will afford permanent employment to 6 or 7000 poor. It will be important to be assured of this.

A. There are now 147 Saw Mills, and 30 more to be added with 27 Flour Mills, will make 204 Mills. Admit 6 Steam Mills, which will cut 12,000 feet of plank a day. The two Harbours when constructed, with the three Depôts on the Canadian, and seven on the American side, to receive the plank timber, with 2 Steam Boats, 20 large Schooners, 9 to 12 Locomotives, 160 Wagons, 3 Passenger Cars and 11 Stations, will give employment to the number of men stated. Proven as follows:—

It requires two men, with a couple of oxen each, to unite together, to cut down and dress a tree; it takes 5 logs to produce 1000 feet of plank, and each Mill can cut 6000 feet a day; this gives 30 logs, which 6 Fir Trees supply. These two men cut down a tree perhaps a mile from the Saw Mill (the intermediate wood, not belonging to the Miller, is strewed with vast numbers of logs in all directions, and impediments of brush, is most difficult to pass); the tree cut down is divided into 5 or 6 twenty-foot lengths, with a cross cut saw, as many of the trees are 200 feet long; they then have to clear a road through the wood, and they can barely draw two or three logs to the Mill in a day, for which the Miller pays them with the half of the cut plank. Each log has three sorts of plank in it,—good, better, best. The good sells for 4 dollars 1000 feet, or often less at the Mill; the better for six, the best for eight, making each 3000 feet of the three sorts, to cost £4. 10s.; the half of this due to the two men, when sold, amounts to £2. 5s.; but it takes full six days to draw these 15 logs to the Mill, and consequently each man only receives £1. 2s. 6d. a week wages, or about 3s. 6d. a day, so that a log cutter is often hard worked, but if the wood is nearer, he may earn a dollar a day. It follows then that the 177 Saw Mills will each employ 30 men, multiplied by 177 make 3,110 men. Then each Saw Mill will require two men to attend it, to cut these logs into plank; or 354 men. The 27 Flour Mills will require 3 men, or 81 men. The six Steam Mills will take 62 men to attend them, and bring the logs to the Mill; 248 men. The two Harbours 30 men each, to load the two Steam Boats, 20 Schooners and Craft; all these men the Millers will pay. With 150 Men for the Shipping, and the 11 Stations 22 men. These are 100+3,110+354+81+248+150+22= make 6,265 men. There are besides, many Engineers, Stokers to attend the Locomotives, Blacksmiths to repair them, Guards to attend them, numerous Overseers, Clerks, and Railway Servants to attend the Passenger Cars, will make the numbers not far short of 6,500 men. Besides the above work, the Oak trees when cut are first squared, and sent whole to the Port; the knees also for ship building, Black Walnut for Furniture, Gun Stocks, &c.; Shingle Bolts and Staves, which will employ full 200 men more to supply the English, American, and Canadian Markets, amounting altogether to about 7000 men, who would be kept fully employed, so long as the woods lasted, and then the whole country South of Woodstock producing Wheat (as the ground is in general of first-rate agricultural quality), this short Railroad will do an enormous good, not only to give permanent employment to so many poor, but will stir up the too-lethargic Districts to equally exert themselves to afford them employment, to clear the forest lands, and to people this noble Country with English Emigrants, which otherwise, from neglect, will remain barren wastes for ever while under the thoughtless Canadian or English rule; but changing hands, under American energy would shame the Mother Country, and at once become the finest State in the world.

10. Q. You say you mean to establish several towns on the Railway between Woodstock and the Lake, and to build them will necessarily require many million feet of timber, the carriage of which will swell the Company's profits.

A. Yes.—The Committee propose to erect a town at every seven miles distance; allowing these to be eight intermediate, and two Harbour towns, and one at Woodstock, will give eleven towns; which in ten or fifteen years (as has been proven in Michigan and Woodstock), will increase the profits of the Company at little cost (according to the following plan). The Engineer, at every seven miles distance on the Railway, will demand from the residing Farmer if he be inclined to join the Company in forming a town on his property; under the condition of dividing the profits together when it is formed. If he answers yes, and signs a deed to this effect, the land of 640 acres is then surveyed into streets and town building lots, six lots to the acre, each 66 feet front with 100 feet rear. The Company guarantees to build a commodious Church, School-House, and Tavern; and to make it a station. These will be built with the first money to spare, and the owner of the land cultivates the property as before, except the lots that are sold, for which he obtains half the price of interest. The first lots are then sold, or rather let (for no money is paid down), for £2. each lot, on condition that the purchaser builds a good two-story frame house, with four rooms of 18 feet long, 10 feet high, and 16 feet broad, costing from £100. to £200. Then the second lots are sold at £7. a lot, under a similar tenure; the third lots, for £14. a lot, with a like agreement; the fourth lots at £20. a lot; the fifth lots at £30. a lot; and the sixth lots at £35. a lot; the totals of which are as follow (it being understood that the streets occupy about 100 acres, as they will all be 100 feet wide, and 40 acres will be reserved for a public garden; there will be 500 acres left, giving 3,000 lots);—first lots at £2. =£1,000.; + second lots, at £7. =£3,500.; + third lots, at £14. =£7,000.; + fourth lots, at £20. =£10,000.; + fifth lots, at £30. =£15,000.; + and the sixth lots, at £35. =£17,500. =£54,000. Deduct £6,000. for the Church of each town, having 800 seats; ditto £1,500. for Vicarage House and two acres of garden; do. £1,000. for free School House and Play Ground; do. £1,000. for Station and Tavern, and £500. for the Market Place; making in all £10,000.; leaves £44,000. for both parties of £22,000., for which the owner of the estate receives 6 per cent. interest, and the Company also this amount from the town lot owners, of £1,320. rent a year each to the Company, and the like to the owner. Seven hundred pounds a year the Incumbent of the Church would receive, with two acres for his house and garden; the School-Master receiving £500. a year, with £30. allowed him by the Government, will make the salary £530. The overplus of £120. will be held in reserve for whatever other improvements the inhabitants of each town may desire, to satisfy the people, who are engaged at the long neglect of the Government to improve their roads and condition, seeing how the Americans prosper by their attention to both, and which amply repay their cost, while they sell all their waste lands, and colonize the country to their enrichment. Thus the planting of the Protestant Religion, with the erection and endowment of eleven free Churches, together with eleven Schools, would be insured to this inland district in the successful establishment of the Company, for the great benefit of Western Canada.