

all uses, and furnish a considerable supply both to the West Indian and British markets. That which is chiefly exported consists of the oak and fir. The timber most esteemed in Upper Canada for building and farming purposes, is the white oak (very similar to the English); the yellow pine, a sort of deal which cuts up into excellent boards, as does also the tulip tree, which there grows to an immense size. This latter timber is by many considered the best for weather boarding, from its superior facility in taking paint, and being of the poplar tribe, it is less liable than most other woods to accidents from fire; as it never blazes; the oak and hickory are principally used for ploughs, cartwheels, &c.

"The black-walnut, cherry, and curled maple, work up into durable and beautiful furniture of all sorts. From the maple, the settlers, by a very simple and easy process of tapping, obtain in a few days a sufficient quantity of sugar to supply their families for a year; many, indeed, manufacture a considerable surplus for sale. The bark of the oak, hemlock, and black-birch, is employed in tanning; but that of the first is preferred for this purpose. Butter-nut bark affords a durable brown dye for woollen, cotton, and linen-yarn. Soap may be made in any quantities from the wood-ashes, with the addition of a certain proportion of tallow or grease of any kind. Plumbs, cherries, crab-apple (which latter yield an excellent preserve), gooseberries, currants, strawberries, raspberries, grapes, cranberries, walnuts, chesnuts, and filberts grow wild in the woods, where game is sufficiently abundant; consisting of red-deer, hares, pheasants, woodcocks, snipes, and quails, with many other birds, good for the table; in which enumeration should not be omitted the wild pigeon, which, at certain periods of the year, migrate from the westward in flocks of such magnitude as surpasses all description, and are excellent eating.

"In the Talbot Settlement, wild turkeys are met with in great numbers, often from fifty to one hundred in a troop. The borders of the lakes and rivers also contribute their quota of the feathered race, such as swans, geese of different kinds, together with the many varieties of duck, teal, and widgeon, most of which have a delicious flavour; the waters themselves swarm with excellent fish of various sorts, many of which are unknown in Europe. In proportion as the country is explored, salt springs are discovered, which, when properly worked, it is expected will yield an adequate supply of salt to the province; there are also mineral springs, some of which have great efficacy in removing rheumatic and scorbutic disorders. Of limestone and clay for making bricks there is no want. Iron-works are likewise established in several situations; and from the quantity of ore found, they promise to be exceedingly productive.

"*Grain, &c.* — The grain grown in Upper Canada consists of spring and winter wheat, oats, barley, rye, buck wheat, and Indian corn, the last of which is a most important article of consumption. Peas are the only field pulse cultivated there; the summer heats being considerably too great for beans of green crops. There are potatoes, turnips, pumpkins, clover (red and white) and timothy grass. Both flax and hemp succeed remarkably well, and the latter will proba-