

of Timber—some with hard wood, and some with heavy pine.

Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres—well taken care of and covered from wet,—will produce a Barrel of Potash, worth from £6 to £7 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settler at the highest rate, is about **FOUR POUNDS** Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance.

A Settler on these lands, possessing a capital of from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital, besides his own arm and axe—he can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments, he can, at other seasons, obtain a liberal remuneration for his labor.

The climate throughout these Districts is essentially good. The snow does not fall so deep as to obstruct communication; and it affords material for good roads during the winter, enabling the farmer to haul in his firewood for the ensuing year from the woods, to take his produce to market, and to lay in his supplies for the future—and this covering to the earth, not only facilitates communication with the more settled parts of the District, but is highly beneficial and fertilizing to the soil.

In all the localities above named, wherever Settlers have surplus produce, there is a good market for it near to them—farm produce of all kinds being in great demand by the Lumber or Timber Merchants, who are carrying on extensive operations through these parts of the country.

According to the ratio of progress which Canada West has made during the last ten years, the value of property on an average

doubles within that period; irrespective of any improvements which may have been made by the Settlers.

In many Counties the value of Land, once opened for settlement has increased **FIVEFOLD** in the period named, but the average value of such land, according to the statistics of Canada West, **DOUBLES EVERY TEN YEARS** in the mere lapse of time, exclusive of any expenditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that this ratio will not diminish for generations to come.

The Sections of Country opened by these roads lie in and to the Southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, stretching from and beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, to Lake Nipissing, and to the Ottawa River—an immense extent of country whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

**THE OTTAWA COUNTRY**, lying south of Lake Nipissing and of the great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of **EIGHT MILLIONS OF PEOPLE**, and it is now attracting general attention, as the more western portions of Canada are being rapidly filled up.

The Parliament of Canada in its last Session, incorporated a company for the construction of a Railway to pass through this Ottawa country from the Shores of Lake Huron to the City of the Ottawa, and thence Eastward.

A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighbouring Country has been undertaken, and will be completed in the present year, its principal object being to ascertain by what means the River Ottawa can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake Huron so as to enable vessels to pass by that route from the most Western Waters into the River St. Lawrence and the Ocean. These projected works are alluded to, in order to show that the attention of the Government, Parliament and people of Canada has been fixed upon this important portion of the Province.

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