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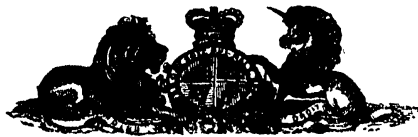
A HAND-BOOK

OF

INFORMATION

FOR

INTENDING EMIGRANTS



OTTAWA:

PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1877.

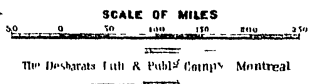




MAP
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 AND
 PART OF THE UNITED STATES.

Compiled from the Latest Authorities
1874.

- References.
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 - Boundaries of Canada, - - - - -
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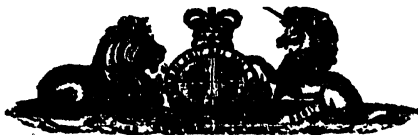
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CANADA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE information contained in the following pages has been mainly compiled from official sources. It is intended to constitute a Hand-Book for the intending emigrant; with a view to furnish him with such information as may be most useful to him, as well respecting the Dominion of Canada, as a field for the emigrant from the United Kingdom and Europe, as such directions as may facilitate his movements, after he shall have decided to take the important step of emigration.

There will be a special chapter of the Hand-Book devoted to a description of "The Proper Classes to Settle in Canada." But it may be well at the commencement of these introductory remarks to say a few words on what may be called motives to emigrate. The first question which a man who thinks of emigrating should ask himself is, "Why should I do so?" And it is probably the most important practical question of his life. It involves the breaking up of all the old ties and associations of his childhood, and beginning life afresh in a new country, where everything which surrounds him will seem new and strange to him at first, but with which he will in a very short time, in most cases within one year, become familiar, and the general experience in Canada is that when an immigrant has lived a few years in the country he could not be induced to leave it.

It is, however, true that emigration has led to many cases of very severe individual hardship; but these are the exception, and they always come from the unfitnes of the persons who suffer it to emigrate at all.

Generally speaking, where a man is doing well at home, and sees his way to continue to do so, great caution should be used in advising him to emigrate. But a man who is doing well himself, and has a family, may generally find a better chance for educating and advantageously placing his family in life in Canada than in the crowded populations of old countries.

Above all things, an emigrant should have good health, and be stout-hearted, prepared to do anything that comes to his hand, and to adapt himself to the circumstances of the new country in which his lot is placed. He may have many things to learn, and many to unlearn. Any man who is not willing to attempt this should not be advised to emigrate.

The first condition of success in Canada is work. Canada is no place for the idler or the dissipated. A man of this character had much better stay at home. Nobody should dream of coming to Canada who thinks it is a country where men can get on without work, unless they have independent means to live on,—in which case they can live cheaply, and educate and settle their children comfortably, with the best prospects.

What the country wants above all things, are resolute workers. For these there is room. But it may be well for the idlers to remember that there is no poor law system in Canada. There has been found no need for it hitherto.

The greatest of the industries of the country is Agriculture; and agricultural labourers and tenant farmers with a little means are specially wanted in Canada. There are many thousands of agricultural labourers who came to this country almost in a state of pauperism who are now independent men, living on the estate of their own farms, and who have educated and settled their children around them. It is rather a question of attaining this kind of independence that shall move agricultural labourers to emigrate than that of higher wages; and the same argument applies even more strongly to tenant farmers, as respects the possibility of their gains on rented lands at home, compared with those they may obtain on property of their own in Canada.

It may be of interest to the intending emigrant to know that the Dominion of Canada is a vast territory of about 3,345,681 square miles. It comprises half of the whole of the continent of North America. Its division into provinces and territory (not including the large Island of Newfoundland which has not yet entered the Dominion) may be stated as follows:—

	Square Miles.
Nova Scotia.....	21,731
New Brunswick.....	27,322
Quebec.....	193,355
Ontario.....	107,780
Manitoba	14,340
North West Territory.....	2,750,000
British Columbia	220,000
Prince Edward Island.....	12,173
	<hr/>
	3,346,681

The area of the whole of the continent of Europe is 3,900,000 square miles; the area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is 2,933,588 square miles,—that of Alaska is 577,390 square miles,—combined, making 3,510,978 miles. Thus the Dominion is over four hundred thousand square miles larger than the United States, without Alaska.

From East to West Canada stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans; and its extreme southern point reaches a little below the forty-second parallel of latitude. In other words it extends from the pole to the latitude of the south of Europe. Very large portions of this vast territory are cultivable; and the remaining portions are rich in mineral and other kinds of wealth. The proportion of cultivable land suited to the productions of the temperate zones in view of the very large cultivable areas in the North West Territory, may be stated to be larger than that of the United States.

Canada possesses many thousands of square miles of the finest and richest forests of the continent, and many thousands of square miles of the most fertile prairie land.

It possesses the largest extent of land yet open for settlement, adapted to the growth of grasses and cereals, and other productions of the temperate climates, not only on the continent, but in the world.

It has fisheries of boundless extent, unequalled on the continent, if not in the world, both on its Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

It has also coal fields of immense extent in the Provinces on both its coasts; and it is believed that coal deposits of very great magnitude lie under the surface of its rich and immense tract of prairie land east of the Rocky Mountains.

It has gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, phosphate and other mines of great richness; and almost every description of the most valuable building materials; also petroleum, salt, peat, etc.

The immense rivers and lakes of the Dominion furnish the grandest facilities of water communication. The sailing circle, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Europe, gives much the shortest distance across the Atlantic. The line across the continent to the

Pacific is by far the shortest for a railway; the conditions for its construction are the most favourable; and the Canadian passes through the Rocky Mountains are the easiest.

On the Pacific coast it has the same favourable commercial conditions, with the finest harbours.

The water system of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes constitutes one of the most marked features in the geographical formation of North America, and leads directly from the Atlantic to the North West of the Dominion. And from the head of Lake Superior, with the exception of a few interruptions, which can be easily overcome by canals, another system of lakes and rivers extends navigation across the continent to the foot of the Rocky Mountains; by means of which the products, in the future of this immense territory, will be borne to the sea-board.

More than 5,157 miles of railway are already in operation within the Dominion; 2,142 more miles are in process of construction; besides the portions of the projected Pacific Railway not yet commenced, which will be over two thousand miles more.

The Dominion of Canada must, therefore, from these facts, become, in the not distant future, the home of one of the most populous and powerful peoples of the earth.

Every immigrant who settles in Canada will have an inheritance in the great future of the Dominion, and help to build it up.

CHAPTER II.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT—GENERAL, PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL.

IT may be said, without fear of contradiction, that the Canadian system of Government is one of the best ever framed. This is admitted by all who have enquired into the system and studied its workings.

Through her connection with Great Britain, Canada possesses the stability and strength, and many of the forms, of the English monarchical system; and yet, under the liberal franchise laws, the governing power is practically in the hands of the people. As nearly as the altered circumstances will permit, the powers, privileges and immunities of the Canadian Parliament are similar to those of the Mother Country.

The executive power, as in all other parts of the Empire, is vested in the Crown, and is administered by the Governor-General as the representative of the Queen. The Governor-General is appointed by the Imperial Government, and has an allowance of £10,000 per annum out of the consolidated revenues of the Dominion. His Excellency's constitutional advisers are the Government of the day. As in England, in order to hold office, the members of the Ministry must possess the confidence of Parliament.

The Parliament of the Canadian Dominion consists of two Houses: the Upper House, or Senate; and the Lower House, or House of Commons. The members of the Senate are appointed by the Crown for life; and thus, in a degree, correspond with the peers of England. The second Chamber, or House of Commons, is elected by the people. The life of a Parliament is five years; but it may, of course, be dissolved at any time, in a constitutional manner, by the Crown. There must be a session of Parliament every year; and other sessions may be held if necessary.

As there are no classes in Canada corresponding to the landed gentry of the Mother Country, and as social distinctions are not so marked as in England, the people, so to speak, select their Parliamentary representatives from their own ranks. Parliament is made up of lawyers, medical men, and successful merchants, traders, farmers, manufacturers and mechanics; men of character and probity, who are elected for their worth and ability; and not through the influence of wealth or social position. For attending to their public duties, members of Parliament are allowed an indemnity out of the consolidated revenue of the country.

The Dominion Parliament has charge over all matters relating to the country, as a whole, such as customs and excise duties, postal affairs, navigation and shipping, fisheries, banking, the militia, and all other matters of a general or national character. The Crown has the power of disallowing any measure adopted by Parliament, but this power is rarely exercised.

All subjects of Her Majesty settling in the Dominion enjoy precisely the same rights and privileges as native Canadians. They have the right to vote, and are eligible for election to any office in the gift of the people so soon as they are possessed of the property qualification necessary under the law. Foreigners may be naturalized after three years' residence.

Canada being a confederacy of provinces, in addition to the Dominion Parliament, referred to above, each Province has a Government and Parliament of its own. These consist in most instances of (1) a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council; (2) a Legislative Council appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor; and (3) a Legislative Assembly elected by the

people. Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, however, have no Upper Chamber or Legislative Council. Each Province has a Government, responsible to the Local Parliament; the confidence of which it must possess in order to retain office. The powers of Provincial Legislatures, it may be stated in general terms, are confined to matters of a local character. The members, as in the Dominion Parliament, receive a sessional allowance from the provincial purse.

The Municipal system of Canada is most complete. In fact the Canadians justly pride themselves on the degree of perfection they have reached in this direction. Each Province is divided into counties, and each county into townships, and county councils are elected annually under a simple and inexpensive system. Incorporated towns have their councils, presided over by a mayor, while each city has its mayor and aldermen, and, in some Provinces, council men as well as aldermen. By these bodies the municipal rates and taxes are fixed and levied; the money so raised being expended on local improvements, public schools, and in the general management of civic affairs.

It will be seen from this brief outline of the Canadian system of Government, general, provincial and municipal, that, practically, the entire power rests in the hands of the people. All laws are passed by their representatives, and, if those representatives are negligent or unfaithful, the people simply withdraw their confidence and support and elect other men in their stead. Not a dollar of taxation can be levied except by the Municipal Council; in fact in many instances where a large sum is asked for a special purpose the question of granting or withholding it is submitted to the direct vote of the people. The natural result of this system is that taxation is exceedingly light, especially in the rural parts of the country. Even in the larger towns and cities the rates are low as compared with parish rates and taxes in England. In the management of their municipal affairs the Canadians have set an example that the people of other countries might well profit by.

CHAPTER III.

A COMPARISON—CANADA AS A WHEAT AND GRASS GROWING COUNTRY.

CANADA, as has been shewn elsewhere, embraces the chief zones of the wheat and pasture lands in North America, and covers the same latitudes as the best regions for the great staples of the temperate

zones in the old world. In order to set this forth clearly, and to shew the superiority of Canada as a grain and grass growing country over the Western States of the American Union, we cannot do better than give a condensation of the facts contained in Dr. J. B. Hurlbert's interesting book on "The Climates, Productions and Resources of Canada."

The latitude of the central parts of England is 54° ; London is $51^{\circ} 30'$; Edinburgh $55^{\circ} 57'$; the northern part of Prussia, 54° the capital of Prussia, $52^{\circ} 45'$; the capital of Sweden, $59^{\circ} 21'$, and the southern part of Sweden, 55° .

The central parts of Illinois, Indiana, and the northern part of Missouri are in latitude 40° , the same as Palestine and the great deserts of Tartary. Kansas and New Mexico are in the same latitude and position as Persia, in which there are such fearful droughts.

It will thus be seen that persons going from the midland counties of England, Denmark, Northern Prussia or Southern Sweden, to Central Illinois, Missouri or Indiana, must go fourteen degrees or nearly one thousand miles south, and make the same change in climate as they would were they to emigrate to Palestine, Independent Tartary or Persia; that is they must go from a climate of comparatively cool summers with a humid atmosphere to one of intense heat and severe droughts. Those who migrate from the north of England, from Scotland, Germany or Sweden, to Kansas, Central Missouri or Illinois, must undergo a still greater change of climate, necessitating an almost entire change of agriculture.

The summer temperatures of England are from 60° to 62° , those of Central Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, 75° to 78° . This difference of about 15° carries one south of the best climates for the production of grains and grasses.

But high temperature and a burning sun are not the only enemies with which the Englishman going so far south has to contend. The want of rain is another and even more grievous defect in the climate of those parts of the United States; for high summer temperatures with heavy rains are conditions of climate favouring tropical plants, but high temperatures *without* rain are destructive of all vegetation; and high temperatures with an insufficiency of rain give only imperfect crops. Those parts of the States just named very much resemble Palestine, Arabia, Persia, Syria and Independent Tartary. Both regions are similarly situated on the respective continents; both are in the zones of the summer droughts, high temperatures, and winds, and rapid evaporation; but with this important feature in favour of the Asiatic countries, they lie nearer the Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, thus rendering the atmosphere more humid and modifying the droughts.

Not would the effects of the want of summer rains be fully stated

without reference to the rapid evaporation in countries like those named. In England the evaporation in summer is from 40' to 60 per cent. of the rain-fall, leaving from 60 to 40 per cent. in the soil, affording moisture to plants while working its way slowly to the creeks and rivers. In the interior of America, hundreds of miles from the sea, the evaporation is very great, especially in Kansas, Missouri, Southern Illinois and Iowa. Those States, too, lie east of the great desert and semi-desert stretching from the 100th Meridian (the western boundary of Iowa and Minnesota) to the Rocky Mountains. The prevailing summer winds on this part of the continent being from the west and south towards the east and north-east, blow almost uniformly over the States lying eastward and north-eastward. Being arid burning winds, they parch the land, withering every green thing. Minnesota and Wisconsin are less affected by these winds, for they border on those immense inland seas whose waters, from their great depth, being cool even during the summer months, check the evaporation and increase the rain-fall.

North of these desert and semi-desert areas, both in the old and new worlds, lie the zones of summer rains and moderate summer temperatures, two elements of climates most favourable for the grains and grasses. In Europe, the capacity of the central and higher latitudes for the cereals, coarse grains, pastures and meadows has been fully tested and acknowledged. On the American continent similar climates are producing similar effects. Throughout Canada, from the Atlantic to Lake Superior, these great staples of the central and higher portions of the temperate zones produce better, surer and more abundant crops than are produced in any of the States to the south or south-west of the Lakes. Along the valleys of the Red, Assiniboine, Saskatchewan and Mackenzie rivers, for more than seven hundred miles north of the United States boundary, wheat has been grown, yielding a more abundant return than the best portions of the Republic; and where wheat repays in such positions we have the best climates for the coarser grains, grasses and root crops. Barley, the grasses and many root crops, grow twelve hundred miles north of the boundary. These plants are the fruits of the summer rains and summer temperatures of from 58 to 70 degrees of Fahrenheit. The significance of the facts here stated, the high latitudes to which these plants go, is the proof they give of the immense agricultural countries in the interior of the continent north of the 49th parallel, that is to say in Canada.

South of these fertile regions, (except on some of the mountains) and west of the 100th meridian, these plants either fail entirely or succeed but imperfectly, from climatic effects, chiefly from a deficiency or entire absence of rain during the agricultural months, accompanied with high summer temperatures; and over the States

lying immediately east of these desert areas, the summer heat is still too great for the profitable growth of these products, and the rain still deficient, or rendered insufficient through high temperatures and rapid evaporation.

The most southern part of Canada is on the same parallel as Rome in Italy, Corsica in the Mediterranean, and the northern part of Spain, farther south than France, Lombardy, Venice or Genoa. The northern shores of Lake Huron are in the same latitude as Central France, and vast territories not yet surveyed, embracing many million acres of land of good quality, lie south of this parallel, and where the climates are favourable.

The space given us here will not allow of extended statements illustrative of what has been said.

We quote a few passages from Mr. Marshall's recent (1871) work on Canada, because his opinions are those of a well-informed stranger, and one who tells us that he entered Canada without prepossessions in its favour; meaning, as we infer, that he was prepossessed unfavourably towards the country, having come into it through the United States; and, like most Englishmen, received his first impressions of Canada both before he left England and afterwards from Americans.

Mr. Marshall visited an agricultural show which represented only the country around London (Ontario). Of this he says:

"The fine display of produce surprised me. Wheat, barley, oats and other cereals were well represented. Maize shows excellent samples. The roots and vegetables were surprisingly fine. A field pumpkin which I measured was four feet ten inches in circumference, a squash eight feet three inches, weighing 150 lbs."

"The potatoes were the finest I have ever seen. There were a great number of varieties; citrons, melons, marrows and tomatoes, were also exceptionally large and fine." P. 76.

"It is difficult to speak of the returns of grain commonly yielded to the farmer in this country. I have seen some fields that yielded forty bushels to the acre; the government pamphlet says fifty bushels on new land, and others not far distant giving but fifteen. No doubt, in a new country, where many turn to farming not before acquainted with it, the average yield gives a poor idea of the capabilities of the soil. I remarked one morning a particularly poor looking crop of Indian corn; on the same day, in the same country, I walked through a field of forty acres of this splendid plant, growing to a height of eighteen to twenty feet, and yielding thirty-seven tons to the acre as food for cattle. I plucked an ear nearly ripe, eighteen inches long, and counted six hundred grains on it." P. 79.

Usually there are two ears, sometimes three, on one stock or stem—not, of course, all so large. Mr. Marshall continues:

"Upwards of a hundred varieties of apples were exhibi-

ted. For cooking, there were the Cayuga, Red Streak or twenty ounce pippin, an imposing fruit, measuring sometimes over fifteen inches; the Alexander, of glorious crimson; the Red Astrachan; Snow Apples, so named from the whiteness of the pulp; the Gravinstein, Baldwin and many others. For dessert, there were the Fameuse, the Streaked St. Lawrence, the Spitzenberg, the Seek-no-farther of gold and red." P. 76. "The Canadian apple is the standard of excellence." P. 5.

"Even in California, the orchard of the Union, the superiority of the Canadian apple was, to my surprise, confessed. Vast quantities are exported to England, and sold as American, their nationality being lost." P. 77. "Fruit and vegetables, grain generally, melons and tomatoes grow equally with the potato, pea, turnip and the rest of the vegetables known in England. The grape thrives well. Raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, or brambles, cranberries, cherries, currants, plums and other fruit grow well. Orchards everywhere thrive" P. 5.

These facts suggest some practical considerations worthy of being well weighed by those in Europe who may think of emigrating:—

1. The danger of so great a change in climate as that from the moist cool summers of Northern and North-western Europe, to the arid burning summers of those central regions of the continent.

2. The almost entire change in the farming operations in climates so different. The farmer in going from North and North-west Europe to those parts of the States named must give up, as staples, his grains, grasses, herds and flocks.

3. A country like the south western prairies, which will not, through severe drought, dry atmosphere, and great evaporation, produce trees, cannot be favourable to fruit-trees; and experiment has confirmed this. For it must be borne in mind that the absence of forests is caused chiefly by climatic defects, the want or deficiency of rain. That fires may keep down trees which would otherwise grow in certain districts near rivers, or on soils retentive of moisture, is not denied. But such cases are exceptional and local.

4. The great manufactures and the chief commerce are, in Europe, in the higher temperate zones. The climates in lower latitudes are too enervating for the continuous labour necessary in great industrial pursuits, such prolific sources of wealth in the cooler regions of the earth.

5. A man in changing his country should have some ambition, nay, should feel that it is his duty to plant his family in a climate where they may become a vigorous and a healthy race; and such races are found pre-eminently in the zones of the wheat and grasses, the natural homes of the ox, the sheep and the horse.

In comparing Europe with North America we find that those

regions of the new world which correspond with the best grain and grass zones of the old are in Canada. They are in similar positions and have similar climates; the summer temperatures ranging from 58° to 70° of Fahrenheit, with a rain-fall well adapted to the growth of such vegetation. The grains and grasses on both continents are in the middle and higher parts of the temperate zone—in the region of summer rains, and moderate summer temperatures, in contrast with those parts of the continent which have summer temperatures tropical or semi-tropical, and too high for these products. There are also, on both continents, immense areas with either a total absence of rain during the agricultural months, or with an insufficiency. The rapid evaporation and arid burning winds, too, not only on those desert plains, but over the regions lying to the east and north-east of them, are additionally deteriorating agencies, affecting extended areas beyond the regions deficient in summer rains.

The best pasture and grain lands of North America are in Canada, and are to be found in a broad belt from the Atlantic to the Pacific, up the valleys of the St. Lawrence, the Red and Saskatchewan with their branches; and on the Atlantic slope in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and west of the Rocky Mountains in British Columbia. In wheat, barley, peas, oats, the grasses, root crops (as potatoes, turnips, carrots, mangold-wurtzel, etc.,) and the hardier fruits (apples, cherries, plums, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, etc.,) Canada produces surer crops, of better quality and in larger returns, than any countries to the south. These statements are made on the authority of the census returns, the experience of those who have farmed in both countries, and the observation afforded by the constant intercourse of agriculturists in Canada and the United States. Under the-e circumstances, and setting aside altogether the question of nationality, the attractions Canada holds out to Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen are greater than those held out by the States to the South.

CHAPTER IV.

MINES AND MINERALS.

THOUGH the main sources of the wealth of Canada lie in her fertile fields and grand forests, her mines and minerals must in course of time attract more attention than they have hitherto done, and yield a good return for the capital and labour expended on them. As

the Canadians devote their attention chiefly to the more common pursuits of farming and ordinary trade, comparatively little has been done towards developing the mineral resources of the country; yet the results abundantly prove that there are vast and valuable deposits of minerals in various parts of the Dominion. A mere enumeration of the minerals that have been discovered up to this time will enable the reader to form something like a correct idea of the position of Canada in this respect. There have been found gold, silver, copper, iron, galena, plumbago, antimony, manganese, gypsum, granites, marbles, lithographic stone, slates, burrestones, hones, limestones, sandstones, and brickclays, various kinds of precious stones, vast deposits of phosphate of lime, of salt, and immense quantities of petroleum and peat. These minerals are not confined to any one province. In almost every part of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific some of them are to be found.

Gold mines are worked, though only in a small way, in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec. It is principally quartz mining. The gold fields of British Columbia are famous the world over for their size and their extraordinary yields. They extend over an area of 105,000 square miles; that is twice the area of England, and yield annually about £400,000 worth of the precious metal. In the early days of gold mining in British Columbia fortunes were sometimes made in a few weeks. In 1863 Dillion's claim yielded in one day 102 pounds weight of gold. Other claims frequently yielded from ten to fifty pounds of gold in twenty-four hours. But while those times have passed, as regards the discoveries so far made, the average earnings of miners is about seven hundred dollars a year, which is a high figure. Explorations connected with the Geological Survey in 1876, showed the whole country to be auriferous. Gold mining is now one of the chief industries of the Pacific province; and the probability is that great wealth will yet be developed.

Silver has been discovered in several parts of the Dominion. The richest deposits, however, appear to be on the north shore of Lake Superior. In 1874, one mine—Silver Islet—yielded nearly 500 tons of ore, worth about £100,000 sterling. As it is only a few years since the silver was discovered, the industry is still in its infancy. Want of capital has delayed the work of development. Still several shafts have been sunk, and it is confidently expected that the Thunder Bay district will shortly be sending out great wealth of rich ore annually.

Iron has been discovered in several provinces; and in many cases the deposits are of great value. The iron mines of Nova Scotia have been successfully worked for several years. In Ontario and Quebec the quantity raised is increasing annually. The difficulty in these provinces is that there is no coal for smelting purposes; but as wood is abundant this difficulty is likely to be overcome—in fact, has already been overcome—by smelting the ore with charcoal. One or

two companies are now engaged in this industry, and the iron and steel turned out by them are of the very best quality. There is a great abundance of iron ore in British Columbia, but it has not yet been worked except in a very small way.

Copper has been found in many parts of Canada. The amount exported in 1874 from Ontario and Quebec alone was 3,142 tons; in addition to which a considerable quantity must have entered into home consumption. As with other branches of mining in Canada more capital is required to properly carry on the work. The ore is noted for its purity.

Although in the region of the great lakes there is no coal, in other parts of Canada there are immense deposits of this most valuable mineral. In Nova Scotia there are some thirty mines in active operation; and the aggregate output averages about one million tons per annum. The yield might be increased to any extent; but the output must, of course, be regulated by the demand. With a wider market, which will come in time, the yield might be increased an hundred fold. Many of the transatlantic steamers take in coal at Halifax and other Nova Scotia ports.

In the heart of the continent, in that vast region known as "the Great North West Territories," there are immense deposits of coal, supposed to be the most extensive in the world. It crops out on the surface in many places over an area of country hundreds of square miles in extent. This coal deposit is one of the most important peculiarities of that great district. The prairies of Canada, in fact, contain coal enough to supply the whole world for ages to come. The Canada Pacific Railway, now in course of construction, will run across this coal country. Then again, on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, the coal fields of British Columbia are practically inexhaustible. The Comox field alone is estimated at about 300 square miles in extent. The output in 1874 was over 80,000 tons; this can be increased a thousand-fold if necessary. British Columbia seems destined to become the greatest coal-producing country on the Pacific side of the American continent. In some places the seams are so favourably situated that the coal can be loaded on shipboard direct from the mine. The mineral wealth of this growing province is beyond estimate, and coal forms no unimportant part of the whole.

Petroleum is found in several parts of the Dominion, but chiefly in the Province of Ontario. The total quantity manufactured, that is to say, purified after being taken from the earth, varies according to the state of the market. In 1873 it amounted to 14,602,087 gallons. In several instances flowing wells have been "struck," but as a rule the oil is pumped from the wells by machinery. The Canadian oil, when properly rectified, is of excellent quality, and stands well in foreign markets.

While boring for oil near the town of Goderich, in the Province of Ontario, a few years ago, salt springs were "struck" at a depth of about twelve hundred feet. This important discovery induced others to sink wells in the neighbourhood, and the ultimate result was that the salt springs were found to extend into some of the adjoining counties. The work was pushed forward and grew rapidly, so that at the present time there are several hundred wells in active operation yielding thousands of tons of salt each year. In Nova Scotia also salt has been discovered.

The marble found on the Upper Ottawa is of a most superior quality. It is beautifully veined, and takes a brilliant polish. The quarries are vast in extent, but only a comparatively small quantity has been taken out up to this time.

In nearly every Province there are immense deposits of peat. Owning, however, to the abundance of wood in country places, very little use has been made of the peat so far. When wood becomes scarce and dear an excellent substitute will be found in the peat. It has been tested on the Grand Trunk Railway and has been found to answer well in place of coal.

From what we have said above it will be seen that Canada is not badly off in the way of minerals. She is in possession of everything of this nature that any people can desire, or that is necessary to the progress of any nation. Comparatively little, however, has been done hitherto towards developing the mineral resources of the country. The people have devoted—and properly so, too—their time and money to agriculture, trade and commerce, and have not entered largely into the more speculative business of mining. Sufficient, however, has been done to shew that Canada possesses incalculable wealth in her minerals; and this wealth will, we doubt not, be turned to good account in course of time. Capital and enterprise are all that are required.

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

LONG before school boards were established in England, Canada was in the enjoyment of a well-organized educational system. More than a quarter of a century ago commissioners appointed by the

Government were sent to the United States and several European countries, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon the systems of public education then in practice in the places visited. The result was the foundation of a public school system, which has been improved from time to time, until it may now safely be said that, in this respect, Canada is second to no other country in the world.

English farmers and others who think of removing to the colonies are sometimes deterred by the thought that, in the new land, they may not find institutions and opportunities for the proper education of their children. It is fancied that, because a country is young, it must, of necessity, be wanting in many of the surroundings and characteristics of civilization. A more mistaken idea could not possibly be entertained; the fact being that in many respects the new countries—especially those under the rule of the Anglo-Saxon race—are in advance of the old countries, for the simple reason that, in framing their institutions, while they copy all that is good and suitable in the Old World systems, avoid all that is bad or defective. The educational system of Canada affords a striking example. Not only are these public schools found in every part of the Dominion penetrated by civilization, but the system is less complicated than in England, a higher standard of education is maintained, while the cost is not nearly so great. The result is that education is universal. School-houses dot the land over. In the Province of Ontario alone, with a population of about two millions, there are about five thousand public schools, while the private schools number close upon six hundred. The teacher invariably follows close upon the heels of the backwoodsman, and no new settlement remains long without its school-house. There are many men in Canada to-day, occupying positions of prominence, socially and politically—men able to speak and write forcibly, intelligently and well on many subjects—whose entire schooling was received within the four walls of the rustic school-house.

The system is as perfect as it is simple. Every township is divided into school sections of a suitable extent for one school, and in each section trustees are elected to manage its school affairs. In towns and cities a Board of School Trustees is chosen by the people. The Trustees regulate the expenditure of money, order the erection of new school houses when necessary, engage teachers, and have general charge of everything connected with the public schools. The necessary funds are raised, partly by tax upon the ratepayers, and partly by grant from the Provincial treasury. Teachers are prepared and trained at normal schools, supported and maintained at the public expense. Instruction is not by any means confined to the mere rudiments of English. In many cases the higher branches are

taught, and the children are turned out with a good, sound, practical education that fits them for any ordinary position in life. As a rule no fees are charged, the schools are absolutely free, and thus the children of the poor have the same opportunities as the children of the rich. Such, in a few words, is the public school system of Canada.

Education, however, does not rest at this point. For those who can afford it—and nearly all can, for the cost is comparatively small—there are schools of a higher grade. In all parts of the country there are grammar schools, managed like the common schools, by a Board of Trustees. At these institutions, as well as at many excellent private schools, the pupils receive a classical education, and are trained and prepared for the legal and other professions. Above these again there are colleges, possessing university powers, endowed with scholarships of considerable value, open to youths prepared in the lower schools. There are also schools of medicine at Toronto, Montreal and other places, while the various leading religious denominations have schools or colleges at which young men are prepared for the ministry. For the higher education of young ladies there are numerous excellent schools many of which are denominational in character. Nor are the afflicted forgotten, there being schools for deaf-mutes and for the blind, supported and maintained at the public expense.

The public and grammar schools are under the supervision of duly qualified inspectors appointed by the Government. The text-books in use are excellent in every respect; and all the larger schools are well provided with apparatus for the purpose of giving practical instruction in chemistry, astronomy and other branches. In connection with many schools there are free libraries containing a judiciously-chosen collection of books for the use of the pupils.

From all this it will be seen that Canada has made abundant provision for the education of her children. No country in the world is better off in this respect; and the Englishman may make his home there with the utmost confidence in being able to give his sons and daughters as good an education as he can desire.

CHAPTER VI.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The criminal and civil laws of Canada are such as to afford the emigrant from the United Kingdom the same security as he enjoys

at home. The criminal law is copied from the English system, but the arrangement of all details is such as to simplify, as much as possible, the administration of justice.

The judges of the Canadian Courts are not elected by the people, but appointed by the Crown; and not for short terms, but for life. A judge may, of course, resign at any time, or be removed for improper conduct; but resignations seldom occur and removals never. As in England, judges are chosen from among those who, by their ability, learning, and long practice at the Bar have worked their way into the front ranks of the profession. The purity of the Canadian Bench is beyond question. Party politics and party feeling generally run high in the Dominion, but never in any way interfere with the administration of justice. The moment a barrister accepts the honour offered him, and becomes one of Her Majesty's judges, he disappears from the political arena, separates himself most completely from his former political associates, and assiduously devotes all his time, ability and attention to the full, fair and impartial discharge of the high and responsible duties he is called upon to perform. The result is that the Canadians are justly proud of their Judiciary. It has their entire and unbounded confidence.

The highest court in the land is the Supreme Court of Canada. It is composed of a chief justice and five puisné judges, and has appellate jurisdiction within and throughout the Dominion, in criminal as well as civil cases, from every court. This is the only Dominion court, all others being provincial in their powers and character. The most important of the Provincial courts, are the Court of Chancery, the Court of Queen's Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Court of Error and Appeal. The lower Courts are the County Courts, the General Sessions and the Division Courts. In the chief towns and cities there are Stipendiary Magistrates who hold court daily for the hearing of ordinary police cases. They also have jurisdiction in certain civil cases, such as the non-payment of wages. Aldermen of cities have magisterial powers *ex officio*. In all parts of the country there are justices of the peace, holding their commissions from the Crown, who enquire into all such cases as may arise within their respective jurisdictions.

Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, and of Oyer and Terminer and general good delivery are held from time to time in every county. The jury system prevails throughout the land.

The expenses of litigation in Canada are, as a rule, very much less than in England, on account of the greater simplicity of the system. Those who practise law in any of its branches must, in the first place, serve a term of years in a law office, and submit to an examination as to their educational attainments and professional knowledge. Though

there are barristers, attorneys and solicitors, as a rule, all branches are united in the one person; that is to say, a solicitor may be, and generally is, a barrister as well. It is not considered unprofessional, as in England, for a barrister to advertise himself: every Canadian newspaper contains barristers' "cards;" even the leading practitioners follow out the custom.

In every large town and city there is a regular organized police force, managed by a superintendent, and under the control of a Board of Police Commissioners. The cost of maintaining the force forms part of the annual municipal rate. In the country parts there is no regular police, that is, no body corresponding to the county police of England. There are a few peace officers, called "county constables," but they seldom have any criminal matters to attend to, except of the most trivial character, for the simple reason that the rural parts of the Dominion are comparatively free from crime. There is no more peaceful country under the sun; no more law-abiding, steady, industrious people than the agricultural population of Canada. The county gaol is often unoccupied by prisoners for months together, and "maiden assizes" are not at all uncommon. Contrary to the belief entertained by many persons, the Canadians do not carry dirk knives and revolvers any more than they do in England.

To sum up in a few words, Canada is blessed with a pure, honest, fearless judiciary; good, wholesome laws; an impartial administration of justice; every protection for life and property; and the Canadians, therefore, are a happy, prosperous and contented people.

CHAPTER VII.

THE LAND SYSTEM—FREE GRANTS AND HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS.

THOUGH free grants of land are practically to be procured in every part of the Dominion, the system is not the same in all the provinces. For the information of the reader, we subjoin an outline of the system in each province.

It is advisable, notwithstanding the great advantage of settling upon land, that the immigrant should have some experience before doing so, or take accurate information respecting the step he is contemplating.

NOVA SCOTIA.—In this province there are about 10,000,000 acres, nearly one-fifth part of which consists of lakes and rivers. Of the

whole extent, about 5,000,000 acres are fit for cultivation. Wild lands may be obtained from the Government for about 1s. 9d. sterling per acre. Here, as in all the other provinces, the purchase of land carries with it the ownership of all minerals found therein.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—This province contains 17,347,360 acres, of which 13,000,000 are fit for cultivation, with only some 730,000 under actual improvement. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may cause eligible portions of Crown lands to be selected for settlement. One hundred acres of land so surveyed may be located to immigrants or other male settlers, of the age of eighteen years and upwards, who do not own other land in the province, upon the following terms and conditions, viz.:—

“On payment of twenty dollars cash in advance, to aid in the construction of roads and bridges in the vicinity of his location, or upon his performing labour on such roads and bridges to the extent of ten dollars per year for three years, as may be directed by the Governor in Council or officer appointed to superintend the same.

“He shall commence improving his location immediately after obtaining permission to occupy the same, and shall within two years thereafter satisfy the Governor in Council that he has built a house thereon of not less dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet, and is residing thereon, and that he has cleared at least two acres of said land.

“He shall continue to reside upon said land for three consecutive years, at the expiration of which time, provided he shall have cleared and cultivated at least ten acres of said land, and performed the labour in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, or paid twenty dollars in advance, a grant shall issue to him of the one hundred acres so located as aforesaid; provided always that, should the means of such person locating as aforesaid be limited, he may from time to time, and for reasonable periods, absent himself from said land in order to procure the means of support for himself and family without forfeiting his claim to constant residence.

Under this system several colonies of English and Scotch emigrants have been settled in New Brunswick within the past few years.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The land in this rich and prosperous Province is nearly all taken up and under cultivation.

QUEBEC.—This Province covers a territory of 210,000 square miles in round numbers, or about 120,000,000 acres, 10,678,931 acres of which have been conceded in fiefs and seigniories, 8,950,953 acres are held in the townships in free and common soccage, and 6,400,359 acres are divided into farm lots. There remain about one hundred millions of acres of land still to be surveyed.

The Government of Quebec are in a position to offer for coloniza-

tion 6,400,000 acres of lands, divided into farm lots, nearly half of which are accessible by means of good roads, and more than two-thirds are fit for settlement. The price of these farms varies from twenty to sixty cents per acre, 1s. to 3s. stg. Upon eight of the great colonization roads, every male colonist and emigrant, being at least eighteen years of age, may obtain a free grant of 100 acres. The number of acres of land at present set aside to be disposed of in free grants is 84,050; but the Lieutenant Governor in Council may increase the quantity if found necessary.

By the end of the fourth year, the grantee must build a habitable dwelling on his lot and have 12 acres under cultivation; he can then take out letters patent which make him absolute proprietor.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may at any time lay aside a district of country for the purpose of establishing a colony or settlement of persons who come to the Province as one party.

There is in the Province of Quebec a homestead law, under which the immigrant's property, in certain conditions, is exempt from seizure.

ONTARIO.—This Province is a territory of 105,000 square miles, or 69,000,000 acres, and Crown lands may be purchased at one shilling an acre and upwards, according to situation. The free grant system is as follows:—“Every head of a family can obtain gratis two hundred acres of land, and any person eighteen years of age may obtain one hundred acres in the free grant districts. This offer is made by the Government to all persons, without distinction of sex, so that a large family, having several children at or past 18 years of age, may take up a large tract, and become in a few years, when the land shall have been cleared and improved, joint possessors of a valuable and beautiful estate. The settlement duties are: to have 15 acres on each grant of 100 acres cleared and under crop in five years, to build a habitable house, at least 16 by 20 feet in size, and to reside on the land at least six months in each year.”

The patent is not issued till the end of five years.

There is a homestead law in force in Ontario whereby the land of the settler is protected from seizure for a certain number of years, and thus preserved for his family, no matter what financial difficulties he may get into.

MANITOBA.—This Province contains about 9,000,000 acres, the whole of which is excellent arable land. Unappropriated public lands are open for sale at the rate of one dollar per acre, but no sale of more than a section (a square mile of 640 acres) shall be made to any one person. Payments for lands, whether purchased in virtue of pre-emption rights or in the ordinary manner, shall be made in cash.

For full particulars of the conditions on which the lands of the Dominion Government in Manitoba, Keewatin and the North West

Territory, are conveyed to settlers, the Dominion Lands Act should be consulted. But it may be generally stated :

That a free grant of a quarter section or 160 acres, will be given to every settler, either British subject or naturalized, on the condition of three years residence on payment of the entry fee of \$10. (£2 1s. 3d. stg.)

The settler may also make a pre-emption of a further quarter section, which he will be entitled to purchase at \$1 (4s. 1½d. stg.) per acre.

A quarter section is also granted free on certain conditions of tree planting.

Or Dominion Lands are sold and patents at once granted for \$1 (4s. 1½d. stg.) per acre to the extent of one section.

The law does not allow a sale of Government lands of larger extent than 1 section or 640 acres to one person.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—In this province any male person being a British subject, of the age of eighteen years, may acquire the right to pre-empt any unoccupied, unsurveyed and unreserved Crown lands (not being an Indian Settlement) not exceeding 320 acres, to the north and east of the Cascades, and 160 acres in the rest of the Colony. A fee of \$2 is to be paid for recording such pre-emption. The occupation shall be a continuous *bonâ fide* personal residence for four years, and when the lands are surveyed, the price shall not exceed one dollar per acre, and the pre-emptor shall have the right to buy his claim.

If, during the first four years, the pre-emptor shall cease to occupy his pre-emption claim, the Commissioners of Lands may cancel his claim, and cause all improvements and deposits to be forfeited.

The upset price of surveyed lands is one dollar per acre. Leases to any extent of unpre-empted and unsurveyed lands, for pastures or cutting timber, spars, etc., and of 500 acres for cutting hay, may be granted by the Governor in Council, subject to such rent, terms, etc., as the Governor in Council may order.

CHAPTER VIII.

FARMS FOR SALE.

IMPROVED farms may be purchased in almost all parts of the Dominion. By the term "improved farms" is meant farms either partially or entirely cleared of woods and under cultivation. As farming is the main industry of the country it may naturally be asked why it is that farms are to be purchased? As already explained in another

place, it is customary with Canadian farmers to bring their sons up to professions or to put them in trade. And there has been a tendency for the sons of farmers to prefer town to country life. The result is, that when old age comes upon the father of the family he is frequently left without one of his family around him. He cannot carry on the active work of farming any longer, and therefore the land must be sold or leased. Or it may be that the old man dies on the homestead, and in order that the property may be divided between the heirs it must be sold. Then again, during the last few years, that is since the "Manitoba fever" set in, many farmers in the older parts of the Dominion have sold off, or are desirous of selling off in order to settle in Manitoba. It happens in this state of things that old and experienced Canadian settlers are particularly fitted for pioneers in a perfectly new country, while the cultivated and improved lands they leave in Ontario and Quebec are in every way suitable for experienced English farmers with a small capital.

It will be seen from a list published in the Appendix, that lands are to be purchased at prices within the reach of any farmer with a few hundred pounds in his pocket. Before this reaches the eye of the reader some of these farms may have been disposed of; yet we give the list, inasmuch as it will convey to the reader an idea of the prices of improved lands in Canada. Even should the lands mentioned be sold, others may be purchased. The agents of the Government in Quebec, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, London, Halifax, St. John, N.B., Dufferin and Winnipeg, will furnish information on application.

Most of the farms mentioned in the list are in townships that a quarter of a century ago were covered with the primeval forest, a wilderness of woods. Yet to-day they have good gravel roads, railways, flourishing towns, excellent markets, schools, churches and every attribute of progress and civilization. The English farmer in settling down on any one of these farms would find very little that was strange or novel to him.

The reader is referred to the Appendix for the list referred to. It is simply given as a specimen; and not as in any way containing the whole of the farms that may be acquired.

CHAPTER IX.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

IN our sketch of this fine Province we will draw largely from a broad sheet, with map attached, issued, with the approval of the Government of New Brunswick, a short time ago. One of the Provinces of the Dominion, New Brunswick is governed in all local

matters by a Lieutenant Governor, advised by an Executive Council, with a Legislature, composed of a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly consisting of 41 members, elected to represent the several counties.

New Brunswick borders the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Quebec and the State of Maine (one of the United States of America), and is, with Nova Scotia, nearer Europe than any of the populated portions of the continent of America. It is larger than Belgium and Holland united, and nearly two-thirds as large as England. It is 210 miles in length and 180 miles in breadth, and has a coast line of about 500 miles indented with spacious bays and inlets, and is intersected in every direction with large navigable rivers. It is generally a flat, undulating country. On its north-west coast from the Bay of Chaleurs to the boundary of Nova Scotia, 200 miles, there is hardly a hill exceeding 300 feet in height. There are some elevated lands skirting the Bay of Fundy and the River St. John, but the only section of a mountainous character is that bordering on the Province of Quebec, on the north, where the country is beautifully diversified by oval-topped hills ranging from 500 to 800 feet in height, clothed with lofty forest trees almost to their summit, and surrounded by fertile valleys and table-lands.

COUNTIES.

New Brunswick is divided into fourteen counties, classified as follow :

1st. The sea-board counties, or those on the Bay of Chaleurs, Gulf of St. Lawrence and Straits of Northumberland, comprising Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmoreland. 2nd. The sea-board counties on the southern or Bay of Fundy coast, comprising Albert, St. John, and Charlotte. 3rd. The inland counties on the St. John River, comprising King's, Queen's, Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria.

RIVERS.

An inspection of a map will show that the surface of the Province is everywhere intersected by rivers and streams, adding to the fertility of the soil and furnishing easy access to every locality. The principal river is the St. John, which is 450 miles in length. It is navigable for steamers of large class for 84 miles from the sea to Fredericton. The steamers running between St. John and Fredericton almost equal in magnificence the splendid steamers that ply on the great American rivers. Above Fredericton, smaller steamers ply to Woodstock, about 70 miles further, and when the water is high they make occasional trips to Tobique, a further dis-

tance of 50 miles, and sometimes they reach Grand Falls, a distance of 220 miles from the sea.

Into the St. John flow numerous large tributaries navigable to various distances: these are the Kennebecasis, the Washademoak, the Grand Lake, the Oromocto, the Tobique and the Aroostook.

The Miramichi is a large river navigable for vessels of 1,000 tons for 25 miles from its mouth, and for schooners 20 miles further, above which for 60 miles it is navigable for tow-boats. The Restigouche is a noble river, 3 miles wide at its entrance into the Bay of Chaleurs, and navigable for large vessels for 18 miles. This river and tributaries drain about 4,000 square miles of territory, abounding in timber and other valuable natural resources. Besides these rivers, there are the Richibucto, the Petitcodiac and the St. Croix, all navigable for large vessels.

CLIMATE.

In New Brunswick the summer is warmer and the winter colder than in England, the ranges of temperature being in the interior from 92° above zero to 18° below zero (Fahrenheit); the whole number of days, however, in which the temperature is below zero rarely exceeds twenty. It seldom happens that more than four days occur together when the mercury is below zero at all. In general the winters are pleasant, and a few days of extreme cold is nothing in comparison with the average amount of fine weather. People living in New Brunswick do not suffer more, if as much, from cold as those who live in Great Britain and other countries where the winters are more humid and the temperature less steady. All business is carried on as actively in winter as in summer, and the people do not wear more nor different clothing than that worn in England and the rest of Northern Europe.

The winter is fairly established at Christmas. In January, as in the other North American colonies, there is the usual thaw; in February there is the deepest snow, which seldom exceeds two feet; in March the sun acquires great power and the snow begins to melt. The snow disappears early in April, and spring ploughing commences; seed time continues, according to the season, from the last week in April till late in May. In June the apple trees are in full blossom. In July wild strawberries of fine flavour are ripe and abundant. Haying then begins. In August early potatoes are brought to market, as also raspberries and other wild fruits. In September oats, wheat and other cereal grains are ready for the sickle; these are generally secured before October. The autumn is long and the weather is then delicious. This is decidedly the most enjoyable part of the year. There are usually heavy rains in November, but when not wet the

weather is fine and pleasant. The rivers generally close during the latter part of this month, and by the middle of December winter again fairly sets in.

The operations of the New Brunswick farmer are less impeded by rain than those of the English farmer, and there are more days in which he can profitably work out of doors; while the action of winter upon the soil, by raising up and spreading the particles, is such as materially to lessen the labour necessary to bring it into a proper state of tillage.

The manner in which all root crops thrive is remarkable, and the frost, by opening and pulverizing the soil, is one of the agents by which the large product is brought about. The climate is also well adapted for the rearing of cattle. With proper care they not only winter well but gain size and flesh. Large numbers of cattle are raised yearly for the United States market.

All the fruits generally found in England are grown in New Brunswick, especially apples, pears, plums, cherries, currants, gooseberries, and strawberries. The potatoes, of which the land yields very abundantly are superior to any in America. Of wheat, the average produce to the acre (of superior farming) is 20 bushels, of barley 29 bushels, of oats 34 bushels, buckwheat 33 bushels, of rye 20 bushels, of Indian corn 41 bushels, potatoes 226 bushels or $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons, turnips 456 bushels or $13\frac{1}{2}$ tons. "Of the climate, soil and capabilities of New Brunswick," says Major Robinson, R.E., in his report of survey to the British Government, in 1845, "it is impossible to speak too highly,"—and Professor Johnson, F.R.S., of England, the author of several works on agricultural industry, reporting on the soil and agricultural capabilities of the Province, remarks:

"That the soil of New Brunswick is capable of producing food for a population of from five to six millions.

"That in the capability of growing all the common crops upon which man and beast mainly depend, it would appear that the whole Province of New Brunswick taken together exceeds even the favored Genesee Valley and the southern shores of Lake Ontario in the State of New York, and exceeding New York in productiveness, it will exceed in the States of New England; and if, as appears from agricultural returns, it will bear a favourable comparison with 'Ohio' and Upper Canada (Ontario), it becomes doubtful, on the whole, how far the Western States are superior to it.

"That the climate is an exceeding healthy one, and that it does not prevent the soil from producing crops which, other things being equal, are not inferior either in quantity or quality to those of average soils in England."

Large blocks of choice farming land have lately been laid off by

order of the Government, from which *free grants* of one hundred acres can be obtained by every head of a family containing children under 18 years of age, on condition of actual settlement.

New Brunswick occupies a prominent place in the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion as a fish-producing country. The value of the fish caught and cured, and material, in 1876 was, according to an official return \$1,953,388.49.

INDUSTRIES OF THE PROVINCE.

Situated on the sea, with forests of superior ship timber, New Brunswick has long been celebrated as a ship-building country and with furnishing vessels remarkable for their model, strength and durability. With a population in 1871 of 285,594 souls, she had in 1876, on the Registry books of the Dominion, at December 31st, 1,154 vessels having an aggregate of 324,513 tons.

The manufacturing interest of the Province has greatly increased during the past few years. Establishments of woollen and cotton goods, boots and shoes, leather, lumber, furniture, carriages, doors, sashes, stoves, paper, soap, agricultural implements, stoves, nails, steam-engines, locomotives, etc., etc., are in successful operation, and yearly multiplying, giving employment, directly and indirectly, to thousands.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

New Brunswick appropriates a large sum annually from the public revenues to educational objects, ranging from common schools to a Provincial University. The common schools, *free to all*, are supported from the Provincial revenue, and by rate upon the entire property of the country.

Postal arrangements are excellent. Telegraphic communication is found all over the settled portion of the country by connections with the United States and Canada, and by Atlantic cable with Great Britain and the Continent of Europe.

New Brunswick has perhaps the greatest number of miles of Railway, in proportion to population, of any country in the world—connecting the capital, St. John with Halifax on the Atlantic, with Bictou on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and all the cities and towns of the United States by lines *via* Bangor, and with Quebec, Montreal and other places in Canada by the Intercolonial Railroad. Besides these, there are the River du Loup line *via* Fredericton and Woodstock, to the great river St. Lawrence, and several inter-provincial lines of considerable importance.

The best season of the year for emigrants is the early spring, arriving in New Brunswick about the middle of April, when the weather is fine, and farming operations commence.

CHAPTER X.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The first European settlement of Nova Scotia by the British commenced under the auspices of Lord Cornwallis in 1749. The population of the Province, according to the census of 1871, was 387,800. The chief city, Halifax, containing about 35,000 souls. Nova Scotia, which is now part of the Dominion of Canada, is described, in a little work issued under the authority of the Government of that Province, as "a Peninsula, lying between 43° and 46° north latitude, and 61° and 67° west longitude. It is connected with the Province of New Brunswick by a narrow isthmus about 16 miles wide; its area is about 300 miles in length by 80 to 100 miles in width. Its length running about north-east and south-west. The Province contains about 13,000,000 acres of land, of which about one fifth part consists of lakes and small rivers. About 5,000,000 acres of land are fit for tillage; the remainder, which is chiefly a belt on the coast of the sea, is rocky and barren, and presents to a stranger visiting our shores a very rough, rugged and sterile appearance; but the interior of the country is not so. From the appearance of the coast no idea can be formed, could scarcely be imagined, of the beauty and fertility of the interior." The coast, although rugged, is indented with numerous deep-water harbours, most of which are easy of access, safe and commodious.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Nova Scotia, contrary to the general impression in Europe, is more temperate than that of any other part of Canada, or even that of some of the Northern and Eastern States of the American Union. The extreme cold which is experienced in winter in other parts of America is not felt here, owing perhaps to the fact that the Province is almost completely surrounded by the sea, and that the Gulf stream sweeps along a few miles of its southern shore; and, further, that the Province is protected from the chilly north winds by an almost continuous belt of mountains, or very high hills, stretching along its northern side. The Province affords great variety of climate as well as productions, the average temperature of Annapolis county being 8° higher than in the counties of Cape Breton, and 6° warmer than in the State of Massachusetts. In the central part of the Province the mercury seldom rises above 85° in summer in the shade, and in the winter it is rarely down to zero. "The

climate is extremely healthy ; there is probably none more so in the world. The health returns from British military stations place this Province in the first class."

THE SOIL AND ITS PRODUCTIONS.

The fertility of the soil in several of the agricultural districts is unsurpassed, the production of the farms, both in quantity and quality, in many cases excelling those of the Mother Country. The western counties of Nova Scotia excel in the growth of fruit, especially in apples, for which the soil and climate are specially adapted. Annapolis, Kings, Hants and Digby counties occupy a prominent place in their production, about 50,000 barrels of apples having been exported from Annapolis in a single year.

" All the small fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, huckleberries, cranberries, etc., are very abundant, both in a wild state and cultivated. The markets of Halifax and the small towns are well supplied with them in their season. Our wild strawberries, though small, are remarkably rich and high flavoured, indeed they are far more delicious than any of the cultivated sorts. The cultivation of this fruit seems to increase the size at the expense of the flavour. The grain and root crops are also excellent, the average production of which in the Western counties is, as nearly as possible to come to it, as follows :

Wheat per acre.....	18 bushels
Rye " "	21 "
Barley " "	35 "
Oats " "	34 "
Buckwheat "	33 "
Indian Corn (Maize).....	42 "
Turnips.....	420 "
Potatoes.....	250 "
Mangold Wurzel.	500 "
Beans.....	22 "
Hay.....	2 tons

" The above is a general average of the crops in three counties, but there are many farms which, being highly cultivated, produce crops that are much larger. Beets, carrots, parsnips, beans, peas, squash, pumpkins, melons, tomatoes, etc., are grown in large quantities. The crops of hay, timothy and clover, and coarse 'salt grass' that are raised on the dyke lands and marshes in the counties of Hants, Kings, Annapolis and Cumberland are something almost incredible. Four tons of 2240 lbs. of timothy and clover have been taken off a single acre, besides a light second crop late in the season."

Dairy farming, which is profitably prosecuted in many counties of the Province, is susceptible of great extension. Of late manufactures of butter and cheese, on a pretty large scale, have been established in various localities, in which the farmers in the neighbourhood have an interest and participate in the profits. Much of the profit of the farm arises from the raising of stock for the slaughter house, and praiseworthy efforts have been made of late to improve, by importations from abroad, (chiefly from Great Britain) the breeds of cattle sheep, and swine. Pasturage is generally good throughout the Province, and the principal cost of raising stock is that of the hay for winter food, which is not very expensive. Sheep farming is not systematically carried on, although, as Mr. Morrison, former Commissioner of Immigration for the Province observes: "As a sheep-raising country there is, perhaps, no better locality in America, notwithstanding which there is not a single sheep farm in the province. Every farmer keeps a few sheep, but the flocks are seldom taken proper care of. A number of thorough-bred shepherds, who would introduce the best breeds of sheep, both for wool-producing and for mutton would, in a few years, make a small fortune. There is a great deal of land suitable for the purpose in every county, and even among the wild lands there are large tracts of open rough pasture that might be made capable of containing vast flocks of sheep at very little expense.

"Farmers in Nova Scotia raise a good deal of pork for their own use and for market, and many of the farmers' wives obtain considerable pocket money by the sale of poultry and eggs. They also make a great deal of yarn, which they knit and make into socks and warm clothes for their own wear and for sale."

THE FISHERIES

The fisheries of Nova Scotia are an important interest for that Province. In 1876, the number of vessels employed was 653, number of boats 9,585, and number of men, 24,142. The quantity of codfish caught was 509,968 cwt., valued at \$2,549,840, of mackerel, 70,964 barrels, valued at \$709,640; of haddock, 13,679,214 lbs., valued at \$820,752; of herrings, 164,142 barrels, valued at \$660,570; of lobsters, 3,348,720 cans, valued at \$502,308. Of fish oils, the quantity obtained was 345,674 gallons, of a value of \$224,688. The total value of the Fisheries of this Province for 1876 was \$6,029,050.

LUMBER AND SHIPS.

Nova Scotia contains large tracts of woodlands which produce timber for shipbuilding and lumber chiefly for exportation. Millions

of feet of pine, spruce, hemlock and hardwood, deals, scantlings, staves, etc., are annually shipped from the different ports of the province to the West Indies, United States and Europe. This Province occupies the first position of any country in the world, as a ship-building and ship-owning country. The population by the census of 1871 amounted to 387,800 souls, and in 1876, at Dec. 31st, it had on the Registry Books of the Dominion 2,867 vessels, having an aggregate of 529,252 tons; that is, more than a ton and a quarter for every man, woman and child in the Province; and its ships are to be found in almost every part of the globe.

MINES AND MINERALS.

This Province is remarkable also for its minerals, especially for its deposits of coal, iron and gold. Coal mines are extensively worked in Cape Breton and Pictou, and latterly in the county of Cumberland. A considerable proportion of the quantity raised goes into domestic consumption, the chief exports being to the United States and other foreign ports and to the British North American Provinces. The total coal product for 1876 was 709,646 tons. The quantity of the product of the gold mines in the same year was 12,039 oz.; of iron ore, 15,274 tons; of gypsum, 80,920. Valuable deposits of high class iron ore are found in different parts of the Province, which of late has attracted the attention of capitalists, who are erecting furnaces with the view of extensive manufacturing operations.

GOVERNMENT.

Nova Scotia, made a Province of the Dominion of Canada by act of the Imperial Government, has since 1867 been governed in general matters by the Dominion Parliament, and in local matters by the Provincial Legislature. The chief officer is the Lieutenant Governor, appointed by the Governor General, who is advised by an Executive Council of nine members, several of whom are heads of departments. The Legislative body consists of Legislative Council of twenty-one members, and a House of Assembly of thirty-eight members, elected by ballot to represent the several counties (18) into which the Province is divided.

Nearly three-fourths of the population are Protestants, the remainder, one hundred and two thousand, are Roman Catholics.

Education, which is very general, is partly supported by direct taxation, supplemented by liberal annual grants from the Legislature, which last year amounted to about \$185,000. At the common schools, which are subject to the control of the Government, the average number of scholars in daily attendance has been estimated at one hundred thousand, and all are free.

The quantity of land at the disposal of the Government is limited, the price \$44.00 per 100 acres of crown land—free grants being, however, given to *bonâ fide* settlers.

The price of ordinary day labour is from 3s. 9d. to 5s. sterling. Farm labourers, during spring time and harvest, earn even larger wages and board besides. The cost of provisions is much lower than in England, the price of flour varying from £1 to £1 10s. sterling per barrel; beef, mutton, veal from 6 to 10 cents per lb. Fish and vegetables are abundant and cheap.

The Province is abundantly supplied with newspapers, a larger number being probably published than in any other country with the same population. The postal arrangements are excellent, and the rates of postage moderate. The electric telegraph is found in every section of the Province, and there is direct telegraph communication with all parts of the Continent of America, and by cable with the Continent of Europe.

There are now, besides the ordinary roads of the country, about 350 miles of railway in operation, connecting the capital of the Province (Halifax) with Annapolis in the West, Pictou in the East, and Cumberland in the North. Other railroads have been commenced, and many more projected lines have been surveyed.

External communication other than by railway is carried on by the Allan, Anchor, and other steamship companies with Europe by steamer; between Halifax and Boston and Portland, also by steamer; with Bermuda and Newfoundland, and with places in Canada, by steamboats that ply in the Gulf of St. Lawrence connecting with railway at Pictou.

CHAPTER XI.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

THE Province of Quebec comprises a territory of 210,000 square miles or 129,000,000 acres of land, divided in this way:

Conceded in fiefs.....	10,678,981
In full and common soccage..	8,950,953
Surveyed into farm lots.....	6,400,000
	<hr/>
	26,029,934
Still to be surveyed.....	102,970,066

This Province was originally settled by the French. The first English settlers who really fixed their home in Quebec were the

United Empire Loyalists, whom the War of Independence in the United States caused to emigrate to Canada. To recompense their allegiance the British Government granted them magnificent grants of land in the Eastern Townships in Quebec, and in the peninsular formed by the great lakes of Ontario. In this way there exists to-day in the Province a mixed population consisting of French and English speaking people.

EDUCATION.

In order to make clear the social features of the Province we shall illustrate first the system of education. The Minister of Public Instruction controls and directs public instruction in this Province. This important public functionary is assisted by a council of twenty-one members, fourteen of whom are Catholics and seven Protestants. If at any time ten Catholic or five Protestant members of the council shall be of opinion that their respective educational institutions should be separately managed, in that case the law provides for separation, and it then resolves itself into two, so that the members of the different religious creeds shall have the exclusive management of the schools of their respective denominations. Nothing indicates a desire to put into operation this clause of the law which provides for separation; on the contrary, the most friendly relations exist among the gentlemen of different religious denominations who constitute the council.

Primary education is obligatory in so far as every tax payer is bound to contribute to it a moderate sum. The sum levied is equal in amount to the school grant allowed by the Government to every municipality in the Province. Besides this, heads of families have to pay a monthly fee, varying from five to forty cents, for every child between the ages of 7 and 14 capable of attending school. There are annually allowed to poor municipalities \$3000. Primary schools are placed under control of commissioners elected by the rate-payers of each municipality.

In municipalities where there exist different religious denominations the school commissioners of the majority govern. If the minority are not satisfied with their management as it concerns them specially, they may signify their dissent to the president of the school commissioners, and select trustees to direct their own schools. Thus the minority, be it Catholic or Protestant, has no fear of being oppressed.

There are special schools, called normal schools, supported by the state, wherein school teachers are trained. There are three in Quebec, two Catholic and one Protestant. There are to-day in Quebec close upon 4,000 primary schools wherein elementary instruction is given

to quite 200,000 pupils; and nearly 300 secondary and model schools attended by at least 40,000 pupils. These schools are maintained at a joint cost of quite \$1,000,000. Inspectors connected with the education department visit the schools of the district to which they are appointed to assure themselves of the competency of the teachers and the efficiency of their management. Besides these schools of primary instruction there are special schools, lyceums, commercial schools and schools of agriculture. These number about 150, and are attended by 3,000 pupils.

There are besides these, wherein the classics are mainly taught, fifteen superior schools in the Province. Twelve are Catholic and three Protestant. The Catholic colleges owe their existence to the generosity of the clergy. In the majority of cases the professors are ecclesiastics, who follow their course of theology while they act as teachers, and are content to receive a remuneration of \$40 per annum, besides board and lodging. This explains the low rate paid by pupils for tuition and board, which does not reach the sum of \$100 per year. Hundreds of young men, devoid of means, have been and are educated gratuitously in these schools. Owing to these facilities, education of a very superior order is very widely extended in this Province.

There are three Universities in Quebec, two of which are Protestant—McGill College, founded in 1827; and Bishops College, Lennoxville, founded in 1843 by His Lordship Bishop Mountain. The Catholic University, Laval, like the English ones, is incorporated, but, beyond this, has nothing in common with them. It was founded in 1854 by the Seminary of Quebec, which spent in the undertaking \$300,000, and now maintains it at its own expense, without State aid.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

These institutions form one of the chief features of Quebec. With the earlier missionaries came the Sœurs Hospitalières to care for the sick, and the Ursulines and Sisters of the Congregation followed to attend to the educating of the rising generation, and assist in civilizing the Indians. These institutions, endowed by the State or by private individuals, have gone on multiplying and meeting the requirements of progress.

By the side of the Catholic institutions have grown up and prospered those of other religious communities, between which and the Catholic institutions no rivalry exists except in doing good. The Government of the Province devotes a considerable portion of its revenues, about \$160,000 a year, to the support of charitable institutions. These short sketches of the system of education and charities in Quebec are amply sufficient to illustrate the spirit of broad humanity and fair-play existing in that Province.

POPULATION AND CLIMATE.

At the last census, taken in 1871, the population of Quebec amounted to 1,191,516 souls; of these 929,817 were of French origin, 69,822 of English, 49,458 of Scotch, 123,478 of Irish, and the remainder of other origins.

Classified according to religion, the population of the Province is composed of 1,019,850 Catholics and 171,666 Protestants.

The rigor of the winter in Canada is very much exaggerated in Europe, and so often advanced as an objection to the country that we shall allude to it to show that it is not what it has been represented. The climate of Quebec is the most healthy in North America, and, perhaps, its people are the hardiest and most vigorous.

The snow of Quebec is most favourable to agricultural operations. The ground enjoys rest for at least five months of the year, and winter imparts to the soil that vigor which promotes a sudden and full vegetation. In point of quality and quantity the crops will compare favourably with those of other parts of the continent. Quebec is distinguished for the excellent quality of its apples. The melon and tomato grow luxuriantly, and ripen in the open air. Indian corn, hemp, flax and tobacco, when grown, yield a good return. Hemp and flax can be cultivated to any extent in the Province of Quebec. Another instance which will show the climate of Quebec cannot be so severe is that sparrows may be seen during the winter season, no matter what weather, flitting about. The summer of Quebec is equal to that of Toulouse; and fever and ague are unknown in the Province.

THE SOIL AND ITS PRODUCTIONS.

The soil of the Province is extremely rich, and susceptible of the highest cultivation. It is adapted for the growth of very varied products; cereals, hay and green crops grow everywhere in abundance where the land is at all fairly tilled. Cattle breeding is being carried on on a very large scale, and within three years there has been exported from Quebec to Great Britain large quantities of dead meat and cattle, not exceeded by the best English breeds. For pasturage the lands of Quebec are of special excellence, particularly those in the Eastern Townships and north of the Ottawa. The impulse given to agriculture by the active co-operation of the Government is working great benefit and leading to strides little dreamt of five years ago.

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

As regards civil matters Quebec is divided into parishes, townships, and ties and districts. There are sixty counties in the Province. For

judicial purposes the Province is divided into twenty districts. The functions of the municipal institutions are the keeping in repair of roads, bridges, and public works of a purely local character, and the maintaining laws favourable to agriculture.

The affairs of the parish are regulated by five or seven councillors elected by the ratepayers. A mayor presides over their deliberations, and great care is taken that no unnecessary expenses are incurred.

AGRICULTURE.

The great bulk of the rural population live by agriculture. The extent of the farms generally is 100 acres; farms in the older settlements being worth, as a rule, from \$2,000 to \$4,000. The sons of farmers invariably push back into the new settlements, where a partially cleared farm may be purchased for about \$200; or purchase a lot from the Crown Lands at a cost of between 30 or 40 cents (1s. 3d. to 2s. stg.) per acre; or take a *free grant* along one of the colonization roads. There are five main centres of colonization.—THE VALLEY OF THE SAGUENAY—The extent of land surveyed and disposable in this district is about 616,600 acres, the price of which is about 20 cents (10d. stg.) per acre; THE VALLEY OF THE ST MAURICE—There are in the Townships of this district, surveyed and divided into farm lots, 441,200 acres of land for sale at 30 cents (1s. 3d. stg.) per acre, THE VALLEY OF THE OTTAWA—The number of acres surveyed and divided into farm lots actually to be disposed of in this district is 1,358,500 acres, the price of which is 30 cents per acre, THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS—In this rich grazing district there are 922,300 acres of wild land, which the Government is prepared to sell at a moderate rate. The Government lands in this section sell at from 50 to 60 cents (2s. 1d. to 2s. 6d. stg.) per acre. GASPÉ—In this district the Government offers for sale 491,100 acres of land, at the rate of 20 and 30 cents (10d. to 1s. 3d. stg.) per acre. Besides this, on the south shore of the lower St. Lawrence, the Government offers for sale 1,423,200 acres, at 30 cents (1s. 3d. stg.) per acre.

In the case of a purchaser of wild lands the conditions of sale are: to pay one-fifth of the purchase money at the date of sale, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent. per year, to take possession of the land sold within six months from the date of sale, and to reside on and occupy the same, either by himself or through others, for at least two years from the date of sale. In the course of the first four years the settler must clear and place under cultivation at least ten acres for every hundred acres held by him, and erect on his farm a habitable home of the dimensions at least of sixteen feet by twenty feet. In the case of free grants

the exceptions are trifling. Possession must be taken within a month, and twelve acres must be under cultivation at the expiration of four years. The Crown Lands agents are obliged to grant a permit of occupation for 100 acres to any person who claims the same, provided only the person has attained the age of 18. And further to protect the settler a law was passed in 1868, providing that no mortgage should be valid on the land granted to him, nor his farm liable to be sold judicially for any debt contracted by him previous to his entering upon it, and for the ten years following the granting of letters patent. The following among other things are declared exempt from seizure for sale judicially.

“The bed and bedding of the family, the wearing apparel, stoves, knives and forks, spoons, spinning-wheels, weaving looms, etc., etc., the fuel, meat and vegetables for family use, two horses, four cows, six sheep, four pigs, hay and forage necessary for the support of these animals during the winter; vehicles and other implements of agriculture.” Certain of these articles may be attached, however, but only when the debt is contracted in the purchase of such articles. This protection is an evidence sufficiently strong of the interest taken by the Government in the settler. Independently of these provisions societies exist everywhere for the benefit of the agriculturist, and colonization societies, whose duty it is to promote settlement and protect the settler, are largely subsidised by the Government.

Last year a law was passed, which shows the desire of the Government of Quebec to make emigration and colonization go hand in hand. It provides that \$60,000 shall be set aside as a colonization fund, out of which the Commissioner of Agriculture, under authority, may cause a certain number of lots of 100 acres each to be prepared, in designated townships, to be offered to settlers who appear to be in a position to succeed.

The preparation of such lots to consist in the clearing of four acres ready for sowing and the construction of a dwelling not less than sixteen feet by twenty feet. The cost of the work, including price of land, not to exceed \$200 for each lot. Price of the land to be paid for in the usual manner, according to conditions above stated. The cost of the improvements to be paid in five other consecutive yearly payments to become due after the payment of the land, without interest until maturity of each payment. The settler in one of the districts where these advantages are offered has the option of making himself, on his lot, the four acres of clearance, and of building a home not less than 16 feet by 20. In such case he shall receive, as an advance, the price of these improvements. This advance shall be paid in five yearly instalments, exigible only after the price of the land shall have completely fallen due.

MANUFACTURES, TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The advantages offered for manufacturing by the Province of Quebec are very great. The small manufacturers of Europe, who are unable to cope with the large capitalists, would find in Quebec immense advantages. The principal articles manufactured in the Province, are cloth, linen, furniture, leather, sawn timber, flax, iron and hardware, paper, chemicals, soap, boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, etc., etc., and all descriptions of agricultural implements.

MINES AND FISHERIES

The richest and most varied ores are found in quantities in Quebec. Gold is found in the district of Beauce and elsewhere, copper abounds in the Eastern Townships, and iron is found nearly everywhere. Lead, silver, platinum, zinc, etc., etc., are found abundantly also. Mining, however, in this Province is only in its infancy. The exports from the mine amounted in 1876 to \$365,546. The total exports of produce of the mine for that year in the whole Dominion were \$3,731,827.

The fisheries of the Province are a great boon to the settlers along the rich lands girding the coast, and beginning to be a very rich source of trade. The total yield of the fisheries in Quebec in 1876, according to the report of the Department of Fisheries, \$2,097,667.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The rivers during navigation afford a cheap and easy mode of locomotion. The Province besides is everywhere traversed by large main and side roads, and every year the Government spends large sums of money in the construction of colonization roads leading up to new settlements. A network of railways is being built north and south of the river St. Lawrence, placing the most distant hamlets in proximate relation to the markets of Canada and the United States. Where the distant settlements are removed from railway communication the main roads or large colonization roads come into service, and enable the farmer to bring to or carry from his home what he requires for use, or the surplus he has to dispose of. But he has little trouble in disposing of his surplus, as hawkers, during the winter buy in all sections of the country for Canadian and American markets. Within the year the Government has undertaken to construct 330 miles of railway at a cost of \$10,000,000, through the richest part of the province.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The most important trade in Quebec is the lumber industry, and this affords nearly everywhere a ready market for the farmer, certainty to the new settler, and in the winter season employment for himself and his horses. The value of exports of the produce of the forest from the Province of Quebec in 1876 was \$11,047,082. It is well to state that aliens have a right to acquire and transmit by gratuitous or onerous title, as well as by succession or by will, all movable and immovable property in the Province of Quebec in the same manner as British-born subjects. It is well also to remark there is no Government tax in Quebec; the Province has a large surplus out of which it undertakes and builds all the public works necessary. Owing to the judicious expenditures of money by the Government the progress made by Quebec has been something wonderful. In conclusion it may be fairly stated that Quebec is a good field for immigration. The Government having 129,000,000 acres of land at its disposal, performed the best service a Government can by making an effective survey. Having divided into farm lots 6,400,000 acres of land, it next caused the greater part of this territory to be traversed by colonization roads, founded agricultural societies, and enacted a law to give aid to intending settlers. It has laid the basis of a most important railway communication; spends thousands of dollars, also, yearly in promoting education. There are no questionable titles in Quebec, so that the purchaser from the crown has nothing to fear. In common with Canada, Quebec shares in a perfect postal and telegraph system. There are also Government savings banks, where a depositor may obtain 4 and 5 per cent. for his money with the most perfect security. Those who settle in Quebec will settle in the central commercial Province of the Dominion of Canada, and among a most orderly and law-abiding people.

 CHAPTER XII.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THE next Province of the Dominion proceeding west is Ontario. It has an area of about seventy-eight million acres, of which about a third has been surveyed, and for the most part granted and sold. Of this surveyed portion upwards of three millions of acres yet remain to be disposed of either as free grants to settlers or by purchase.

Ontario is the most populous and wealthy Province of the Con-

federation. It had, according to the census of 1871, a population of 1,620,851. Its south-western portions have a milder climate than Quebec or the Maritime Provinces. Its growth in wealth, principally from the products of agriculture, has been very rapid.

OCCUPATIONS AND CITIES.

Agriculture forms the principal occupation of the inhabitants, although lumbering in the rich forests, mining in the bountiful deposits, and seafaring occupations on the great lakes, attract a portion of the labour of the inhabitants.

Toronto, the seat of the Provincial Government, has a population of 56,092. There are also other cities of considerable extent. Ottawa, with a population of 21,545, is the seat of the Dominion Government, in which are erected the Houses of Parliament and Departmental Buildings. These constitute three of the finest edifices on the Continent of America. The city of Hamilton has a population of 26,716, London, 15,826, and Kingston, 12,407.

RESOURCES.

The soil of the country varies in different localities, but a large proportion is of the very best description for agricultural purposes, its water communication, by means of the great lakes, is unsurpassed; in mineral wealth (excluding the one article, coal) it has resources of the very greatest extent, abounding as it does in iron, copper, lead, silver, marble, petroleum, salt, etc. Its immense forests of pine timber are too well known to need any description. The great lakes abound with fish, and the forests with game.

Ontario is essentially an agricultural country. The producing class, then, is that which the country needs—men to clear the forest lands, to cultivate the soil, to build houses, to make the ordinary household goods, and to open up communication from one part of the country to another, by the construction of roads and railways, but it cannot be too strongly impressed upon intending emigrants that, of professional men, and of book-keepers and clerks, Ontario has already enough and to spare.

DEMAND FOR FEMALES.

Of the female sex the class most in demand are household servants: these are always sure of immediate employment, at good wages. There is also a considerable demand for dressmakers, milliners, and seamstresses, all of whom can obtain good wages.

FARMS AND LANDS.

Farmers possessing moderate means can readily purchase or lease suitable farms of from one to two hundred acres, more or less cleared and improved, and, by ordinary discretion and industry, can scarcely fail, if blessed with health and strength, very materially to improve their condition in a few years, and to afford their children, as they grow up, a favourable start in life.

Uncleared land varies in price from 2s. to 40s. an acre, according to situation and soil. Cleared and improved farms can be bought at prices ranging from £4 to £10 an acre. The money can nearly always be paid in instalments, covering several years. The leasing of farms is an exception to the general rule, as most men desire to own the land they cultivate. Emigrants possessing means would do well not to be in haste to purchase, but to get some experience before taking so important a step. Agricultural labourers would study their own interests by accepting employment as it may be offered on arrival, and they will soon learn how to improve permanently their condition. Persons accustomed to the use of mechanical tools who intend turning their hands to farming will often find such an acquisition of great convenience and value.

PROSPERITY OF IMMIGRANTS IN ONTARIO.

Men commencing as labourers, without any capital but strong arms and willing minds, seldom keep in that condition very long, but after a period of more or less duration they generally become employers of labour themselves. It is this moral certainty of rising in the social scale, when the proper means are employed, that brightens the hopes and stimulates the exertions of the needy settler.

In coming to Ontario, old country people will find themselves surrounded by appliances of comfort and civilization similar to those which they left in the old land; the means of educating their children universally diffused; religious privileges almost identically the same; the old national feeling for the land of their fathers loyally cherished; and an easy means of intercourse, both by steam and telegraph, with every part of the great British Empire, of which Canadians are proud to boast that their country forms an integral and no inconsiderable part.

CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.

The climate of Ontario is warmer in summer, and colder in winter, than that of England; but the air being dry, the heat of summer is not found to be oppressive; while the clear sky and bracing air of winter render that season, in the opinion of many, the most

pleasant of the year. The frosts of winter have a powerful effect in opening the soil, and the snow protects the ground from the winds and sun of the early spring; then the melting snow fills the soil with moisture, and replenishes the wells with an abundant supply of water.

The productions of Ontario are similar to those of Western Europe. Cereals, grasses and root-crops find here their appropriate climate; while fruit is produced in great abundance.

The wheat product of the Province is bountiful, although the average yield is less than that in England; but it must be borne in mind that the farming in Ontario, though much better than it used to be, and generally better than in the States, is still of a rough and ready description, and inferior to what it is in the old country. When comparatively good farming prevails, twenty-five and thirty bushels an acre are commonly got, and occasionally even forty bushels and upwards. With regard to quality, the white wheat of Ontario stands very high. In proof of this it may be stated that it won the first prize at the Paris Exhibition in 1867.

Hemp, tobacco, and sugar beet are also profitable crops. Maize and tomatoes ripen well, and in the southern parts of the Province peaches and grapes come to perfection in the open air. The growth of such products as these forms an unerring index to the character of the climate.

FREE GRANT LANDS.

On the 1st of January, 1874, there were sixty-nine townships open for location, under the "Free Grant and Homestead Act of 1868," and the following have been opened since that time, viz., Bangor, Farady, McClure, Carling, Ryde, Oakley, Ridout, Mattawan, and Plumer, making in all seventy-eight townships, each containing from 50,000 to 60,000 acres. Besides the above, there are twelve more townships appropriated but not yet opened, making in all ninety. Other townships will be opened as railways and colonization roads are constructed; and the Georgian Bay branch of the Canada Pacific Railway will, in its construction, pass through townships in Ontario that will be open to settlers as free grants.

Two hundred acres of land can be obtained, on condition of settlement, by every head of a family having children under eighteen years of age, and any person over eighteen years of age can obtain a free grant of 100 acres on condition of settlement. These lands are protected from seizure for any debt incurred before the issue of the patent, and for twenty years after its issue, by a "Homestead Exemption Act."

In order to make a successful settlement upon a free grant, the settler should have at least from £40 to £50 after reaching his location. But it would be an act of wisdom in all such persons, on their arrival in the country, to deposit their money in a Savings Bank where it would draw from 4 to 5 per cent. interest, and go out for a year to work with the farmers of the country. The experience thus acquired will far more than compensate for the time lost.

The old settlers are always willing to help new comers. A house, such as is required by the Act, could be erected by contract for from £5 to £8; but with the assistance which the new settler would certainly receive from his neighbours, it might be erected for even less. Should it be desired to clear the land by hired labour or by contract, in order to bring it more rapidly into cultivation, the cost would be about £3 sterling per acre. The best season of the year to go on to a free grant is the month of September, after harvest work in the old settlements is over. There is time to put up a house, and get comfortably settled before the winter sets in; and during the winter, the work of chopping and clearing can go on. In this way, a crop can be got in during the first spring. The operation of putting in the first crop is a very simple one. Ploughing is at once impracticable and unnecessary. The land is light and rich. All it needs is a little scratching on the surface to cover the seed. This is done with a drag or harrow, which may either be a very rough primitive implement—a natural crotch with a few teeth in it—or it may be carefully made and well-finished.

ADVANTAGES OF THE ABOVE MODE OF SETTLEMENT.

In all European countries the lands were divided among fortunate families in times of violence and war. In many of these countries the tendency is still to keep the wealth of the nation in the hands of a few individuals. The masses toil incessantly to accumulate riches for their superiors.

In this Province the large mass of the people started in life nearly on equal terms; each man had his 100 or 200 acres of bush land, and very little else. By his own labour he cleared for himself a valuable homestead out of the forest. A large part of the population of Ontario is composed of men who are owners of their own farms, gained from the wilderness through their own self-reliant exertions.

MINES AND MINERALS.

The mineral wealth of Ontario can hardly be surpassed in variety and richness, but may be said to be almost entirely undeveloped

Iron in large quantities is found a short distance back from Lake

Ontario, in the country between the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa; also, in the same region, copper, lead, plumbago, antimony, arsenic, manganese, heavy spar, calc spar, gypsum or plaster of Paris, marble pronounced by good judges as fully equal to Carrara, or that obtained in Vermont, and building stone, all of them in large quantities near the surface. Gold has also been found in the same region, but not as yet in quantities sufficient to pay well. Mica is also found in considerable quantities, and is very profitably worked.

On the north shore of Lake Huron are the celebrated Bruce mines of copper, from which ore and metal to the value of about £50,000 are exported annually. Silver is found on the shores of Lake Superior, particularly in the neighbourhood of Thunder Bay. Silver Islet, a small Island in this bay, contains one of the richest veins of this metal ever discovered. There are other veins on the mainland almost, if not quite, as rich.

Petroleum is got in the westerly part of the Province in immense and apparently inexhaustible quantities.

Salt is obtained at Goderich and the neighbourhood, in the shape of brine, from wells sunk to a great depth below the surface.

Large peat beds exist in many parts of the Province, and the manufacture of peat for fuel is now being carried on by two companies, the Anglo-American and the Ontario.

EDUCATION.

One of the chief attractions of Ontario as a home for immigrants is its admirable system of Public Education. This has been brought to its present perfection by much care and study. The systems prevalent in the most advanced countries of Europe have been carefully studied, and their best points appropriated.

The public schools are all free. All resident children between the ages of five and twenty-one years are allowed to attend them, and the children of all classes are educated therein without distinction.

The public schools are non-sectarian. The children of all denominations are admitted without distinction.

The school funds are derived from four different sources. 1. The sale of lands set apart for school purposes, from the proceeds of which sale is paid the legislative grant, which is apportioned among the schools, according to school population, and is used only for the payment of teachers' salaries; 2. Municipal assessment; each city, town, or county is to raise by assessment an amount equal at least to the legislative grant; 3. Money received from the Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources; 4. Trustees' school assessment.

The schools are governed by trustees elected from and by the ratepayers of the district; and it is imperative on the trustees of

each school to levy a tax on the rateable property within their section sufficient to supply any deficiency that may be required after obtaining the legislative and municipal grants.

MANUFACTURES.

The almost unlimited supply of water power throughout Ontario affords unusual facilities for manufactures to which that power is adapted, and in consequence various descriptions of industry are springing up in all directions. Steam power is also used to a large extent. The principal articles manufactured are cloth, linen, clothing, leather, furniture, sawn timber, flax, iron and hardware, paper, soap, cotton and woollen goods, steam engines and locomotives, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, etc.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

Persons of moderate but independent means who are living on the interest of their money in England could double their incomes by settling in Ontario, where from seven to eight per cent. can easily be obtained for investments on first class security. Add to this that living and education are much cheaper than in the old country, and it will be at once obvious how great are the advantages Ontario offers to this class of persons and especially those with families.

Another class of persons to whom Ontario offers special inducements are tenant farmers who are ambitious of changing their condition as leaseholders to that of freeholders. Improved farms can be bought in Ontario for the amount of capital necessary to carry on a leased farm in Great Britain, thus placing the well-to-do farmer in a position of independence.

CHAPTER XIII.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

If the reader will consult the map of Canada he will find in the heart of the continent a vast district, extending westward from the head waters of Lake Superior to the base of the Rocky Mountains, and northward from the United States boundary line to the Arctic Ocean. This region covers over an area 2,750,000 square miles in extent, and is generally known as "The North-West Territories of British America." Down to the year 1870 this immense territory was in the possession and under the control of the Hudson's Bay

Company. In that year, by act of the Imperial Parliament, it was transferred to the Canadian Government, and now forms part of the Dominion.

The new Province of Manitoba is formed out of this territory. It contains about 9,000,000 acres of land; but it is comparatively a speck on the map of the vast Territory out of which it has been formed. The soil, which is mostly prairie, and covered with grass, is a deep alluvial deposit of unsurpassed richness. It produces bountiful crops of cereals, grasses, roots and vegetables. So rich and inexhaustible is the soil, that wheat has been cropped off the same place for fifty years without manure, and without showing signs of exhaustion. It is especially a wheat-growing soil, and is believed to contain the most favourable conditions for the growth of this grain on the continent. Pumpkins, potatoes and roots of all sorts, grow to a very large size; and of excellent quality. Strawberries, currants (red and black), raspberries, plums, cherries, blueberries, whortleberries, cranberries (both bush and marsh) grow wild and in abundance. Flax is very luxuriant. The same remark may be made of hops, which grow wild. The wild grasses of the country, which are very nutritious, are particularly favourable for stock-raising of all sorts. Cattle can be fattened in Manitoba, and driven to St. Paul without loss of weight. There are large tracts of woods along the streams. The beet-root grows in great abundance, but the saccharine qualities of the sugar beet grown in that Province have not yet been tested.

Manitoba is situate in the middle of the continent, nearly equally distant between the Pole and the Equator, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Its climate gives conditions of decided heat in summer and decided cold in winter. The snow goes away and ploughing begins in April, which is about the same time as in the older Provinces of Canada, the Northern United States on the Atlantic Seaboard, and the North Western States, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The crops are harvested in August and September. The long sunny days of summer bring vegetation of all sorts to rapid maturity. The days are warm and the nights cool. Autumn begins about the 20th September, and lasts till November, when the regular frost sets in. The winter proper comprises the months of December, January, February and March. Spring comes in April. The summer months are part of May, June, July, August and part of September. In winter the thermometer sinks to thirty and forty degrees below zero; but this degree of cold in the dry atmosphere of the North West does not produce any unpleasant sensations. The weather is not felt to be colder than that in the Province of Quebec, nor so cold as milder winters in climates where the frost, or even a less degree of cold than frost, is accompanied with damp-

ness. In times of wind storms, however, the cold is found to be specially searching. The testimony of settlers is universal as to the fact that the winter is, on the whole, both pleasant and healthy; and former residents of both Ontario and Quebec state that they like it quite as well as that of those provinces.

Snow does not fall on the prairies to an average greater depth than eighteen inches, and buffaloes and horses graze out of doors all winter. They scratch the snow off the prairie grass and grow fat upon it. Horned cattle do graze out of doors part of the winter but in some states of the weather they require to be brought in. Instances are, however, stated in which horned cattle have grazed out all winter.

Heat and humidity are the two chief elements of climate, and these two divisions of the North West, the prairie and wooded, have high summer temperatures and heavy summer rains. South of the parallel of Manitoba lie the regions of summer droughts and great heat—producing the immense deserts over the western territories of the United States. The abundance of rain in British America, with summer temperatures sufficient to mature all the great staples of the temperate zones, makes it a good agricultural country. The absence of summer rains, with high temperatures, leaves vast areas of the interior of the United States barren wastes, especially those parts of the country westward from the 100th meridian or west of the Missouri. The following table will serve for comparison between the summer temperatures of the Red River and the countries south:

	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>Summer Mean.</i>
Red River.....	69.10	71.16	63.03	67.76
Chicago.....	62.7	70.08	68.05	67.03
Iowa.....	66.4	70.05	68.09	68.06
Wisconsin.....	61.7	68.06	65.07	65.03
New York.....	64.2	68.05	66.07	66.05
Toronto.....	64.2	67.95	65	66.98

It will thus be seen that the summer is warmer than that of Northern Illinois, Western Wisconsin, Northern New York or Toronto. In relation to agriculture the intensity of winter cold is not injurious, but on the contrary it has advantages, and its effect upon physical comfort is mitigated, as above stated, by a clear dry winter atmosphere.

In addition to the above-mentioned enumeration of products it may be more particularly stated that wheat is the special crop of Manitoba. It is not only that the yield per acre is very large, but

the hard and flinty nature of the grain grown makes it particularly valuable for the manufacture of flour. Flour made from it commands a higher price than that made from wheat grown in more eastern and southern parts of the United States and Canada. Special efforts have been made to effect reasonable arrangements to transport wheat from Winnipeg to the Eastern markets; and in the autumn of 1877 a rate of freight was made of 40 cents per 100 lbs. from Winnipeg to Duluth,—that is about 24 cents per bushel. From that point it can be taken to Toronto by boat and rail for about 10 cents; or floated to Montreal for 10 or 12 cents. This fact shows that the export of wheat from Manitoba is practicable; and, taken in connection with the facility of production, it will probably soon reach very large proportions.

As bearing on the particular advantages of Manitoba for the cultivation of wheat, the following analysis of a specimen of the alluvial soil from the prairie of the Province of Manitoba is given. It is by Professor V. Emmerling, Director of the Chemical Laboratory of the Agricultural Association of the University of Kiel, Holstein, Germany:—

(Translation of Letter to Senator Emil Klots)

“KIEL, 29th April, 1872.

“HON. SENATOR :

“The analysis of the Manitoba soil is now completed, and the result is in 100,000 parts:—

Potash.....	228 7
Sodium.....	33 8
Phosphoric Acid.....	69 4
Lime.....	682·6
Magnesia.....	16·1
Nitrogen.....	486·1

“Yours truly,

(Signed,)

“V. EMMERLING.”

(Extract from Letter of Senator Emil Klotz to Jacob E. Klotz, Agent for the Dominion Government.)

“KIEL, 4th May, 1872.”

“After considerable delay, I succeeded in obtaining the analysis of the Manitoba soil from Professor Emmerling, Director of the Chemical Laboratory of the Agricultural Association of this place, and hope it may be of service to you. Annexed I give you our analysis of the most productive soil in Holstein, whereby you will see how exceedingly rich the productive qualities of the Manitoba soil are, and which fully explains the fact that the land in Manitoba is so very fertile, even without manure.

“The chief nutrients are, first, nitrogen, then potash and phosphoric acid which predominates there; but what is of particular importance is the lime

contained in the soil, whereby the nitrogen is set free, and ready to be absorbed in vegetable organisms. The latter property is defective in many soils, and when it is found defective recourse must be had to artificial means by putting lime or marl (a clay which contains much lime) upon the same.

“According to the analysis of the Manitoba soil, there is no doubt that to the farmer who desires to select for his future home a country which has the most productive soil and promises the richest harvest, no country in the world offers greater attractions than the Province of Manitoba, in the Dominion of Canada.

“Analysis of the Holstein Soil and Manitoba Soil compared:”

	Holstein Soil.	Excess of Properties of Manitoba Soil.
Potash.....	30	198.7
Sodium.....	20	13.8
Phosphoric Acid.....	40	29.4
Lime	130	552.6
Magnesia	10	6.1
Nitrogen.....	40	446.1”

The facts above stated sufficiently account for the popular experience of the remarkable production of wheat in the Province of Manitoba.

Oats, barley, rye, potatoes, &c., are less restricted in their range, growing five degrees beyond wheat in the Mackenzie River Valley to the Arctic Circle. Barley is a favourite alternate crop for wheat in Manitoba, and yields very large returns—with a weight per bushel of from 50 to 55 pounds. Oats also thrive well.

It has not yet been demonstrated by experiment whether fruit trees, such as apples, will flourish on the open prairie. But it appears from experience in Minnesota that they will in connection with shelter and forest tree planting. There is, however, no doubt that the hardier kinds of apple will do well in Manitoba. This has been sufficiently established.

Although flax and hemp succeed well in Manitoba, the want of markets has prevented their culture, except to a limited extent. Bees do well here, as in similar northern climates, the clear skies and rich flora being favourable for them. They live better through the long, cold, dry winters, and consume less honey than in the milder and more humid winters of more southern latitudes.

The grasses grow rich and luxuriant for twelve hundred miles north of the southern boundary of Manitoba; and far down the Mackenzie River towards the Arctic Ocean immense herds of buffalo feed upon these plains as their chosen pastures. The significance of this fact is a proof of the vast extent of country in the North-West suitable for pastures.

The quality of the beef and mutton raised upon these northern grasses has been pronounced of superior excellence. Among the

peculiar advantages of Manitoba, for stock raising and wool-growing, the most prominent are : 1st. The richness and luxuriance of the native grasses ; the grass is mainly cut on the swamps and meadows, which chequer the prairies or fringe the streams and lakes. 2nd. The great extent of unoccupied land, affording for many years to come a wide range of free pasturage. 3rd. The remarkable dryness and healthfulness of the winter. Wool grows heavier, and mutton, beef and pork are sweeter and more juicy. It is nearly forty years since the introduction of sheep into Red River, and no case of any disease attacking them has ever been known or heard of. Well-fed ewes produce fleeces from 2 to 3½ pounds. Wethers produce fleeces from 6 to 8 pounds, the wool being of a good quality.

It has been stated that the climate of Manitoba and the North-West is pleasant and healthy. It may be added, the dryness of the air, the character of the soil, which retains no stagnant pools to send forth poisonous exhalations, and the almost total absence of fog or mist, the brilliancy of its sunlight, the pleasing succession of its seasons, all conspire to make Manitoba a climate of unrivalled salubrity, and the future home of a healthy, prosperous people, strong in physical, intellectual and moral capabilities. Fevers and consumptions are almost unknown, and diseases of an epidemical character have been never known to prevail.

The average fall of snow is about six inches per month. The snow falls in small quantities at different times, and is rarely blown into drifts so as to impede travelling.

When the North-West Territory passed into the possession of the Canadian authorities in 1870, the white population numbered only a few hundreds, and the chief place was Fort Garry, a mere hamlet. Since then the Province of Manitoba and a considerable part of the territory have been surveyed. In Manitoba a local Government has been established similar to that of the other Provinces. Fort Garry has become the city of Winnipeg, with a population of about 7000 souls ; and it is already a place of considerable business, and contains a number of handsome buildings. The Province is filling up rapidly by immigration from Europe as well as by the migration of farmers' sons and others from the older Provinces and from the United States.

That the North-West of British America is destined to become the granary of the continent is clear beyond all doubt. Nature has done her share, and done it well and generously ; man's labour and industry are alone required to turn these broad, rolling prairies to good account. A drawback at present is remoteness from the older parts of Canada, but this will not last much longer. Already a line of railway, connecting Manitoba with Ontario, is in course of being built ; this will be finished in a year or two, and then Manitoba will be in direct communication with the outer world.

Another drawback which has been serious in past years is the visitation of grasshoppers. But these have only come periodically, with long intervals between. And there is reason to believe that the evil can be overcome, as settlement progresses.

Taking all the circumstances and surroundings into consideration, there is probably no country more suitable in every respect for settlement by persons from the temperate and northern parts of Europe than the Province of Manitoba.

The common emigrant route for going to Manitoba from the old provinces is via the Canadian Railway system and Lakes Huron and Superior to Duluth. Thence by rail to Fishers' Landing, on Red Lake River, and thence by steamer to Winnipeg. There is already communication by steamboat navigation from Winnipeg City, via Lake Winnipeg, and the Saskatchewan, to the very foot of the Rocky Mountains. Railway construction is also proceeding very rapidly within the Province of Manitoba.

A light buggy may be driven for a thousand miles in a straight line over the open prairie, the greater part of which is adapted to the production of wheat, not only in the largest quantity to the acre, but of the best quality.

This tract of country to the east of the Rocky Mountains contains under the surface of its rich prairie land one of the largest coal fields in the world, which in some places crops out of the surface on the banks of the rivers. It is almost impossible to over-estimate the importance of this physical fact for the future of the Dominion. The rivers which run east from the Rocky Mountains are rich in gold deposits; and in fact mineral wealth of almost every kind is found in this territory.

The surveys in connection with the Pacific Railway have established the fact that the Peace River Valley contains an immense extent of territory, with climate and other conditions, highly suitable for an agricultural country, as far north as the 59th degree of latitude.

CHAPTER XIV.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE Province of British Columbia is the most western of the group of provinces which constitute the Dominion of Canada, and has a coast line of about 500 miles on the Pacific Ocean, with innumerable bays, harbours and inlets. It has an area of 220,000 square miles. The harbour of Esquimaux is the best on the Pacific north of

San Francisco. It has an almost even depth of 36 feet, with an excellent bottom, and it is perfectly safe and sheltered. It is well lighted, and may be entered with facility at all times. Only a tongue of land, 750 feet wide, prevents free communication between it and the harbour of Victoria. Still further on the east coast of the Island of Vancouver is Nanaimo, sixty-five miles from Victoria. It is well situated, large and safe. The coal mines are near this port; there are also fine quarries near, and it is very important, as the most convenient port for the fisheries, especially whale fisheries.

Barclay Sound is on the west coast of the Island. It opens into the Pacific Ocean itself, and is about thirty-five miles long. At its head it is only fourteen miles from the east coast, and easy communication may be had with it. The water is very deep, and once in harbour, the shelter is perfect.

The harbours on the mainland are Burrard Inlet, Howe Sound, Bute Inlet, Milbank Sound, River Skeena and River Nass.

Burrard Inlet is situated on the Gulf of Georgia, a few miles from New Westminster. It is nine miles long, deep and safe. It is the port from which the lumber trade is chiefly carried on. It is very easy of access to vessels of any size or class, and convenient depth of water for anchorage may be found in almost every part of it.

Howe Sound is north of Burrard Inlet, separated from it by Bowen Island, and comparatively difficult of access.

Bute Inlet is much farther north, is surrounded with lofty mountains, and receives the waters of the River Hamathco. Valdez Island lies between its mouth and Vancouver.

Milbank Sound, still further north, will become valuable as a harbour, as the gold mines on Peace River attract population.

The River Skeena is now ascended by steam vessels from Nanaimo, and is one of the routes to the Ominica gold mines.

The River Nass, a little further north, is near the frontier of Alaska. It has been ascended by a steamer more than twenty-five miles. It is believed that the region it waters is rich in gold, and both it and the Skeena are valuable for the fisheries.

The Province of British Columbia from its climate and great mineral wealth may be described as at once the Britain and California of the Dominion of Canada. It has also great wealth in its forests and its fisheries, and its harbours are the nearest point on the continent to the heart of the great eastern trade with China and Japan. They are also favoured by the trade winds. It is probable, to judge from the last report (1877) of the Chief Engineer of the Canada Pacific Railway, that Burrard Inlet will be the western terminus.

As respects the agricultural resources of British Columbia the following particulars are condensed from the evidence of Professor John Macoun, as given before the Immigration and Colonization

Committee of the House of Commons of Canada in 1876. Mr. Macoun accompanied the Director of the Geological Survey, in the capacity of Botanist; and also the Chief Engineer of the Pacific Railway, in an exploring expedition across the continent. The following is the substance of his evidence:

"The Island of Vancouver is about 300 miles in length, with an average breadth of about 60, and probably contains 20,000 square miles. Whatever soil I saw was good, but the surface is so much broken by rock that it is altogether impossible to tell the amount of good arable land on the Island. There is no doubt the day will come when Vancouver will support a large population—partly agricultural and partly engaged in mining, lumbering and fishing. The land which is under cultivation around Victoria at present consists of rich bottom land much like the patches of rich soil found among the Laurentian rocks of Ontario. It is generally wet in spring, but, by a proper system of tillage, seed could be sown much earlier than it is at present. When I reached Victoria, May 2nd, 1875, very little spring ploughing had been done, and yet apple trees were in full bloom, and in some places grass was a foot high. The climate is wet in winter and spring, but the summer is dry and very pleasant.

"Vancouver can *never* become an agricultural country; but, with a different class of settlers from those that do the loafing and the grumbling in Victoria, it will become in time a very valuable portion of the Dominion.

"The climate of British Columbia, west of the Cascades, including Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte's Islands, is wonderfully like that of Great Britain, except that the summers are very much drier. A warm current of water flows *down* the west coast of America, just as the Gulf Stream flows *up* along the coasts of Great Britain, and in its passage warms up the coast from Alaska to the Columbia, and gives to the western slope of the Cascades those forests which are the wonder of the world. The vapour rising from the warm sea is blown inwards, and, becoming condensed by the cooler air of the land, falls in rain or fog upon the slopes and valleys and produces the moist climate of the winter and spring. During the summer months the temperature of the land and sea are slightly reversed, and the land, instead of condensing the vapour, dissipates it—at least, in the neighbourhood of Victoria.

"The Valley of the Fraser below the Cascades is included in this region, and has a climate much like that described above, except that I would expect a wetter summer than there is on the coast.

"Twenty five miles above Yale we pass the outer Cascade Range, and in doing so pass from almost constant rain to the opposite extreme. About 12 miles higher up we pass over another mountain and reach a region of complete aridity."

“ At Lytton we are fairly in the interior basin, and from here to Clinton the waggon road passes through a region where nothing can be raised except by irrigation, and this means can only be employed to a limited extent.

“ The road passes through about 70 miles of this country, and during the greater part of the year the ground is scarcely ever moistened by a shower. The river flats and lower hillsides are almost without vegetation. Scarcely anything of a woody nature except ‘ Sage Bush ’ can grow, but as you ascend the hills bunch grass begins to form a sward, and after attaining a height of about 2,500 feet above the sea the lower limit of the Douglas pine is reached, and above that the forest is almost continuous. It is upon the slopes between the forest and the dry valleys that the splendid grazing lands of British Columbia are to be found. The Nicola Valley is of this nature, and the only soil in it fit for farming purposes is found in the narrow valley along the river, or on the ‘ benches,’ to which water can be brought for irrigation purposes. The whole region, from the American boundary on the Columbia by Okanagan and the Shuswap Lakes, Kamloops and north-westward across the Fraser, to and beyond the Chilcote Plains, is arid, and to a great extent only suited for a grazing country. Taking this section as a *whole*, it is only fit for pasture, but all the level portions on which water can be brought will produce enormously, as the soil everywhere is good, being only deficient in moisture. Owing to the light snow fall and the comparative mildness of the weather, cattle winter out without difficulty.

“ The waggon road leaves this section at Clinton and passes over a very elevated portion as far as Soda Creek on the Fraser. This is a very rough section, but still it is far from being barren; much good land is scattered through it, but not continuously. It is rather a risky business to winter stock on these hills, but still it is done. The greater part of this tract is covered by forest, and hence has a greater rain and snow fall than the lower country. The spring, too, is much later, being nearly three weeks behind that of the Nicola Valley. The spring in the latter valley seems to be about as early as that on the Lower Fraser. Vegetation is about as far advanced on the 1st of May in the Nicola Valley as it is at Belleville, Ontario, on the 24th.

“ In the vicinity of Quesnelle the land is comparatively good, and irrigation is unnecessary, although many are of the opposite opinion. Mr. Selwyn brought home with him wheat, oats, barley and timothy which were raised in the neighbourhood, and certainly they were as fine samples as could be produced anywhere.

“ Taking a retrospective view of the country from this point, I must say that British Columbia does *not* present a field for the agricultural

immigrant at present, but will when her mining interests are considered of more importance than at present. British Columbia above the Cascades can *never* export her agricultural products with profit, and whatever is raised in the country must be consumed there. That there is enough good land to raise all the food necessary for a very large mining population is certain, and that the day will come when one will be there is just as sure.

“Between Quesnelle and Fort St. James, on Stewart’s Lake, is a wide extent of country (180 miles) with a very diversified aspect, and a cool, moist climate. The Valley of the Nechaco River is very wide and perfectly level. On both sides of the river are beautiful prairies and poplar copse wood, and at the time we passed (June 15th) through it, everything looked beautiful and inviting.

“I cannot speak with certainty of the absence or occurrence of summer frosts, but if they should not be severe this would be one of the finest tracts (Nechaco Valley) in all British Columbia.

“The whole country above Quesnelle seems to have a cool, moist climate, and to be more like Quebec in its productions than Ontario. Fort St. James, on Stewart’s Lake—the highest point in the district—has always been known to produce garden vegetables, potatoes, barley and oats, but whether wheat has ever been raised or not I am unable to say. All this region is an elevated plateau with broken, rocky hills at intervals, but scarcely anything which could be called a mountain. Should the railway pass as far north as the Neshaw, many fine settlements would spring up along the river.

“Labour is much higher than in Ontario, usual prices being from \$40 to \$60 per month. There is no more difficulty in cultivating land in British Columbia than in Ontario, but the price paid for the labour performed is too high. Where irrigation is required the expense must be greatly increased, but the yield is very great in such locations.

“The Chinese monopolize many lines of manual labour, and by so doing prevent the immigration of White labourers. They are the market gardeners, labourers of all descriptions, house servants, cutters of wood, laundry-men, etc., to the whole Colony. One result of this is that the country is not properly developed. These people are only sojourners in the land, and, like many others, remain only for a time and carry their gold away with them.

“What British Columbia wants is a class of men who are not above manual labour, and who have made up their minds to remain in the country and become permanent settlers. Such men can only be acquired by holding out proper inducements to them for settling in the country.

“That section spoken of as being west of the Cascades and including Vancouver and Queen Charlotte’s Islands, is covered with, probably

one of the finest forests in the world. Chief amongst the trees is the Douglas Fir (*Abies Douglasii*), which is the chief forest tree, and which is used throughout the country for building purposes, and for export in the form of deals and spars.

"White Cedar (*Thuja gigantea*) is another giant, and in the valley of the Fraser and up the coast attains to an immense size. The Indians use this wood altogether in the construction of their houses, and in building those large canoes which are the wonder of the eastern people.

"The other trees are a species of Yew, another of Alder, two species of Fir (*Abies Menziesii* and *grandis*); two species of Pine (*Pinus contorta* and *monticola*); two species of maple (*Acer macrophyllum* and *circinatum*); Hemlock Spruce (*Abies Mertensiana*) is a common tree on the mainland; while a species of Oak (*Quercus Gayrrana*) is abundant on the Island, but has not been detected on the continent. An evergreen tree (*Arbutus Menziesii*) is quite common along the coast of the Island, and, both summer and winter, its foliage contrasts finely with that of the sombre-hued Douglas Fir.

"In the second, or arid, district, a Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) takes the place of the Douglas Fir of the coast, and is a very valuable tree, growing to a large size, with clean trunk, and resembling the Red Pine of Ontario very much. The tops of the lower mountains and the sides of the higher ones support a heavy growth of Douglas Fir, but it is far from being the beautiful tree of the coast.

"The timber of the third region is not so good, and consists principally of Poplar and Black Pine (*Pinus contorta*) with occasional groves of Douglas Fir on the higher hills. Black and White Spruce with a little Balsam Fir make up the remainder.

"The soil in the valleys, whether they are narrow or wide, 'benches' or otherwise, is always good. The valleys are partly alluvium and partly the detritus washed down from the hills. Apparently there was a time when the rivers stood much higher than they do now, and the 'benches' which show along their sides were then about on a flood level with the river. Since then the river has successively broken through the barriers which confined it, and left these terraces ('benches') at various heights. The slopes of all the hills are more or less grassy, and the valleys along their base have scarcely any loose stone upon them in consequence.

"I was in Victoria from the 12th to 28th December, 1872, and from the 2nd to 14th May, last year. While I was in Victoria in 1872, a fall of snow and slight frost took place, and the papers came out next day with an account of the extraordinarily cold weather, and I was led to infer from that, that such weather was not common in winter. Jessamine, roses, and violets were in flower, and every-

thing betokened a mild winter. The summer on the coast is every thing that can be desired, being dry and pleasant.

"In the arid region the spring is about as early as on the coast; the winter is comparatively cold, with very little snow, and the summer is dry and hot. Summer frosts can do no harm in these regions.

"From Clinton upwards the winter is very cold with a considerable snowfall and frosts extending through the month of May, and possibly into June. I heard of no injury from frosts at Quesnelle or any point on the Fraser, but noticed frost on the grass on the 27th May, at or near Soda Creek. From this date until the 4th June, the weather kept cold, but there was no frost. On the 28th June at Macleod's Lake, Lat. 55°, there was a severe frost, and many wild flowers were injured, but nothing was hurt in the garden. This frost extended to St. John's, east of the mountains, but no further.

"One important point in connection with spring or summer frost should be kept in mind; that swampy soil is more liable to injury from frost than dry soil, and a frost occurring in a swampy region is no proof that the surrounding country is liable to suffer from such frost. We all know that in the vicinity of swamps we have slight frosts in many parts of Ontario even as late as the beginning of June, and numbers of farmers can point out spots in their wheat fields injured by them.

"I would expect spring frost in the upper region, but have no knowledge of the fact, other than what I before stated.

"I think that on the whole British Columbia has a very healthy climate, and one that would tend to long life.

"Various species of raspberries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, and blueberries are found throughout the country. The Oregon grape (*Berberis aquifolium* and *nervosa*) extends all the way from Vancouver to Lat. 55° in the interior, and to Alaska along the coast.

"Perhaps there is no better place in the world for raising fruit than Victoria.

"Apples and pears of a very large size are produced in such abundance that the former can hardly be sold at any price. The orchards are all in the low wet grounds, and will begin to decay in a few years, whereas if they were planted among the rocks where the oak grows, the trees would live longer and probably produce better fruit. I can see no reason why grapes could not be produced in abundance on any part of Vancouver, if the summer temperature is high enough. After the railway is built Vancouver will send immense quantities of fruit into the interior, as it can be raised to any extent and of every kind.

“From the boundary line to Alaska there is not a bay, fiord or river that is not teeming with fish. Salmon are caught in great numbers, both in spring, summer and autumn. Last spring large quantities of fish were being caught at New Westminster for export. An establishment for the canning of salmon has been established there, and it is to be hoped that this is the beginning of a very prosperous business. Salmon ascend the Fraser all the way to Stewart's Lake, which they reach about the month of August; they likewise ascend the Skeena into the Babine Lake, and are caught by the Indians and Hudson Bay Company's people and dried for winter's use. The salmon of Babine Lake are both larger and fatter than those caught in Stewart's Lake, and are therefore brought across to supply Fort St. James with food in winter.

“Sturgeon 700 lbs. weight are often caught in the above-mentioned lakes, and every lake and stream in Upper British Columbia teems with trout of different species, besides many other varieties of less value.

“Of salt water fish I saw the ‘Houlican’ in the Fraser in myriads last spring. Many were lying dead along the river and served as food for various animals. Halibut were very plentiful in Victoria, and many other seafish. I believe the fisheries of British Columbia, if properly conducted, would eventually be as profitable as those of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

“About the island of Formosa, on the eastern coast of China, a current analogous to the Gulf Stream is observed moving to the north-east. It passes Japan, and part of it enters Behring's Sea and warms the northern part of Alaska, while the other part is deflected farther to the east and passes down the West Coast of America, carrying with it the heat necessary to produce the exceptionally warm climate of Vancouver and the West Coast generally. It is this stream which gives the heat and moisture that are the cause of the magnificent forests found from Alaska southwards. The forests of Norway and those of Western America are the product of the two great currents—the ‘Gulf Stream’ on the east and ‘Kuro Siwo’ on the west, and sceptics may rest assured that the value of the West Coast timber far exceeds that of the Eastern Provinces.

“Gold has been found in paying quantities at Okanagan on the American Boundary,—at Shuswap Lakes—at Cariboo—on the Ominica—on the Stickeen—and latterly at Cassiar, and an examination of the map will show that all this gold is produced from mountains lying between the Rockies and the Cascades. Copper, iron and silver have been found at various points in the Cascades, and coal is abundant on Vancouver and Queen Charlotte's Islands. I just mention these and ask: Are these all, or are they merely indications

of what is to come? After having travelled over 1,000 miles through British Columbia, I can say with safety that there will yet be taken out of her mines wealth enough to build the Pacific Railway. Consider that gold has been found in paying quantities, at various points, along a northwest line for more than ten degrees of latitude, before you decide that the foregoing statement is that of an enthusiast."

In addition to the above statements of Mr. Macoun it may be remarked that the Geological Survey in connection with the Pacific Railway have established that gold exists over the whole extent of the Province from the Cassiar Mines to the U. S. boundary. And recent quartz workings have developed great richness. The Minister of Mines has shown in his last report that the average number of miners engaged in the gold mines of the province is 3,171; the average earnings per man per year \$663; the yield in 1876 was nearly two million dollars; and the total yield from 1858 to 1876 was \$39,953,618. The output of coal in the year 1876 was 139,191 tons, which was rather less than the quantity sold. The coal of British Columbia is sought for in San Francisco on account of its superior excellence.

As respects lands, the following particulars are taken from a recent publication by the Agent General of British Columbia:

"The soil of British Columbia is at the disposal of the Parliament of the Province, not of the General Government as in the United States.

"*Public Lands.*—The Land Act of 1874 makes most liberal provision for the acquisition by settlers of land, either as Free Homesteads, or by purchase. Land can be secured against seizure.

"*Free Homesteads.*—Heads of families, widows, or single men of 18 years and upwards may obtain free grants of 320 acres eastward of the Cascade range of mountains, or of 160 acres in other parts of the Province. The settler selects his own land, records it in the office of the District Commissioner, the fee for which is two dollars, and at once enters upon occupation. After two years occupancy, and certain conditions as to improvements having been complied with, a Crown grant or conveyance will be made, the only expense of which will be five dollars—so that a farm of 320 acres, may be obtained in a beautiful and healthful country for about thirty shillings!

"*Sale of Surveyed Lands.*—Lands, the surveys of which have been duly made and confirmed by notice in the *Government Gazette*, are open for purchase at the rate of one dollar an acre—to be paid in one full payment, or in two annual payments of 50 cents per acre: payment to be made in two years from time of purchase.

"*Unsurveyed Lands.*—Persons desirous of purchasing unsurveyed, unoccupied, and unreserved Crown lands must first have the land surveyed by a surveyor approved by the Government.

"Tracts of land near the land actually occupied can be leased for grazing purposes, on terms designed to be liberal to the pre-emptor. Such leased land is liable to be 'pre-empted' by others, but, in that case, the lessee's rent is reduced proportionately.

"Land covered with wild hay can also be leased in the above way, but not more than 500 acres of it to any one person, and not for longer than five years.

"Mining and timber leases will be named under their proper heads further on.

"Military and naval officers in Her Majesty's service are entitled to free grants on certain conditions. The Agent-General will give information.

"*Homestead Act.*—Most important Act. If a settler have a wife and children, this Act must be dear to him; the farm and buildings, when registered, cannot be taken for debt incurred after the registration; it is free up to a value not greater than 2500 dollars (500*l.* English); goods and chattels are also free up to 500 dollars (100*l.* English); cattle 'farmed on shares' are also protected by an Exemption Act.

"Farm lands in private hands may be bought at almost any price, from 5 dollars (20*s.* English) to 40 dollars (8*l.* English) per acre, according to situation and improvement."

CHAPTER XV.

FARMING AND STOCK BREEDING IN CANADA.

THE great strength as well as the great wealth of the Dominion of Canada rests in her soil: her minerals are of undoubted value, her fisheries are the finest in the world, her manufactures are not insignificant and must continue to increase,—yet, it is not on these she must chiefly rely for future greatness. She has one attraction greater than all others combined, and that attraction is her broad forest lands and her rich, rolling prairies. Agriculture is her strength.

Fortunately there can be no doubt as to the result. Though a young and new country, as compared with others, she is already known the civilized world over as a great corn-producing country. Her staples have a character and a standing abroad such as her people have no reason to be ashamed of.

There is no more independent man in the world than the Canadian farmer; he may not have so much wealth as some English farm-

mers, he may not be in a position to cultivate his land to such a degree of perfection, and he may not have many of the social advantages, yet, as a rule, he is a happier, a more contented, and a more independent man. His land is his own absolutely. His taxes are light; his family are well to do; he is the equal in every respect, (not unfrequently the superior) of the most successful persons in the towns near by.

In a new country like Canada it would be absurd generally to look for scientific farming as carried on in England. As land is abundant and labour scarce, a great breadth of land is cultivated, but in what high English farmers would consider a rough sort of way. This is the rule but there are exceptions. In the Province of Ontario there is a School of Agriculture, connected with a model farm, at which scientific and practical agriculture is taught. The result is a marked improvement of late years in the style of farming in some parts of the country. But there is much to be done yet in this direction. In too many instances the land is merely scratched over, and it speaks well for the character of the soil and climate that under such adverse circumstances such excellent fields are obtained.

There is no country in the world that offers more attractions to the English farmer than Canada. The climate is, on the whole, the same as he has been accustomed to, the characteristics of the soil are similar, the crops produced are such as he has been in the habit of growing. With a few exceptions, the style of farmwork varies but little; and in laws, language and customs he would be at home. He would find very little that was new and strange to him. In addition to all this Canada's nearness to the English market, and her direct connection therewith, constitute important elements in the success of the Canadian farmer. In the far west of the United States, where the chief crop is Indian corn, the cost of transportation to the sea-coast is so great that many farmers have a hard struggle to live, and frequently find it cheaper to use their corn as fuel than to carry it to market. Canada is only nine days' sail from Liverpool, and the means of communication are perfect. Not only do Canadian wheat, flour, butter and cheese find their way to England in large quantities, but even such perishable produce as apples are transported across the sea, and generally pay the shipper a good profit on the venture. Then, again, while the Australian meats find their way to England in tins, Canadian cattle, sheep, and horses are carried over alive, with as much ease and safety as are those of Ireland. It is also found that dead meat can be carried to the United Kingdom in compartments specially fitted on steamships, not only without deterioration, but with actual improvement.

As already pointed out, farm work in Canada does not differ widely from that of England. All that is new or strange may be

overcome in a few months. The seasons are similar, though, owing to the snow and frost, no work is done upon the land during the winter. At the same time it is anything but an idle time with the farmer and his men—the live stock has to be looked after, new land cleared, and grain carried to market.

The field crops that are produced are wheat, oats, barley, rye, indian corn, potatoes, turnips, mangel wurzel, peas, buckwheat, flax, &c. The garden fruits and vegetables are similar to those of England, except that tomatoes, melons, grapes, etc., will ripen in the open air in Canada. Thus the new-comer will find the crops nearly the same as he has been accustomed to cultivate. In the main, the work is similar. Machinery is largely in use; in fact, owing to the circumstance that the work is pressed into a shorter time than in England, and owing also to the scarcity of labour, more machinery is used in proportion to the population.

That farming pays in Canada is clear from the fact that more persons are engaged in it than in any other branch of industry. In 1871, out of 463,424 persons enumerated in the Province of Ontario, as engaged in industries, 228,708 belonged to the farming class; in Quebec there were 160,641, out of a total of 341,291; in New Brunswick 40,394, out of a total of 86,488; and in Nova Scotia 49,769, out of 118,645. In fact, nearly one-half of the people are engaged in agriculture.

A summer's tour through Canada will convince any reasonable man that farming must pay. The well-cleared fields, the herds of sleek cattle, the great barns and stabling, the substantial farmhouse, and the thrifty appearance of the people, all furnish abundant evidence of contentment and prosperity. Ask the farmer his experience, and, in nine cases out of ten, he will tell you that he came from the "Old Country" fifteen, twenty or thirty years before, with an empty pocket, a strong arm and a willing heart. He will tell you also that, in the early days of his settlement, he had to struggle, and toil, and labour, hard and long; that he had to face many a difficulty and endure much hardship; but he is hale and hearty now, enjoying, in ease and comfort, the well-earned reward of perseverance and industry. Others will again tell you that they brought out a little money with them, and that, through a proper use of that little, they now find themselves independent of the world. Of course there are those who fail at farming in Canada, but they are few and far between, and an enquiry into such cases would shew that, in nearly every instance, the failure was due to the unfitness of the individual himself for the pursuit and not to the country.

As set forth in another place, the very best class to settle in Canada are Old Country tenant farmers with a small capital. There is many a farmer paying as much each year in rent and taxes in Eng-

land as would purchase him the freehold of a good farm in Canada. Any man of experience having five hundred pounds sterling, or upwards, in cash, may safely try his fortune in the Dominion. Good, well-cleared farms, with all necessary buildings and improvements, may be purchased in any of the older counties. "Why is it," the reader naturally asks, "that these farms are to be purchased if farming pays so well?" The explanation is simple. In a great many instances—too many, in fact—the farmer brings his sons up as lawyers, doctors or merchants. They settle down in the towns or cities to the practice of these professions, and there they remain. In course of time the farmer dies or becomes too old for active duty, and thus the homestead, there being none of the family to work it, is either sold or rented. Though, as a rule, the farmer is the owner of his own land, farms may be leased at a reasonable rental. Sometimes a farm is worked on shares, one-half given to the owner and the other half to the tenant.

In addition to grain-growing, pastoral farming is now largely carried on in Canada. In many parts the land is specially suited for grazing purposes. Formerly there were only the local and American markets open to the Canadian stock breeder. This is no longer the case. Hundreds of cattle and large quantities of dead meat are shipped to England each year. This great trade is only in its infancy. It promises to assume large proportions in the near future, to the mutual benefit of Canada and the Mother Country.

In comparing Canada's present standing as a stock-breeding country with her standing twenty years ago, we find that her progress in this direction has been most remarkable. It is barely twenty years since the first herd of English thorough-bred short horns was brought to Canada. Previous to that time very little attention had been paid to stock raising. In many instances cattle were allowed to look after themselves. They roamed the forests in perfect freedom, and came home to the "clearing" when the cold weather set in. True, the oxen were worked at certain seasons, and did good service in clearing up the land; but for market purposes cattle added but little to the settler's income. It was the opinion of many persons in those days that stock breeding, as carried on in parts of England, could never be successfully carried on in Canada. The experience of the last few years shows that these persons were entirely in error. Though the number of farmers who have ventured on the experiment of stock breeding on a large scale is not great, the test has been most thorough and complete in both Ontario and Quebec, and the result satisfactory.

Mr. Cochrane's farm in Quebec, and Bow Park in Ontario, furnish prominent examples of what may be done in this direction. The collection of cattle at the great stock breeding farms in Canada

is among the most valuable in the world. It is made up of the very best blood of the bovine aristocracy of England. Not many years ago there were no pure herds in the country; except the small species of cows in the French parts of Lower Canada, which were brought in chiefly from Bretagne, and possess the milking characteristics of the Alderneys. To-day, there are in Canada many herds with a pure and unbroken record extending back many generations.

It is a fact established beyond all doubt, that the famous short horns, of England not only do well in Canada, but that the character of the stock actually improves in the new country. In not a few instances the off-spring of stock taken out from England has been carried over to the mother country and sold at high prices. At a recent sale in England a three-year old bull which brought the extraordinary price of three thousand six hundred guineas was of Canadian blood. The herds to be seen at the Provincial and other exhibitions are the wonder and admiration of experienced English stockmasters.

At a recent sale of live stock in Toronto, some extraordinary prices were realized. *Surmise Duchess 5th* brought \$2,700; *Princess Maud* brought \$3,000, *Princess of Oxford 4th* brought \$8,000; while *Airdie Duchess* was knocked down for the large price of \$18,000, or more than £3,600 sterling. There are many cattle in the country worth from £1,000 to £2,000.

Short horns are generally preferred, yet there are herds of Devons, Alderneys, Galloways and other breeds.

The best varieties of English sheep and pigs also do well in Canada.

Notwithstanding the high prices paid for aristocratic blood, ordinary cattle are much cheaper than in England. This is owing to the fact that hitherto the Canadian stockmaster had open to him only the local and the United States markets. This is no longer the case. A short time ago the experiment of sending live stock and dead meat to England was entered upon, and the result was so successful that there are now several firms engaged in the trade. The cattle are landed in England none the worse for the voyage, and sell readily at good prices; and the dead meat is rated at the highest standard. During the season of 1876 about two thousand head of cattle and a large number of sheep were carried from Quebec to England. The trade is still in its infancy. The result will be a considerable increase in the price of live stock in Canada before long. This will incline many farmers who have not hitherto done so to enter largely into stock raising. Where the land is suitable they cannot do better. For English farmers with capital, there is an excellent opening. It is as safe an investment as they could possibly make. The foot and mouth disease is unknown in the

country. The cattle thrive well, and are made ready for market at a cost trifling as compared with the cost in England.

It may also be mentioned that Canadian horses are now shipped to England in considerable numbers and at a very handsome profit to the dealer. The ordinary Canadian horse is a hardy, tractive, strong, healthy animal, and answers excellently for cabs, omnibuses, tram cars, and other such work. There are also horses of high blood in Canada.

CHAPTER XVI.

FRUIT GROWING.

A VERY important branch of farming in certain parts of Canada is fruit growing. It is very generally thought by persons not familiar with the country that, owing to the severity of the winter, fruits cannot be successfully cultivated except to a very limited extent, and at a great cost. There is no foundation in fact for such an impression. On the contrary, in the production of such kinds of fruit as belong to the temperate zone, Canada cannot well be surpassed. The character of the soil in many districts is suitable for the apple, plum, pear, etc., while in the hot summer sun the peach and grape reach maturity and develop fruit having many points of excellence. A hardy kind of grape, which has been successfully crossed into the European varieties, grows wild in the woods; the strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry and other small fruits grow in profusion in all the older provinces. The red plum is also indigenous to the soil.

In specially favoured regions, such as the Niagara district, peach orchards many acres in extent are to be seen. The peach crop is not always a successful one; generally speaking, there is a good yield every second year. Though it is anything but probable that Canada will ever rival European countries in the character of her wine, nevertheless her vineyards are increasing in number year by year, and good, wholesome wines are being made. Experience is all that is necessary to develop this into an important industry.

The best evidence we could have of Canada's character as a fruit growing country is furnished in her success in this direction at the Centennial Exhibition. The display made by the Province of Ontario was the finest at the show, surpassing all competition, which included nearly every State in the American Union, and astonishing persons who had looked upon Canada as a country of perpetual snow.

The Americans honestly admitted themselves fairly beaten by their northern neighbours. The following extract from an article in the New York *Graphic* shews the prominence Canada gained in this respect. Coming from an American source, it carries with it special weight:—

“ Probably the finest show of various fruits is made by the Fruit Growers’ Association of Ontario, Canada, a society which has done much to promote and encourage the cultivation of fruits in North America. It was formed a number of years ago with this object in view, and has been extremely successful in all its undertakings. The membership includes more than 3,000 persons. Three meetings are held every year, at which the members interchange their views upon the various subjects connected with fruit-growing. These meetings are held in different parts of the Province of Ontario in order to be more convenient for members to attend, and once a year new and promising hybrids, trees, and plants are given to members, who are expected to cultivate them carefully, and report the results of their trial. A number of the members of this Society have achieved a reputation as careful hybridists, and the names of Arnold, Dempsey, Mills, and Saunders are held in deserved estimation throughout the pomological world. The best results of their labours are generously placed at the disposal of the Association, and new and promising varieties of fruits are soon widely and inexpensively scattered abroad and thoroughly tested.

“ The society also publishes an annual report, embodying its transactions, and preserving such useful information with regard to fruit culture as they may be able to gather, and gives a copy of it to each of its members. In this manner many choice fruits and much useful information are disseminated among the members, hence it is that the fruits produced by them are generally noted for superiority and excellence.

“ At the quarter centennial of the American Pomological Society in Boston, the Ontario Fruit Growers’ Association carried away not only silver medals for the best collections of plums, but also prizes for the peaches, grapes, and pears displayed in competition with the most noted fruit growers of the United States. Many people suppose that the climate of Canada is a perpetual winter, but nothing could be further from the truth. The climate is generally the same as New England or Northern and Central New York, and Ontario, from whence these fruits come, is the most fertile part of the whole Dominion.

“ The present display occupies the entire north side of the Pomological Building, and is composed of 1,000 plates of apples, 200 plates of plums, 200 plates of pears, 90 plates of crab-apples, and 25 varieties of peaches, 153 plates of grapes, and a variety of nuts, including walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, hazel nuts, and peanuts. The

same Association, in July last, made a display of gooseberries, currants, raspberries and cherries, some of the first-named articles being an inch in length. They were highly commended by the judges, as no prize was competed for.

“One of the finest specimens of fruit exhibited is the Alexander, a beautiful clear red and white apple of large size. Another is the Kent Filbasket, a large obtuse pyramid, beautifully mottled with red on a yellow ground. The Virginia Sweet is a showy red apple, rather oblong in shape, and of large size. The Irish Peach Apple is a great beauty, as well as of fine quality, while the Duchess of Edinburgh is a very hardy apple, mottle red in colour, and of handsome appearance. It is good either for the kitchen or table, and is highly esteemed by connoisseurs. Sherwood’s Favourite is a fine yellow and red, and Swayzie Pomme Grise is a hardy cinnamon russet of beautiful colour. There are remarkably fine specimens of the Snow Apple, which is a bright red outside and a pure white inside, and takes its name from the latter characteristic. Spur’s Sweeting is a fine showy apple of rosy waxen colour, and the Chenango Strawberry is a beautiful red apple of conical shape. Many other specimens are shown, among which are thirty-one varieties of new French apples exhibited by James Dougall, of Windsor. All the foregoing specimens named are raised in large quantities in Canada, and thousands of barrels are annually exported from there to Great Britain and the United States. As a sample of the manner in which they will keep, a plate is shown of the growth of 1875, in which the apples are well preserved and of good appearance.

“One of the finest specimens of pears exhibited is the Flemish Beauty, which grows without a blemish, and is hardy as an oak. Sickles, Bartlett’s, Negleys, and the Belle Lucrative are also displayed in great quantities, of a quality that compare favourably with any others on exhibition.

“The plums displayed are remarkably fine, the most noticeable ones being the Columbia, Pond’s Seedlings, Damsons, Gages, and the Lombard. The latter is a beautiful dark crimson, and is very prolific. Hundreds of bushels of these plums are sent every year to the United States, where they find a ready sale and are greatly esteemed.

“In peaches the Lord Palmerston is doubtless the largest shown. One of these was displayed which was over eleven inches in circumference, the qualities being a firm, white flesh with free stone. The Early Crawfords and other varieties are also very fine.

“In grapes, the Tokalon and many varieties of Rogers’ hybrids are the most noticeable. The Autuchon, a beautiful white grape, and the Lincley, light-coloured, and resembling the Catawba, attract much attention. Miller’s Burgundy, a grape which grows very close

and thick, and the Delaware, a delicious variety, are also favourably known to fruit cultivators.

"These are but few of the many specimens displayed. It would be impossible, in a notice like this, to do justice to the entire collection. As a representative collection intended to exhibit the fruit from that section of the country between the Niagara river and Lake Huron, and from the Ottawa to the Detroit rivers it could not be surpassed. The arrangement and classification reflect much credit upon the officers of the Association, and especially upon the gentlemen who are in charge. It must be doubly gratifying to them that this very beautiful display of the fruits of the Province attracts such universal attention. Their exhibit has contributed much to the beauty and attractiveness of the pomological department, and they are to be congratulated upon the fruit-producing capabilities of their soil and climate, and the taste and enterprise of their fruit-growers."

With such facts as are contained in the above extract, let it not hereafter be said that Canada is a wilderness of ice and snow.

CHAPTER XVII.

DAIRY FARMING, ETC.

WITHIN the last few years great progress has been made in Canada in the way of dairy farming. Not long since the cheese manufactured in the country was not sufficient to supply the local demand; whereas there are now cheese factories by the score in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

"American" cheese, as it is all called, is well known in England; but very few people are aware of the fact that the best "American" cheese is made in Canada. In the window of a cheesemonger's shop in Ludgate Hill, London, Canadian Stilton and Canadian Cheddar are constantly exhibited, and so well do they suit the palates of Englishmen that many persons prefer them to the English articles after which they are named. The Canadian cheese is, in fact, the very best made on the American continent. The cattle are of the very best breeds, the pasture is excellent, and the work is cleanly and carefully done.

Great benefits have flowed to the farming classes through the opening of the cheese factories. Formerly the milk was in many instances given to the pigs, but now there is a market at the cheese factory for every quart of it. Though great strides have been made

during the last ten or fifteen years in cheese making, the industry is still in its infancy. Judging the future by the past this will shortly assume immense proportions and become one of Canada's great sources of wealth.

Butter making is also largely carried on in the Dominion. Millions of pounds are exported each year. The quality is excellent.

Near the large towns, market gardening is profitably carried on. A comparatively small capital is necessary, and with industry and perseverance, backed up by experience, a good income is assured. Like everything else, however, none but those who have had experience in Canada should attempt it.

Poultry raising is only beginning to be much looked after in Canada, probably because poultry is so cheap. In course of time, however, as the market extends, and as means are found of exporting fowls, geese and turkeys to England, heneries on a large scale will be established. The exportation has already begun.

Bee-keeping is profitably carried on in many parts of the Dominion.

These few points shew that what may be termed the smaller branches of farming are not neglected by the Canadian husbandman. Still much remains to be done in this respect.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CANADA AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

NOTHING could possibly be more creditable to the Dominion of Canada than the prominence and the praise she received for the high standing she occupied at the late Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. She fairly astonished the world, and from none did she receive warmer praise than from the Americans, who are her rivals in so many respects. At that great exhibition she was compelled to compete against the world; she had as rivals nations almost as old in generations as she is in years; and yet, in the face of such opposition, and side by side with such competitors, she well and nobly held her own, and carried off honours that many an older land might well be proud of.

Being an agricultural country it is not surprising that Canada should have received a share of the honours in that particular branch, even when competing against the rich agricultural States of the American Union. But her prizes were by no means confined to

agricultural products. She distinguished herself in manufactures, in minerals, in timbers, in her school books and even in fine arts. In fact for a young and a new country her success was something extraordinary, and must do much to remove the absurdly false impressions that prevail in Europe respecting her climate and soil. As we have shown in the chapter on "Fruit Growing," her display of fruit was one of the most attractive and best at the exhibition; while her grains and vegetables were remarkable for their excellence. Her machinery was in many respects second to none; her cattle were the admiration of all; and her manufactures were highly lauded.

In October, 1876, Earl Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, visited the Exhibition. On his return to Ottawa he was presented with an address of welcome by the citizens of that flourishing town. In replying thereto he referred to Canada's prominence at the Centennial in the following terms:—

"In conclusion, gentlemen, I cannot help adding one word of congratulation on the admirable appearance made by Canada at the Centennial Exhibition, whence I have just come. Whether we take into account the variety of her products, their intrinsic value, the degree to which they are destined to promote the expansion of our wealth, trade and commerce, or whether we consider the admirable method and completeness with which they have been displayed under the supervision of our Commissioners, we must be equally struck with the effective share which Canada has taken in enhancing the attractions of the Centennial show. There can be no doubt but that these proofs of our resources and of our prospects have made the most favourable impression upon our neighbours in the United States; in many respects they acknowledge, with a generosity which well becomes them, that we are their masters, and the many prizes we have taken away, especially in the agricultural competitions, have completely borne out their appreciation of your eminence. Indeed, I may say I am never allowed to enter the United States without being made to feel with what kindly feelings we are regarded by that great people whose own extraordinary development is one of the wonders of the age. Wherever I go I never fail to meet with the greatest courtesy and consideration, which I gladly recognize as a tribute, not to myself, but to the Canadian nationality I represent, whom the people of the States are always anxious to honour in my person. At no period in the history of the world have those bonds of sympathy and affection, by which the great Anglo-Saxon race are indestructibly united, been drawn closer or rendered more sensibly apparent than at the present moment. The many proofs given by England of her friendly feeling toward the people of the United States have found their crowning expression in the noble way she

has associated herself with the United States in celebrating the Centennial year of their existence as an independent community, and nowhere has her imperial dignity been more fitly or properly displayed than beneath the lucent roof of the Philadelphia Exhibition, as she sits enthroned amid her native treasures and surrounded by the crowd of loyal colonies through whose intervention she not only wields the sceptre in the four quarters of the world, but has everywhere built up free institutions and laid deep the foundations of an imperishable freedom. Facing her, in generous emulation, stands the United States, backed by the wealth of her virgin territories and the inventions of her ingenious artificers; and as you traverse the building from end to end one almost forgets to remember whether one be English, Canadian, Australian or American, from Africa or from India, in the proud consciousness that one is a member of that great Anglo-Saxon race whose enterprise has invaded every region, whose children have colonized two continents, whose language is spoken by a third of the human race, whose industry throngs the markets of the globe, and whose political genius has developed the only successful form of Parliamentary government as yet known to the nations of the earth."

Extracts from American authority, published in other parts of this book, show that Canada distinguished herself in cattle, fruit, etc. It is needless therefore to dwell on the subject.

The Prize List of the Centennial Exhibition is good proof of the progress that she has made in other branches of industry.

CHAPTER XIX.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR INTENDING SETTLERS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the opposition of a certain class in the Mother Country, emigration to the Colonies has gone on without interruption for many years, and must continue to go on. The British Islands are already crowded with population, which the census returns show to be increasing at the rate of about quarter of a million a year, notwithstanding the large emigration that has taken place, and the overflow of population must find an outlet. Since 1815 the vast number of 7,921,495 souls, have left the United Kingdom to take up their abode in the Colonies or the United States; yet during the same period the population increased from less than twenty millions to close upon thirty-five millions.

In the face of this fact let us ask, What would become of the surplus population if it were not for emigration? Why there would hardly be elbow-room in course of time; labour would be cheaper than ever; and the workhouses, already too often over crowded, would require enlarging in order to accommodate the starving thousands. One might as well attempt to stem the torrent of Niagara as to stop the flow of emigration. England is a great civilizer; the mighty colonizer of the world, nature fitted her to play the part; and the work so grandly begun by the Cabots and others, nearly four centuries ago, must go on, no matter who opposes. This is part of England's destiny, the work that, as a nation, she must perform.

But setting aside the great question of England's mission, there are special and individual reasons why Englishmen should seek out homes for themselves in other lands. In the old countries labour, except in certain special conditions, is not so well paid as in the new; capital does not yield such large returns; competition is keener and sharper, and the opportunities for pushing one's way in the world are not so common. In many cases the father of a family in middle or perhaps past middle life, might not better his circumstances, and might have to submit to privations and hardships, which he would probably escape in remaining in the old home; yet for the sake of his children he may submit. By planting them in a new home, in a young and growing country, he would give them better prospects of success, and place them within reach of opportunities they could not have in the Mother Country. The man without capital, but with strong arms and resolute will, may safely remove to a land where muscle is more in demand than money, and where industry is respected, no matter how humble may be the labourer. Every honest worker can stand erect amongst his fellow-men, in a country of vast yet undeveloped resources, demanding labour and perseverance, and offering to all comers the highest returns to every well-directed effort.

We shall presently show why Canada should be selected by natives of the British Islands as their future home; but, before doing so, let us here briefly refer to the sacrifices, disappointments and danger involved in undergoing great changes of climate. The emigrant from the central counties of England, from Holland or the Northern parts of Germany, to Northern Missouri, Southern Iowa and Nebraska, would go nearly one thousand miles south, or make a change in his climate as great as if he went from the British Channel to the Northern part of Africa or Palestine. He would also be compelled to change his entire mode of agriculture, and to grow crops such as he had never been accustomed to before. He would find himself south of the great wheat and grass growing country, and would

have to content himself with other sorts of grasses and Indian corn. Then, again, as most manufactures, especially heavy manufactures, are confined to the north, he would find himself beyond their latitudes, as the climates of the countries mentioned are too enervating to admit of the strenuous and long-sustained labour necessary in such industries. Commerce and manufactures being limited, there is necessarily less accumulations of wealth than in higher latitudes.

Health and vigour are also considerations of great weight in fixing on a permanent home in a new country. As has been shown in another place, Canada is a singularly healthy country. The man who goes there from the British Islands, from Germany, Northern France, Southern Russia, or Norway and Sweden, settles in a country with productions, industries and characteristics, in the main, similar to those to which he has been accustomed. He goes to the great wheat and grass growing zones of the New World. He goes to a climate such as he leaves behind. He goes to the regions destined to occupy on the American continent a position similar to that occupied by the countries we have mentioned on the European continent; that is to say, the region of the great staple productions of the Temperate Zone, the home of the chief manufactures and the centres of commerce and wealth.

Canada has an area greater than the United States, and with more agricultural land. It extends from the latitude of central Italy to the Arctic Ocean, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It has the climates of Europe from the Mediterranean to Norway and Sweden. Its shores are washed by three great oceans. It has the most prolific fisheries in the world. Look at it in whatever light you will, Canada offers more attractions to the emigrating classes of Europe, and more fully meets all their requirements, than does any other of the new countries.

If Canada is suitable for the French, the German and the Swede, how much greater are the attractions it offers to the native of the British Islands. As has been shewn in other parts of this work, Canada is thoroughly British. The emigrant from the United Kingdom will find his laws, language, manners and customs. To go to the Dominion from England is in fact little more than removing from one part of the Kingdom to another. In these days of steam the voyage is a short one, and the danger is reduced to a minimum; in fact, statistics show that one is as safe on a transatlantic steamer as an English railway train. Still, with all the attractions that Canada presents, it has its drawbacks as well as other countries. It is not a land that all classes should go to in the hope of doing well. Men cannot live in idleness there, any more than anywhere else. Nuggets of gold are not found in the streets. Everyone earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. The Canadians

are a nation of workers—a lazy man they despise—therefore, let the lazy man remain in Europe unless he be willing to shake off his droning habits and so become a worker in the hive of industry.

THE PROPER CLASSES TO SETTLE IN CANADA.

From what has already been said it will be seen that the industrious of all countries are welcomed in Canada. Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen are specially suited to the conditions it offers. There they find themselves at home at once, in a land that is British, and amongst a people similar to themselves. A recent traveller in Canada says—“The Canadians are the English of the English.”

Yet, attractive as the country is, it would be wrong to advise indiscriminate emigration. It is unfortunately true that there have been many cases of failure and individual hardship, but these are the exception, and in nearly all cases they arise from the unfitness of the persons who suffer to emigrate at all. It is worse than folly, it is cruelty, to send a man to Canada, or to any other country, for whom there is no opening; not only does he suffer personally, but the country suffers also through the accounts he sends home of his hardships and want of success. One unfavourable letter does an amount of harm that one hundred favourable ones cannot remove. Therefore, those who promote emigration should exercise the greatest care and caution in advising those with whom they are brought in contact; while, on the other hand, intending emigrants should make due enquiry and be fully and completely satisfied as to their fitness before venturing to try their fortunes across the seas. Generally speaking, when a man is doing well at home, and sees his way to continue to do well, he should remain where he is. At the same time, though a man may be doing well in his own country, it may be advisable, for family considerations, for him to remove to one of the Colonies. In Canada, for instance, he may find better and more abundant opportunities for bringing up his children well and giving them a fair start in the world than are afforded in the thickly populated countries of Europe. As a recent writer says—“Above all things an emigrant should have good health, and be stout-hearted, prepared to do anything that comes to hand, and to adapt himself to the circumstances of the new country in which his lot is cast. He may have many things to learn and many to unlearn. Any man who is not willing to attempt this should not go to Canada. There the first element of success is work. It is the last country in the world for the idler or the dissipated. What the country wants above all things are resolute workers. The demand for such is practically unlimited.”

Being pre-eminently an agricultural country, the very best and

most suitable people to try their fortunes in Canada are farmers with capital. As has been shown in another part of this work,* farming in all its branches pays well. There are no more independent people in the world than the farmers of Canada. There are many small tenant farmers in England, living from hand to mouth, who are paying more in rents, rates and taxes each year than they could purchase a good improved farm for, out and out, in the Dominion; that is to say, their expenses in England for one year are greater than the cost of a good freehold in Canada. In every part of the country good, well-cultivated land, with dwelling, barns, stabling, etc., can be purchased on the most reasonable terms, or may be leased at a low rental. Such farms come into the market through the farmer's sons becoming professional men, merchants or traders; and thus, there being none of the family left to work it, the old homestead must be either rented or sold. With anything over £500 of ready money in his pocket the experienced Old Country farmer may go to Canada with the utmost confidence that he will better his condition and that of his family. Unsuccessful farming is almost unknown there. Men have failed through idleness, carelessness or dissipation, or through entering into outside speculations; but it would be difficult to find throughout the length and breadth of the land the honest and industrious farmer whose labours have not been crowned with success. In nearly all cases the Canadian farmer is his own landlord. The broad acres around his comfortable home are his own, absolutely and completely. His taxes are a mere nothing as compared with those of the old countries. He has every comfort that he can reasonably desire, and not a few of the luxuries of life. And, as he surveys his own fertile fields, he feels within him a spirit of freedom and independence such as is not enjoyed by the working farmer of any other country under the sun.

To the capitalist Canada presents many attractions. Safe investments can be made with the greatest ease, at much higher rates of interest than can be procured in England on similar securities. Municipal debentures, bank and other stocks, and other securities, can be readily purchased. Money invested in real estate and in building operations pays well; while first-class mortgages can be had, returning a per centage of interest very much higher than is paid in England. As living is much cheaper than in England, it will be readily seen that a man with a moderate capital would greatly improve his circumstances by settling in Canada.

The demand in Canada for farm and other labourers is practically

* See chapters on farming and stock-raising.

unlimited, while the opportunities they have of improving their circumstances are very great. A late Canadian Minister of Agriculture, in writing on this subject says:—"There are very many thousands of persons throughout the Dominion who came to this country as labourers, without means, in fact, almost in a state of pauperism, and tenant farmers, with very little means, who have attained a state of comparative independence, being proprietors of their own farms, and having laid by sufficient means for their declining years, while they have educated their children, and settled them in conditions of ease and plenty. In fact, the inducements to emigrate to Canada are not simply good wages and good living among kindred people, under the same flag, in a naturally rich country, possessing a pleasant and healthy climate, but the confident prospect which the poorest may have of becoming a proprietor of the soil, earning competence for himself, and comfortably settling his children."

It is thought by many, and not unnaturally, that, because thousands of labourers go to Canada each year from Europe, there is a danger of the labour market becoming over-stocked. There is really no ground for this fear, for the simple reason that the farm labourers of to-day are the farmers of the near future. In other words, the labourers do not long remain servants. In the course of a few years they either rent small farms, or go back into the bush, take up a free grant of two or three hundred acres and proceed to hew out a home for themselves. With ordinary industry and perseverance they soon become independent, their farm grows and flourishes and increases in value, and they now find it necessary to hire labour to assist them in the work of cultivation. This system is going on, year in and year out, a greater area of land is constantly being brought under cultivation, and thus the country is able to absorb thousands and tens of thousands of labourers annually. The years 1875 and 1876 were exceptionally bad ones in a business point of view. Commercial depression prevailed over the whole continent of America, yet the Minister of Agriculture, in his annual report for 1875, says.—"The bulk of the immigrants brought to Canada "by the exertions of the Department were agricultural labourers "and their families; and it may be generally stated that all of those "who went to the country found ready and continuous employment "at good wages. The agents of the Department at Kingston, "Toronto and London, (Ont.) report that a much larger number of "immigrants of this class could have been employed in Ontario "than actually came." The demand for labourers of this class is always great; experienced gardeners also do well.

Amongst the trades most in demand are boot and shoe makers, tailors, carpenters, cabinetmakers, masons, bricklayers, printers,

millers, butchers, etc. Still it would be well for all such persons to be well advised before leaving home; as, through some temporary depression, they might experience difficulty in procuring work. Persons accustomed to work in cotton mills and large factories generally should never go out unless under a special engagement. It is generally safe to follow the advice of friends who are already in the country and have had sufficient experience to warrant them in giving an opinion.

Domestic servants are everywhere in demand at high wages. Housemaids, cooks, laundresses and nurses find ready employment in almost any part of the Dominion.

Miners earn better wages than in Great Britain; but the demand is limited, and none should go unless engaged before leaving, or advised to do so by friends already there.

It will be seen from what we have just said that Canada is a country of and for workers—none others are wanted. Idlers (unless they have money to live on), all persons accustomed to light employment, lawyers, doctors, clerks, shopmen, teachers, etc., should not go to Canada unless to places previously engaged. There are no openings for them. The home supply meets the demand. Such persons, if they went, might have to perform manual labour for a living, and for which, as a rule, they are totally unfitted.

CHAPTER XX.

WHEN AND HOW TO GO TO CANADA.

THE spring or summer is the best time of year to go to Canada. Strangers should never go there in the winter with the intention of becoming permanent residents, unless under the advice of friends already in the country, whom they are going to join. The earlier in the spring one gets there the better. By leaving home about the middle of April, when the steamships commence running to Quebec for the season, the emigrants will arrive at a time when labour is in general demand.

Farmers who go to Canada with means, and who intend to purchase farms on their own account, should not close a bargain till

they have had a good look around. Each one should deposit his money in a Government Savings Bank or in one of the Chartered Banks, where it will be perfectly safe and drawing interest. He should spend a year in the country parts; and it would be all the better for him in the end if he were to engage himself for the summer to an experienced farmer. The knowledge thus attained would stand him in good stead when on land of his own. Though land is often transferred without much formality, it is always the safest course to procure the services of a lawyer before concluding a deed.

So far as the labourer is concerned, his first object should be to procure work. He should keep clear of the large towns where he is liable to be led into temptation or to waste his money in idleness. Let him in all cases be guided by the advice of the government agents with whom he is brought in contact, and he will not be likely to go wrong.

Though the highest wages are paid during harvest, he should not wait for that busy season; his great object should be to get engaged by the year, so as to be sure of a comfortable home and steady wages during the dull as well as during the busy season. He should bear in mind that until he gets into the ways of the country he is worth much less to the farmer than he will be afterwards, and should therefore be careful not to make the common mistake of refusing reasonable wages when offered him on his first arrival in the country. These remarks apply to the tradesman and mechanic as well as to the farm labourer.

All routes by United States ports (Portland excepted) should be avoided, and steamships should be chosen in preference to sailing vessels. There are several lines of steamers running direct to Quebec, to which we shall refer more fully presently. These steam-lines have agents in all parts of England, Ireland and Scotland, and also in most of the large continental cities. In all cases it is best to consult the nearest local agent, who will readily give every information in his power respecting rates, times of sailing, etc., and will also furnish the applicant with pamphlets on Canada free of charge. If there be no local agent, application should be made direct to the Canadian Emigration Agent, Canada Government Building, 31 Queen Victoria street, London, E. C. Under any circumstances it is always best to procure one's ticket before leaving home, as a place in the ship is thus secured, and much trouble, annoyance and confusion at Liverpool are avoided. Though passengers may book through to any inland town on any of the main lines of railway, it is preferable to book only to Quebec, at which port all necessary information will be given by the government agent or the railway officials.

STEAMSHIP LINES—ADVICE ABOUT SAILING

As stated, previously, there are several regular lines of steamships running between Great Britain and Canada. We shall now proceed to give some information relating thereto, together with a few words of advice for the benefit of persons intending to sail.

The Allan steamships sail from Liverpool for Quebec every Thursday during the summer, calling at Londonderry (Ireland) the following day for mails and passengers. During the winter months these vessels go to Halifax, whence the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railway conveys passengers to all parts of Canada.

The Allan steamships also sail from Glasgow for Quebec every Tuesday during the summer months. The Allan steamships have also a line which connects with Newfoundland.

Steamships of the Dominion Line sail from Liverpool for Quebec every Wednesday during the summer; and the steamships of the Dominion Line and also the Beaver Line, under a recent arrangement, sail weekly to Portland in the winter time.

The Temperley Line steamships sail from London for Quebec, calling at Plymouth, every alternate Thursday.

Passengers of every grade on all of these vessels are provided with an abundance of cooked provisions; but steerage passengers must provide their own beds and bedding and eating and drinking utensils, which can be procured in Liverpool before sailing for a few shillings. First-class passengers are allowed 20 cubic feet; intermediate passengers, 15 cubic feet; and steerage passengers, 10 cubic feet of luggage free. All excess will be charged for.

As we have already said, the passenger should procure his ticket before leaving home either from an authorized agent of the line he intends sailing by or through the Canadian Emigration Agent in London. It is of the utmost importance also that every member of his family should be in good health, as they will be examined by a medical officer before embarking, and should any infectious disease be discovered the family will not be allowed to sail. Each ship has a medical officer on board, and in case of illness during the voyage he attends to the patients and prescribes for them free of all charge.

The following instructions are taken from a recently issued emigration pamphlet:

As soon as the passenger gets on board he should read the rules he is expected to obey whilst at sea. He will find them hung up in the steerage; and should do his best to carry them out, and to be well behaved and keep himself clean, as this will add much to his own comfort and good health, as also to the comfort and health of others.

If he have any grievance or real cause of complaint during the passage, he should go and make it known at once to the captain. If he have right on his side he will no doubt get justice; but if he does not, his having applied to the captain will strengthen his case should it be found necessary to take proceedings against the ship on arrival in Canada.

The law holds the master of the vessel responsible for any neglect or bad conduct on the part of the stewards or any of the officers or crew.

Any complaint should be made, immediately on landing, to the Government Immigration Agent at the port, who will take immediate proceedings, if necessary, to obtain redress.

The arrangements are, however, now so perfect for securing comfort and speed on the great ocean steam-lines, that complaints are seldom or never heard. The rules herein stated were really made for a state of things that no longer exists.

All boxes and luggage should be plainly marked with the passenger's name, and the place he is going to. They will be stowed away in the hold of the vessel; so whatever is wanted on the voyage should be put into a trunk, carpet bag or small box, which the passenger will take with him into his berth.

Emigrants are often induced to make a clean sweep and part with everything they have before leaving the old country, because it is said the charges for excess of luggage are so large that they would come to more than the things are worth. Now there are many little household necessaries which when sold wouldn't fetch much, but these same things if kept would be exceedingly valuable in the new country or the bush, and prove a great comfort to the family as well. It is not, therefore, always advisable to leave them behind; they may not take up much room, and the cost of freight would be little compared to the comfort they will bring. The personal effects of emigrants are not liable to customs duty in Canada. Excess of luggage (unless very bulky) is seldom charged for on the Canadian Railways.

Lay in as good a stock of clothes before leaving home as you possibly can. Woollen clothing and other kinds of wearing apparel, blankets, house linen, etc., are cheaper in the United Kingdom than in Canada. The emigrant's bedding, if it is good should be brought; and if he has an old pea jacket or great coat he should keep it by him, for he will find it most useful on board ship.

Agricultural labourers need not bring their tools with them, as these can be easily got in Canada, of the best description, and suited to the needs of the country.

Mechanics are advised to bring such tools as they have, particularly if specially adapted to their trades.

Both classes must, however, bear in mind that there is no difficulty in buying any ordinary tools in the principal towns at reasonable prices; and that it is better to have the means of purchasing what they want, after reaching their destination, than to be hampered with a heavy lot of luggage on their journey through the country. It must also be borne in mind that the tools bought in Canada will likely be specially adapted to the use of the country.

Farmers and others with means going out as saloon passengers, sometimes take with them the greater portion of their household furniture, bedsteads, tables, pianos and other heavy and cumbersome articles. Nothing could be more absurd than this. The cost is very great, the articles are liable to be damaged on the voyage; and, even should they reach Canada uninjured, many of them will be found to be out of place and next thing to useless. All heavy household furniture should be sold off, it is much better to make a clean sweep of it and to go out, so to speak, "in light marching order." Furniture of all kinds can be bought in Canada as cheaply as in England. The pianos made in Canada are second to none. Everything in the way of house furnishings is to be had at reasonable prices, and much better suited to the country than the English-made articles.

By following out the advice given above one may go to Canada with ease and comfort. The voyage is a short one, from eight to ten days; the steamships are of the very best class, and the wants and welfare of the passengers are carefully and constantly looked after. In fact, it is little else than a pleasure trip on a large scale.

CHAPTER XXI.

RATES OF WAGES, COST OF LIVING, RENTS, CLOTHING, &c.

THE commercial and industrial crisis which has affected so large a portion of the world, set in, with severity, in Canada, in 1874, and naturally very much deranged the rate of wages; which is still very much unsettled. At the time this disturbance began the following wages were paid:—

	DAILY				MONTHLY			
	Currency		Sterling		Currency		Sterling.	
	\$ c	\$ c	s d.	s d.	\$ c.	\$ c	£ s d.	£ s d.
Farm Servants, male (with board).	0 50 to 1 00	2 3 to 4 1			10 00 to 20 00	2 1 0 to 4 2 0		
do female do	..	..	..	..	4 00 to 10 00	0 16 5 to 2 1 0		
Dairy Maids .. do ..	..	..	..	..	4 00 to 15 00	0 16 5 to 3 1 7		
Domestic Servants .. do ..	..	..	..	..	3 00 to 12 00	0 12 4 to 2 9 3		
Cooks .. do ..	..	..	..	..	4 00 to 15 00	0 16 5 to 3 1 7		
Bakers	1 25	5 1			12 50 to 15 00	2 11 4 to 8 1 7		
Blacksmiths	1 00 to 2 00	4 1 to 8 2						
Bookbinders	1 00 to 1 50	4 1 to 6 1						
Bricklayers	1 50 to 2 50	6 0 to 10 2						
Cabinetmakers	1 25 to 2 00	5 1 to 8 2						
Carpenters	1 25 to 2 50	5 1 to 10 2						
Coopers	1 50 to 2 00	6 0 to 8 2						
Gardeners	1 25 to 1 75	5 1 to 7 2			\$120 per an	24 13 1 per ann.		
Machinists	1 50 to 2 50	6 0 to 10 2						
Masons	1 50 to 3 00	6 0 to 10 2						
Millers	1 50 to 2 00	6 0 to 8 2						
Painters	1 25 to 2 00	5 1 to 8 2						
Plasterers	1 25 to 2 50	5 1 to 10 2						
Plumbers	1 25 to 2 50	5 1 to 10 2						
Ropemakers	0 75 to 1 50	3 1 to 6 0						
Saddlers and Harness Makers	1 25 to 2 50	5 1 to 10 2						
Shoemakers	1 00 to 2 00	4 1 to 8 2						
Tailors	1 25 to 2 00	5 1 to 8 2						
Tanners	1 00 to 1 50	4 1 to 6 0						
Ironsmiths	1 25 to 1 75	5 1 to 7 2						
Wheelwrights	1 25 to 2 00	5 1 to 8 2						
Ship Carpenters	0 75 to 2 50	3 1 to 10 2						
Ordinary Labourers	1 00 to 1 50	4 1 to 6 0						

As regards female domestic servants there is still no appreciable difference in the range given in the above table. But the rates for farm (male) servants may now be quoted from \$8 to \$16, instead of \$10 to \$20 as above. There may be cases in which the higher rates are given in the case of superior men; and even still higher wages than the quotations during the specially busy months. The rates of wages of artisans and mechanics have been very fluctuating within the ranges above given, but seldom, except in some special trades, reaching the higher limit, and the quotations may still

remain. The wages for ordinary or common labourers may be stated at 80 cents to \$1 per day. The latter has been a very common rate.

It may be generally remarked that, since the depression began, the class of mechanics and artisans and labourers in towns have been cautioned to use great care before emigrating, as considerable numbers, not only in Canada, but over the whole continent of North America, have been thrown out of employment, from the stoppage or reduction of accustomed industries.

These remarks have not applied in Canada to the class of agricultural labourers. These, and farmers with small capital, have had the very best prospects open to them, even during the crisis. In fact, men to make the land give its increase and develop the mineral resources of the country, are a standing need in Canada.

As respects the cost of living, it has gone down with the depression of wages. The following are given as average retail prices of provisions. Of course there may be in some of the items fluctuations, but the quotations are based on actual average prices in the old Provinces:—

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Bacon, per lb	0	13	Ham, per lb	0	15
Bread, best white, Brown.....	0	13	Do., Shoulders, per lb	0	12
Butter, salt	0	20	Herrings, per barrel.....	3	00
Do., fresh	0	25	Mustard, per lb.....	0	30
Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, per lb ...	8	to 12	Milk, per quart	0	06
Beer, per quart	0	10	Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	3	00
Candles, per lb	0	10	Pepper, per lb	0	30
Cheese, do	0	15	Potatoes, per bushel	40	to 50
Coffee, do	0	30	Rice, per lb.....	0	05
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs.	3	00	Soap, yellow, per lb	0	05
Eggs, per doz	0	20	Sugar, brown.	0	10
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality	6	00	Salt, per bushel.....	0	50
Do. do. 2nd do	5	50	Tea, black.....	0	80
Do. Buckwheat, per 100 lbs ..	3	00	Do. Green	0	80
Fish, dry or Green Cod, per cwt....	3	00	Tobacco, per lb.....	1	00
Firewood, per cord.....	5	00			

The following are quotations of average prices of clothing:—

	\$	c.	\$	c.		\$	c.	\$	c.
Coats, under, Tweed	8	00	to 10	00	Flannel, per yd ...	0	30		
Do. over, do	10	00	to 12	00	Cotton Shirting, do ...	0	12		
Trowsers, do	4	00	to 6	00	Sheeting, do ...	0	25		
Vests, do	2	00	to 3	00	Canadian Cloth, do	1	00		
Shirts, Flannel.....	1	00	to 0	50	Shoes, Men's, per pair	2	00	to 4	00
Do. Cotton.....	1	00			Boots, do do	4	00	to 6	00
Do. under, "wove"	1	00			India Rubber Overshoes,				
Drawers, woollen, "wove." ..	1	00			Men's.....	1	00		
Hats, Felt.....	2	00	to 3	00	Shoes, Women's.....	1	00	to 2	00
Socks, worsted.....	0	50			Boots, do	2	00	to 4	00
Do. Cotton.....	0	25			India Rubber Overshoes,				
Blankets.....	3	00	to 6	00	Women's.....	0	75		

Generally speaking, the cost of clothing is cheaper in the Old Country than in the New, and provisions cheaper in the New than the Old; but the difference in the cost of clothing at the present time is not much; and the emigrant is not advised to burden himself by the purchase of articles of which he is not in immediate need.

The cost of board for immigrants may be stated to average about \$3 (12s. stg.) per week; and the rent of houses for working men from \$5, (£1 stg.) to \$8 (£1 12 stg.) per month, according to size and locality. There are of course higher and lower prices than these quotations. Living is much cheaper in Canada than in the United States.

As regards employment, the newly arrived immigrant, without means, is generally advised to take the first offer made to him until he becomes acquainted with the ways of the country. And the inducement, as before explained, to come to Canada, is not simply higher wages and good living among kindred people under the same flag, in a naturally rich country, possessing a pleasant and healthy climate; but the confident hope which the poorest may have of becoming a landowner, and while securing a competence for himself, comfortably settling his children in a manner he could not hope to do among the crowded population of the old world.

CHAPTER XXII.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

THOUGH they have to face hard work, and though oftentimes compelled to deny themselves many a little comfort, the social condition of the Canadian people is generally a happy one. Professor Goldwin Smith, who has resided in Canada for many years, and who is well known as a close observer of men and things, expresses the opinion that "there are no happier nor more contented people in the world than the agricultural population of Canada." This remark applies to the French of Quebec as well as to the English, Irish, Scotch, German and native Canadians of the other provinces. Most undoubtedly, during the first few years of his life in the back-woods, the settler has to put up with many privations, to face great difficulties, and to endure not a few hardships; yet even in this state, while hewing out a home for himself in the forest, he is blessed with a feeling of independence and of unfettered freedom which the labour-

ing classes of older countries seldom enjoy and can hardly understand. Though his home may be poor and lowly, he has the proud consciousness that it is his own, and that the hills and plains around it are his and his alone. He fears no landlord, and as for the tax gatherer his visits are few and far between, and his demands are easily supplied. With gun in hand the settler may roam the forests over; game keepers are unknown; the beasts and the birds are common property; he is free to shoot what he will without begging any body's permission; and to keep his gun he pays no license. The lakes and rivers are as free as the forests; and he therefore fishes where he will and when he will. The only restrictions are those imposed by general laws against destroying game and fish during their breeding seasons. Thus though his life is a life of toil and struggle, the Canadian backwoodsman is as free and as independent as man can be, while not unfrequently he has on his table as an ordinary dish delicacies from the forest or the stream that gold could scarce purchase in Europe.

Improvement and progress go on around him. Roads are made, villages grow up, post offices are opened, schools and churches are established, and if he be industrious he keeps pace with the general advancement. By degrees field after field is added to the clearing, until in course of a few years what was the primeval forest has become a fertile farm, each recurring year smiling with a rich harvest of golden grain. The old log hut has given way to a substantial mansion, with its well-kept garden and its wide-spreading orchard. The log sheds have been replaced by great frame barns and stables, flocks and herds fatten on the rich pastures, and the entire surroundings bespeak comfort, contentment and prosperity. This is no overdrawn picture, but is the experience of thousands who left the Mother Country and sought a home in Canada. Of course success does not follow in every instance; yet the exceptions only serve to establish the rule. Men are unfortunate in Canada as in other countries; still with industry, application, perseverance and sobriety (the latter is not the least important quality) the man who undertakes to make a home for himself in a Canadian forest, or on a Canadian prairie, is almost certain to have his labours crowned with complete success.

The Earl of Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, than whom no man has had better opportunities of judging, thus speaks of the condition of Canadian settlers:—

“Much depends upon the individual training, capacity, health, conduct, and antecedents of each several emigrant. . . . But this, at all events, I may say: wherever I have gone I have found numberless persons who came to Canada without anything, and have since risen to competence and wealth; that I have met no one who did not gladly acknowledge himself better off than on his first arrival; and that amongst thousands

of persons with whom I have been brought into contact, no matter what their race or nationality, none seemed ever to regret that they had come here. This fact particularly struck me on entering the log huts of the settlers in the more distant regions of the country. Undoubtedly their hardships have been very great, the difficulties of climate and locality frequently discouraging, their personal privations most severe, yet the language of all was identical, evincing without exception, pride in the past, content with the present, hope in the future.

Probably the agricultural labourer who comes to this country from Norfolk or Dorchester will have to work a great deal harder than ever he worked in his life before, but if his work is harder he will find a sweetener to his toil of which he could never have dreamt in the Old Country, namely, the prospect of independence—of a roof over his head for which he shall pay no rent, and of ripening corn fields round his homestead which own no master but himself. Let a man be sober, healthy and industrious, let him come out at a proper time of the year, let him be content with small beginnings and not afraid of hard work, and I can scarcely conceive how he should fail in his career."

Where all belong to or have sprung from the working classes, as in Canada, labour is respected, and there is an equality actual as well as felt, which those accustomed to the class distinctions of European countries cannot well understand. It is not at all unusual for the farmer and his family to sit at meat with his labourers and the domestic servants. In many cases the farmer's children—the grown up as well as the younger ones—are called by their Christian names by the servants. This old Canadian custom may by many be looked upon as too levelling; yet in experience there is nothing repugnant about it, and old country people soon become accustomed to it. We are speaking now, let it be understood, of the habits and customs of the farming classes, not, however, without exceptions, especially in the older settled portions of the country. In towns and cities, as a rule, servants know and keep their proper positions in the household.

Though the farmer and his men, generally speaking, are compelled to work hard during the spring, summer and autumn months, their lives are not by any means one unbroken round of toil. All classes of the Canadian people have their seasons of pleasure, their in-door and out-door amusements. In the summer there are picnics, school and church *fêtes*, excursions by land and water, and other holiday pleasures as in England. Cricket, lacrosse and other field sports are largely indulged in; while of fishing and shooting there is an abundance in the proper seasons. In the way of winter pastimes there are sleighing, skating, curling, etc., for the open air, while the domestic amusements are similar to those of England, with the addition of "quilting" and other "bees," at which the young people meet and combine pleasure with industry. In the way of more intellectual recreations there are lectures, readings and concerts. Nearly every town has its Mechanics Institute with library and

reading room attached. Night schools are commonly open in the rural districts during the winter months. Bear, wolf, fox, deer and coon hunting furnishes grand sport for those who are fond of it. Those who fancy that the Canadians work so hard that they forget to play are very much mistaken. They take their amusements as other people, and enjoy them most heartily, especially in the winter, when the bracing and exhilarating atmosphere tends to elevate the spirits and to sharpen one's appreciation of innocent fun and harmless though often exciting amusement.

Mr. John McMullen in his "History of Canada" speaks of the social condition of the Canadians in the following terms :

"The agricultural community, as a rule, own the soil in fee simple, and which is only liable to a small annual tax for municipal purposes. * * * The people are essentially self-governed. The county magistrate is usually an intelligent farmer or a village shopkeeper. The municipal or township councillors who impose the taxes and control county matters, are drawn from the same classes, and which likewise constitute the bulk of the grand jurors at the semi-annual courts of assize. * * * The most elevated in condition cannot afford to disregard a neighbour however humble, and finds that an affable demeanour and courteous manners are indispensably necessary to a comfortable intercourse with the community in which he resides. Abundance of employment and well paid labour raise even the ordinary workman, if he is at all industrious, above the accidents of want, and impart to him a feeling of genuine independence. As a necessary consequence of this state of things, serious crime is very rare in the rural districts, and a few rustic constables suffice to preserve order, while assize courts are frequently held in county towns, representing an adjoining population of from fifty to eighty thousand souls, at which the criminal calendar does not contain half a dozen names.

"But despite the social equality which prevails in Canada, and which permits of only a very slight distinction between the various classes of the community, its people are no lovers of extreme democracy, and are not by any means republicans in principle. They level down to themselves and no further. Scarcely a man can be found who will advocate the exercise of the elective franchise without a property or rental qualification; and almost the whole community, whatever may be their party designations, are essentially conservative in their opinions and feelings, and opposed to violent organic changes of any description. The majority of the agricultural population of Ontario* may be regarded as a body of small gentlemen farmers, who possess comfortable homes, eat and drink of the fat of the land, dress well, and ride to church and market in handsome spring waggons and carriages; but who, at the same time, owing to the high value of labour, are obliged to aid in working their own estates. The progress of this class during the last twenty years in acquiring all the solid comforts, and not a few even of the luxuries of life, has been very great. Agricultural labour-saving machines have materially lightened their toil, and enabled them to devote more time to the improvement of their farms and their houses. A vast amount, however, remains to be accomplished in this direction before the rude bush-farming of the old backwoods' generation is

* This remark applies with equal force to the farmers of the Dominion generally.

entirely abandoned for the more scientific and profitable systems now becoming an absolute necessity in this country."

As times goes on improvements take place. There are few parts of the older settlements of Canada in which improved agricultural machinery is not in use; in fact, in proportion to the population, there are more reaping and mowing machines used in the Dominion than in England.

CHAPTER XXIII.

WHERE TO PITCH ONE'S TENT.

THE experienced farmer with ready money could hardly make a mistake in settling down in any of the older Provinces; still there are places offering special attractions, and such places it should be the earnest endeavour of the intending settler to discover. It is, unfortunately for themselves, too often the case that new comers will neither ask nor accept the advice of those who have been in the country for many years, perhaps all their lives. Looking upon the Canadians as "mere colonists," the Englishman thinks that, as a matter of course, he must know better how to act and what to do with his money than they can possibly know; entirely oblivious of the fact that his experience and training were received nearly three thousand miles away, and under circumstances as widely different as they well can be from those which surround him in the new world. Then again, not a few fancy that every word of advice is given from some unworthy and improper motive. They look with suspicion upon those with whom they are brought in contact in the way of business; and act as if they fancied that every man they met was a swindler. It is only right and natural that new comers should be careful and cautious in business transactions; yet it is possible to carry caution to an absurd extreme. The Canadians as a people are as honest, as upright, and as straightforward in business transactions as the people of any other country under the sun. They come of a stock jointly proud of their commercial morality, and have inherited that pride as well as its cause.

* The edition of Mr. McMullen's "History of Canada" from which we quote was published in 1868. Since then, vast improvements have been made in every part of the Dominion in the direction he indicates. In the older settlements machinery is of almost universal use, and scientific farming is largely carried on, as is set forth in other parts of this work:

No matter which Province the farmer goes to, his first move, unless he have friends there, by whose advice he is to be guided, should be to place himself in communication with the agent of the Government. He will find Government agents in the following places:—In Nova Scotia, at Halifax; in New Brunswick, at St. John; in Quebec, at Quebec (city), Montreal, and Sherbrooke; in Ontario, at Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London; in Manitoba, at Winnipeg and Dufferin. At these agencies information is given not only about public lands, but also relative to improved farms for sale. The agents being thoroughly acquainted with the various agricultural districts in their respective Provinces are in a position to give much valuable information. Their statements may be accepted with every confidence, for, as officials of the Government, it is their duty to assist and aid the new comer by every means in their power. Frequently they accompany the intending purchasers to the farms offered for sale, have them shewn over the land; and, if necessary, introduce them to a local solicitor who will see that the purchase is properly and legally completed. The leading newspapers very frequently contain advertisements of farms to be sold. In looking after such, the intending purchaser may again solicit the advice and assistance of the nearest Government agent. By these means dishonest dealing, even were such probable, is guarded against, and the purchaser is protected in every possible way, and may with confidence select a spot upon which "to pitch his tent."

The capitalist going to Canada with the intention of seeking investments for his money should in the first place take up his residence in some one of the chief centres of trade. While seeking special investments he can place his money at interest in one of the chartered banks, or purchase government securities. In either case he can command the use of his money at any time when he sees an opportunity of making a better investment. It is hardly necessary to advise a business man to secure the services of a respectable solicitor before loaning his money on mortgage, or risking it in any branch of trade or manufactures.

Those who wish to invest money in mines will find fields in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. As we have shown in another chapter, there are valuable mineral deposits in every Province of the Dominion. These will undoubtedly be turned to good account in course of time; and some of the mines have already been worked with profit. Some of the silver mines in the Lake Superior region are paying well; and there is every reason to believe that other ventures well managed by experienced men, and having sufficient capital to carry on the work thoroughly, would receive a fair and probably a large interest on the investment.

Stock raising is assuming such proportions in Canada that it is high time Europeans of experience and possessing capital turned their eyes in that direction. In another place particulars are given as to this important branch of agriculture. Intending farmers should as a first step, consult the nearest Government agent. He will tell where the best grazing lands are, their cost, the value of stock and all other information. Guided by his advice, as well as by his own observation, the stock raiser need not be long in selecting a place upon which to "pitch his tent."

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

In preceding chapters some general directions are given for the guidance of different classes of settlers. In the present we propose to lay some special facts before the reader relating to a particularly favoured district.

The experienced farmer with a few hundred or a few thousand pounds in bank cannot well make a mistake in settling down in any part of the older settlements, provided he exercises an ordinary amount of common sense and judgment in selecting his land. Every province in the Dominion contains within its borders millions of acres of good land, but there are in each province certain spots or districts which are the best of the best, and which, owing to local and special circumstances, present advantages of more than ordinary magnitude. In the Province of Quebec, for instance, there are thousands of square miles of splendid agricultural lands in the Valley of the Ottawa, the Valley of the St. Maurice, and other districts, which in course of time will be brought under cultivation and become dotted over with towns and cities and all the accompaniments of civilization. Yet good and rich as is the land in those districts it is admitted that the garden of Quebec is that magnificent stretch of country locally known as "The Eastern Townships." Farmers and others going from the British Islands to Canada sometimes object to remain in the Province of Quebec, because the vast majority of people of that province are of French extraction. This is an unreasonable objection. As a rule, the French live on most harmonious terms with their Anglo-Saxon neighbours. This is evident from the fact that, in some instances, the French send to

Parliament as their representative a man of British extraction. However, even if there were any force in the objection as applied to the Province as a whole, there is none whatever as applied to the Eastern Townships, for the reason that they are for the most part settled by Anglo-Saxons. The language, customs and manners of the people are those of other British Canadians. For these reasons, therefore, as well as others to be mentioned presently, the Eastern Townships present more than ordinary attractions to the agriculturist and capitalist from Great Britain.

A recent writer on Canada in speaking of this fertile district says :—

Few sections of Canada, perhaps, offer greater inducements to the immigrant than the Eastern Townships. The proximity of the townships to the American markets, and the great facilities for shipment to these and the markets of the Dominion afforded by the Grand Trunk Railway,* secure the farmer a certain and ready market.

The general features of the country being hilly, coupled with the abundance of water in the lakes, rivers and springs, afford not only sufficient moisture for the crops, but considerable water power for manufacturing purposes.

Hardwood is here to be met with everywhere, and, after clearing, a fertile soil is found, in general friable enough, but in all cases well adapted for the cultivation of cereals and green crops. One of the chief causes of the rapid success which crowns the settler in the Eastern Townships is that from these highlands during the first year he may reap a crop; frequently even the ashes of the trees burnt to effect a clearing help to a great extent to defray the expenses attendant upon doing so.

The rich mineral deposits of the townships have within these few years attracted thither a considerable population.

As a grazing country the townships are unsurpassed, and great attention is now paid to the breeding of cattle and the growing of wool. This branch of agriculture is very much encouraged, owing to the profitable markets of the United States, which are almost at the doors of the farmers. Within the last few years the best breeds of sheep have been successfully introduced from England, and not unfrequently at the agricultural exhibitions in the United States, these and the horned cattle from this thriving district have carried off first prizes.

Possessing the advantages of a double market, in consequence of their proximity to the frontier, many of the farmers in the townships cultivate on a large scale. In some cases the farms comprise from 100 to 600 acres. This extensive mode of farming creates a demand for agricultural labour and gives employment to large numbers of labourers at good wages.

"In this district the Government owns 920,300 acres of wild land, which it is prepared to sell at very moderate rates.

"The Government lands sell at from 50 to 60 cents per acre. In the case of lands held by private proprietors the prices are influenced much by locality, by the contiguity of towns or villages, by roads and accessibility to leading markets; but on an average the price per acre may be set down at one dollar, (for wild land). The settler from England, Ireland or Scotland will find these

*Other lines have been opened since this was written, and are now in active operation.

nationalities numerously represented in the Eastern Townships. Nowhere in the Provinces will he be more at home than in the south-west part of this region."

Already a large trade has sprung up in the Eastern Townships in the exportation of horned cattle to England. This trade is rapidly increasing, and adding largely to the general prosperity of the district.

The manufacturing interests of the Eastern Townships are of considerable magnitude, and are constantly on the increase. The water-power is practically unlimited, and the local demand alone, to say nothing of the outside market, is sufficient to support a large number of mills and factories at which agricultural implements and machinery, clothes and other articles are manufactured. Money can be readily invested at a good rate of interest, with first-class security.

Taking it altogether, this is one of the most favoured as it is one of the most prosperous districts in the Dominion; and is, therefore, well deserving the attention of the English farmer, capitalist and agricultural labourer.

CHAPTER XXV.

A HOLIDAY TRIP.

WHEN so many thousands of the better classes of the English people seek health or recreation on the Continent—especially during the summer and autumn of each year—it is a matter of surprise that so few ever think of visiting the New Britain on the other side of the sea. Though all who have taken a run through Canada in the holiday season give a glowing account of the magnificence of the scenery, the perfection of the means of travel, and the comparative cheapness of living, tourists from the Mother Country are not nearly so numerous as the attractions of the journey would lead one to suppose. The Americans, who are always in search of pleasant resorts, are wiser in their generation than their English cousins. Hundreds of them visit Canada every summer. They come even from the States in the far south; and are to be met with at the watering-places, in the towns and cities and on the railways and steamboats in every part of the Dominion. The Englishman will run off to the Continent, see Paris and Rome, "do" Switzerland, or swelter in a little German watering-place; and return little the better in health and much

poorer in pocket, entirely oblivious of the fact that he might have crossed the Atlantic and spent a few weeks very profitably and pleasantly, and certainly more cheaply among people of his own race and his own nationality. Still, we are glad to know that the number of English pleasure-seekers who visit Canada is increasing year by year, and it only requires that the attractions of the journey should become more widely known to make this one of the chief holiday trips for Englishmen and their families. Let us in imagination make the trip with the reader.

On a pleasant summer's afternoon, say about the middle of July, we find ourselves on the deck of one of those moving villages, a trans-Atlantic steamer, in the Mersey. All is bustle and noise; everything seems topsy-turvey, for the last of the passengers, with mountains of luggage, has just come aboard, and we are on the point of sailing. In a few moments the last good-byes are said, the tender casts off, the machinery moves, and our great ship glides slowly down the broad stream, bound for the far west. Presently we are in the Channel; if it be rough those with delicate stomachs disappear, while the old sailors pace the deck, talk wisely of the weather, or begin the business of acquaintance-making. All night we plough the Channel northward and next morning come to anchor off Greencastle, in beautiful Loch Foyle, there to await the English mail and the Irish passengers. Early in the evening these are on board; once more "the anchor's weighed," and now we are off in earnest for the Western World.

When we come to look around us we find that, on the whole, we are with agreeable people, with some of whom we soon get up a speaking acquaintanceship, which becomes more intimate the longer we are out. Lawyers, doctors, clergymen, farmers, sportsmen; comfortable-looking families going out to Canada to remain there, and Canadian merchants and buyers. Some of these latter we find have crossed the Atlantic scores of times, and are genial, sociable men, having a firm and an abiding faith in the future of their young country. The time goes by in a pleasant, dreamy sort of way, for there is rarely bad weather at this season of the year. In the way of amusements and recreation, there are books, cards, chess, music, a concert, with readings and acting charades, eating, drinking, and flirtation; and, very likely, a little sea-sickness, though probably the victims of the latter would hardly call it an amusement.

On Sunday there is service in the saloon, to which the steerage passengers are invited. The service is very simple: the ordinary morning prayers are read, a couple of hymns are sung, the benediction is pronounced, and the proceedings are over.

On the fifth or sixth day out from Ireland we come in sight of the rugged coast of Newfoundland, and another day's run takes us through

the straits of Belle Isle, into the gulf of St. Lawrence. A few hours later we sight the island of Anticosti on the right, and here we see the first signs of civilization, in the shape of a fishing hamlet or two at the water's edge. Further on we enter the mighty St. Lawrence itself, and thence to Quebec we have the land on either side, though at certain points, so great is the width of this majestic river, you cannot see the land except in very clear weather. As we advance up the stream we pass village after village of the French inhabitants, their white houses nestling in pleasant gardens, with a glorious background of deep green, stretching away in the distance as far as the eye can reach, and forming a picture only to be seen here. And so we move on, the towns increasing in number and size, till, on the eighth or ninth day out, the grand old fortress of Quebec looms up as we round Point Levis; a little later our noble ship is tied up at the landing stage, and we step ashore on Canadian soil.

Quebec is the most Old-World city, and one of the most interesting, on the American continent. Here we spend a day or two most agreeably. We run out to the Falls of Montmorency, wander over the Plains of Abraham, go through the citadel, and see the sights inside and outside the walls of this venerable city; which, because of its strength, as a fortress, is called "the Gibraltar of America." Thence we go westward, either by train or river steamer; if by the former we pass through some very fine agricultural districts; if by the latter we have a sail of 180 miles up the St. Lawrence—a charming trip and made under the most favourable circumstances in one of those "floating palaces" for which the lakes and rivers of the New World are famous.

Two or three days may be profitably spent at Montreal, the commercial metropolis of Canada, and one of the finest cities on the American continent. The drives around the town are delightful, the churches are massive and grand, while the Victoria Bridge which crosses the St. Lawrence here, at a point where the river is two miles wide, is one of the most wonderful structures in the world. From Montreal to Ottawa by rail or river is our next stretch. The capital of the Dominion is well worth visiting, for its artificial as well as for its natural beauties. The Houses of Parliament and Departmental buildings are justly ranked amongst the best in America. A well-known writer has described them as being among the "architectural glories of the world." The Rideau and Chaudière Falls are wonderfully beautiful. The saw mills which are here by the score, turning out their millions of feet of boards each day, never fail to prove full of interest to the European tourist. This is the centre of the lumber trade—one of the leading industries of Canada—and at any time one may see hundreds of acres of "lumber," as the boards are called, piled over the islands and on the river

banks. By rail from Ottawa to Prescott, thence westward by the Grand Trunk through a fine agricultural country and past many flourishing towns, any of which would be well worth visiting if we had time. We run through, however, to Toronto, 333 miles west of Montreal. This is the second City in Canada in wealth and population, and one of the most attractive. Its public buildings and institutions are numerous; and in visiting these, as well as driving through the wide and beautiful streets, we pleasantly pass a few days. From this point many routes are open to us, but we choose the Northern Railway and go by steamboat and waggon as far as possible into the Muskoka country; in other words, into the backwoods of Canada. It is only a few years ago that these townships were thrown open for settlement, and now they contain a very considerable population, with several flourishing towns and all necessary branches of industry. This is known as the "Free Grant District," as the land which belongs to the Ontario government is given absolutely free of all charge to actual settlers. The scenery along the numerous lakes and rivers is unsurpassed in rugged beauty. But we shall find this district attractive chiefly for the reason that it will afford us opportunities for getting an insight into what is called "roughing it in the bush;" in other words, we shall see the sort of life the first settlers in the backwoods of Canada lead, with all its hardships and its drawbacks, as well as its pleasures and its freedom. We shall be compelled to rough it ourselves, but this will only make our experience the more enjoyable. A week or so here, then out into civilization again, up the Northern Railway to the town of Collingwood, at which port we take steamer to the head of Lake Superior. This trip through the upper lakes is surrounded with many attractions. We pass through the largest body of fresh water in the world, wend our way through groups of charming islands of every size and shape, enjoy the grandly massive scenery of Lake Superior, visit the copper and silver mines for which this region is famous, go to the very limit of civilization in this direction, and at the various stopping places see many families and villages of the Canadian Indian little removed from his original condition of barbarism. The head of Lake Superior reached, we may return by another fine line of steamers to Sarnia, and back to Toronto by the Grand Trunk Railway, through one of the finest farming districts of Canada. This trip will occupy about ten days from Toronto.

A two hours sail across Lake Ontario brings us to the old town of Niagara, formerly the capital of Upper Canada, now a summer resort. Thence we run by rail up the west bank of the majestic river, a distance of about twelve miles, passing through scenes of historic interest, and alight at Clifton, within sight and sound of Niagara's mighty cataract. Two or three days will be sufficient here, though

We should be glad to spend as many weeks, did time permit. Taking the great Western train at Clifton we run westward through one of the finest fruit-growing districts in the world. On every side we see orchards of apples, peaches, plums, and berries, vineyards with their wealth of clustering grapes, and gardens bright with a profusion of flowers. A day at the beautiful city of St. Catharines; thence on to Hamilton, where another day may be most pleasantly spent. Here, if we have no more time to spare, we may take either train or steamboat for Montreal, about four hundred miles distant. It will be better, however, to run on to London by the great Western and thence by the Grand Trunk to Guelph. This will again take us through the very best farming district in Ontario, and enable us to form some idea of the agricultural wealth of the Province. At Guelph we might visit the Model Farm, which is carried on under the Provincial Government, and go over a few of the splendid farms for which the County of Wellington is remarkable. A few hours' run by the Grand Trunk again brings us once more to Toronto. Should time permit, we may make a trip over one of the narrow gauge railways into the beautiful country north-west and north-east of Toronto, and returning take a lake steamer at that port for Montreal. We steam down through Lake Ontario, past many beautiful and flourishing towns, at several of which we call, and enter the St. Lawrence at Kingston. Between this point and Montreal we make one of the most charming trips imaginable, through the ever-varying but always beautiful Thousand Islands, and over the boiling, surging rapids. Nothing can be conceived more enchanting and more exciting than "running the rapids;" and, when the pleasure and danger are past, and our steamer is moored to the wharf at Montreal, our only regret is that we have not time to repeat the trip.

If we can at all do so, we must run out from Montreal to Lake Memphremagog which is remarkable for the beauty of its surroundings. Then on to Quebec by rail, as we came up by water from Quebec. We find the ship in the stream awaiting us; we go aboard by tender, and an hour later we are ploughing our way down the mighty river. We pass once more the pleasant villages and charming watering-places of the Lower St. Lawrence; take the mails on board about two hundred miles below Quebec; then start in earnest on our homeward voyage; and in eight days more are home again in "merrie England."

This is a holiday trip that any Englishman of moderate means may safely undertake. It can easily be done within eight weeks; the cost is not so great as if the same time were spent on the Continent or even at a fashionable English watering-place; while the

attractions which the trip presents are so varied, so novel and so numerous, as to far surpass those of any ordinary European tour.

CHAPTER XXVI.

FOR THE SPORTSMAN, THE ANGLER AND THE ARTIST.

CANADA offers a splendid field for the sportsman and the angler. Game and fish are abundant. The game laws are simple, having reference only to the "close" or breeding seasons; the climate is invigorating and healthy; and experienced guides and assistants can be engaged in any part of the country. The sportsman need experience no difficulty in suiting his taste. He can have any form of sport he likes, from bagging squirrels and partridges and pigeons in the old settlements to tussling with grizzly bears in the wild canyons of the Rocky Mountains. The royal tiger and the lordly lion he will not find; but if he be sufficiently venturesome he may gather together a collection of hunting trophies of which he will have no reason to be ashamed, and at the same time undergo excitement and danger sufficient to satisfy any reasonable mortal.

In the way of wild animals there are in the old Provinces, bears, foxes, wolves, moose, cariboo, red deer, otter, mink, pine marten, sable, hares, raccoons, squirrels, etc., while in the far west there are immense herds of buffaloes on the plains, and grizzly bears and other animals in the Rocky Mountain region. Of feathered game there are woodcock, snipe, pigeons, plover, partridges, quail, geese, ducks, brant, curlew, and prairie fowl; while of eagles, hawks, owls and other such birds there are many varieties. All game is common property; the sportsman is at liberty to shoot where he likes, what he likes, and when he likes, with this exception, that during a certain time of the year it is illegal to take game. This is necessary in order to preserve it from total destruction. However, no true sportsman—law or no law—would kill game out of season.

The English sportsman should take a good outfit with him, though it would of course be folly to burden himself with an unnecessary lot of "traps." A good-sized portmanteau will carry all he wants in the way of clothing. Tents and all necessary camp furniture, cooking utensils, etc., can be procured in any Canadian town. Rifles, guns, ammunition, knives, steel traps and all other such articles can also be purchased in Canada, if necessary.

For the sake of companionship, as well as for mutual protection and aid, in case of trouble or difficulty, there should be three or four



in the party. English servants are only in the way, unless they happen to have had experience.

On arriving in Canada, the party, if they have no friends in the country with whom to consult, should at once call on the nearest Government agent, who, even though he may not know much about sporting matters himself, (though most of them do) will place them in communication with persons who will afford them every assistance.

In the forests of New Brunswick and Quebec, moose, to say nothing of other game, large and small, are abundant; but it would not be safe to enter on the chase without experienced guides. These can be had without difficulty and at a small cost. Most of them are Frenchmen, or a cross between the French and the Indian. They are active, hardy, enduring, shrewd fellows; thoroughly trustworthy; handy in camp, and cunning on the trail. They will find the game if it is to be found at all, and when brought down they know how best to treat such parts as are to be preserved as trophies; and how to cure the choice cuts of the meat. The French and half-breeds are to be preferred to the full-blooded Indian, because they are more cleanly as a rule, and much better cooks than the latter. It is not well, however, to allow any of them, especially the Indians, too much liberty with the brandy flasks. After a hard day's work on the trail, they are deserving of a drop of whiskey and water, but let it be one and no more. Moose and cariboo hunting is a hard, tiresome and occasionally a very exciting amusement. There are several parties of men in England, most of them ex-officers in the army, who visit Canada every two or three years for the moose-hunting. They find that quite frequent enough. Some of them have very fine collections of heads and hides.

As has already been said, while on the moose trail the hunter comes across a variety of other game, beasts as well as birds, and thus he is enabled to form an interesting and sometimes valuable collection.

Duck shooting is to be had in every part of Canada. The birds come north in the spring of the year, and make their homes for the summer in the numerous small lakes to be found in the interior of every Province. They hatch their young on the shores, bringing them up on the wild rice and other food with which the lakes abound. In the autumn they are to be seen in countless thousands. Two men well up in the sport may easily bring down three hundred brace in a day. Such shooting does not compel one to go beyond the confines of civilization. Many of the best lakes for the purpose can be reached from the large towns in a few hours by rail or coach. At or near the lakes there are clean, comfortable, well-kept hotels, where one may be accommodated for four, six, or eight shillings per

day, everything included. Wild geese are frequently killed in these lakes, though as a rule they spend the summer further north, while in the woods near the lakes a day's shooting is almost certain to bring the sportsman a well filled bag of miscellaneous game.

The best and most exciting sport to be had on the American continent is buffalo hunting, and the best fields are the grand prairies of the North West. The party should be provided with good breach loading rifles, a revolver each, and an abundant supply of ammunition; although the hunt for these by the native Indian and halfbreeds is by the use of the common flint-lock smooth bore, which is loaded and discharged at the gallop, with great rapidity, the powder being simply put in the mouth of the barrel, and the bullet dropped on that, without any paper or ramming whatever. The firing is, of course, at point blank range, while galloping with a herd of buffaloes.

The most expeditious way to reach the hunting grounds is to pass up through Canada, entering the United States at Detroit, thence westward by way of Chicago and St. Paul, and so on to Glyndon, where a branch railway connects the Northern Pacific Railway with Red Lake River at Fisher's Landing. From this point the party may proceed to Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, by steamer, entering the Red River of the north at Grand Forks. Another route is from Toronto to Sarnia or Collingwood by rail, thence through Lakes Huron and Superior to Prince Arthur's Landing, and afterwards by a part land and part water route to Winnipeg. This is called the Dawson route, and, at present requires much longer time and what may be called "roughing it."

There is a class of men in Manitoba known as "plain hunters," from the fact that they live chiefly by buffalo hunting. They are nearly all half-breeds, a cross between French or English and Indians, and are undoubtedly the most expert and successful buffalo killers on the American continent. The services of a few of these men can be secured without difficulty and at a moderate cost. Their horses, an active wiry breed, are trained to the sport, and appear to take as much pleasure in it as do their masters. At Winnipeg men, horses, tents, camp furniture and everything else necessary for a hunt over the prairies can be either hired or purchased. Before engaging guides, however, the sportsman should consult the local agent of the Government, who will readily give him every advice and assistance. The half-breeds are, as a rule, trustworthy, honest and respectful; still it is always the best policy to have the advice of one in authority in making your arrangements.

It is not intended here to describe a buffalo hunt, with all its excitement, its danger, and its novelty. The sportsman, however, may be advised to go and experience it for himself. It is the per-

fection of hunting, and as horse, rifle and revolver are brought into service, it will at once be seen that it has special and peculiar attractions for Englishmen, accustomed as they are to both hunting and shooting. To the genuine sportsman nothing can be more enjoyable; and he returns after his two months on the plains feeling that he has at last, for a time, been in reality a dweller in "the happy hunting grounds."

Those who have time and who have made the necessary preparations, may extend their trip westward to the Rocky Mountains in search of bears and other large game. They may even pass onward into British Columbia, the forests of which afford splendid sport.

Prairie fowl may be killed in any number on the plains, while the lakes swarm with ducks and geese.

Canada has the best fisheries, inland and marine, in the world. Nova Scotia and Newfoundland are famous for their cod fisheries. A recent pamphlet issued by the Nova Scotian Government says:—

"In some seasons our bays and harbours teem with fish of various kinds—mackerel, herring, cod, haddock, halibut, hake, pollock, shad, smelt, perch, eels, etc. Lobsters are abundant, and are usually sold in the Halifax market at about one shilling per dozen. Good sport is afforded in spearing lobsters at night by torch-light. We have a plentiful supply of shell-fish, viz., oysters, scallops, clams, quahaugs, mussels, etc. Indeed no country in the world can produce a greater variety of sea fish, or in greater abundance. Our rivers and lakes afford salmon, trout, and grayling; and we have no lack of the disciples of Isaac Walton. Any boy with a bean pole, a half-dozen yards of twine, with a hook on the end of it, and a few angle worms or grasshoppers, may go out in the morning and kill as many trout as will do a large family for breakfast. In some lakes they are quite large, and are taken as heavy as four or five pounds. In other lakes they are small, seldom weighing more than one pound. The little brook trout is an excellent pan fish; the prince of all the trout tribe is the sea trout. This fish is taken in large numbers at the mouths of rivers emptying into the Atlantic."

All the rivers in Canada connecting with the sea, on the Atlantic as well as the Pacific coast, contain splendid salmon. The fish were taken indiscriminately and at all seasons up to a few years ago, when the government stepped in and put a stop to the slaughter. The fish are now closed during the breeding season, and there are breeding establishments, carried on under government, at which millions of young fry are turned out every year. The best salmon streams are in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia. In the upper lakes there are numerous other varieties of fish which make capital sport. Some of the salmon rivers on the lower St. Lawrence are leased from the government by private parties; but permission for a week's fishing can be readily obtained. The lakes and rivers up the country are all free.

Brook trout may be taken in all parts of Canada, but the trout fisher's paradise is to be found in the rivers on the north shore of

Lake Superior, especially the Neepigon. This is a large, clear, cold and rapid stream affording splendid fishing from its mouth to its source. The fish run from one to seven pounds in weight; they are firm and hard, beautifully marked, and always "die game."

To reach the Neepigon the fishermen go to Collingwood or Sarnia from Toronto, by rail, thence by steamer to Red Rock at the mouth of the river. At Sault Ste. Marie, on the way up, it is well to engage a couple of Half-breeds and a canoe, having previously laid in the necessary camp furniture and provisions at Toronto. From Red Rock the party proceeds up the river about eight miles and there camps out. As the country is in a state of nature one must rough it and live under canvas. Three weeks on the Neepigon will make glad the heart of any disciple of old Isaac Walton. It is glorious sport, and as, the surrounding scenery is grand in the extreme, the student of nature will find much to admire and think of in after days. The fish that are taken need not be wasted. The Half-breeds know how to cure them, so that they will keep for months. The writer has eaten Neepigon trout in England, and delicious they were.

Trout fishing is to be had in other parts of the country less remote from civilization, and good trout fishing, too; while bass, pike, pickerel and numerous other varieties, some of them very "gamey" and full of play, may be caught in any quantity in the lakes and rivers.

As in all new countries, the fine arts did not made much headway in Canada, until within the last few years. Men are too much taken up with trade and commerce; too eagerly struggling for wealth, to give any portion of their time to art studies. Yet as wealth accumulates, and as education elevates the mind, the public taste becomes refined, and a desire for such things manifests itself. Canada is a country calculated by nature to make its people love the grand, the beautiful, the sublime. Her beautiful rivers, her mighty waterfalls, her lovely lakes, her grand forests, her beautiful valleys, her towering mountains, and her charming pastoral scenes present a variety of scenery that cannot be surpassed. Such surroundings as these must tell in time on the tastes of any people. And so we are glad to say it is in Canada.

Not many years ago, before the present degree of refinement and culture had been reached, a painter could hardly make a living in Canada. Now there are scores. In the Province of Ontario there is a society for the promotion of native talent; and there is annually a very pleasant reunion, at which the works exhibited are drawn for as in the London Art Unions. The subjects are generally Canadian water colours, though a few artists confine themselves to oil paintings. It would be unreasonable to expect them to rival the works of European painters, yet there are several very promising artists

in the Dominion, some of whom may yet be heard of on the other side of the Atlantic.

The English painter in search of new subjects cannot do better than go to Canada. There he will find every variety of scenery imaginable, while at the same time he will enjoy an "outing" that cannot fail to invigorate and strengthen both body and mind.

CHAPTER XXVII.

WHAT OTHERS SAY OF CANADA AND THE CANADIANS.

ALL unprejudiced observers who spend a few weeks or a few months in Canada come away with a favourably-conceived impression of the country and its people. This is especially the case with Englishmen. They are not only surprised but proud and pleased to find such an eminently British race on the northern half of the American Continent. The public works of the Dominion, the wonderful fertility of the soil, the size and beauty of the chief towns and cities, the vigorous character of the people, together with the airy contentment and prosperity that everywhere prevails, warrant them in speaking of Canada as a country with a bright present and a most promising future. The vast majority of the British people are justly proud of that mighty colonial empire which has been built up by the pluck and enterprise of their race; and with none is that feeling of pride stronger than with those who have visited the colonies, and have thus had opportunities of seeing and judging for themselves. In the present chapter it is proposed to give the opinions of a few prominent public men and writers who have either made a flying trip through Canada, or who have resided there long enough to make themselves thoroughly conversant with the characteristics of the people, the climate, and the soil of the Dominion.

Not long ago Mr. W. H. Smith, member of Parliament for Westminster, and at present holding office in the Government of Earl Beaconsfield, visited Canada. On his return to England, in addressing the annual meeting of the London and Westminster Working-Men's Constitutional Association, he spoke of Canada as follows:—

"I have spoken about America. I want to say one word about Canada. I went to America through Canada, and there I spent three or four weeks. Let me say that if America is prosperous and happy I venture to think that Canada is still more prosperous and still more happy. It has a constitution which entirely satisfies its inhabitants, and it entertains the most warm and sincere

affection for the old country. There is on the part of its people the warmest feeling towards Old England, and many of them left the old country 30 or 35 years ago, or are the children of emigrants. Wherever I went I found almost a feminine feeling of affection towards England. Canada is as much a sister country as Scotland or Ireland, and at no distant day may become one of the most valuable adjuncts of the British Empire; she may form a most valuable support to English manufactures, and if troubles should come upon this country we should find strong hands and strong hearts among the Canadians, as indeed we did during the Crimean war, when a Canadian regiment was raised. I can see no reason why the union between Canada and this country should not be as complete as that between Scotland and this country. Only a 100 years ago, practically, Scotland was as distant from this country as Canada is at present, for now Canada is within seven days' distance from our shores, and by the electric telegraph the two countries can be brought into communication in a few minutes, while by water it can be reached without any annoyance whatever, unless a person happens to be subject to sea sickness, and that passes off very soon. Canada has the strongest claims upon the affection and the consideration of the people of this country. It cannot be represented in Parliament, like Yorkshire or like Cork, because Canada has peculiar institutions of her own, but it deserves to be looked upon as a part of the Empire of Great Britain. You can hardly confer a greater favour upon the Canadians than by calling them Englishmen."

Harvey J. Philpot, M.D., says, in his "Guide Book to Canada:"—"Canada is an exceptionally healthy country. I do not hesitate to make the statement after seven years in the country engaged in an extensive medical practice. As a race the Canadians are fine, tall, handsome, powerful men, well-built, active, tough as pine knot, and bearded like pards. The good food upon which they have been brought up (with the invigorating climate), appears to develop them to the fullest proportions of the 'genus homo.'"

Not long ago, the *New York Herald*, a paper not at all favourably inclined towards Canada, sent a special commissioner through the Dominion for the purpose of describing the condition of the people socially and politically. The following extracts from his letters will shew the conclusions at which he arrived:—

"I can meet men of finer build and more healthful appearance, larger sinews and harder mettle in a five minutes walk on the streets of Toronto, than in the same space of time in any city in the Union, except San Francisco or Louisville, Ky. This is of small account here or there as we are now situated with our weapons and war training, but a hundred years from now, a mere bagatelle in the life of a nation, we may be as little able to withstand an army of a million of these Scythians of the future sweeping down on our rich cities, as the Romans were to stop the sweep of Alaric and his Goths. A century hence our Seventh regiment will have grown so utterly enervated that carriages will be needed to take them on parade. The privates will be laid up with rheumatism and the officers with the gout. Then these terrible Canadians, observing frugal living, sound sleep and healthful labour, will start out some fine morning and enter New York by the St. Nicholas boulevard, driving our gouty and rheumatic *garde nationaux* in their carriages through Central Park and capturing them in a body on Fifth avenue. The climate, soil and character of the people are favourable to the development of a splendid fighting race. They are greatly in the open air and very fond of field sports; the soil yields no luxuries unbidden; they close their liquor stores at seven

p.m. on Saturdays, and thus that elsewhere fatal night to the labourer and mechanic is here passed in sobriety. The climate, while severe, is invigorating, and disciplines to hardship. There is infinitely less of the morbid and racking lust of gain among them than there is with us, and this contributes to a better and sounder constitution and physique. The country absorbs yearly some of the healthiest blood and best labour of Europe. Emigrants who make up their minds to stay on this soil have to work harder as a rule than across the border. They have to contend with more that develops character and makes it strong in every direction. The young men of the country are all drilled to arms. Thus you see there is a nationality maturing on this territory that is not to be despised."

In another letter the same writer says:—

"Canada is at this moment the happiest country on the face of the globe. She has neither a standing army nor navy, and yet she is abundantly protected as if she owned the power of Russia. She has no taxes to pay, or they are so insignificant as to be barely appreciable. She discriminates fifteen per cent. on her imports, and thus, while raising a revenue, fosters the growth of home industries. Crime is rigidly punished. Murderers never escape the gallows. The *morale* of the public service is far higher than our own. Judges are not commonly bribed, and public opinion has not yet lost its influence in exercising a wholesome restraint on the conduct of those who have important trusts committed to their charge. The legislative branch of the government is carried on with great economy. Cases of corruption are rare, and when they do occur the offenders are shown no clemency by society."

During the autumn of 1876, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher made a trip through Quebec and Ontario, and on returning to New York, he wrote of the country in the following way:—

"Before this autumn we had some knowledge of Canada, but it was small. We had run on errands to Montreal: we had visited, for curiosity, Quebec; but we had never come into close contact with the people. We have come back from our brief visit—it included Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and London—with a feeling of admiration for the country and love for the warm-hearted and hospitable people.

"There is not a fairer land on which the sun shines than that part of Canada through which we travelled. As a farming country it is simply wonderful. All along the banks of the St. Lawrence, from Toronto to the western part of the Dominion, it is one vast succession of admirable grounds for farming, very largely cultured and improved. While in London we attended the agricultural exhibition which was in progress there, and it heightened our impressions of this great farming country north of us. We thank God for the prosperity of our neighbours up there. We used to think that it was hardly worth while to have the two nations, and that Canada had better merge with us. We think so no longer. More good will be done by having that English-speaking nation on the north built up. It is a Dominion which, although it differs from us in names and terms, is substantially like us at the root. They have a work which is peculiarly their own, in opening the wilderness through to the Pacific Ocean, and on which they are now engaged. We hail their individuality and their national distinctness; we rejoice in their prospects; we rejoice especially in the apparent growth and strength of the Christian principle that exists and is exhibited in the different denominations in their midst. If they continue to be prospered, there is scarcely any limit to their growth. The land that is unpossessed is enough to make half a dozen nations. And still more grand

will it be if they maintain unity, and are but one nation. They will be our brethren, a great brother country, and we shall need no wall of defence on our northern border. Would that we had on our southern border, in Mexico, or in the Republics of South America, anything that approached the admirable neighbours that we have on the north.

"One of the farmers, who had heard a lecture in the introduction to which we expressed some complimentary thoughts concerning Canada, said to us, with peculiar looks, I don't believe you will dare to say such things when you get home. Well, we have said them; and we would not have said them there if we had not been ready to repeat them here "

CHAPTER XXVIII.

POSTAL SYSTEM, MONEY, TELEGRAPHS, NEWSPAPERS, &c.

THE postal system of Canada extends to every village and hamlet in the land, no matter how remote from the centres of business and population. The rate of postage is 3 cents per half ounce prepaid. The number of post offices is 5,015; the number of miles of mail route is 38,391; the number of miles of annual travel about 14,878,663; the number of letters and postal cards carried each year, 41,800,000. The gross postal revenue for the year 1876 was \$1,484,886; the expenditure during the same period was \$1,959,758. The number of letters carried in a year between Canada and the United Kingdom is over two millions; newspapers and books number about the same. The ocean postage is five cents, (two pence half-penny sterling,) per half ounce prepaid. The average passage of the mail steamers is about nine days. Postal cards can be sent between Great Britain and Canada for 2 cents (1d. sterling).

The money order system in operation is similar to that of England. All money order offices are authorized to draw on each other for any sum up to one hundred dollars; and any applicant may receive as many one hundred dollar orders as he may require. The rates are as follow :—

On orders not exceeding \$4.....	2 cents.
On orders up to \$10.....	5 "
Over \$10, up to \$20.....	10 "
" 20 "	20 "
" 40 "	30 "
" 60 "	40 "
" 80 "	50 "

The money order offices in Canada issue orders payable at money order offices in the United Kingdom, and *vice versa*, for any amount up to ten pounds sterling, and grant as many orders under and up to that sum as the applicant may require. The rates are

On orders up to £2	25 cents.
Over £2 and up to £5.....	50 "
" £5 " " £7	75 "
" £7 " " £10	\$100 "

It may be well here to give the relative values of English and Canadian money. A sovereign is worth four dollars and eighty-six cents; half a sovereign, two dollars and forty three cents; a crown one-dollar and twenty cents; half a crown, sixty cents; a shilling, twenty-four cents; a four penny piece, eight cents; and a penny, two cents. A cent and a half-penny are therefore practically of the same value. The sign for a dollar is thus written, \$. The money in use in Canada is bronze, silver, gold and bank notes. The one and two dollar notes are of government issue. The banks are prohibited from issuing notes under four dollars. The chartered banks of the Dominion are well managed, and backed up by large capital. All bank notes, being convertible to gold on demand, are equivalent to gold, and are universally so regarded. They are in fact preferred to gold for common use, as being more portable. Gold, therefore, is practically pressed out of circulation. But any persons who desire to have it can instantly exchange notes for it.

In connection with the Post Office Department there is a Savings Bank system. The offices at which deposits may be made number 268. The amount standing to the credit of depositors according to the last report was \$2,740,952. This represents part of the savings of the working classes, belonging, as it does, chiefly to mechanics and domestic servants. While on deposit, the money, of course, draws interest; and it may at any time be withdrawn from the savings bank in accordance with the rules established.

The Telegraph System of Canada is in the hands of companies chartered by Act of Parliament. The number of miles of wire in operation is about 30,000. The number of private messages sent is between two and three million per annum. The lines are in connection with the Atlantic cable. The newspapers receive about ten million words each year. Private messages are sent at the rate of twenty-five cents for ten words, within the old provinces of the Dominion, no matter what the distance may be. There is, however, a smaller rate for messages between offices not more than twelve miles apart; and a half rate for messages sent in the night and delivered the next day.

The Canadians are a newspaper-reading people. Every village of any pretensions has its weekly press; while towns of seven or eight thousand inhabitants have their local dailies. Some of the city dailies have very extensive circulations. They are to be purchased on the day of issue hundreds of miles distant from the place of publication. Being the leading organs of their respective political parties they are eagerly read by the people. And it may be said that almost every Canadian is a politician. The Canadian newspapers are conducted with vigour and spirit. The enterprise they display in the collection of news is surprising. When Parliament is in session at Ottawa, the Toronto and Montreal papers commonly publish from eight to twelve columns of the previous day's parliamentary proceedings; each report being a special one and transmitted by telegraph. And even editorial articles, commenting on the day's debate, are sometimes telegraphed from Ottawa.

The country weeklies are chiefly local in character; still they enter largely into politics.

There are published in Canada several excellent magazines, two illustrated weekly papers, and illustrated and other periodicals.

There are class papers these being agricultural, commercial and financial weeklies; while each of the leading religious denominations has its special organ. There are two Masonic monthlies and several other society publications. In fact the Canadians are unusually well supplied with newspapers and periodical literature. It follows that no man in the land need remain in ignorance of what is going on in the world around him; and the people generally are well up in the events of the day, both home and foreign, and in a position to talk intelligently of their own public affairs and those of other countries.

CHAPTER XXIX.

VIEW OF CANADA AS SHOWN BY FIGURES.

It remains to give a chapter of general statistics in order to furnish the intending emigrant with such an idea of the importance of the Dominion of Canada, as can be obtained by figures.

POPULATION.

Take the population to begin. The general census of the old four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, was taken with great care in 1871. The following is the general result as respects population in that year, as compared with the previous census of 1861 :

	1871.	1861.	Increase.
Ontario.....	1,620,851	1,398,091	
Increase.....		222,760	16.10
Quebec.....	1,191,575	1,111,568	
Increase.....		80,009	7.20
New Brunswick.....	285,777	252,057	
Increase.....		33,743	13.36
Nova Scotia.....	387,800	330,857	
Increase.....		56,943	17.21
Average Increase of the four old Provinces.....	3,086,003	3,090,561	12.80

The following figures show the population of the whole Dominion in 1871, taking the basis of the census, so far as possible, and an estimate for the remainder :

	Population.
Nova Scotia.....	387,800
New Brunswick.....	285,777
Quebec.....	1,191,576
Ontario.....	1,620,850
Manitoba (in 1870).....	12,228
North West Territory (estimated, including Indians).....	36,000
British Columbia (estimated, including Indians).....	32,586
Prince Edward Island.....	94,021
Total Dominion.....	3,660,838

The present population of the Dominion (in 1878) is about 4,000,000.

The *Origins* of the people of the four old Provinces, as shown by the census of 1871, are given in the following table:—

	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.
African.....	13,435	148	1,701	6,212
Dutch.....	19,992	798	6,004	2,868
English.....	439,429	69,822	83,598	113,520
French.....	75,383	929,817	44,907	32,833
German.....	158,608	7,963	4,478	31,942
Greek.....	7	7	1	24
Half-Breed.....	2			
Hindoo.....	8			3
Indian.....	12,978	6,988	1,403	1,666
Irish.....	559,442	123,478	100,643	62,851
Italian.....	304	539	40	152
Jewish.....	48	74	3	
Russian, Polish.....	392	186	1	28
Scandinavian.....	686	454	200	283
Scotch.....	328,889	49,458	40,858	130,741
Spanish, Portuguese.....	213	142	223	251
Swiss.....	950	173	64	1,775
Welsh.....	5,282	283	1,096	1,112
Various other origins.....	295	32	1	13
Not given.....	4,508	1,154	373	1,526
Totals.....	1,620,851	1,191,516	285,594	387,800

TRADE OF THE DOMINION.

The following table shows the trade of the Dominion since confederation. The increase from 1868 is remarkable, notwithstanding the check during the last two years, caused by the very general commercial depression:

<i>Fiscal Years.</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>	<i>Entered for Consumption</i>	<i>Duty.</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	57,567,808	73,459,644	71,985,306	8,819,431
1869	60,474,781	70,415,165	67,402,170	8,298,909
1870	73,573,490	74,814,339	71,237,603	9,462,949
1871.....	74,173,618	96,098,981	86,947,482	11,843,655
1872.....	82,689,663	111,430,527	107,709,116	13,045,493
1873.....	80,789,922	128,011,282	127,514,594	13,017,730
1874.....	89,351,928	128,213,582	127,404,169	14,421,882
1875.....	77,886,283	123,070,283	119,618,657	15,361,382
1876.....	80,966,435	93,210,346	94,733,218	12,833,114
1877.....	95,875,393	99,327,962	96,300,483	12,548,451

The following Table shows how Canada compares with the United States, the neighbouring and adjoining country, as to the value of domestic exports from the United States and the Dominion of Canada, also, the amount *per capita* exported from each country respectively, during the year 1876 :—

	Exported from the United States Calendar year 1876.		Exported from Canada Fiscal year 1876	
	<i>Value</i>	<i>Amt. per capita, census 1870.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Amt. per capita, census 1871.</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
The mine.....	52,218,917	1.34	3,731,827	1.02
“ fisheries.....	3,676,213	0.09	5,500,989	1.50
“ forest.....	13,931,019	0.36	20,128,064	5.50
Animals and their products....	122,895,193	3 16	13,517,654	3.70
Agricultural produce (exclu- sive of grain and bread- stuffs).....	6,224,537	0.16	1,235,015	0.34,
Agricultural produce, grain and breadstuffs... ..	132,085,740	3 40	19,904,650	5.44
Agricultural produce, raw cot- ton and tobacco leaf... ..	219,693,680	5.66		•
Manufactures.....	69,316,383	1.79	5,843,650	1.60
Other articles.....	17,410,486	0.44	2,629,588	0.72
Total.	637,452,168	16.40	72,491,437	19.82

FINANCES,—RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

<i>Receipts for fiscal year 1876.</i>		<i>Amount.</i>	
<i>Consolidated Fund.</i>		\$	cts.
Customs.....	12,876,504 14		
Less Duties refunded.....	52,666 20		
		12,823,837	94
Excise.....	5,574,597 52		
Less Duties refunded.....	11,110,40		
		5,563,487	12
Post Office :—			
Ordinary Revenue	1,062,966 97		
Ocean Postage.....	4,072 89		
Money Order Office	35,500 46		
		1,102,540	32
Public Works.....	1,482,096 50		
Less, Duties refunded.....	2,864 89		
		1,479,231	61
Miscellaneous.....		11,618,490	14
Loans.....			22,587,587 05
Investments.....			16,936,976 09
Trust Funds			3,560,112 21
Province Accounts.....			503,258 26
Miscellaneous Accounts			71,430 09
			262,704 44
			42,922,068 14
Sundry Transfers through Consolidated Fund Statement ..			4,168 22
Total.....			43,926,536 36

<i>Payments for fiscal year 1876.</i>		<i>Amount</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>cts.</i>
<i>Consolidated Fund.</i>				
		<i>\$</i>	<i>cts.</i>	
Interest on Public Debt.....		6,400,902	07	
Charges of Management.....		189,590	91	
Sinking Fund		822,953	32	
Premium, Discount and Exchange.....		18,551	64	
Civil Government		841,995	39	
Administration of Justice.....		544,091	20	
Police		13,427	73	
Mounted Police, North-West.....		369,518	39	
Penitentiaries.....		312,015	31	
Legislation.....		627,230	67	
Geological Survey and Observations.....		97,055	32	
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.....		67,552	16	
Census		10,191	05	
Emigration and Quarantine.....		385,805	36	
Marine Hospitals.....		60,971	57	
Pensions		110,201	04	
Superannuation Fund.....		101,627	16	
Militia and Enrolled Forces.....		978,530	41	
Ocean and River Steam Packet Service.....		516,529	96	
Fisheries.....		108,183	73	
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....		545,848	82	
Steamboat Inspection.....		18,081	86	
Public Works and Buildings.....		1,948,941	82	
Culling Timber.....		66,596	95	
Subsidies to Provinces		3,600,355	15	
Dominion Lands, Manitoba.....		212,841	27	
do Forces do		81,916	53	
Micellaneous		90,308	67	
Boundary Survey, United States.....		134,106	18	
Indians.....		276,325	00	
Settlers' Relief Account, Manitoba.....		83,405	80	
Insurance Inspection.....		8,032	91	
Charges on Revenue —				
Customs.....	721,008	60		
Excise.....	218,359	81		
Weights and Measures.....	99,785	05		
Inspection of Staples	537	72		
Adulteration of Food.....	2,601	83		
Post Office	1,622,827	10		
Public Works.....	2,044,497	83		
Minor Revenues.....	20,024	02		
<i>Redemption</i>				
Premium, Discount and Charges of Management, 1875..		4,729,641	96	24,488,372 11
				4,772,798 41
				315,653 65
Investments				4,330,255 50
Trust Fund.....				443,843 99
Province Accounts.....				1,124,058 81
<i>Public Works</i>				43,075,840 96
Sundry Banking Accounts.....				850,695 40
				43,926,536 36

PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST.

The following is a statement of the total amount of the public debt of Canada and interest; also the amount of both *per capita* of the population.

Total debt at July 1st, 1876	\$161,204,687 86
Total assets.....	36,653,173 98
Net debt.....	\$124,553,493 88

Interest on Public Debt.

Payable in London.....	5,191,671 46
Payable in Canada	1,209,230 61
Total interest.....	6,400,902 07

Debt and Interest per capita of Population.

Net debt <i>per capita</i>	\$31 11
Gross debt <i>per capita</i>	40 30
Total interest <i>per capita</i>	1 10

Receipts per capita of Population

Consolidated revenue, fiscal year 1877, <i>per capita</i>	\$5 62
Estimated tax receipts, fiscal year 1878, do	4 79
Estimated expenditure, 1877-78, deducting cash investments, <i>per capita</i>	5 78
Estimated gross revenue for same year, <i>per capita</i>	5 76

will appear plain from these figures that the actual burdens per head on the people of Canada are very small.

BANKS OF THE DOMINION.

Paid-up capital (June 30, 1877)	\$68,923,154
Notes in circulation do	18,265,364
Deposits do	71,284,767
Specie and Dominion note (June 30, 1877).....	14,459,476
Discounts do	120,155,535

In addition to that of the Banks there is a Government circulation of \$10,680,493; making a total circulation of \$28,945,857.

And in addition to the Deposits in the Chartered Banks there are deposits in the Government Savings Banks, Post Office Savings Banks, other Savings Banks, and Building Societies to a considerable amount. The following figures show the totals at June 30, 1877 :

Chartered Banks	\$71,284,797 00
Government Savings Banks	4,652,138 99
P. O. Savings Banks.....	2,639,937 47
Savings Banks	6,271,506 99
City and District Savings Bank, Montreal.....	3,905,997 34
Caisse d'Economie Notre Dame de Québec	2,365,509 65
Total amount invested in Building Societies.....	24,497,007 39

Total amount of deposits and investments in Building Societies 115,616,893 83

It thus follows that the—

Bank Capital is.....	12 20	<i>per capita.</i>
Bank Note Circulation.....	4 66	"
Bank Deposits.....	17 83	"
Bank Discounts.....	30 30	"
Total Deposits in Banks, with Government and P. O Savings Banks and investments in Building Societies.....	28 90	"

RAILWAYS OF THE DOMINION.

At the close of the fiscal year, 30th June, 1876, there were in actual operation in the Dominion 4,929½ miles of railway, besides 228 miles in United States, owned and worked by Canadian companies. There were under construction 2,142½ miles upon which work was actually done during the year, and a good many other lines chartered, upon which work at that date had not been commenced. The gauge of the total mileage was—

	<i>Miles.</i>
5 ft. 6 in.....	618½
4 ft. 8½ in.....	3,938½
3 ft. 6 in.....	600½
	<hr/> 5,157½
Of these, were laid with steel rails.....	2,373½
do iron do.....	2,758
do wooden rails.....	25½
	<hr/> 5,157½

The number of miles of sidings was 637.

The total capital raised for railways in operation at that date was \$317,795,468 47, viz. :

Ordinary share capital paid up.....	\$111,208,479 76
Preference do do.....	69,747,177 64
Bonded debt paid up.....	76,079,530 61
Amount paid and loaned by—	
Dominion Government.....	51,948,529 33
Ontario do.....	1,884,719 43
Quebec do.....	228,521 00
N. Brunswick do.....	2,090,000 00
Nova Scotia do.....	.....
Municipalities.....	\$5,426,505 70
Less included in paid-up securities...	817,995 00
	<hr/> 4,608,510 70
Total.....	<hr/> \$317,795,468 47

The paid-up capital of railways under construction was :

Ordinary share capital.....	\$ 3,023,188	74
Bonded debt.	827,382	66
Government loans or bonuses.....	11,258,293	26
Municipal loans or bonuses.	\$1,043,764	60
Less paid-up securities.....	62,000	00
	<hr/>	
		981,764 60
		<hr/>
		\$16,090,579 26

The total paid-up capital on 30th June, 1876, was \$333,886,047 73; \$17,454,300 had been granted by the Dominion Government as loan to the Grand Trunk and Northern Railways, and \$42,828,726 as Bonus principally to the Intercolonial, P. E. Island and Pacific Railways. The Ontario Government had granted a loan of \$70,000 to the Brantford, Norfolk & Port Burwell, and bonuses of \$2,661,134 to other railways. The bonuses of the Quebec Government amounted to \$6,944,600, of which two-thirds were to the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental. The New Brunswick Government had bonuses of \$1,878,000, with a loan of \$150,000 and share subscriptions \$300,000, and Nova Scotia bonuses of \$371,000.

The total train mileage was 18,103,628—an increase of 423,450 over 1875. The number of passengers was 5,544,814, and of tons of freight 6,331,757. Nearly two million passengers and two million tons of freight were carried by the Grand Trunk, the Great Western carrying the second largest number. The total earnings of all the railways were—

Passenger traffic.....	\$6,254,866	71
Freight do	12,211,158	46
Mails and Express.....	703,994	01
Other sources.....	188,064	90
	<hr/>	
Total.....	\$19,358,984	11

The cost of operating was—

Maintenance	\$3,813,668	27
Working and repairs of engines...	4,825,676	19
Working and repairs of cars.....	1,588,296	01
General operating charges.....	5,575,080	94
	<hr/>	
		\$15,802,721 41

leaving a net profit of \$3,556,362 70 on the year's operations, about sufficient to pay \$4.67 per cent. on the bonded debt. The earnings averaged \$3,753 per mile, and the expenses \$3,064.

The total amount which the Dominion and Local Governments and Municipalities had expended and become liable for up to 30th June, 1876, was \$83,853,364.75.

As against this considerable amount of indebtedness there has not been so far any *direct* return, but the indirect return and increase of values in the country are believed to be very much greater than the amount expended.

As respects the Canadian Pacific Railway the result of the surveys are published in the report of the Chief Engineer (1877.)

The surveys cover a period of six years, at a cost to the Government of \$3,136,615.75, and they may, in themselves, be called a marvel of their kind. They have established, not only the perfect feasibility, but the fact of an extremely satisfactory line, from the head of St. Lawrence navigation, on Lake Superior, to the Tête Jaune Cache, on the western side of the great Continental "divide" in the main Rocky Mountain chain. This pass has been before described by Mr. Fleming, as the "gate" of the Rocky Mountains. Its highest point of elevation is 3,626 feet above the sea, against 8,242, the highest level actually traversed by the Union and Central Pacific Railway from Omaha to San Francisco. That is, an altitude of much more than double that of the Tête Jaune or Yellow Head Pass. This is, however, only a small part of the advantages of the Canadian line in respect to altitudes, actually successfully traversed by the American line. The length of the various lines surveyed and routes explored by the Engineering staff of Mr. Fleming is 46,000 miles, of which no less than 11,500 miles have been labouriously measured, yard by yard.

The Canadian line is out of all comparison in a more favourable position for cheap transportation than the Union and Central Pacific now in actual operation in the United States. There is no gradient in either direction between the Lake Superior terminus and the Tête Jaune Cache on the west side of the Rocky Mountains exceeding 1 per 100 or 52.8 feet per mile, and, with one single exception, at the crossing of South Saskatchewan, the heaviest gradient ascending eastward from a point near Battleford to Fort William is only 0.5 per hundred, or 26.4 per mile; and this location may be revised.

As far as regards snow obstructions it appears, from tables compiled by Professor Kingston, from three years observations in the Rocky Mountains, that in some of the passes and river valleys snow may average from four to five feet in depth, but in the general fall the average is far below that of Ottawa, Quebec and Montreal; while east of the Rocky Mountains, between Jasper Valley and Edmonton, it does not much exceed half that of Ottawa. With respect to the cold, though the autumn is more severe in the Rocky Mountain district than in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, yet the winter itself compares favourably with Eastern Canada. On other portions of the line the general snow fall is less than that of Ottawa.

The Prairie Region, from its great adaptability for wheat culture, will probably, at an early day, be the seat of a very large population, and the line has been especially located with the view to obtain the lightest possible gradients and the easiest curvature, with the intention of obtaining the absolutely best conditions of traffic for the future.

The extent of cultivable land between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains is stated in the report of the Chief Engineer to be 160,000,000 acres. The total average under cultivation in the Province of Ontario is under 7,000,000. There are drawbacks to the settlement of the North-West which claim recognition, but there cannot be any doubt as to the salubrity of the climate and the great fertility of the soil; and it is undoubtedly capable of sustaining a large population.

The question of greatest difficulty to be yet finally settled is to decide the route from the continental "divide" at the Yellow Head Pass to the Pacific Ocean; or whether to take it in a more northerly direction through the Peace River country. No less than eleven different routes have been projected from the Yellow Head Pass to the coast, ten of which have been measured, the routes varying from 461 to 560 miles. Route No. 1 to Burrard Inlet is the shortest. But Route No. 2 to the same Inlet appears to have the most decided advantages. The estimated cost of building the road by these several routes ranges, in round numbers, from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000. That (No. 2) to Burrard Inlet being \$35,000,000. These estimates are founded on work of the character of that of the Intercolonial Railway.

As regards the Harbour of the terminus with a view to through traffic, so far as known, Burrard Inlet, an arm of the Strait of Georgia, and particularly English Bay, at its mouth, is the best harbour and has the easiest approach from the ocean.

The following is a statement of distances on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the portions under contract and the Telegraph lines under contract:—

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Interme- diate. Distances.</i>
Ottawa to Eastern Terminus (resumed).....	206	
“ Fort William.....	800	600
“ English River.....	913	113
“ Keewatin	1,093	185
“ Selkirk.....	1,210	112
“ Pontvincourt.....	1,381	117
“ Livingstone.....	1,481	100

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Inter- diate. Distances.</i>
Ottawa to Saskatchewan.....	1,677	196
“ Battleford.....	1,767	90
“ Edmonton.....	1,997	230
“ Yellow Head Pass, (Summit in Rocky Mountains).....	2,253	256
“ Tête Jaune Cache	2,390	47
“ Port Moody, Burrard Inlet.....	2,746	
“ Waddington Harbour, Bute Inlet...	2,800	
“ Kamsquot, Dean Channel.....	2,741	
Montreal to Port Moody, Burrard Inlet.....	2,862	
Montreal to Waddington Harbour, Bute Inlet.	2,916	

Telegraph Lines under Contract.

Fort William to Selkirk	410	} 1,747
Selkirk to Livingstone.....	271	
Livingstone to Edmonton	516	
Edmonton to existing line B.C.....	550	

Railway-under Contract.

Fort William to English River.....	113	} 226
Selkirk to Keewatin.....	112	

Preliminary Location Survey Completed.

English River to Keewatin.....	105	} 1,275
Selkirk to Tête Jaune Cache.....	1,090	

Pembina Branch.

Line Graded.....	63	} 83
Balance of Line Located.....	20	

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VIII. (Page 23)

FARMS FOR SALE.

The following list is simply intended to afford an indication of the prices at which farms can be purchased in the older settled portions of the Dominion, and it is furnished for the reasons stated in Chapter VIII, page 23.

South half of Lot 1, concession C, township of London, containing 100 acres of excellent land, 80 acres cleared, with comfortable log-house and barn. The standing timber is composed of maple, elm and bass. Price \$60 (or about £12) per acre, on easy terms of payment. Apply, James Ferguson, London.

A valuable farm in the township of York, being lots 31 and 32, containing 112 acres, all cleared and in a high state of cultivation, 2 miles from the city limits, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Davenport Station. Excellent white-brick house, large barn and stables, and good orchard. Well watered and fenced, and in a most healthy locality. There is also a cottage for a farm labourer. If not sold will be for rent. Apply, E. D. Crossman, Davenport. Price \$200 per acre, (or about £40 sterling).

Splendid farm on Dundas street, Nelson, county of Halton, 100 acres, 90 cleared, remainder in good timber. Land clay loam, slightly undulating, and well drained. Good dwelling-house, driving house, two barns, stables, sheep house, &c. &c. Never failing well and good cistern. Good orchard. The property is 14 miles from City of Hamilton. Terms \$4,000 (or about £800 sterling) down, balance (to suit purchasers) to be secured by mortgage. Address, Neil Johnson, Nelson P. O., Halton.

Valuable farm near Woodstock, comprising 140 acres, one of the most attractive in the Dominion. Would be a suitable residence for any English family. The soil is of excellent quality, with springs of water near the residence. Good farm buildings. Distance only one mile from churches, schools, post office and railway station of the Great Western Railway. Apply, Geo. Alexander, Woodstock, Ont. Price, with farm, house and barn, \$60 per acre. The homestead and 40 acres would be sold separately for \$8,000. Easy terms of payment.

Two farms in Niagara, Co. of Halton, south half of Lot 11 in the 1st concession, and south half of 12 in 1st concession, south of Dundas street, about a mile and half from Oakville Station. Comfortable dwellings on each, barns, stables, driving sheds, orchards, &c. These farms adjoin, and are not only delightfully situated but first-class land. Price \$50 (or about £12 sterling) per acre. Apply, C. H. Green.

One of the best farms in Ontario, being lots 5 and 6, concession A, township of Hamilton, containing 400 acres, well fenced and under-drained. On the premises there is a fine brick mansion, brick cottages for labourers, brick barns, and other outbuildings, also a grist-mill, with two run of stones and other improvements. The above farm is situated within two miles of the town of Cobourg.

Also a farm of 135 acres, being Lot 13, 3rd concession, Hamilton, with good brick house and large barns and stables. Situated within 3 miles of Cobourg. Apply, John Fowler, Cobourg.

Lots 16 and 18 at Cooksville, 300 acres of choice land, 260 cleared; balance in good hardwood timber. Clay loam, well-watered with streams and three wells, well fenced. Stone house 28 x 32 and an addition of 20 x 28. Another house 24 x 36 Cellars under both. Barns and outbuildings, complete. $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Cooksville, and three miles from the station at Port Credit. Apply, Chs. Wilcox.

Mr. Darby on the Kingston road has a property for sale containing 15 acres, a good house and stabling, nearly 2 acres of young orchard, two years planted. Soil, sandy loam. A desirable property for market garden or nursery. Price \$1,500 or \$1,300 (about £260 sterling) cash.

West half of lot 5, 5th concession, township of Toronto, and the N. half of lot 5 in 4th concession, containing 170 acres of first-class land in fine order, 145 cleared, balance in good hardwood timber. Beautiful flats on the banks of the Etobicoke creek, which runs through the property. Well watered and fenced. Good two-storey rough cast house and brick kitchen, splendid barns and outbuildings, good garden and orchard. Price \$85 (or about £17) per acre, half cash, balance on time at 6 per cent. interest. Apply, William McKay, Elm Bank P O.

Half of lot 2 in 5th and half lot 2 in 6th concession, Township of Toronto, 200 acres, 180 cleared and in high state of cultivation, balance in good hardwood. Well watered and fenced. Barn 70 x 72 and other necessary stabling and outbuildings. Frame house and good garden and orchard. Price \$75 (or about £15) per acre. Half cash, balance on time at 6 per cent. Apply, D. H. Garbutt, Elm Bank P O.

Lot 16 on 2nd and 3rd concession, township of Sarawack, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Owen Sound, containing 150 acres, 100 cleared, balance in good hardwood. Beautifully situated on Lake Shore, and known as Bay View. There are on the premises three good dwellings, one calculated for an hotel, large barns, stables, &c. There is also a saw mill in good running order, which will cut 10 thousand feet of lumber in 24 hours. Three good mill sites on premises, and a beautiful fall of 44 feet, known as the Indian Falls. Well watered and fenced, and a most desirable property. Price \$14,000 (or about £2,800) on easy terms of payment, with mortgage at 6 per cent. interest. Apply, Messrs Johnson Bros, Owen Sound.

Valuable house property for sale by Mr Powers, Oakville. New commodious house with fine cellar and 11 rooms, pantries, kitchen, &c. Soft and hard water. Large orchard and kitchen garden. Price \$5000 (or about £1000 sterling), \$3,000 cash down, balance on time, at 6 per cent.

North half of 11 in 3rd concession, south of Dundas street, township of Trafalgar, 100 acres, 90 clear, balance mixed timber. Soil, clay and sandy loam, well watered and fenced, adjoining the Corporation. A good chance to cultivate strawberries. Good frame house and barns. Price \$7000 (or about £1,400 sterling) half cash, balance on time. Apply, F. Foreman, Oakville.

The east half of lot 13 in the 1st concession of Uxbridge, county of Ontario, 100 acres, 90 cleared, balance good pine and hardwood bush. Soil, a clay loam. Two good houses on it with stone cellars, two good barns with driving houses, stables and other outbuildings. Good orchard. Price \$6000 (or about £1,200 sterling). Apply, J. Gould, Uxbridge.

East half of lot 17 in the 4th concession Uxbridge, county of Ontario, 100 acres, all clear. New house and barn. Sandy soil. 5 miles from Uxbridge and 2 from Goodwood. Well watered, fenced on the outside. Price \$2000 (or about £400 sterling) cash, or \$2500 (about £500 sterling) on time. Apply, J. Gould, Uxbridge.

East half of lot 33 in the 4th concession Uxbridge, county of Ontario, 100 acres, 44 cleared, balance in hardwood, good barn, well watered. Sandy soil, free from stumps, all in grass, rye and wheat. There are about 1500 cords of wood on it. Price \$2500 (or about £500 sterling). Easy terms of payment.

Lot 26 in the 9th concession, same township, 130 acres, 20 cleared, balance in pine and hardwood. 6 miles from Stouffville. There is a dwelling-house on the lot. Price \$2500 (or about £500 sterling) one-third cash, interest at 7 per cent. Apply, J. Gould, Uxbridge.

Lot 12 in 5th concession, same township, 40 acres, all clear, new land, 12 acres in wheat. Land a sandy loam. Price \$20 (or about £4 sterling) per acre. Apply, J. Gould, Uxbridge.

There were sold by auction 5th October last, in Hamilton, Ontario, the following properties—this report is given for a quotation of sales of farm-lands:—

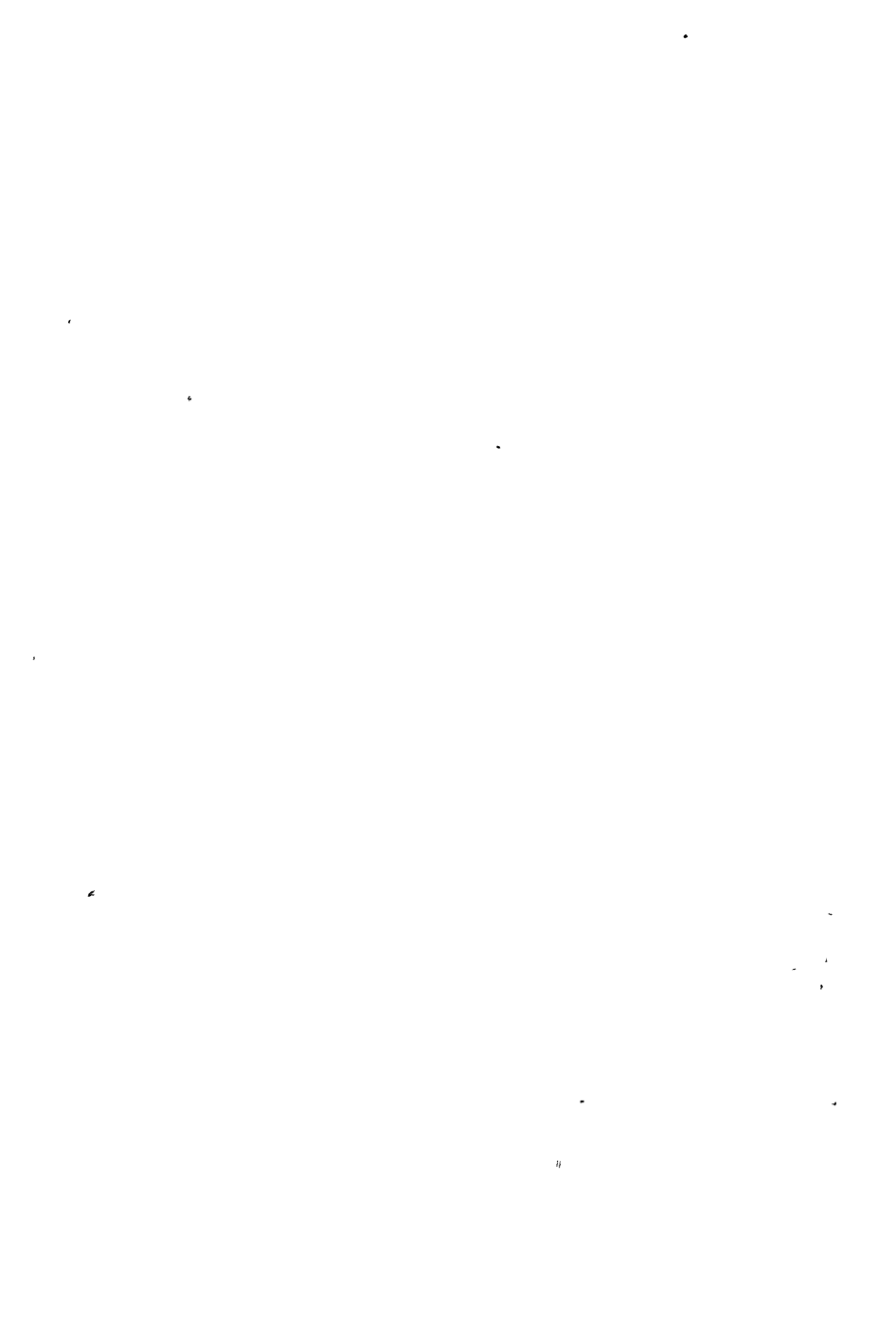
143 acres, more or less, lying on the south side of Dundas street (no buildings); three acres orchard, 12 acres of fall wheat, good wells and springs. Sold for \$45 per acre.

137 acres, more or less, south part of lot 23, in 3rd concession, West Flamboro', 2 large barns and sheds, 2 frame houses, 3 acres of orchard; good living streams and wells. Sold for \$55 per acre.

200 acres, more or less; 20 acres hardwood bush, 4 acres of orchard, 12 acres fall wheat, living stream through centre and several wells. Sold for \$100 per acre.

Farm in Dunham, Missisquoi Co., Province of Quebec, 50 miles south of Montreal; containing 400 acres (150 acres cultivated), 125 grazing land, and the remainder timbered, principally sugar maple, from which 6 to 10,000 lbs. of sugar may be made annually. There are two orchards with choice fruit. The farm is well watered, and admirably suited for dairy or grazing purposes. A railway is in construction not 3 miles distant. Stone house, 2 stories, 36 by 44, with a wooden addition for servants and excellent cellars. The out-buildings are very extensive and well fitted up, and the sugary is one of the largest and best provided in the country. There are two cottages of 4 rooms each for laborers and a schoolhouse on the place. Terms \$20,000 (about £4100 sterling), a part down and the remainder in annual instalments. There are to be sold with the farm some 2 or 300 sheep, 12 cows, 6 or 8 horses, and young stock, together with all the farming implements, dairy utensils, and sugar-making fittings.

For further particulars apply to A. Westover, Esq., Frelighsburg, Quebec, Canada.



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