

*H. J. Boulton,  
Esq.*

20 March,  
1826.

11. Are there any of them in Lanark?—I think there were a few. The emigration of this year is in quite another part of the country.

12. Where is that?—That is in the district of Newcastle, considerably higher up, at the back of the Rice Lake.

13. The emigrant being by the terms of this system of emigration provisioned for the space of one year after his arrival, having his ground located, receiving assistance in building his hut, having certain implements placed in his hands, and receiving all that combination of assistance which he received under the emigration of 1823 and 1825, are you decidedly of opinion that after that period he will be enabled, upon the average, to go on without further assistance from the public?—I have no doubt of it; because I know that a great many people do go on, who are perfectly destitute, who go upon their lands and do struggle through all difficulties, and presently get into tolerable circumstances, who have no assistance whatever; and in the meantime I know that they sometimes make payments for the land they go upon under those circumstances, without any assistance at all; during the first year I have known that occasionally done.

14. Are you of opinion that an emigrant sent out in this manner, from any part of this country, and located in one of those districts in the manner described, would be enabled to pay, at the expiration of seven years, without prejudice to his general possession, a quit-rent of 4*l.* per annum for his land, taking that land to be 150 acres, of which 100 should be located and the other 50 attached as a reserve?—I think, without any doubt, he would.

15. Are you prepared to state in detail, in what manner he would acquire property enough to make that payment, and how he would obtain the money for it?—In the first place, if he is tolerably industrious (and I will here say, that the Irish make equally good settlers after a short time, and readily acquire the use of the axe,) an American will in the course of a week chop down the timber upon an acre of land; it is commonly considered a week's work for an able-bodied labourer to chop the timber off an acre of land; I am not prepared to say how long it would take him to burn it, it could not take him that length of time; but I may say generally, that an able-bodied man can, without over-working himself, clear, fence, and put into crop, ten acres of land in the course of a twelvemonth.

16. Having done that upon that ten acres of land, what will he be able to raise?—That ten acres of land he can put into wheat, which is a profitable crop; but it is not proper for the first year, because he would require a crop that would come more early into use; he would possibly put in an half acre or an acre of potatoes, he would put in some Indian corn, but that would depend upon the season of the year in which he went upon his land; but if he put the land in wheat, the average crop of wheat, on medium land, depending upon the season, would be from 15 to 30 bushels an acre; if it is a wet season, and badly put in, with bad husbandry, it might not be over 15 bushels an acre, but it must be very badly done not to produce 15 Winchester bushels. I have known as much as 50 bushels to an acre, but very rarely, I cannot name above one or two instances of it; but 40 bushels an acre is not very uncommon, though it is not usual; but not being a farmer myself, I cannot speak very positively upon the subject, but I have often inquired of farmers, and I should say that about 25 bushels an acre, or, to speak within bounds, I may certainly say that 20 bushels an acre is commonly produced.

17. Do you mean upon an acre of ground where the stumps of the trees are still standing?—Certainly.

18. With this corn so acquired, will you describe the process by which he is to replace his clothing and his general means of going on; where does he find a market for his produce?—If emigration was going on, he would find a market from the incoming emigrants, and there is frequently the best market in the most out-of-the-way parts of the country, from that circumstance; within two years I have known wheat selling for six shillings a bushel, that is about five shillings sterling, back in the woods, when you could buy it for half that sum upon the Lake shore, because the incoming emigrants required it, and the great difficulty of getting it there gave it its value when it was there.

19. Did you ever know the wheat, so sold for 5*s.* paid for in money?—No, very seldom; that is, by new-coming emigrants.

20. Will you explain the process by which the settler would be enabled to pay his rent in money, as he receives the value of his produce chiefly in goods and barter?—When he had made such improvements upon his land as I presume he would have done, from the general proceedings of emigrants in the country who have