

duced per acre, is
ken off some farms.
follows:—Oats, 40
also is grown to a
is to the acre is an
intersected by the
ment in his report
the Hastings Road,
esting information
m, I never saw any-
Road, from Madoc
the Peterson Line,
principal part of all
quence of the early
farmers managed to
is now almost all
eat were cut on the
his crop, and have
to the acre. I can
saw such in any
led, and are nearly
roduce to the acre,
atoes are abundant,
well as the people
not much of these
some pieces that
it off. Hay is an
othy Hay in these
all the lumbermen.
but it is thought
would be surprised
ar. There was not
I was at Elliott's
all kinds of grain,
rden of vegetables.
saw better; it was
ead, and I counted
adapted for Winter
ear contented and
ughout the whole
well satisfied with
son line, is a very
ne portion of the
through which we
fine country: the
re are no ledges or
fly Maple, Beech,
eks and Mill privi-
they have written
ng out lots of land
ect, soon be more
rospect of Settlers
The Settlers are
any consequence
the abundance of
our Settlers enjoy

over those of the Far West." The various productions when brought to market will sell for cash, according to prices in February, 1861, as follows:—Wheat, 3s. 6d. @ 5s. 6d. sterling, per bushel; Oats, 1s. @ 1s. 9d. per bushel; Barley, 2s. @ 3s. 6d. per bushel; Peas, 2s. @ 3s. per bushel; Flax Straw, £2 10s. per ton. These prices, it is true, are lower than those to be got in England, but then a farm can be bought in Canada, stocked and worked for a trifle, in comparison with the enormous prices at home, which preclude persons of humble means from embarking in farming operations. The emigrant, whose means are small, can buy 100 acres of uncleared land of very fair quality for £1 per acre, or even for less, paying for it by five equal yearly payments, sometimes with a few acres cleared, from which can be derived sufficient potatoes and grain for the sustenance of himself and his family. Sufficient has now been said to show what advantages are in store for those who make up their minds to emigrate to Canada.

TO REACH CANADA,

And the cost of getting there, is found published by the Shipping and Railway Companies, in almost every newspaper in the kingdom. The best plan, even by those who can afford least, is to take a passage in one of the Steamers leaving Liverpool, Glasgow, or Londonderry, several of which sail every week. The fare, inclusive of provisions for the voyage, ranges from first cabin, £18, to steerage cabin, £7. Sailing vessels are not to be recommended, as the fares are almost as high as by the steamers, besides they are very uncertain, and it is impossible to know how long they may be in making the passage. In some cases they take as long as two months. To reach Upper Canada, the emigrant should take a passage in a steamer for Quebec or Portland, where, on its arrival, a train awaits to convey passengers to their destination. The journey to Quebec or Portland, takes from 9 to 13 days, and thence to Toronto by the Grand Trunk Railway in 24 hours. Fare, £1 0s. 6d. sterling.

The best season to arrive, for those who propose to farm, is between the months of March and August. It is not advisable to start later than this, as a person requires some time to find out a suitable piece of property, and to get comfortably settled upon it before the winter comes on.

INVESTMENTS IN CANADA.

Canada is not only to be recommended as a field for emigration, but also for the lucrative investment of capital. Judicious investments in land are invariably profitable, and most of the wealthy capitalists have accumulated their money in this way. As the country is rapidly increasing in importance and population, it is natural to infer that the land must increase proportionately in value; and proprietors of wild lands, as a general rule, expect it to increase yearly in value at the rate of from 12 to 20 per cent. Persons of considerable means in England, have frequently visited Canada for the express purpose of investing their money in this way. Mortgages on good productive farms are a very favourite investment in Canada. The usual rate at which the money is lent, is from 7 to 10 per cent., and the property taken, is generally three times as valuable as the amount advanced. Debentures, also, are to be had, bearing 6 per cent. These are issued under the authority of Acts of Parliament, by the various counties, cities, and towns, and can be purchased considerably below par. Large amounts of these debentures have been sold in England, and are held chiefly by those who have some knowledge of Canada, and know that they are thoroughly reliable investments.