

ceive payment in most cases in produce that he must require delivered to him, which is better to him than cash as with the latter he would be obliged to look for what he required and lose time in doing so; and of demand for labour in this vicinity there is no laxity.

Very many settlers of old standing have seriously crippled their first footsteps by being the possessors of too much land, running over its surface carelessly and slovenly, whereas one half well attended to and receiving the same labour would have yielded a larger return. Believing in a small farm well tilled we are of opinion that for the first few years of a settler's life 10 acres will be found quite sufficient for his requirements. By our plan however he is not bound in any manner to his holding, as he can by a month's notice of his intention to remove himself to any other location, do so; and this is required so as to be able to communicate to your office any vacancies as they may occur, that they may be filled up. Our intended settlement being thus nothing more or less than a depot or school, from whence the scholars can, when opportunity offers of bettering themselves issue, and in which they will learn the various branches necessary for their future success, and of which on their advent they are of necessity ignorant, getting their maintenance during their stay, and accumulating a little store as they proceed. I may here mention that should our trial be successful, of which we have little doubt, it could be enlarged and improved by the immediate action of Government in any wished for locality and to any extent. But the great difference in our plan and your suggestions is this, that whilst by yours the Emigrant never becomes the proprietor of his holding but pays a days labor per week for the occupancy thereof, we will permit him to become a purchaser at the expiration of three years, of his holding and its improvements for the sum of fifty dollars; thus not in any way curtailing him in the amount of either labour or capital he may expend thereon. And this we consider a great boon to the settler, as in the meantime he can improve, well knowing he can become the sole possessor of those improvements at the expiration of three years on the above mentioned payment, when he can either sell or remain as suits him; and should the settlement become prosperous he can sell building lots on the front to pay for the cost of the entire and this in the case of mechanics is a decided advantage:

Four buildings have been erected already, and the necessary clearances for eleven more have been made and we only await some encouragement to proceed with the entire to completion so as to have them ready for occupants on the arrival of the spring fleet. I have written a letter to the *British Whig* which explains fully the terms of settlement, and have in course of preparation a map of the adjoining Townships and an advertisement in reference to the subject which I will forward you on their issue for distribution to your correspondents. If the encouragement is extended to us we will be prepared to receive forty families in the spring.

HENRY READ.

To A. C. BUCHANAN, Esqr.,

HOPERFIELD, OPEONGO ROAD, COUNTY OF RENTREW.

November, 17th, 1862.

Sir,

In your issue of November 11th, I find that attention has been drawn in Paisley, Scotland, to the circular which lately appeared in your paper from A. C. Buchanan, Chief Emigrant Agent at Quebec, recommending the adoption by landed proprietors and others of providing houses for emigrants on their arrival, &c.

As you take a lively interest in furthering such information, you will, perhaps, do me the favor of giving publicity to this letter, and thereby confer an obligation on the intending settler, the proprietors and myself.

Mr. Buchanan's scheme has been adopted by the residents of this place, where it is their intention to establish a village; to which end they are prepared to give the following inducements, and for which they deem the locality well chosen, viz:—Ten buildings, of 20 x 24 feet each, will be erected, (four of which are already built, to each of which is attached ten acres of good, well watered land, having one acre cleared and ready for croppage next spring on each lot, with a good frontage on the main road.

Those will be given to intended settlers on the payment only of one day's labor per week for each holding. After the expiration of three years, should the locatee be desirous of purchasing the title of his entire lot, he is to have permission to do so for the small sum of \$50, with all its improvements. By this means he is in no way restricted in making whatever improvements the means at his disposal will permit him to do; and in cases of mechanics the ten acres would be as much as they would ever require, and a sufficiency for any newly arrived emigrant for some years to come. The emigrant, let it be fully understood, is not in any way obliged to remain upon his lot for any specified term, but may leave it at pleasure whenever he makes a selection of any lands belonging to Government, either in this or any of the adjoining townships of Bradwell, Haggerty, Sherwood or Jones, paying only his day's labor per week for the time he is in actual possession of his tenement; but it is deemed requisite he should give a month's notice of his intention of removing, to enable the proprietors to communicate with the Emigration Agency at Quebec, the vacancies as they may occur. Thus securing to the intending settler a certain home, with a sufficiency of land for all his present requirements, where he can, at his leisure, look around him for more extensive possessions should he deem it necessary; and where, from the moment of his settlement, he may make whatever improvements he can, knowing that they are his own for ever on the payment of a few dollars. Should the plan succeed, the proprietors intend, the ensuing year, to add an additional fifteen or twenty to those now about being erected.

To a few married mechanics a ten acre lot will immediately be given, free of any charge