

the county, and by a considerable amount taken out of the county by private parties.

CUSTOMS, 1859.—Value of goods exported to United States and passed the customs, travellers, carriages, &c. exclusive \$40,189

Value free goods imported from United States	24,901
Value duty paying goods.....	6,399

Total imports from U. S....\$31,300

Free goods are those imported under the Reciprocity Treaty, two-thirds of which are composed of travellers' horses, &c., settlers' goods, &c. &c.

Freight forwarded by Grand Trunk R. R. Co., 1859, from the county, 2,202 tons.

MANUFACTURES.—The following mills and manufactories in the county, 1859 :

Grist Mills, 8 ; No. Run of Stones, 19 ; Saw Mills, 26 ; Number of Saws, 43 ; Carding Mills, 4 ; Tanneries, 8 ; Carriage Factories, 4 ; Foundries, 1 ; Chair Factories, 3 ; Stave Factories, 2 ; Lock Gate Factories, 1 ; Fanning Mill Factories, 1 ; Total by power, 42 ; Total by water, 31 ; by Steam, 11.

These mills and factories work chiefly for the home market, and their exports are included in the general exports of the county. Grist mills grind on an average 6 bushels wheat per hour each run of stones. Saw mills cut per day 2,500 feet each saw while working. Carriage factories turn out annually 38 buggies at \$90, 70 cutters \$32, 30 waggons at \$70. The steam-stave cutter cuts 10,000 per day, or 60 to 70 per minute while working, has a 25 horse engine which runs on refuse shavings alone, and employs 10 hands ; staves cut by circular saws are a trifle more valuable, and are turned out 7 to 8 per minute.

The fanning mill factory has an engine 8 horse power, runs on shavings, employs six hands at \$1 per day and turns out 250 mills per year at \$24 each, 200 of these are sent to Montreal, Ottawa and Glengarry. The foundry casts 65 tons metal annually, and turns out 400 ploughs at \$8, and 75 stoves at \$20, besides other castings.

The lock-gate factory employs 12 hands, and turns out 7 pair lock gates at \$3,000 per pair.

A first-class grist-mill of stone or brick, with flume complete costs \$3,500 to \$4,000 per run of stones. First class saw mill complete, except the dam, costs \$1,000 to \$1,

500 per saw. First class high pressure engine, except the building, costs \$100 horse power delivered here. A well farm house 26 by 36, with kitchen, &c. by 24, 1½ story, with cellar complete, \$1,600. A barn costs \$4 per foot in length. Board fence with cedar posts sunk 4 feet a straight well-built cedar fence costs \$1 rod. Bricks \$4 per thousand at the Stone \$1.50 per cord at the quarry. 15 cents per bushel at the kiln.

SOCIAL ASPECT.—Under this head we shall endeavour to present a brief outline of the manners and customs of our people at the present day ; their position in regard to legal, municipal and educational institutions ; the different public societies to be found among them, and the public burdens.

Mr. Hogan,* in his admirable picture of 1855, speaking of the farmer of Canada, describes us so truly that we need merely to quote his words:—"The farmer of Upper Canada has plenty, and he uses it. A large proportion of the people live on the same table with their servants and borers."

There is found to be a mutual dependence between master and servant, which completely removes the distinctions seen in older countries betwixt these ranks. As a result of this, the man who is free to place his servants upon terms of equality with himself is never at a loss for labour. His work is well and cheerfully performed while on the other hand, those coming from the old country and who feel themselves were to stand upon their dignity, without less, experience great difficulty in doing so with suitable servants, and it is in such a case that servants remain long in the country. "As a general rule, the gentleman is not or rather the gentleman *who would not be a farmer*, because he would not value the value of labour, has lamentably failed the gentleman however, who is willing to take off his coat, and as the Yankee observes, to march forward to his own axe, may be certain of pleasing his children well off." The Scotchman who raised himself from a ploughman to affluence, forcibly says, "Na, na, there's nae gentlemen in this country," and we believe there is more truth than poetry in the assertion, while

* This was written before Mr. Hogan's disappearance had begun to excite