



BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS,
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TO EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS SEEKING
LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT have recently opened out three great lines of Road, now in course of completion, and have surveyed and laid out for Settlement the Lands, through, and in the vicinity of which these Roads pass.

The Roads, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities to afford information to the Settler, are known as "the Ottawa and Opeongo Road," "the Addington Road" and "the Hastings Road."

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River, known as "Ferrall's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the northerly part of the County of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect with this road a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line" leading to the Lake Muskako, and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudnell, at a distance of about 53 miles from the River Ottawa, forming with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskako, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, and opening up for a settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is easily accessible, and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this district is Mr. T. P. French, who resides at Mount St. Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted. To reach the section of Country under Mr. French's charge the Settler must go from Montreal up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Grattan, in which Mount St. Patrick is situated.

THE ADDINGTON ROAD,

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the northern part of the County of Addington near the Village of Flint's Mills, in Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Madawaska, a distance of 55 miles—and is to be continued thence for the distance of 25 miles till it intersects the Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is Mr. E. Perry, who, for that purpose, is now resident at the Village of Flint's Mills. The outlines of five townships of very superior land are always surveyed and ready for Settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Madawaska. The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Denbigh, Ashley, Edingham, Anglesea, and Barrie.

The direct route to this section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence to Napanee, either by land or steamboat, and thence north to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of Flint's Mills where Mr. Perry resides.

THE HASTINGS ROAD,

Almost parallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about 32 miles is the Hastings Road. This Road beginning at the northern part of the County of Hastings, and running a distance of 74 miles, almost due north, also intersects the Ottawa and Opeongo Road and its extensions.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. Hays, who resides at the Village of Hastings, lately called Madoc, about 28 miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order. The land to be granted by the Crown under this Agency extends from 15 to 70 miles north of the Village of Hastings. The Road through this large extent of land is passable for 40 miles, and money is

now being expended to extend it 30 miles further, so that Settlers can get in and out without difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever supplies they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government Agent resides.

The direct way to reach this section, which is easily accessible, is by Kingston, Canada West, thence by Steamboat up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville, 56 miles—and thence by a good road to Hastings, 28 miles.

In order to facilitate the settlement of the Country, and provide for keeping in repair the roads thus opened, the Government has authorized Free Grants of Land along these Roads, not to exceed in each case One Hundred Acres, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS:

That the settler be eighteen years of age.

That he takes possession of the Land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years,—build a house (at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of the settlement are duly performed; after which accomplishment only shall the settler have a right of obtaining a title to the property. Families comprising several settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot in which they live) provided that the required clearing of the land be made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The Local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending settler.

The Log-house required by the Government to be built, is of such a description as can be put up in four days by five men. The neighbours generally help to build the Log-cabin for newly arrived settlers, without charge, and when this is done the cost of the erection is small; the roof can be covered with bark, and the spaces between the logs plastered with clay, and white-washed. It then becomes a neat dwelling, and warm as a stone-house.

The lands thus opened up and offered for settlement, are, in sections of Canada West, capable both as to Soil and Climate, of producing abundant crops of winter wheat, of excellent quality and full weight, and also crops of every other description of farm produce grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the Province, and fully as good.

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land—some lots being much superior to others; but there is an abundance of the very best land for farming purposes. The Lands in the neighborhood of these three roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety 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