

generally from the end of August to the middle of September; but on these newly cleared lands, that do not require ploughing, it can be sown at any time before the frost sets in, although it cannot reasonably be expected that late sown wheat should produce so abundant a crop as that which is put into the ground early. The quantity of seed used is one bushel only per acre, and the usual return is from twenty-five to forty bushels; whereas in England, the farmer sows three bushels to the acre, and the yield does not exceed thirty bushels. The other grains are sown in the following proportions: a peck of Indian corn will plant one acre, yielding from forty to one hundred bushels; pease require two bushels and a half to the acre; oats two bushels, barley three, rye one, and buck wheat half a bushel. A settler arriving in June, if industrious, can with ease prepare five acres for wheat, to be sown the same autumn; after which he may employ himself in clearing fresh ground for his spring crops, and at the end of the first fourteen months he will find himself amply supplied with bread and vegetables; these, with the addition of a cow, and a pig or two, will be all that is necessary for his sustenance. His cow and hogs will find their living in woods during the greatest part of the year, and only need a trifling support in winter. There are distilleries generally established throughout the country, where the settler can obtain spirits in exchange for his grain on very moderate terms. Brewing also might be carried on at little or no expense, as the soil and climate produce hops of the best quality; grist and saw-mills are also sufficiently numerous in all parts of the provinces. Whenever the settler can afford to lay down in grass a sufficient quantity of land for the keep of a few sheep, he can from the wool, with the aid of a small patch of flax, manufacture whatever clothing his family may want. It may be as well to remark in this place, that the use of the axe generally appears at first somewhat awkward to the emigrant from Europe, but practice will soon reconcile him to it; such persons, however, as prefer hiring American choppers, and possess the means of so doing, can easily find contractors for the work. The usual charge for chopping, burning, fencing, and bringing the land into a proper state to receive the seed, is at the rate of about 4l. 10s. per acre, the workmen finding their own provisions; an expert chopper will clear, ready for burning, an acre of heavy timbered land in eight or ten days.

"From the foregoing observations a tolerable idea may be formed of the advantages to be derived by a poor family emigrating to Upper Canada, the very first year assuring its members abundant means of living well, and each succeeding one enlarging its scale of comforts. The settler in the first place obtains from the Crown a grant in perpetuity of from fifty to \_\_\_\_\_ acres, according to the size of his family, and his means of improvement; his labour therefore is wholly expended upon his own property.

"A large family of children, instead of proving a burthen upon him, contribute greatly to his assistance; as useful employment is constantly to be found even for small children in a new settlement. Public schools are universally established throughout the province, upon a liberal foundation.