

(thirty thousand dollars). The cost to the settlers at the present time, before it can be shipped in *Belleville*, being \$8.75 (eight dollars and seventy-five cents) per barrel, reduces the value here so much, that it cannot be made without an actual loss on the operation—that is, accounting labor at so much in value at any other work; therefore, in this locality, not more than twenty barrels have been made this season.

The grant of \$10,000 made last year, and now being expended on the road, is laid out in such a manner as not in the least to benefit these townships. The first eight miles, including four in the Township of *Madoc*, are left untouched; then an entirely new road has been cut east of the original road, which will of course leave the first settlers on that line in a worse condition than before, on account of the traffic being changed to another route. This new road is about thirteen miles in length. Then an interval of about twenty one miles is left, almost impassable; after this we have about seven miles and a half of improved road. These new lines demonstrate what might have been done under proper supervision and management ten years ago with the first outlay, as the grading is sufficiently easy to admit of as heavy draught as any country can require. As a good road is so necessary to the success of present residents, a movement is in operation by the settlers in order to agitate the question and bring the matter more forcibly before the government in the provincial, or, if that does not suffice, in the English press. To prove the discouraging aspect of the road, last year a company of Germans of a more than usually respectable class, sent out some of their number to view the country, who were so much discouraged by the road that they only proceeded some fifteen miles upon it, and returned with an unfavourable report to the rest, who, to the number of six hundred passed over to the States, and this is only one instance among many of a similar description.

In reply to what kind of settlers have been most successful, I would say that it does not depend so much upon the kind of work to which an individual may have been accustomed, so much depends upon the persevering qualities of a family, that it would be difficult to say what class succeeds the best. Many settlers born in the country, accustomed to the woods, and fully able from experience to contend with all the difficulties of a new country are always in the rear, whilst many coming out fresh from Europe, succeed well. The grand key to success is, steady persevering industry, combined with ordinary good management; with the small outlay for the purchase of land, success is really very easy, provided the settler can content himself under some discomfort for a year or two.

4. As to the question of minerals, I have no facts to offer at present, except in the apparent abundance of iron ore. Valuable indications of minerals have been discovered in the Townships of *Lake* and *Tudor*, but I presume some other correspondent will send the required information.

5. The kind of immigration best suited to this locality is that of steady hard working men with families, or farm labourers; for such there is plenty of room, and the most encouraging prospects.

6. The advantages of this locality for settlement are equal to those of any other part of *Canada*; the best proof of this is the success of those settlers who have been here only a few years. I have mentioned before that in this district the cost of land is so small, compared with the more western part of the country, that the settler has no very heavy payments to meet each year. The land is very productive and easily worked; the yield being this year from twenty to thirty bushels of spring wheat per acre, of the best quality. It is also proved to be favourable for fall or winter wheat, but not many farmers are yet in a position to grow it with advantage, from the smallness of their clearances; other grain is also equally good, and for the produce of root crops it cannot be surpassed. The demand for produce is far above the supply on account of the extensive lumbering operations carried on in this district, and the price of grain, and sometimes also of root crops, ranges from twenty to fifty per cent. above the general market price. These lumbering operations are also an advantage to the settler in giving profitable employment to himself and teams during the winter season, and the demand for labour is always far above the supply. Grist and saw mills are also within convenient distances, so that together with good stores, the usual privations of new settlers depend altogether upon their own industry as to their extent. The complete freedom from every cause of sickness is another immense advantage which this hilly district possesses over a flat country, and the distressing malady of fever and ague is totally unknown. The abundance of good springs, pure water course