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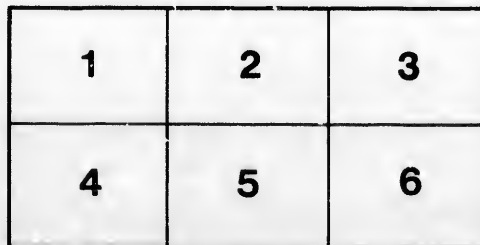
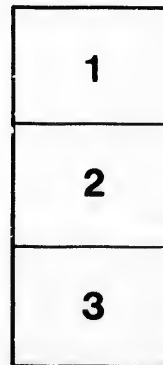
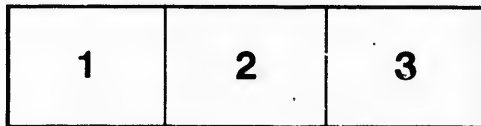
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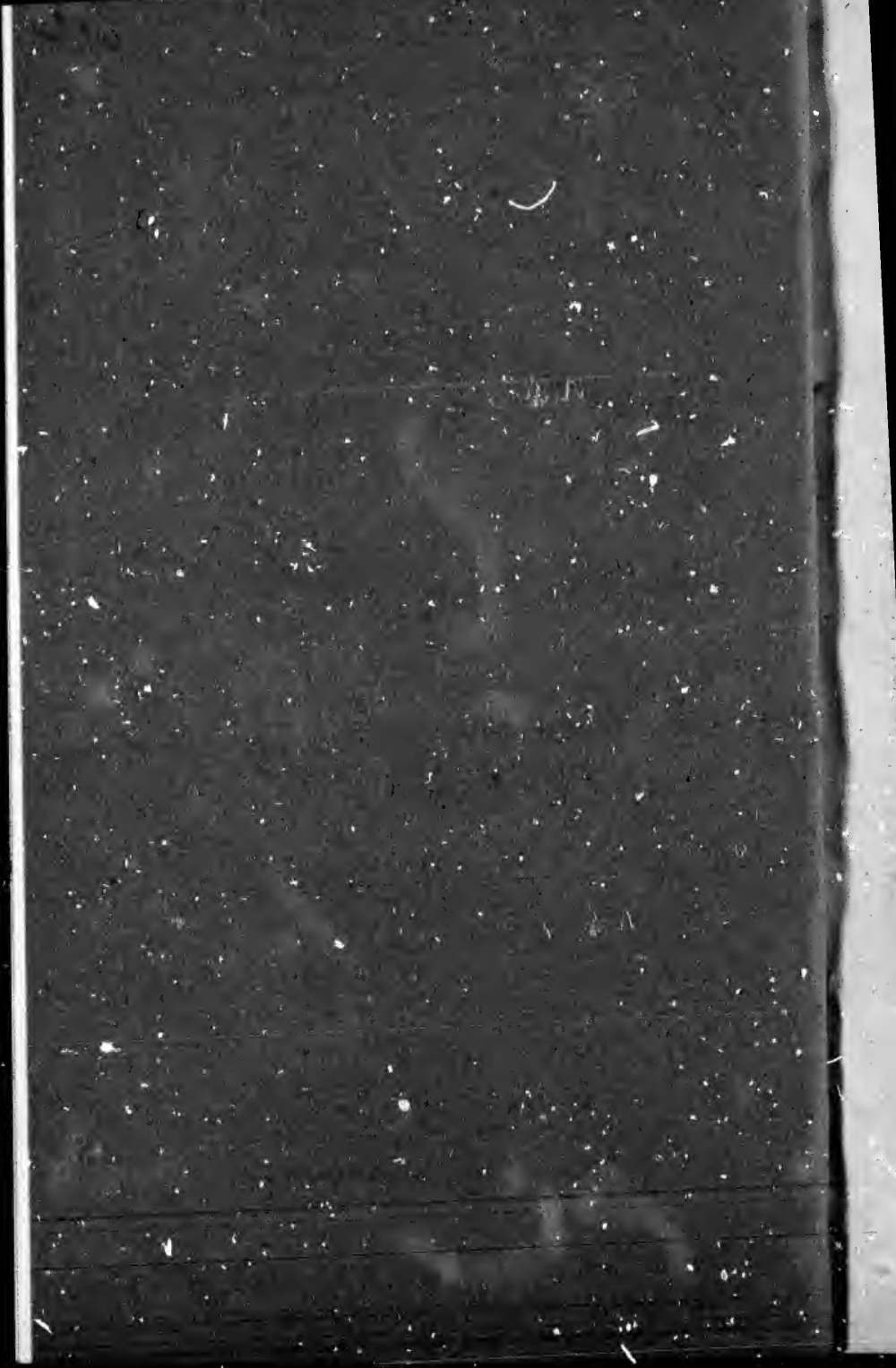
LAND OF HOMES.

FACTS FOR EMIGRANTS.

BELFAST:

W. & G. BAIRD, PRINTERS, ARTHUR ST., BELFAST.

1874.



If I had not seen the prosperity of Irishmen in Canada; if I did not know that they could never attain to the same position of independence in our native land, I would not advocate emigration. Years before there was any expressed intention of sending emigration agents to Great Britain and Ireland I wrote my opinion of Canada to the leading journals in Ireland, and I can refer to those letters as giving a much more favourable report of the country than anything I have said or written since my appointment as Government Emigration Agent.

Sir William Wilde cannot be accused of want of patriotism or love of country. Hear what this Nationalist said at a meeting of the Civil Service Literary Society, held in Dublin:—
 “I suppose I ought to mention emigration, as more or less connected with the land question. The history of the emigration of nations is a grand subject—in the consideration of the geographical distribution of civilisation throughout the world, in chronological order, from the days of Moses, in sacred history, and the populating of the States of America down to our time, by all people who, driven by circumstances of over population, or the desire for the possession of land, have had enough energy to improve their social position. Without going further into the matter, I will ask what will be the effect of the Land Bill on the small farmers and labourers? Fixity of tenure to them means fixity in property. Will it raise the wages of the labourer, or make the produce of the small farmer more valuable? I think it will have the very contrary effect; and difficulties as yet unforeseen will arise in consequence, which will only be relieved by emigration, and taking advantage of the free gift to each man of *one hundred acres of land in one of the fittest countries in the world* (Canada), not only socially, civilly, and politically, but religiously.”

Hear what Lord Lisgar, then Sir John Young, and Governor-General of Canada, said, at a banquet given to him in Toronto:—
 “I will now speak of my tour through the Provinces of this Dominion, which is drawing to a close. The survey which I have been able to make of them has necessarily been cursory. I have seen much to interest and much to admire. The tone of the addresses which were presented to me, or with which I was honoured, were, to me, a great source of satisfaction. In every thriving little village and well-kept town, as I passed from one to the other, those addresses spoke with pride of their positions and prospects, and expressed their contentment with the institutions so happily established in Canada, and with the stability and future prospects of the Dominion. Now, I must own, in making this tour through the country districts, I was scarcely prepared for the large number and prosperous appearance of the towns, or for the aspect of the country. I had been told of the prosperity of Canada, but I was not prepared to find

farming carried on with all the implements which ingenuity has discovered in late years in order to abridge labour and add to the profits of farming and the supplies of the country. I was not prepared to find the farmers living in splendid brick houses, resembling the castles of landlords in Ireland. I may sum up by saying that the reality far surpassed my expectations. As to the reliance which the people generally expressed on the future fortunes of the Dominion, I trust it will be crowned with the utmost success. I look with hope on the future, because I see all around me, in the nature of the country and the people who inhabit it, elements which are sufficient to raise sanguine and well-founded hopes. The country spreads out a vast expanse of fertility, inviting and rewarding cultivation. Lakes and rivers, of ample size, and teeming with fisheries, afford outlets and inexpensive highways to commerce; and there are prospects of mineral wealth in various quarters, particularly of that kind of wealth—such as coal and salt—which are most conducive to the interests of the people, and which, perhaps, in many cases, are more lucrative than mines stored with what are generally supposed to be the more precious metal. You want only one more precious treasure to have all the elements for a great and glorious future, and that is, an energetic and intelligent population."

These are disinterested, trustworthy witnesses, whose testimony cannot be questioned, and in corroboration of which I give you, in this pamphlet, the letters of emigrants who emigrated to Canada through my representations, and I ask your attention to what they say of their experience of their adopted country.

As to the rival claims of the United States, read the following facts, given by official reports:—

From a report of the Custom-house officers at several of the frontier ports it appears that, from January to the 1st of October, (1873), no less than Six Thousand Five Hundred Americans reported themselves as coming into Canada as settlers, and that the value of settlers' effects entered by them amounted to the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars. This fact speaks with no uncertain sound in favour of Canada as a home for Emigrants. Within five weeks of this same year over Fifteen Hundred Canadians, who had gone to the States, returned to their old homes, convinced that Canada possesses advantages superior to the neighbouring Republic.

In a letter received by this week's mail, the Canadian Government Emigration Agent at Ottawa (Mr. Wells) writes to me—"Large numbers of agricultural labourers are daily reaching here from the States, where thousands are thrown out of employment. I have provided all with immediate employment for so far."

I have these facts to speak for themselves—

"Facts are chieft that winna ding,
And canna be disputed."

Intending emigrants can obtain every information on application personally at my office, or by letter addressed to 11, Claremount Street, Belfast.

CHARLES FOY,

Commissioner of Emigration for Dominion of Canada.

Office—11, Claremount Street, Belfast.

Office Hours—From 8 a.m. until 2 o'clock p.m.; from 3 o'clock p.m. to 9 o'clock.

December, 1873.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THE Province of Ontario is situate to the North of the River St. Lawrence, and of the great lakes, Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior. The River Ottawa, a noble stream, divides it from the Province of Quebec. 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 is probably equal to any part of the world, abounding as it does in iron, copper, lead, silver, marble, petroleum, salt, &c., &c. 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.

No portion of the Dominion offers greater inducements to emigrants. 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. The classes most needed, consequently, are farmers, agricultural and other labourers, building mechanics, such as bricklayers, stone-masons, carpenters, plumbers, painters, and glaziers; other mechanics, as cabinet-makers, tinsmiths, blacksmiths; also, tailors and shoemakers. Men to whom plenty of work and good wages are an object will find Ontario just the place for them. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the intending emigrant that of professional men, and of book-keepers and clerks, Ontario has already enough and to spare. 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 much better wages than they can at home.

Farmers of moderate means can purchase or lease farms more or less cleared and improved; and, by discretion and industry, can scarcely fail to improve their condition, and to afford their children, as they grow up, a favourable start in life. Uncleared land is from 2s. to 40s. an acre. Improved farms can be bought at 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 should not be in a hurry to purchase, but get some experience before taking so important a step. Agricultural labourers would study their own interest by accepting employment as it may be offered, on arrival, and they will soon learn how to improve their condition.

Men commencing as labourers seldom keep in that condition very long, but after a brief period become employers of labour themselves. It is this moral certainty of rising in the social scale that stimulates the exertions of the needy settler.

In ONTARIO, "old country" people will find themselves surrounded by comforts similar to those they left in the old land; religious privileges almost the same; and Public Free Schools established throughout the Province, which are attended by children of all classes.

FREE GRANT LANDS.

A large area of Free Grant Lands are open for settlement under the Free Grant and Homestead Act, by which, on conditions of settlement, every head of a family can receive 200 acres of land; and any person over 18 years of age can receive 100 acres.

In order to make a successful settlement upon a free grant, the settler should have at least from £40 to £50 (200 dols. to 250 dols.) after reaching his location. This amount may soon be saved, or the settler may obtain work with others for a portion of the year, so as to maintain his family until his first crop is harvested.

A house, such as is required by the Act, could be erected by contract for from £5 to £10 (25 dols. to 50 dols.); but with the assistance which the 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 stg. 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 settlement 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 unnecessary. The land is rich, and all it needs is a little scratching on the surface to cover the seed. This is done with a drag or harrow.

ASSISTED PASSAGES.

The Government of ONTARIO will pay to regularly organised Emigration Societies in the United Kingdom, or in Ontario, or to individuals, the sum of six dollars (£1 4s. 8d. stg.) for every

Statute adult sent to this Province, at the end of three months' continuous residence in the Province, and on the following conditions :—

1st. The Society or individual sending out the Emigrant, in respect of whom the payment is to be asked, shall forward the Emigrants to London, or other Shipping Port, to an Agent approved by the Government of Ontario; or, where there is no such Officer, to the Emigration Agent for Canada, with a certificate in form, furnished on application, to any of the Emigration Agents or Societies above-mentioned, on receipt of one stamp.

2nd. The Agent in Europe will, when the certificate is presented to him from the Society, or individual sending out the Emigrants, see that at least seventy per cent. of the adult males are of the Agricultural or Farm Labourer class; and not more than thirty per cent. Mechanics, such as Blacksmiths, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, Painters, Plasterers, Saddlers, Stone Cutters, Shoe Makers, Tailors, Tinsmiths, &c.; and if he is satisfied that the Emigrants so being sent are of good character, and suited to the wants of the Province, and in respect of whom the Societies or individuals sending them should receive the Government allowance, he will endorse such Certificates in the manner provided for in the "Form of Certificate."

3rd. The Emigrant on landing at Québec must present the endorsed Certificate to the Emigration Agent for Ontario, at his Office, on the Wharf at *Point Levi*, who will again endorse the Certificate, and give the Emigrant such advice and instructions as he may require.

4th. The Emigrant having reached the Agency in the Province of Ontario nearest to his intended destination, will then be provided for by the Local Agent, and sent by free pass, or otherwise, to where employment is to be had.

5th. At any time after three months from the date of the endorsement of the Certificate at *Quebec*, and on proof being furnished that the Emigrant has during the interval been, and still is, a settler in the Province, the Government of Ontario will pay to the Society or individual issuing the Certificate, the sum of Six Dollars (£1 4s 8d sterling) per Statute adult.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Issue orders for passage warrants at reduced rates, under certain conditions, of which all necessary information can be obtained on application to Charles Foy, Esq., Emigration Agent, No. 11, Claremount Street, Belfast; or to any of the Canadian Emigration Agents in Europe.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

THE CLIMATE.

The rigor of the winter season is very much exaggerated in Europe, and so often advanced as a serious objection to the country that I shall allude to it here, to show that it is not at all what it has been represented.

The climate is unquestionably the most healthy in North America, and there is no European who has resided here a year, who does not prefer the brilliant skies and bracing cold to the sleet and fog of some of the more populous countries of Europe.

Among the population disease is unknown, except that caused by inequality of diet or imprudent exposure to atmospheric changes. And those who shudder at the idea of the thermometer falling to zero, will scarcely credit that the gradual annual diminution in the fall of snow, in certain parts of Canada, is a source of positive regret to the farmers of those localities.

The snows of Quebec are not so unfavourable to agricultural operations as many are inclined, very erroneously, to believe.

Thanks to the winters, the soil, during at least five months of the year, enjoys rest and acquires that vigor which, in Quebec, promotes a sudden ripeness of vegetation that is unknown to a similar degree in other countries. The cereals and fruits attain to perfect maturity, and in point of quality and quantity, the crops will compare favourably with those of any part of the world.

To support this, I will cite the testimony of Mr. James Snowden, an enlightened farmer from the neighbourhood of Montreal, who on being examined in 1868 by a Committee of the Legislature, proved by the most unimpeachable statistics, that the average yield of a well cultivated farm here equals the yield of one in England.

The period during which ploughing is carried on in more favoured climates, may here be shortened by our long winters, but this disadvantage is more than compensated in the excellence of our winter roads, and the great facilities which they afford in conveying produce to market, in drawing manure, and hauling out wood from the forest.

A narration of facts bearing upon fruit culture may convey a more correct notion of the adaptation of the climate to the purposes of agriculture, than a bare reference to monthly and annual means of temperature.

The Island of Montreal is everywhere distinguished for the excellent quality of its apples; and the Island of Orleans, below Quebec, is equally celebrated for its plums. The melon and tomato acquire large dimensions, and ripen fully with us in the open air. Indian corn, hops and tobacco, when grown, yield a fair return. Hemp and flax are indigenous plants, and can be cultivated to a great extent in the province of Quebec.

The summer of Quebec is equal to that of Toulouse in the south of France; and the summer equal to that of Marseilles.

Fever and ague, so terrible to settlers in Illinois, Indiana, and other States of the American Union, cannot reach us in this Province.

LANDS FIT FOR SETTLEMENT.

CONDITIONS OF SALE—FREE GRANTS.

By the last report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, it would appear that the Government of Quebec are in a position to offer for Colonization 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 of which are fit for settlement. The price of these farms varies from twenty to sixty cents per acre. The acre is a little more than the French arpent, about an eleventh, and a little less than half the hectare, being 0.404, 671 of the hectare. The conditions of sale are precisely the same for the emigrant as for the colonist or settler, and the formalities required are very simple.

Whoever desires to purchase a lot of land should either personally or by letter apply to the Agent of the locality in which he contemplates settling, and to deposit in his hands a fifth of the purchase money. Upon doing this, the Agent will deliver to him a conditional act of sale, bearing his official signature.

The following are the principal conditions of sale:

To pay one-fifth of the purchase money at the date of the 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 the said sale. In the course of the first four years the settler must clear and place under cultivation at least ten acres of every hundred acres held by him, and erect on his farm a habitable house of the dimensions at least of sixteen feet by twenty.

The sale is only considered perfect when the foregoing conditions have been fulfilled; and it is then ratified by means of letters

patent, which are granted to the settler free of charge. The letters patent cannot in any case be granted before the expiration of the two years of occupancy, nor until the fulfilment of all the conditions previously mentioned, even though the purchase money were fully paid in.

It is the duty of the agents to give information as to the quality of the different lots of land situated in their agencies, and to sell the said lots at the prices fixed by the Government, to the first purchaser. Not more than two hundred acres may be sold to the same person; the father of a family, however, may purchase lots for his sons.

Upon eight of our 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. Crown Land Agents, while there remains at their disposal any of these free lots, are bound to grant a permit of occupation for one hundred acres to any person who claims the same, provided the applicant has attained the age required by law. Within a month from the date of this permit, the grantee should take possession of the lot ceded to him, under pain of losing all right thereto. Before the expiry of his fourth year of occupation, if he has built a habitable dwelling on his lot, and has under cultivation twelve acres of land, the grantee may take out letters patent free of charge, upon which he becomes absolute proprietor of his farm. In the Appendix will be found ampler details concerning our free grants.

The clearing of our wild lands, encouraged as it is by the Government, and the earnest good-will of the people, is yearly making the most astonishing progress. We shall judge of this better by the following figures: The census of 1851 fixed the number of acres under cultivation in the Province at 3,605,157; that of 1861 at 4,804,325, shewing in ten years an increase of 1,199,068 acres of land under cultivation. To-day, without fear of contradiction, we may safely say that the number of acres of cultivated land is double what it was in 1851.

The following figures are not less significant:—the extent of wild land conceded in the Townships was in 1861, 6,696,569 acres; at the beginning of the year 1869 the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands established that the quantity of land then conceded in the Townships was 8,950,953 acres, shewing an increase of 2,254,384 acres in eight years.

The principal centres of Colonization are the valleys of the Saguenay, St. Maurice and Ottawa, to the north of the St. Lawrence; and the Eastern Townships, the Lower St. Lawrence and Gaspé, to the south of the St. Lawrence.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

Few sections of Canada, perhaps, offer greater inducements to the emigrant than the Eastern Townships, the chief Town of which, Sherbrooke, is situate at Quebec, the Capital of the Province, a distance of 120 miles, and may be reached in five hours by railway.

The proximity of the townships to the American markets, and the greater facilities for shipment to these and the markets of the Dominion afforded by the Grand Trunk Railway, make the position of the agriculturalists in this locality quite enviable, as the products of their industry are sure of a certain and ready market.

In the townships, which are situate to the south of the City of Quebec, the winter is not so severe as it is with us, and their spring is much earlier and their fall much later than ours, advantages of very great importance to the farmer.

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 successively introduced from England; and not infrequently 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 labor, and gives employment to large numbers of laborers 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

British American Land Company also hold valuable lots, and private proprietors are possessed of lands here which they offer for sale on easy terms.

The Government lands sell at from 50 to 60 cts. 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 1 dollar.

The settler from England, Ireland, and Scotland will find these nationalities numerously represented in the Eastern Townships. Nowhere in the Province will he be more at home than in the south-west part of this region. A portion of the inhabitants of the Eastern Townships are the descendants of the United Empire Loyalists, who came from the United States to Canada when the former separated from Great Britain and declared their Independence. Since 1848, the French Canadians, in large numbers, have thronged to this district, and already rival in wealth their forerunners in this locality.

Here, as elsewhere throughout the province, the Farmer with slender means may purchase a farm partially cleared, and the agricultural laborer is certain immediately to find work; so also is the miner and the artisan. To capitalists also it offers favorable investments as the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing industry of the townships; with the influx of a little more capital, would defy competition.

MODE OF LIVING.

AGRICULTURE.

The great bulk of the rural population live by agriculture; manufacturing being principally, if not altogether, confined to the cities.

The extent of the farms, generally, is in the seigniories that border on the St. Lawrence, 90 arpents; those situated in the townships average about 100 acres. On a farm of this size, an industrious agriculturalist raises sufficient to live in a condition of ease unknown to the European peasant, supports his family comfortably, and is enabled from his savings, as his children grow up, to establish them in life.

The greater portion of the rural population weave from the wool of their own sheep, the tweed or frieze with which they make the clothes used by them when working. There was a time, still of recent date, when the agriculturalist deemed it an honor, on feasts and holidays, to wear the fabrications of his own loom. There are still certain localities in which has been persevered in that sweet primitive simplicity, under the shadow of which flourishes the contentment and artlessness of the good old times.

The summer season is devoted to field labor, in which the whole family take part. During the winter months, while the male portion of the family are occupied thrashing the grain and attending the cattle, and seeing to the firewood required for the house, the female part remain indoors, preparing the linen and woollen fabrics required for domestic use.

In the seignories where the farms are on an average worth from 2,000 to 4,000 dol., the number of farmers who can establish their children around them on farms is comparatively limited, and in this there is little room for astonishment; when it is remembered that the number of children in one family ranges from 10 to 15. In such cases the father of the family deems it wiser to sell his farm and betake himself to a lot purchased by him at a purely nominal rate from the Crown Lands Department. Through the means of his capital, in a few years, he becomes once more the possessor of a magnificent tract, which at his option he may divide among his children. Again it is the sons, who, aided by the savings of their father, leave their native parish to carve out for themselves on our public lands magnificent farms, and within a few years after their departure they generally revisit the old parish, to select from among its maidens a companion for life. Again whole families weighted down by misery and debt leave the villages and parishes along the St. Lawrence, to seek in the forest more comfort and better days, which, if they are thrifty, they never fail to obtain. It is thus that flock to the townships the surplus population of the older settlements, and in this way also is becoming daily more extended the agricultural industry of the Province.

The inhabitants of the townships, in general, less attached to a particular locality than the population of the older settlements, voluntarily give up their clearings when they get a fair remuneration.

A settler in the townships will have cleared, say a fourth or half of his farm when a purchaser presenting himself, makes a favourable offer,—it is accepted without more ado, and the woodsman, going further into the woods, begins again a new clearing, which, as before, he is prepared to sell when a favourable opportunity offers.

The first crops, after clearing being extremely abundant, there are many persons, as previously remarked, who make it a profitable business to clear lands in which within a very short time they become extremely expert, and, to all appearances, take great pleasure in their career as woodsmen.

The emigrant intending to settle in this Province would find it advisable to purchase one of these partial clearings, rather than attempt the task himself at the outset. For the sum of 500 or 600 dollars there are many farms of 100 acres to be had, 15 or 20 acres of which are fit for cultivation. For this sum, with the farm,

he will also become possessed of a house, which, though roughly constructed, is not uncomfortable, and which will prove amply sufficient as a residence for him for a few years. Upon the portion of land cleared, he may raise sufficient grain for the sustenance of his family and himself, and if he be stout of heart, within a very short time the ease and comfort which will bless his labors will make him forget the vicissitudes of his earlier career.

THE GREAT NORTH WEST.

It is now beyond question that a vast country of extraordinary fertility occupies the central portion of British North American North-West territory. Until recently these remote regions were unexplored. The Hudson Bay Company kept hidden their knowledge of the country. The importance of this addition to the Canadian Provinces of the great North-West territory cannot be over-rated. The existence of this wide Red River country and of the fertile belt of the North-West renders practicable the opening of a direct route from the Pacific to the Atlantic for the extension of the Japan and China trade. The Hudson Bay and North-West territories may be divided into three great sections:—First, the barren, frost-bound, Polar North; second, eastward of Red River a large region of lakes, swamps, disjointed streams, dense woods, and wilderness of rock, full of ore, extending beyond Lake Superior; third, the fertile region of plains, extending West of Red River for 1,000 miles, to the base of the Rocky Mountains; the country destined to be the granary of the Dominion.

The country contained in this last division is of vast extent. From its eastern boundary, the Lake of the Woods, to the Sources of the Saskatchewan in the West, it stretches 880 miles. Its breadth, reckoned from the British boundary line, latitude 49° to 60° north, is 760 miles. It includes an area of 480,000 square miles—an extent of country equal to that of Great Britain, France, and Prussia united. The greater proportion of the land appears to be well fitted for cultivation. Many great districts possess a richness of soil unparalleled.

The region of flowing plains, that may be called the basin of Lake Winnipeg, was once probably a vast inland sheet of water. Its elevation above the sea is inconsiderable, rarely rising to 1,000 feet. The soil is a fine alluvial deposit or frequently a black vegetable compost. Roots, vegetables, melons and certain fruits grow with an extraordinary luxuriance. Good crops of barley, oats, and rye, are raised even by the poorest skill where any attempt at farming has been made. Wheat will yield fifty bushels to the acre.

All the rivers from the British boundary line flow northward. The whole country inclines that way. Lakes Athabasca and

Winnipeg at the north and north-east of this division are estimated at but 600 feet above the sea. The effect of this depression of level on the climate is very great, and wholly favourable. The rigour of a northern winter is mitigated. The increased heat of summer rapidly ripens all grain. In Red River and other districts horses and cattle keep in good condition through the winter without shelter. No snow drifts occur to impede railway communication; only 18 inches of snow fall.

The natural system of water communication existing through this country will prove of immense service in facilitating its settlement and in developing its resources. Close together in the Rocky Mountains, about two hundred miles from the United States boundary line, two streams have their rise, flowing east. One bends somewhat to the north, the other much to the south. At five hundred miles from the starting point they meet, each having run about eight hundred miles. One bends somewhat to the north, the other much to the south or main branch of the Great Saskatchewan. The river is a thousand feet wide at the junction of its branches, and flows on east two hundred and eighty miles further, and falls into Lake Winnipeg. A natural highway west and east is provided through the country. There is no doubt that for grain and heavy produce water communication will be used even after the construction of railways. Vast beds of coal lie exposed on the banks of the Saskatchewan, two hundred and fifty miles from its mouth, in readiness for steamers; woods abound, marshes wait to be drained, and vast reaches of fertile prairie attend the coming of the husbandman. The great sheet of water into which the Saskatchewan flows—Lake Winnipeg—will prove of immense value in the water communication of this country. It lies north and south, with a length of two hundred and eighty miles, and a breadth varying between six and sixty. Its area is said to be over eight thousand square miles. It empties itself northward by navigable rivers into the Hudson Bay. At a southern bend of this lake the waters of the Winnipeg river flow in, after a course of five hundred miles from the east. The volume of this river is more than double that of the Rhine. In its turn this river communicates with the Lake of the Woods, Rainy River (whose banks are singularly fertile and beautiful) Rainy Lake, the River Seine, and the lovely Lac des Mille Lacs, within forty miles of Lake Superior. Various locks on the way and a tram-road or railway over this forty miles will complete the direct communication between the Rocky Mountains and the settled provinces of Canada. From Lake Superior canals and great lakes, and the magnificent St. Lawrence, present an open route to the Atlantic and the Old World. The future will see a water-highway, crowded with commerce from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of three thousand miles across the continent.

Two large streams, the Assiniboine and the Red River, uniting at Fort Garry, flow into Winnipeg from the south. Each of them runs a course of five hundred miles through a soil of extreme fertility, which one day will produce an enormous supply of grain for the European markets.

Lake Winnipeg is but one of several sheets of water lying together and connected by open waters. Winnipeg signifies in the Indian, the dirty or rather turbid waters. The lake and river owe this name to the rich mud which tinctures their waters. The Red River has its name from its similar appearance. West of Winnipeg lies its diminutive lake, Winnipegosis. South-west lies the fine lake of Manitoba, which gives its name to the new province. The Indian has chosen the title from the thunderstorms that disturb its waters. It signifies "The God who speaks."

There is little doubt that the Red River country will be the first to receive a large immigration of settlers. The fame of its history, and the number of its already known advantages, will secure it the first preference. The peculiarity of the Red River farmer is to throw all his manure into the river it is his way of getting rid of a nuisance. To save himself trouble, however, he adopts sometimes another expedient. He piles his cattle dung around his roughly built log barn and stables till the light is shut out and the wood has rotted to tottering; then he makes a sudden escape from the accumulated filth by raising new frame building, or possibly by removing to some fresh tract of land. He can present, however, one single excuse for his neglect of valuable manure—the whole soil consists of a rich compost. The soil is a rich black, vegetable compost, a foot deep on the Red River prairies, and two or three feet, and sometimes more, at the portage on the Assiniboine, and in many other localities. The subsoil is generally a light clay. Boulders of limestone and granite occur constantly along the banks of the rivers, and in the dry gullies of the prairies, formed by storms and the melting of the snow in spring. Limestone crops out in masses in various places on the prairie.

An Ontario farmer, a recent settler, gave the following particulars of his last crop. His farm has a depth of fourteen feet of loam. From a field which had been planted with wheat for twenty years in succession, he raised, without manure, a crop of wheat of fifty bushels to the acre. Barley gave as much; oats, more. He had turnips from fifteen to nineteen pounds. His potatoes yielded enormous returns, many of them weighed from two to three pounds. He grew excited at the thought of his vegetables. His peas, beans, cauliflowers, celery, carrots, citron, and melons grew with lavish luxuriance that amazed him. "You could not crowd a cabbage into a flower barrel," he said. "The sugar beet here will make fortunes for many manufacturers" he went on, "and for the culture of flax the country is without a

rival." His wheat was marvellous, "every grain as big as a little pea."

In the minutes of evidence respecting the character of this country, taken before a Select committee of the Senate of Ottawa, in the year 1870, statement similar to the following were made:—"I have seen a crop come off the same land for twenty-five years," says one of the settlers examined. "I have known farmers who have threshed their wheat and got thirty-five bushels to one, during the last year, and that was not a season year for ripening. I have seen one grain of wheat make fifty-five heads. About sixty-five or sixty-six pounds is the average weight. Hemp grows taller than myself.

"I had an estimate made up last year," says another, "and my opinion was that of all the cereals we had not less than twenty returns for every bushel sown in the whole country. These wild prairie lands present advantages beyond all countries in the world for stock-raising."

Fields of grain may be raised here a mile, or ten or a hundred miles square, without a hill or river, or even a stone to obstruct the furrow of the plough. For stock breeding this country, and perhaps still more, the Saskatchewan, offers extraordinary advantages. It is the natural home of the buffalo. The natural grasses are good, the horses and cattle find pasture all through the year. For railways all that is needed is to throw up a couple of trenches to carry of rain and melted snow. From Fort Garry right up to the summit of the Rocky Mountain pass, a distance of a thousand miles, the line can be laid down with as much speed as the rails and ties can be brought along the route. To make up for the scarcity of timber for building materials, the shores of Lake Winnipeg have a plentiful supply of excellent granite and stone, and there are also extensive beds of clay suitable for brick.

A vigorous stream of immigration, giving new blood, enterprise, and healthy ambition, is what the settlement alone needs to make it one of the most prosperous countries on the face of the earth.

The Red River settlement is distant from Toronto about ten days' journey by railway and steamer. Fare—first class, 40 dols. (£8 stg.); second class, 24 dols. (about £5 stg.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FROM its position, British Columbia commands not only the trade of the western continent of America, and the islands of the Pacific, but also that of the Trans-Pacific countries. It has a sea coast extending 500 miles in a straight line, with a labyrinth of islands along its whole length, forming innumerable harbours, inlets, and canals, together with the rivers which empty into them, teeming with fish—salmon, sturgeon, mackerel, cod, herring, halibut, and

whales. These fisheries are a source of wealth at present, totally undeveloped, except a small beginning in whale fishery. The forests of British Columbia extend all along the coasts and river courses, and are of vast extent; the timber of excellent quality; their close proximity to water-carriage make them most valuable for shipbuilding and lumbering purposes. From official returns for 1869, it appears that in that year lumber, amounting in value to 250,000 dols., was exported. The coal fields of British Columbia are of vast extent. In Vancouver's Island bituminous coal is plentiful. In 1869 Vancouver's Island exported 125,000 dols. worth of coal to San-Francisco. In Queen Charlotte's Island large deposits of anthracite coal have been discovered. British Columbia exported in 1869—of furs and hides 264,000 dols. worth.

Minerals of almost every description abound. The gold exported in 1867 amounted to a million and a-half of dollars; and there are besides silver, iron, copper, lead, and many other minerals of less importance. Building materials, too, abound; as lime, marble, freestone, slate, cement, &c. The fertile belt extending for twelve hundred miles in length, and two hundred in breadth, is the most valuable portion of land on the American Continent. The soil is fertile beyond measure, the climate is temperate, the lakes and streams abound with fish, game is abundant, and minerals are plentiful. A condition of the union of British Columbia with the Dominion, is that a railway shall be constructed through this country. Thus another railway will not only join the east with the west, but will also throw open a new home for those who, in older countries, can acquire neither house nor land.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Province of Nova Scotia in British North America, is connected with New Brunswick by a narrow Isthmus about 16 miles wide its area is about 300 miles in length by 100 miles in width, at its widest part, containing about 10,000,000 acres, about one-fifth part of which consists of lakes and small rivers. Of the whole extent about 5,000,000 acres of land are fit for tillage.

The sea-coast is very rough, rugged and rock-bound, and travellers who have seen the coast only, or have stopped an hour or two at Halifax, can form no idea of the Beauty and fertility of the interior of the country.

As a home for the better class of emigrants Nova Scotia possesses many advantages over all the other North American Provinces; but it is no place for paupers, there are now as many labourers of the lower class as employments can be found for. *Employers are as much wanted as Employees* in the country; good farmers, manufacturers, fishermen, miners, &c., would do well.

As all the counties have a frontage on the sea, fishing and shipbuilding are carried on to a certain extent in all, while in the

counties best adapted to the prosecution of the latter business the people engage in farming on a small scale; also, Annapolis takes the first rank for fruit growing and general agriculture, Kings and Hants second; Lunenburg, Colchester, Pictou, Cumberland, and Antigonish, for general farming, second; but they are not good fruit producing districts. Antigonish is a splendid grazing county well adapted to dairy farming, and even now does a thriving business in butter and fat cattle with Newfoundland. In Annapolis and Kings counties all the best kinds of northern fruits are grown in perfection—apples, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, &c., are easily cultivated; peaches, grapes, and apricots are grown in the open air in many parts of both counties; but not for market, only in the gardens of private gentlemen for their own use.

All the small fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, and strawberries, are abundant, both in a wild state and cultivated, and are very cheap.

In grain—wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat and Indian corn, or maize, are each a sure crop. Potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, beans and peas, squash, pumpkins, melons, tomatoes, &c., are raised in large quantities. Sixty bushels of Indian corn, or three or four hundred bushels of potatoes are not an unusual crop per acre. Sorghum, broom-corn, and tobacco, have been successfully experimented with. All vegetables and fruit that are raised in the New England and Western States of America may be, and are successfully grown in Annapolis, Hants, and Kings Counties in Nova Scotia.

The climate of the Province varies in the different counties, as the counties do in their capabilities and resources. Annapolis is the warmest, and averages about 6° warmer than the State of Massachusetts, 3° or 4° warmer than Kings and Hants, 5° or 8° warmer than Cumberland, Pictou, and the counties in the Island of Cape Breton, viz., Richmond, Victoria, Inverness, and Cape Breton. In Annapolis Valley, the spring opens about two or three weeks earlier in the year than in Halifax, and the weather is generally drier, clearer, and free from fog. The mountain, at the North side of the valley, which skirts the shore of the Bay of Fundy is high enough to prevent the sea fog coming over, and while it is sometimes damp and disagreeable weather at the north side of the mountain facing the Bay, only three or four miles away, in the valley it is delightfully warm and bright.

Any English or Scotch farmer, possessing money enough to purchase and stock a farm, would do well here. A farm of one hundred acres would not cost as much as some farmers in Britain pay in rent for one year. Farms, already in good cultivation, of two hundred to five hundred acres, with houses, barns, &c., can be purchased at from £350 to £1,500 sterling. Our farmers generally own and endeavour to cultivate too much land, consequently their farming is not good. One acre of land anywhere,

highly cultivated, is more profitable than three acres poorly worked and always hungry for manure

For gentlemen of means, who wish to retire from business, no more beautiful, healthy, or desirable location could be found in America. Game is tolerably abundant—woodcock, snipe, partridge, plover, and duck shooting are first-rate; moose, deer, foxes and hares sometimes afford good sport, and there is capital trout fishing in the lakes among the mountains. The Province contains thousands of lakes and small streams in which good sport may be had, and no part of the country is more than thirty or forty miles from the salt water. Salmon, cod, halibut, haddock, mackerel, herring, shad, &c., are abundant, and the shallow waters teem with large lobsters; the latter are often sold in Halifax, market for less than one shilling per dozen. Large shipments of smoked or red herrings are made at Annapolis and Digby. Those small, fat herrings make their appearance annually in the river of Annapolis and Digby Basin, which is its outlet. Immense quantities of them are taken and cured, and quite a profitable business is done in the article. The Province possesses great resources in coal, iron, and gold. Copper, lead, and tin ores have also been discovered in small quantities.

The coal mines are quite extensive, and number more than thirty, affording employment to thousands of people and a very large fleet of vessels, by which the coals are transported to other ports in the Province, to the United States, and this year to England.

The production of gold from quartz rock is steadily increasing, and new mines and leads are being discovered almost daily, some of which are very rich in gold. The annual exports of this metal must, in a year or two, amount to millions of dollars. The quality is the best and purest yet discovered, and the quartz from which the gold is extracted is very abundant, and surpasses the best leads of California and Australia in richness.

Iron is also a staple production of the Province, and the business done by the Acadia Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company, at Londonerry, is very extensive. The quantity of ore on their property is inexhaustible, and the quality of iron manufactured is at least equal to the best Swedish.

Building stone of all kinds, limestone, and brick, and pottery clay are in good supply.

The forests contain a great variety of superior timber; oak, beech, birch, maple, ash, poplar, larch, spruce, fir, pine, hemlock, &c., all grow to a large size, and furnish a plentiful stock of building material and fuel. In short, and in fact, Nova Scotia surpasses every country of the same extent in the world in the variety and supply of natural resources.

Small towns and villages are scattered over the Province, which are accessible from the most remote districts by railways or good

carriage roads, and in which all the necessaries and luxuries of life may be obtained at moderate prices. All that an emigrant need supply himself with before leaving Europe is money; some kinds of clothing may be a shade cheaper in Britain than they are here, but that would not make a difference in a man's outfit of more than a few shillings, or, at most, of a pound or two, if he requires a large supply.

Halifax, in the County of Halifax, the capital of the Province, is a city of about 35,000 or 40,000 inhabitants, and contains a mixed population of English, Scotch, and Irish. It has the proper proportion of churches (of all denominations of Christians), school-houses, hospitals, and other charitable institutions and asylums; and although the most of the houses are built of wood, there are many handsome stone and brick edifices, both public and private, which are quite equal in style and finish to those of larger cities in other and older countries. The harbour of Halifax is the finest in America. The Allan line of steam packets sail direct to and from Liverpool. They frequently make the trip across the Atlantic in eight days. Halifax will be the termini of the Pacific Railway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific.

Nova Scotia is therefore the most accessible of all the British Colonies.

Nova Scotia contains a population of about 370,000, and is steadily increasing. The climate is, at least, as healthy as any in the world; the summer is warmer, and the winter somewhat colder than in England.

In Halifax and the Eastern Counties the mercury seldom rises in summer above 86 degs. in the shade, and in winter it is not often down to zero. In the interior, say in the Annapolis valley, the winter is about the same, but the summer is considerably warmer, although, owing perhaps to the dryness of the atmosphere, the heat is not oppressive.

The Province exports lumber, fish, coal, iron, gold, building stone, gypsum, and general produce; and imports West India produce and European and American manufactures.

The exports amount to about 9,000,000 dols. and the imports to 12,000,000 dols. annually. The Province owns more shipping in proportion to the number of inhabitants than any other country; and Nova Scotia built ships may be found in every port in the world.

Wild lands may be obtained from the Government for about 1s 9d. sterling per acre, but they are mostly covered with timber. It takes six or seven years to cut down the trees, eradicate the stumps from the land, and bring it under cultivation, and it is really more profitable to purchase five acres of land already under the plough than one hundred acres of forest land.

A farm of one hundred, or even fifty acres, is quite large enough for any industrious and practical farmer.

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, and perhaps not one regularly bred shepherd. 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 in wool-producing and for mutton, would in a very 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 capable of maintaining vast flocks of sheep at very little expense.

A good opening is presented in Nova Scotia for the establishment of manufactures of woollen and cotton goods; the climate is well adapted, and the facilities for obtaining the raw material, and for converting it into marketable manufactured goods, are equal to any in Europe, and the market for them is quite extensive enough, as the Provinces, called now the Dominion of Canada, contain a population of four millions of people, whose wants are at present supplied mostly by European manufactures.

As a home for farmers of small means, and for half-pay officers or others with limited incomes, this country presents great advantages. Education is free to the children of all classes, and although the people are taxed for the maintenance of the schools, general taxation is not by any means as great as it is in England or Scotland. House rent in the country is moderate, and provisions of all kinds are cheap, at the same time that they afford remunerative prices to the farmer. It pays a farmer better in this country to raise beef or mutton for 3d or 4d per lb. than it does in England or Scotland at 6d; for the simple reason that he does not have to pay an enormous rent for his farm as he does in Britain.

Its nearness to Europe, and the facilities for rapid communication with the Mother Country is one advantage which should not be overlooked by interding emigrants; its exceedingly healthy climate is another, while the fruitfulness of the soil, and the extent and variety of the natural resources of the country, offer inducements to emigrants which are quite unequalled elsewhere.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Government of New Brunswick propose to provide at the next Session of the Legislature, that every Head of a Family containing Children under eighteen years of age, can obtain, on condition of settlement a Free Grant of Two Hundred Acres of the finest farming land, and any Male person over eighteen years of age, on condition of settlement, can obtain a Free Grant of One Hundred Acres, in case of death after occupation a Grant to issue immediately to the personal representatives.

Registers of the Labour Market and of improved farms for sale, are kept at the Immigration Agencies in the Province, and arrangements are made for directing Immigrants to those points where employment can be most readily obtained. Farmers and Agricultural Labourers are specially needed in New Brunswick. Artisans of all kinds and Labourers can also command remunerative wages.

New Brunswick borders on the Province of Nova Scotia and Québec, and the State of Maine (one of the United States of America), and is, with Nova Scotia, nearer Europe than any of the populated portion 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 various bays and inlets, and is intersected in every direction with large navigable rivers. It is generally a flat or undulating country. On its north-east coast, from the Bay Chaleur to the boundary of Nova Scotia—200 miles—there is hardly a hill exceeding 300 feet in height. There are some elevated land 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 Québec 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.

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 degs. above zero to 18 degs. below zero (Fahrenheit). The whole number of days, however, in which the temperature is below zero rarely exceeds twenty. It rarely happens that more than four days occur together when the mercury is below zero at all. There are generally in the course of the winter three or four periods, lasting two or three days each, when the weather is very cold, and these occur at the same time over the whole breadth of America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. These periods occur towards the close of December, in the middle of January, and early in February. Between them are thaws, occasional rains and warm sunny days, during which the average range of the mercury is from 10 degs. to 40 degs. above zero. In the three winter months of 1869, the average temperature was 22 degrees above zero. In general, the winters are pleasant, and a few days of extreme cold are nothing in comparison with the average amount of fine weather. People living in New Brunswick do not suffer more, or to much, from cold as those who live in Great Britain and other countries where 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 or different clothing than that worn in England and the rest of Northern Europe.

COURSE OF THE SEASONS.

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 much 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 until early 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 pleasant portion 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 number of days during which rain impedes the operations of the British farmer is notoriously very great; but in New Brunswick the climate is more steady and equable. Rains do not so frequently fall. Indeed, the snow of New Brunswick is only one-half as heavy or wet as that of England, it requiring seventeen inches of snow to average, when melted, one inch of water; while in England nine inches of snow average, when melted, one inch of water.

The operations of the New Brunswick farmers are therefore less impeded by rain than 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 separating the particles, is such as materially to lessen the labour necessary to bring it into a proper state of tillage. An Ayrshire farmer settled in New Brunswick, whose long experience of Scottish agriculture entitles his opinion to much weight, says:

"The frost leaves the land in a very friable state, and in better order for green crops than any number of ploughings done in winter could make it. On this account, I believe a pair of horses could work as much land here, under a given rotation (notwithstanding the shorter season), as they do in Scotland."

The manner in which all root crops thrive is remarkable, and the frost, by opening and pulverising the soil, is one of the agents by which the large product is brought about. The climate is also well adapted to the rearing of cattle. With proper care they not

only winter well but gain size and flesh. Even in Restigouche, the most northerly county in New Brunswick, the climate is, by reason of its dryness, less severe upon stock than in Great Britain. Large numbers of cattle are raised yearly for the United States markets.

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 226 bushels to the acre, are superior to any in America. Of wheat, the average produce to the acre is 20 bushels; of barley, 29 Bushels; oats, 34 bushels; buckwheat, 33 bushels; of rye, 20 bushels; of Indian corn, 41 bushels; of potatoes, 226 bushels, or 6½ tons; of turnips, 456 bushels, or 13½ tons.

WHAT STRANGERS SAY.

Major Robinson, R.E., who, in 1845, explored the Province under direction of the British Government, thus describes the Province in his Report to the Imperial Parliament:—

“Of the climate, soil, and capabilities of New Brunswick, it is impossible to speak too highly. There is not a country in the world so beautifully wooded and watered. An inspection of the map will show that there is scarcely a section of it without its streams, from the running brook up to the navigable river. Two-thirds of its boundary is washed by the sea; the remainder is embraced by the large rivers, the St. John and Restigouche. For beauty and richness of scenery this latter river and its branches are not surpassed by anything in Great Britain. The lakes in New Brunswick are numerous and most beautiful; its surface is undulating, hill and dale varying to the mountain and valley. The country can anywhere be penetrated by its streams. In some parts of the interior, by a portage of three or four miles, a canoe can be floated either to the Bay Chaleur or down to St. John, on the Bay of Fundy.”

Some years ago, Professor Johnston, F.R.S. of England, the author of works on agricultural chemistry, was invited to visit New Brunswick, for the purpose of examining and reporting on the soil and agricultural capabilities of the Province. In his report he concludes:—

1. That the soil of New Brunswick is capable of producing food for a population of from five to six millions.
2. That in the capability of growing all the common crops on which man and beast mainly depend; the whole Province of New Brunswick, taken together, exceeds even the favoured Genesee Valley and the southern shores of Lake Ontario, in the state of New York, and, exceeding New York in productiveness, it will exceed all the states of New England; and if, as appears from agricultural returns, it will bear a favourable comparison even with

Ohio and with Upper Canada (Ontario), it becomes doubtful how far, on the whole, the Western States are superior to it.

3. That the climate is an exceedingly 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 of England.

From very accurate tables, compiled by Professor Johnston, it appears that the soil of New Brunswick yields to the acre, on the average a higher number of bushels of wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, Indian corn, potatoes, and turnips, and a higher average weight per bushel, than either New York or Ohio, two of the finest of the United States. In fact, it may be stated that at the London and Paris Exhibitions, New Brunswick took the first prize for oats, the weight being fifty-seven pounds to the bushel. As a consequence, the New Brunswick farmer is contented and prosperous. Archbishop Connolly, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Nova Scotia, speaking of New Brunswick, said—

“He had spent years in Italy, had been twice in France, he knew every county in Ireland, and had seen most of England and many other countries—but he never saw any other country teeming with greater abundance of everything necessary for the sustenance of man; no country so highly endowed by Providence with beauty and fertility than New Brunswick appeared to him to be when on his visitation; during the summer season he travelled through various districts, and saw on every side fields of potatoes, and corn, and vegetables, such as could nowhere be exceeded, and the people in a corresponding degree comfortable, happy, and independent.”

Magregor on his work on British America, speaking of the forests, says:—

“It is impossible to exaggerate the beauty of these forests—nothing under heaven can be compared to its effulgent grandeur. Two or three frosty nights in the decline of Autumn transform the boundless verdure of a whole empire into every possible tint of brilliant scarlet rich violet, every shade of blue and brown, vivid crimson, and glittering yellow. The stern, inexorable fir trees alone maintain their eternal sombre green, all others, on mountains or in valleys, burst into the most splendid and most enchanting panorama on earth.”

M I N E R A L S.

Coal is abundant, although in thin seams; and antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals are found in considerable quantities.

N E W B R U N S W I C K A S A M A R I T I M E C O U N T R Y.

Situate on the sea, with forests of the finest ship timber, New Brunswick has always been pre-eminently a ship-building country,

and in every market and in every port her ships have a well-known character for strength, durability, workman-like finish, and model. Formerly the ships in New Brunswick, in some years amounting to 30,000 tons, were sent to the English markets for sale, where they commanded the highest rates of vessels of their class. But of late years the people of the Province have built almost entirely for themselves, owning and running the vessels on their own account, thus largely adding to their wealth and to the growth of all the industries usually attendant upon the active prosecution of maritime pursuits. The effect of this is that the Dominion of Canada, of which New Brunswick is one of the two maritime provinces, is to-day the *fourth maritime power of the world*. The tonnage of the four largest maritime powers in 1869 was as follows:—Great Britain, 5,516,434 tons; United States, 4,318,309 tons; France, 1,042,811 tons; Dominion of Canada, 899,096 tons. But in proportion to population, the Dominion of Canada owns more tonnage than any country in the world.

TRADE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

In 1870 the exports and imports of New Brunswick amounted to 12,157,653 dollars; in 1871, they amounted to over thirteen millions of dollars. In 1870, the exports and imports of the Dominion amounted to one hundred and forty-five millions of dollars. New Brunswick has a direct trade in fish and lumber with Great Britain and other countries of Europe, with South America, the West Indies, and United States.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing interest of the Province has been greatly stimulated during the past few years. Establishments for the manufacture of woollen and cotton goods, boots and shoes, leather, lumber, furniture, carriages, doors, sashes, staves, paper, soap, agricultural implements, stoves, nails, steam engines, locomotives, &c., &c., are in successful operation, and yearly multiplying, giving employment directly and indirectly to thousands. The light pressure of fiscal burdens, in comparison with the United States, stimulates the manufacturing industries of New Brunswick.

EDUCATION.

New Brunswick devotes annually out of the provincial revenues 120,000 dollars to educational objects. The educational institutions supported by law are—a Provincial University, a Training or Normal School for teachers, and a system of common schools, ranging from the primary to the grammar or high school department. The common schools are *free to all*, being supported from the Provincial revenue, and by rate upon the entire property of the country.

WAGES AND TAXATION.

Farm servants receive from 10 dols. to 16 dols. a-month by the year, with board; female servants, from 4 dols. to 6 dols. a-month with board; lumbermen, from 18 dols. to 26 dols. per month, with board; farm labourers, from 75 cents. to 1 dol. 25 cents a-day, with board; bricklayers, plasterers, and masons, from 2 dols. to 3 dols. a-day; carpenters, from one dol. 50 cents to 2 dols. 25 cents; painters, from 1 dol. 50 cents to 2 dols.; bakers, 1 dol. 20 cents; millwrights, 2 dols.; shipwrights, 1 dol. 20 cents to 1 dol. 50 cents; saddlers, 1 dol. 25 cents to 1 dol. 75 cents; tanners, 1 dol. 20 cents to 1 dol. 50 cents. Labourers on the River du Loup and Intercolonial Railways, receive 1 dol. 10 cents a-day all the year; and the River du Loup Railway Company also give grants of excellent land along the railway to those who work for one, two, or three years. The above wages are, with reasonable cost of living, higher than the wages in the United States, which, although nominally high, are, by reason of the depreciated value of United States currency, the high cost of living, and the heavy taxes, really less remunerative than those in New Brunswick.

The taxation in New Brunswick amounts to about 3 dols. 65 cents per head. In the United States it amounts to five times as much, or about 18 dols. per head. One dollar New Brunswick currency equals 4s. 4d. sterling. The New Brunswick cent, of which there are 100 to the dollar, and the English half-penny, are almost identical in value.

MONEY TABLE.
STERLING MONEY IN CANADIAN CURRENCY.

Sterling Money.			Its value in dollars and cents.	Canadian Currency.	Its value in sterling Money.
£	s.	d.	DOLS. CTS.	DOLS. CTS.	£ s. d.
		1	02	01	0½
	2		04	02	1
	3		06	03	1½
	4		08	05	2½
	5		10	10	5
	6		12	15	7½
	7		14	20	10
	8		16	25	1 0½
	10		20	50	2 1
	11		22	1 00	4 1
	1 0		24	2 00	8 3
	1 3		30	2 00	12 5
	1 6		36	4 00	16 5
	1 9		43	5 00	1 0 6½
	2 0		49	6 00	1 4 8
	2 6		61	10 00	2 1 1
	5 0		1 22	20 00	4 2 2½
	10 0		2 43	25 00	5 2 9
	1 0 0		4 87	50 00	10 5 6½
	5 0 0		24 33	100 00	20 10 11½
	10 0 0		48 67	500 00	102 14 9½
	25 0 0		121 67	1,000 00	205 9 7
	100 0 0		486 67	5,000 00	1,027 7 11½
	1,000 0 0		4,866 67	10,000 00	2,054 15 10½

For general purposes, it will be sufficient to remember that the Canadian cent and the English halfpenny are almost identical in value.

LORD LISGAR ON EMIGRATION.

FROM THE DAILY EXPRESS (DUBLIN).

THE following letter has been addressed to Lord Lisgar by Charles Foy, Esq., Commissioner of Emigration for Dominion Government of Canada in the North of Ireland:—

Canadian Government Emigration Department,
Offices—11, Claremont Street.

To the Right Hon. Baron Lisgar, K.G., C.B., K.C.G., St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Prince Edward, late Governor-General of Canada.

MY LORD—Your speech at the Headford Estates Agricultural Show held at Virginia, County Cavan, on the 13th inst., has attracted considerable attention, especially your remarks on emigration, your lordship having so recently returned from Canada.

Your lordship is reported to have said—"what would really stay the tide of emigration was the gradual assimilation of the wages and advantages enjoyed in Ireland to the wages and advantages in Canada and the United States. They were nearly on a par, as he saw in a Transatlantic paper that the farmers were holding out against giving their servants five shillings a day, and he knew that four shillings a day here was worth more than five shillings a day there."

Coming from Lord Lisgar, the effect of the extract I have quoted must be to make the people doubt the representations of myself and other emigration agents from Canada. I therefore venture to hope that your lordship will recognise my duty in making this letter public. I will, in justice to myself, give cause for advocating emigration, and quote facts as proofs that the advantages of both countries—Ireland and Canada—are far distant from assimilation. Before going into proofs, I may remind your lordship that, as your lordship is aware, by specific instructions, the Canadian Government emigration agents are told to in no wise exaggerate the advantages Canada offers to the emigrant.

Your lordship quoted four shillings a day as the wages of mowers at Baillieborough. Now, my lord, how long did the mowing and four shillings a day continue?

Your lordship may be aware that in the beginning of last spring the "Ottawa Valley Immigration Society" remitted over £200 to me to assist farm labourers to emigrate, and authorised me to give them a yearly engagement at from £35 to £40 sterling, with good board and lodging. The emigration agents in England and Scotland had money sent to them for the same purpose. First-class farm hands, who made no engagement here, got £50 a year; and one man, James Armstrong, from the county Fermanagh, got £60 a year. The Compton Colonization Society will guarantee work on the Megantic Railway at 5s a day. They will build a house for the labourer, give him a few acres of land, and he can purchase as many acres as he chooses at 2s 6d an acre and get years to pay the purchase money. When, my lord, will the wages in this country be assimilated to £35 and £40 a year? And, if they ever be, who will be able to pay such wages? Surely not the tenant farmers. *Ergo*, instead of staying the tide of emigration, an assimilation of wages would add tenant farmers emigrants to the tide of farm labourers now, thanks to reduced passages, flowing so rapidly.

As to the relative value of money in Canada and in this country, I can myself assure your lordship that £300 a year in Canada is as good as £500 a year in Ireland.

I take the liberty of mailing to your lordship's address the *Ottawa Weekly Citizen*, of the 30th ult., in which your lordship may see the quotations, of the Ottawa market of that day. I cannot, by any rule of arithmetic, come to the conclusion that it

would purchase as much in Belfast market as 5s in Ottawa market. I quote the prices of a few articles:—Bread, white, 4lb loaf 5d to 6d; salt butter, 5½d to 6d; cheese, 4½d to 7½d; potatoes, 1s to 1s 8d per bushel; sugar, 4½d to 6d per lb; tea, 2s to 2s 6d per lb; eggs, 6d to 9d per dozen; tobacco, 1s to 2s per lb; beer, 2d to 5d per quart; beef, 4d to 6½d per lb; ham, 5d to 6d per lb. Of course, your lordship knows that in country districts prices are much lower.

The advantages Canada offers to the labourer are not only high wages, but the possibility, nay the certainty, with ordinary prudence, of the hired labourer becoming the employer of labourers. I have been in the farm-houses of the owners of from 500 to 700 acres of good land, well stocked, many of them from the county Cavan, who left this country farm labourers. Can your lordship, or any other person, give me one instance of a farm labourer in Ireland becoming, by industry, no matter how persevering, by penny the closest, the owner of ten acres of land? In Canada the emigrants who arrived this year, and who engaged at £35 or £40 a year, look forward with hope that in four or five years at most they will own good farms. The Irish labourer, when too old to work, has only the workhouse to look to. I never met or heard of the second generation of labourers in Canada. In Ireland, if they remain in it, the great-grandsons will be labourers, as their great-grandfathers were. In the pamphlet which I take the liberty of sending to your lordship, you may see copies of letters from emigrants who, in six months, remitted £18 to pay the passages of wives and children whom they were compelled to leave behind for want of means to pay their passages. Who ever heard, my lord, of an Irish labourer at home saving £18 in six months, in six years—might I not say in a lifetime? I remember well with what pride I, with other County Cavan men, listened to a speech made by your lordship at a banquet given to Prince Arthur in Toronto. In that speech your lordship alluded to the magnificent farms, the splendid brick farm-houses, resembling, as you said, landlord's castles in Ireland, which you saw in your journey through Ontario. Now, my lord, had your lordship visited those houses, a large majority of the owners would show you with pride—would we had such manly pride in Ireland—the log house in which they commenced as farmers on their own account, and tell you that they left Ireland without twenty, or ten shillings, perhaps, in their pockets—poor farm labourers. When, my lord, will the advantages of Ireland assimilate to these? When they do, the tide of emigration will ebb indeed, and I will heartily join in denouncing emigration. When the Irish labourer can kill his own pig, buy the best meat in the shambles every day he wishes to eat it; when he can see his way clear to becoming the owner of a farm, with no dread of a workhouse funeral, then, my lord, I will cry, "Erin-go-Bragh." But till

then I will, with Sydney Smith, cry, "Erin-go-Bragh, Erin-go-nonsense, Erin-go-bread-and-cheese."

Pray accept the assurance of the sincere respect of your lordship's obedient servant,

CHARLES FOY, Emigration Agent for Canadian Government for North of Ireland.

Belfast, Sept. 14, 1872.

P.S.—Just as I closed this letter a man named Heriott, a carpenter, who left here last December, called to tell me he had returned for his wife and family. He tells me that he has been living in the village of Chelsea, within eight miles of Ottawa, where he has bought, or is in negotiation for, a lot. His experience is that four shillings in Chelsea are as good as seven shillings in Belfast; that he can support his family comfortably on three dollars a week (equal to 12s 6d sterling), and that is just one day's pay of a good carpenter.

THE CLIMATE OF CANADA.

To the Editor of the "Belfast News-Letter."

SIR—It was not of Irishmen it was written, that it would require a surgical operation to enable them to understand a joke, yet, I confess I could not see the joke in Mr. Parnall's (the New Zealand Emigration Commissioner) letter, and, instead of adopting in the future, as he promises, poor Artemus Ward's example, and writing "this is a joke," I would advise him to write under such attempts, this was *intended* for a joke. That Canadian emigrants to New Zealand have returned to Canada I am ready to admit, as the writer of the letter to the *Hamilton Spectator*, which I forward to you, warns his countrymen in Canada against men who return with the money of the New Zealand Government in their pockets, paid to deceive their countrymen. Mr. Parnall must think the Irish people very gullible when he expects them to believe that, considering the cost, the Nova Scotians he mentions returned to Nova Scotia to persuade their countrymen to go to New Zealand from purely philanthropic motives! It is a pity to keep the names of such noble disinterested men secret. Methinks their names appear opposite a good sum in the accounts of the Emigration Department of the New Zealand Government. People in a certain county in Ulster have been wicked enough to say that a farmer from the same county, who emigrated to New Zealand, made more money writing favourable accounts of the country than he could make farming.

As Mr. Parnall was only joking about a six months' winter in Canada, I accept it as a *good* joke, though, as I before re-

marked, I cannot see the wit. But then New Zealand wit may differ from Irish. I agree with Mr. Farnall that a severe winter may be very trying on the poor—if, by poor, he means the poverty we see in Ireland—but I am proud to be able to say, that such abject poverty is not to be found in Canada. In years' travelling through it I never saw an ill-fed ill-clad man, woman, or child. In that land of plenty every person is fortified against the cold by good food, good clothing, and cheerful log fires. I would ask any person if they do not prefer a fine, frosty day in this country to a cold wet day? I never found the bracing clear frosty air of Canada so cold as the damp cold which penetrates to the bone in this country. The first New-year's Day I was in Canada I visited without an outside coat, and felt a pleasant glow of heat.

I never knew any person who had lived in Canada who, if they visited this country, did not complain of the cold of the winters in Ireland. Exercise, in a climate where during the winter the sky has not the size of a man's hand or a cloud, where the sun shines as bright as on a July day here, where the snow is crisp with frost so that it can be shaken off in a moment, no matter how heavy—will keep a person warm. The same dryness of atmosphere makes the heat of summer not so oppressive. The Canadians look for the snow, and hail the first fall with delight. Marshall, who is not a partial writer, says in his work, "The Canadian Dominion," when speaking of the advantages of Canada—"I shall be bold enough to reckon the climate as a second great advantage." "My repeated questions about the severity of the season were answered with amusement and sometimes with a pretty resentment."

Our vast lumbering operations could not be carried on without our long winter. An Ottawa merchant said to me, "Our long winter in the woods is the best part of the year to us." A lumberman told me in one of the upper shanties, "We can work so easily and we never feel the cold—we generally pull off our jackets. Of course we keep a roaring fire in the shanty, and our evenings are the jolliest I have ever spent."

Farmers talked to me with a similar inability to perceive that the Canadian winter was a disadvantage.

To the ladies of Canada the winter is the gayest and brightest season of the year. Balls, "hops," and concerts innumerable, make brilliant the nights. The days are enlivened with delightful "to-boggonning" excursions. Hill-side slopes and river-banks are made gay with this pretty exercise. The "to-boggon" is a curved slip of birch bark, extremely light and daintily ornamented, on which the fair Canadian girl takes her seat on the top of the slope; once started it glides down with a delicious rapidity, and skilfully guided carries its charming occupant far along the level ground at the base. The cavalier who has shot

down in his clumsier snow canoe, draws the two to-boggon up the slope again without effort by the side of his companion.

I had to make many promises of returning to Canada to enjoy its winter myself, in order to become disabused of my prejudices against the season. In all seriousness, I am persuaded that despite its severity, the climate of Canada is one of the healthiest in the world. It is expressly fitted to develop a hardy race. For the bringing up of a young family it is to be preferred very decidedly to the climate of almost all the States of the Union south of the chain of Canadian lakes. The fact of the generally healthy condition of the people, the splendid development of the men, the preservation of the English type of beauty of the women, may be taken in proof of the excellence of the climate, and may well be allowed to influence the choice of an Englishman who seeks a new home for his family.

In speaking of the amusements enjoyed during the winter, Mr. Marshall does not mention sleighing or skating; the former on fine moonlight nights being a very favourite amusement. Sleighing Clubs are formed all through the country, and often from fifteen to twenty sleighs will leave a small village, the occupants wrapped in furs and buffalo robes. The "sleigh bells' runic rhyme" and merry "tintinnabulation" filling the icy air of moonlight, the horses themselves neighing with delight, bound along as only American horses can.

"O swift we go o'er the fleecy snow,
When sunbeams sparkle round,
When hoofs keep time to music's chime,
As merrily on we bound."

The skating rinks where, under a large wooden canopy, generally the volunteer drill shed of the locality, well lit up, to the music of a military band, as handsome women as any in the world, and as brave men, skim gracefully, as only Canadians can, over the ice-made floor. As to the healthiness of the climate, the number of deaths to every 10,000 in Canada, as a whole, is 98; in the United States it is 124; and in Great Britain it is 211. This is the story the bills of mortality tell. I have sent several persons from Belfast and other parts of this country, who were suffering from asthma, and their friends tell me that since they settled in Canada they have become completely cured. A young man from the County Monaghan, who was threatened with consumption, has become so strong since he went to Canada, that a lady spoke to me at the Clones Railway station, a few days ago, about sending a friend of hers who is threatened with the same fatal disease. So much, Mr Editor, for the climate of Canada, and I hope it will suffice to kill the antiquated bugbear about the Canadian winters. If Canada lost her snowy frosty winters, she would lose one of her greatest charms for—Yours obliged,

CHARLES FOY.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA

To the Editor of the "Belfast Times."

SIR,—I would be much obliged if you would publish the following letter from the Government agent (Canadian) at Ottawa.—Yours truly,

CHARLES FOY.

"Government Immigration Office, Ottawa,
15th July, 1872.

"DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 27th ult. reached me in due course. William Larkin, O. Gray, and D. Cook, arrived here and were immediately engaged. David Larkin went to Mr. Smith's brickyard, where the other Belfast brickmakers are, the morning after his arrival. D. Cook is employed by Mr. Galbraith, of Almonte, to take charge of a farm. Wages 240 dols. per annum, equal to £50 sterling, with, of course, board and lodging. These terms are exceptional, but Cook is a scientific farmer. Gray is employed by the widow of the Hon. T. M'Kay. Wages 192 dols., or £40 per annum. Larkin gets the wages you engaged him for.—Yours, very truly,

"W. J. WILLS.

"CHARLES FOY, Esq., Commissioner of Emigration, Belfast."

The men Cook and Gray worked in the Botanic Gardens,
Belfast. C. F.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

To the Editor of the Belfast "News-Letter."

SIR,—It is admitted that one proof is worth a thousand assertions. When I arrived in Belfast, as the representative of the Dominion of Canada, I said I would appeal to the letters of the emigrants, the result of my first year's representations, for my success in following years. I published in the Irish Press, and in pamphlet form, a large number of letters. I now send the list of names, and amount of money sent to me to forward friends, which is, of course, independent of large amounts paid for tickets to Canada, and money sent direct to friends. I think no person will gainsay the truth of good reports represented by £ s. d.—
Yours truly,

CHARLES FOY.

Eliza Lindsay, Mary Milligan, £8 10s; Ellen Wilson, £4 5s; Richard Joice, £5 15s; Jane Wallace, Elizabeth Wallace, James Wallace, Catherine Wallace, Emily Wallace, Mary Anne Wallace, £23 7s 6d; Alexander Usher, Mrs. Usher, Mary, Eliza Usher,

Sarah Usher, Andrew Usher, £21 5s; Maggie Faucett, £5 5s; Elizabeth Mallen, Maria Mallen, Teresa Mallen, £12 15s; Honora Maher, £4 5s; Joseph Shaw, wife, and two children, £12 15s; Margaret M'Adoo, £4 5s; James Taggart, Benjamin Taggart, £8 10s; Anne Cuming, £4 5s; Mrs. W. Trisdale, £4 5s; Anastasia Barry, £6; Eliza M'Grath, £4 5s; Mary Davies, £4 5s; Jane Eliza Hughes, £2 2s 6d; Anne Maria Hughes, £2 2s 6d; Peter Kelly, Patk. Kelly, Thomas Kelly, Ellen Kelly, Bridget Kelly, £20 15s; Eliza Overend, £4 5s; her husband, James Overend, a Carpenter, left Belfast on 2nd May, and his letter is dated Ottawa, June 28th.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

To the Editor of the Northern Whig.

SIR,—The following letter is from a Co. Tyrone emigrant who went to Canada a few years ago. His brother, and ten of a family purpose going on the 22nd inst. :—Yours obliged,

CHARLES FOX.

Canadian Government Emigration Department,

Offices—11, Claremont Street, Belfast,

13th November, 1872.

Tyendingago, near Napanee,

Canada, 22nd October, 1872.

MY DEAR BROTHER AND SISTERS—I received your long-looked for, kind, and welcome letter. I wrote several times to you, but received no answer. I received yours on the 10th inst. and now hasten to answer the same. You want to know if you could do better in Canada than in Ireland. I shall let you know how some men are getting on here. I know several men here who came to Canada, some with £1, some with £2, and some had to work their way here, who are worth thousands of pounds now. One man told me that he had 6d when he landed in Quebec, and now his property could not be bought for £7,000; and he is not the only man—there are hundreds of such men in this country. There is no man who comes here but can do well if he is industrious and attends to his business. There is plenty of employment for every man, woman and child here; if all in Ireland would come they would get employment, and every one over eighteen years a free grant of 100 acres of land. Our Government is commencing a railroad from Ottawa to the Pacific Ocean, 2,800 miles, and men will get from 8s to 10s a day next summer working on it. My next neighbour sold his farm at £500, and went to the Red River settlement last spring. The Government gives every adult 160 acres of the best prairie land in the

Red River settlement. This land will produce 60 bushels (sixty) of wheat per acre, and there is room for millions, so that if all in Ireland came, every one could get 160 acres. The Red River settlement is 800 miles from here. If you would not like to take so long a journey, you could get a farm here for £200, by paying down £100, and the remainder by yearly instalments; or you could rent 100 acres at from £20 to £30 a-year. There is one man in the front of this township who has a farm rented from the Indians; he has this year, 1,800 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of barley, besides peas and Oats. Wheat is worth 5s 8d a bushel; barley, 3s; peas, 3s; oats, 2s. This township is twelve miles square, and the Indians have three miles by twelve in the front of it. As they do not like farming they rent it all. They are all civilised and christianised; they are the Mohawk tribe; splendid men, and every one of them an Orangeman. They gave Mr. Johnston, M.P. for Belfast, a beautiful crown, when he visited Shannonville. This is a very quiet country. We have no thieves. I never lock my doors at night, nor my granary. Dear brother, if you had left Ireland ten years ago you would have been independent now. Your boys could earn from £2 to £3 a-month, and your girls £1 a-month. Our next neighbour's daughter was offered £18 5s a-year, and would not accept it. I am paying a man 3s a-day for splitting rails for fencing. I sell them at £1 per 100. I have made £30 off lambs and milk this summer; and, as the cheese factory does not close until the 1st November, I expect to get £5 or £6 more. I have not threshed my grain yet, but the machine is to be with me next week, and it can thresh from 300 to 400 bushels a-day and clean it. Adam M'Alister has got 500 bushels threshed. Adam said, when he had read your letter, that you could do better in this country by begging than in Ireland on a small farm. We had a hearty laugh at your saying that you had not been at Dunnaskellon for twelve months. We think nothing of going ten or twelve miles to see a friend. We had a visit from my wife's niece and family, from Council Bluff, State of Ohio, 1,700 miles from here. Napanee is ten miles from here, and when there is good sleighing we can go in an hour. Dear Brother, I think that the sooner you leave Ireland the better, for both you and your family. I would not live in Ireland on the best farm you could hunt up. No farmer could live in Ireland as he could live here. Our pork was done last week. I will kill a sheep to do until the weather gets cool enough to kill my hogs. They are so fat they can hardly rise to eat. I am fattening two beef cattle, one to sell and the other to eat. Adam and Esther are well; they say they will take one of your daughters, as they live alone. John Doyle and family are well; he is building a house. We have a very plentiful harvest. I never saw better times in Canada.

YOUR AFFECTIONATE BROTHER.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION
DEPARTMENT.

Office—11, Claremont street,
(Off University Road),
Belfast, July 22, 1872.

To the Editor of the Belfast Times.

SIR,—I would be much obliged if you would publish the accompanying letter, just received from the Immigration Agent at Toronto—Yours truly,
CHARLES FOY.

“Immigration Office, Toronto,
July 5, 1872,

“MY DEAR SIR,—The emigrants by the ‘Nestorian’ arrived here at one a.m., and now (at ten a.m.) there is not one at the depot. The flax-scutchers went to the mills of Messrs. Fuller & Co., Stratford. Can you send some more?

“The two Belfast girls were engaged as servants in the university before they were an hour here; wages, £15 a-year each.

“We are not getting a tithe of the labour we require. Farmers are paying from 20 to 25 dollars a-month, with good board.

“The weather has been very fine of late, and crops look remarkably well; farmers are commencing to cut their hay. When the general harvest is fairly in, I don’t know what we are to do for labourers.

“With passage at £4 5s and a bonus from the Ontario Government, after three months’ residence, of 6 dollars, or 25s sterling—with wages from £4 to £5 a-month and good board—can you not induce our countrymen to come to us, where in a few years they may own good farms and be employers, instead of remaining hired servants in Ireland for their lifetimes?—Yours faithfully,

“JOHN A. DONALDSON.

“CHARLES FOY, Esq., Belfast, Ire’and.”

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION
DEPARTMENT.

Office—11, Claremont Street, Belfast.

To the Editor of the Belfast Times.

SIR,—Would you kindly publish in the *Times* the following letter from a young man who emigrated to Canada from the neighbourhood of Newtownbreda last March, and oblige yours truly,
CHARLES FOY.

Belfast, June 25, 1872.

"Ottawa, 3rd June, 1872.

"MY DEAR MOTHER,—Since I wrote last I am glad to say that I am getting on well, and like my employer, the Hon. James Skead, well, and the country is very pleasant to live in, and I hope to be able to make a good living at my trade in a short time, as wages for all tradesmen are very high all over Canada, particularly about Ottawa, the capital, where there are a great many buildings going up, and all sorts of manufactories starting, so there is work for all who come out. I should like to know if John is coming out. Tools are very dear here so he had better bring all his with him.

"When you write to Julius, in Liverpool, you had better recommend him, if he intends to come to America, to come to Ottawa, as he will find no trouble in getting work; and, from all I can learn, it is the best part of Canada for tradesmen of all kinds as well as labourers. Tradesmen get from 6s to 8s sterling per day and their board, and labourers 4s to 5s a-day, with board. How is Mr. Frazer getting on? and has he any idea of coming out? I would advise him to come out to this country; for all farmers about here appear to be very wealthy; but they have to work hard, as the season is short for farm work.

"Ask Mrs. Gaw if she intends coming out this year. She can get a good situation here without any trouble.

If I am spared, I hope to be able to pay you all a visit in a year or two, as travelling is very cheap.

"I hope you are all well. With kind remembrance to all friends, and love to all at home, I remain your affectionate son.

"—————"

FROM A CARPENTER WHO FORMERLY LIVED IN
BELFAST.

Pembroke, Ontario, Canada,
June 28, 1872.

DEAR MR. FOY,—Perhaps you thought I should have written to you before now, and so I should, but I have so many relatives to write to I get tired. You may see by the above address I am in Pembroke; you know where that is, no doubt. Mr. Wills recommended me to go there, as it was a growing town, and it is a very good place; but I can't dwell on this point now, but I will write you another letter when I have more time, as I am in a hurry for the mail. You will find enclosed a money order for £4 5s. I want a ticket for my wife. I wrote to Mr. Stafford, Quebec, about getting out my wife, and he sent my letter to Mr. Wills, Ottawa; so Mr. Wills sent me a letter from Ottawa last Wednesday, which I enclosed in a letter which I sent to my wife to give to you, and the letter stated for to send him 21 dols. 25c., or £4 5s., or to send that amount to you to Belfast, so I thought

it would save time to send it to you, as the Canadian Government, as you are aware, have made a contract with the Allan Line to that effect. I told my wife to send Mr. Wills' letter to you, but I suppose it is not necessary. She is not living in Belfast now but at her father's place in Gilford. Very likely she will call with you; but I wish you to send her ticket in care of Mr. Robert Crothers, Bleach Green Hill, Dunbarton, Gilford, County Down. This is the address in full. She is thirty years of age. Perhaps you don't recollect me. I went with my wife in April last to your office at about nine o'clock at night. I was not determined to go, but from the accounts you gave us of what you saw in Canada, and what you knew men in my trade to do in Toronto and other parts, my wife said, "James, go." You laughed, and said she was like the wife of a man named Larkin, who, when her husband cowed the morning he was to leave for Derry, pushed him out, and then you read us Larkin's letter when he wrote for his wife and child. You may mind me now. I am a carpenter by trade and am well pleased with my flit. I want my wife out in the first steamer from she gets my letter. I send her one at the same time I send yours.—I remain your obedient servant,

JAMES OVEREND.

To Charles Foy, Esq.,
Commissioner of Emigration, Belfast, Ireland.

**FROM A FARMER WHO EMIGRATED FROM THE
COUNTY CAVAN.**

Duart, Province of Ontario, Canada.

Oct. 14, 1872.

To Charles Foy, Esq., Commissioner of Emigration,
Belfast, Ireland.

MY DEAR SIR,—We were glad to see your letter in reply to the remarks of Lord Lisgar on emigration. It is, indeed, strange that he would make such a speech after seeing Canada. No person who has been here must know that there is no comparison between Ireland and this country, as far as the prospects of an industrious, honest man are concerned. I think from the offices I held in Ireland, few had a better opportunity of knowing the deprivations and almost more than human exertions of industrious, honest families to try and exist—not live. If a cow or horse died they were on the wrong side of the balance for the workhouse; here in this happy, prosperous land, if such a loss occur, it costs no more trouble than the cracking of an egg.

It is no use Lord Lisgar boasting of four shillings a day for a start of a few days' mowing. Here a man can have his York shilling (8d stg.) an hour and comfortable board, and lighter work mowing here than in Ireland.

I see by cur papers this week that female servants are offered twenty dollars per month (£1 sterling), and they have a good prospect of being married to a hundred-acre farmer and becoming mistress of a happy home—a contrast to the prospects of servant girls in Ireland.

The more I see of this country the more I am convinced of the great mistake of my countrymen attempting to live and pay rent on small farms; it is a mistake of landlords and tenants. A man cannot do justice to himself or family, or live, as men who work have a right to live, on less than ten or fifteen acres of free land. A farmer here with a couple of stout sons, having 100 acres, will think nothing of buying another 100 acres of improved land, at say £600 sterling, and in three years clear off the purchase money. You see the produce, or the surplus produce, of the old farm, after supporting the family comfortably, goes with the produce of the new purchase to pay up the purchase money. This will generally take only three years; and meanwhile the family are not pinched as the poor farmers of Ireland pinch themselves. They think no more of killing a sheep or cow than the poor farmer's wife in Ireland would think of killing a superannuated hen. We have everything in this country to make the heart glad. Our grapes of the finest and largest quality, gathered by the children who, not like the children of the poor in Ireland, know the happiness of childhood, are not from they are able to walk, acquainted with the hardships of penury. Every good house-wife has her own wine-press. Every good farmer has an orchard, and makes his barrels of cider. Every farmer has his 120 dols. or 200 dol. vehicle, and as good a span of horses as ever Colonel Clements drove. Every industrious man in Ireland, if they came here, could be thus independent as God intended them to be.

I know men who a few years ago, had not the price of an axe, who went to farm on shares, and to-day hold property of 200 acres each, free for ever. I'll tell you what an industrious poor man can do. He can from the first day he puts his foot on Canadian soil, live as well as any man should wish, and the highest and best in Canada will think it no condescension to shake the honest man by the hand, and will say, "Cheer up, brother, I was just as you are a few short years ago. Come on, here is the road to independence. Keep clear of Mr. Damnation Whiskey, and you must become independent. We have none of the 'haw-haw' would-be gentlemen you have in Ireland, who are ashamed to confess that they ever were poor, or their fathers before them. I am sure you will agree with me, that any man who could rid the old sod of these brainless, lisping idiots, would be doing as much good as St. Patrick, when he rid Ireland of snakes. The total absence of such in Canada is one of the great charms of the country for me. The Canadians love

manliness and manly sports. It is wonderful how soon the most cringing, fawning, toady Irishman learns to stand erect, and look up like a man, who knows that an honest, industrious man has no superior but his Creator. You know that a Canadian gentleman would spurn with loathing a creeping, crawling sycophant."

Are the people of Ireland afraid of the climate of Canada? If they were here they would hear none of the nasty barking coughs they hear so often in their own country. Canada is, without doubt, the healthiest country in the world. As you said, in one of your excellent pamphlets, more people, for the population, die in Canada over 80 than in any other country in the world. It is not unusual to meet a man, and ask—"What is your age? What would you think? Well, I would take you to be about 60." "I am 85, and, thank God, as lively as a cricket." "If you remained in Ireland you would not be so hearty." "I would have been dead long since; my father died at 63, my grandfather at 65." But I need not tell you who must have met many an old County Cavan man in your travels through Canada. This is the country for the industrious farmer, for the farm labourer, for the servant girl, for the tradesman, in fact, for all who are willing to work and able; also for the men of small stated incomes with families to support. Here they can live at half the cost they could in Ireland; here they have free schools, second to none in the world, thanks to our countryman, Dr. Ryerson. Should misfortune overtake a man here, should his crops be a failure, should his cattle die, should all be swept away from him, all for miles around are ready to lift him. Talk of the warm big heart of an Irishman. The difference is—my poor countrymen would if they could," the Canadian, "can and they will." Lord Dufferin is a great favourite, and Ireland may be proud of the Countess.

In conclusion, I thank God who directed my steps to this land of peace and plenty. I have nearly four hundred acres of land mine own—no bailiff to visit me; a good village property—two good stores doing a good business. This is my experience, and I would like Lord Lisgar, "or any other man," to prove to me how I could have done as well had I remained in the County Cavan. But I suppose I am like the old woman who said she differed with St. Paul—Lord Lisgar does not care for my opinion. Well, I can reply, "Ditto."—
Yours very truly,

EDWARD M'CULLOM.

THE writer of the following letters was in the Constabulary force, and stationed in Belfast. Immediately before his marriage, he called with me to ask my advice about going to Canada. I advised him to get married and emigrate. When he and his wife arrived in Canada, they went to our Agent in Toronto (Mr. Donaldson), and gave him my letter of introduction. His wife, who was a good servant, went to service as cook, at £3 for the first month, £4 for the second and

24 10s. for the third. The husband got work at 2 dol. a-day. At the end of three months the wife left service, and with what money the husband and she had saved, they started a boarding-house. She says in a letter to her sister, "Much as I love dear old Ireland I would not go back to live there." The profits of the boarding-house will more than support them and they can put his wages, nearly the pay of a Sub-Inspector of Constabulary, into the bank. Well may he say I told him the truth, when I said he would thank God for leaving the Force. Many of his comrades in Belfast told me of his success before I got the letters I now publish. C. F.

Alliston Brook, Co. Lambton,
Province of Ontario, Canada,
8th September, 1872.

DEAR FATHER-IN-LAW—I drop a few lines again to you. I hope they will find you in good health, as we are at present, thank God. I see by the papers that there has been great riots in Belfast; if you could send me a paper of some old date—say the paper of the first week in September. I got only one paper of all you sent me. Mary and I is watching a letter from you or Thomas every day. I expect to go to London on the 8th of October and get a passage-ticket for Tom, if he will come out in November. Mary will come to London with me. We have a London in Canada as well as in England. I will write again to you as soon as I get your letter, and I will, perhaps, send Thomas some money to get him self ready for this country, and let him go to see my sister before he leaves; he will get by train to Cavan, and by van to Crossdoney.

Dear Sir, I believe I forgot to tell you in my last letter, about our young son; he was born on the 20th April last; we called him John Joseph. I thought I told you in my last letter, but Mary tells me I did not.—No more at present, but remains your

SON-IN-LAW.

P.S.—I am working by the day now. I have 8s 4d per day of English money; that is pretty good.

October 21, 1872.

DEAR FATHER-IN-LAW—I send these few lines to let you know that we are all well. I received your letter in due time, and I was glad to hear of your being all well. Dear Sir, I am glad Tom is going to come out. I have a place for him at 7s 3¹/₂d per day all the year. I am keeping a boarding-house for the men. I am working still; there is eight of us in number. I have a girl hired at £1 a month. I am getting 12s 6d a week each for boarding men. I sent £9 to _____ to pay Tom's passage, and buy some things he may want. Mr. _____ will see Tom all right, and I told you all he would want on the vessel, and what he will want to bring to this country. I also told about the route to my sister's. When Tom comes to

Portland he will get the train to Waterford. When he arrives in Waterford let him leave his boxes in M'Donnell's store-house, and walk to Alliston Brook, and call in any house, and they will show him the way to where I live. If he is short of money when he lands in Portland, let him stop in some place, and write to me for more; let him mind his things well on board the ship, or they may be stolen from him. Let him bring me a good black thorn stick and a Ballykilbeg pipe.—Your

SON-IN-LAW.

To

Ballinderry Upper,
County Antrim, Ireland.

Alliston, Co. Lambton, Canada,
11th October, 1873.

Dear Brother,—I changed my mind since I wrote. I want you out this winter. I told you in my last letter that Tom and I were at work on our own farm, we bought one hundred acres of land and sold it out again, and bought the timber of 100 acres, and are going to make hoops; we have two years to take the hoop timbers off the place, from the first January, 1874, so we want Philip to come out this winter and we can all work together. We have two men hired at present, for six months each. I am sending your passage to Mr. Foy, 11, Claremont Street, Belfast, the gentleman by whose advice I came to this country, his office is near the workhouse on the Lisburn Road. Be sure and make no delay when you get this letter. I will send you £2 to get you ready. One knife, one fork, tin pint, tin dish and spoon, one tick at 1s 6d, and one rug or blanket. These are all you want on the vessel and 2d worth of saltwater soap, which you will get on the quay. No matter what any man says, you want no more. Ask Mr. Foy for a certificate and he will give it to you, that is for six dollars of your passage money, that you will get back again when you are three months here. Bring all the blackthorn sticks you can get, they are of great value here, bring, of good clay pipes, about 7 or 8 dozen; get a small box and pack them with sawdust or bran. Tom will send you some more money as soon as you come out. When you come to Portland, get the agent to sign the certificate you get from Mr. Foy, then you will get your six dollars back again. You will get a free train from Portland to Montreal, and from Montreal to Toronto, and to Watford from Toronto. You can leave your box at the railway at Watford. If you come into Watford on either Monday, or Wednesday, or Friday, you can get to Alliston on the post car for 50 cents. If you can't get your certificate signed at Portland, get it signed by the agent at Montreal.

I send a few lines from Mary.—Your affectionate brother,

From the wife—Dear Father and Mother,—I am greatly disappointed that you would not let my sister come out to me; I have a great deal to do, and it would be a great comfort and ease to me if I had Mary with me to help me; I did not want her to go to strangers, if she had come to me, but it cannot be helped now. I hope you are all well, I am in good health. thank God, I have good care and good food; everyone gets good food. I would wish to see you all in this country of ours. Thomas is quite happy with his sister, far more so than in Ireland, and the baby is very proud of him; I am glad to hear of all the folks; let me know how Miss Susan Moreland is, if she is at home. Dear Father and Mother I must conclude with much love to you, Joseph sends his love to you also.—I remain your affectionate daughter,

The writer of the following is too old and feeble to emigrate. He once held a good position in this country.

Ballymacarrett, Belfast, 13th November, 1871.

DEAR SIR,—Owing to your activity in procuring subscription, and Mrs. Foy's good nature, you were, under God, the means of sending my wife and her two daughters to Canada, in October of last year.

From the kindness of W. Johnston, Esq., M.P., in last July, who, through a friend of his, the family obtained (in the same house), comfortable situations. My wife writes in last month to her daughter, thus, after acknowledging Mr. Johnston's great attention;—"This is a lovely country,—a country blessed with every comfort. I would not exchange this country, with all its labour for any home I ever had in poor old Ireland. So my daughter may think how happy we are here, although we have to work—yet it is pleasant to be paid for our work."

Make any use of this you please.—Truly Yours,

C. Foy, Esq., Emigration Agent
for the Dominion of Canada.

From a young man (a carpenter) who emigrated from Newtownbreda, April, 1872.

Ottawa, 3rd June, 1872.

MY DEAR MRS GAW—I am happy to say I am well. My pay is about 40 dols. per month (£8), working at my trade, but of course I cannot draw my money until I have all expenses paid, getting clothes and buying tools. I am very comfortable and doing well, and like the concern I am working in very much. Please let me know how I am to get on. I have taken good care of myself since I came here, leaving liquor altogether alone. I have tried to find out where James Connor is, but cannot; he must have gone to some other part

of America, should any of your friends think of emigrating, you had better advise them to come to Canada, particularly to Ottawa, as wages for all tradesmen are very high; lots of work, and living cheap. There is lots of work for females; sewing girls get 4s a day of your money. Give my love to ——. Write soon. Your true friend,

Claggan House, Cockstown,
1st Nov., 1872.

DEAR SIR,—The young man Moore, to whom you gave an assisted passage in August last, was engaged immediately after landing, in the town of Barrie, county Simcoe, at 4 dollars (16s 8d) a week and board and lodging. I send you his first letter, and when the promised second comes to hand I will send it to you.

Can you give assistance to families? I have a large family to send. The head of the family is about to sell his farm. He has ten of a family. I do not wish to speak to him about going until I hear from you.—Yours very truly,

GEORGE RAMSAY.

Charles Foy, Esq., Commissioner of Emigration,
Belfast.

The following is the letter alluded to:—

“Barrie, Sept. 16, 1872.

“DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER,—I take the pleasure of writing a few lines to you, and hope they will find you all in good health, as God is pleased to leave me at present. I hope you received the few lines I sent you from Quebec. You would think I should have written more to you, but I had not time to spare. I enjoyed myself pretty well on the ocean; but when I got on the cars I did think it a very weavy ride; so, in place of getting out at Bradford, I made a mistake and came on to Branley, and, as I could not get back that night, I stopped there, and I found out that I was close to Uncle William's. I had some fun with them, as I did not make myself known till I came to Cousin William's; so he and I went out to James' on Saturday night. He was in bed and I had a fine lark with him. He was going to put me out only William came in; and then he looked at me and said, 'Are you John Moore?' So we spent the night there, and then James and I, uncle John and aunt, drove out to Bond head; it is a distance of about 16 miles. I thought it a very nice place. I promised to stop a few days in the course of a month or so I shall be able to tell you something about it. My friends are all vexed with me for starting work so soon. They said if I would wait for a week there would be a better chance then. I was a little bit ripe on that point. I am getting 4 dollars a week, found in everything. I am coachman for a gentleman in the town of Barrie and about five minutes' walk of Lake Simcoe. Barrie is a great

business place, and I can see my friends every Saturday that they come to market.

I like this place very well, and I have not much work to do. Before I left Ireland I heard people say that they would not live in this country, but I cannot see what occasion they had for saying so, unless they are afraid of work; and I do say there is some good medicine for lazy people in this country and also plenty of work for them that wants, especially female servants, and I expect to have Martha in this country yet, but she must bear in mind she will have to work before she becomes independent. Cousin William says he thinks he will go to see you all next Summer, if he is spared to that time. He sent three letters to his father, and got no answer to either of them, and he thought he was left the old place, so you may tell him to look out for a letter in the course of three weeks, directed to Tubbermore Post Office. They all join in sending their best respects to you and all enquiring friends. I hope all my old acquaintances are in good health, and I expect to see them again, as I am not tired of ocean life, and will think less of my passage-money back. Remember me to all my brothers and sisters, and their families, and to all my friends. I shall write a letter to Mr. Ramsay in the course of a few weeks. So must now conclude, by bidding you all good-bye, and I hope you do not feel uneasy about me. May God bless you all, is the prayer from your son.

JOHN MOORE.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor of the Belfast News-Letter.

SIR,—Some time since you had an article in the *News-Letter* on emigration to New Zealand, in which you quoted an extract from a pamphlet written by a New Zealand emigration agent, in which the antiquated notion of an eight months' winter in Canada is given as a reason why farmers emigrated from Nova Scotia to New Zealand. I think sufficient is known of the Canadian climate to take all harm out of such absurd statements. The Winter should commence in November and not end until June, to make eight months' Winter; whereas the course of the seasons, as every person knows who has been in Canada, or has friends there, or has read anything of the country, is as follows:—Winter fairly established at Christmas. In January there is a thaw; in February the deepest snows, continuing on until early in April, when Spring ploughing commences; in June the apple trees are in full blossom; in August early potatoes are in market; in September and in October the crops are gathered in, the delightful Indian Summer continuing until the middle of November. In the province of Nova Scotia, apples, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, are easily cultivated; peaches, grapes, and apricots are grown in the open air. So much for the climate of Canada, and which I

have no doubt most of your readers will consider as unnecessary as, no doubt, they smiled at the New Zealand pamphleteers' ridiculous assumption of their ignorance of Canada.—Yours obliged,
CHARLES FOY.

Canadian Government Emigration Department,
 Belfast, 4th October, 1872.

CANADA AS A HOME FOR THE EMIGRANT.

Canadian Government Emigration Department,
 Office, 11, Claremont Street, Belfast, Feb. 1, 1870.

To the Editor of the Daily Express.

SIR,—Past kindnesses encourages me to hope that you will give me space for opinions on Canada from two very opposite sources—friendly and unfriendly—the *Toronto Telegraph* and the *Buffalo Courier*.

The *Telegraph*, alluding to the meeting of working men held in London a few weeks ago, says:—

"We learn by cable that an immense meeting of working men was held in London, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of considering the subject of emigration. Deputations were present from Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and other large towns. Addresses were delivered by Sir George Grey and others, after which resolutions were adopted, impressing upon the Government the necessity of a consolidation of the empire by maintaining close connexion between England and the Colonies, and organising a national system of emigration. The resolutionist also recommended that idle Government vessels be employed in conveying emigrants to the various colonies. As a number of prominent men, including several members of Parliament, are interested in the movement, it is likely to prove successful. It may be, however, that Mr. Gladstone's peculiar policy of economy will interfere with the scheme. We could not have a better class of emigrants than the people represented at this meeting. They are of the intelligent, industrious classes; men who have been accustomed to labour from childhood, and who are desirous of improving the condition of themselves and their associates. In this country every man must work, and work hard, too. We heartily hope these working men will succeed in their movement. They would find a warm welcome in Canada. We have room for thousands of them; and if each one who comes does not prosper, it will be his own fault."

The *Buffalo Courier* says:

"There is a very large amount of capital in Canada seeking investment at lower rates of interest than was ever before known

in the history of that country. The Canadians are an exceedingly steady and persevering people, uniting much economical thrift with their industry. They have a good soil and climate for grain; and, although to hack out a stumpy farm from the woods is a far less enviable lot than to have one free from stumps, by simply following the sod, thousands of stalwart men from the British Isles—who, if they had remained at home, would have died paupers—have won their corn field from the forest, step by step, and blow by blow, with joyous pluck and pride. They have good prices for their produce, live frugally, and saved their money."

The remainder of the article is written to advocate an annexation to the States.

While, on the part of Canada, I accept the witness of contentment and prosperity, I must dispute the assertion that there is not ample employment for capital in Canada. Never in any period of her history did Canada stand as high as she does at present. Canadian prosperity is not in spasmodical fits of inflation, with depression and ruin as the results. Her prosperity is of a sound and healthy growth. She is increasing in population, wealth, and in everything which adds to the general and permanent good of a country. Neither the Canadian capitalist nor the Canadian labourer can want a better field of operation than is open to him in his own land. Canadian money, without one shilling from outsiders, is now constructing some nine or ten new lines of railway in the province of Ontario, aggregating several hundreds of miles in length. The largest shareholders in these lines are Irishmen, who landed in Quebec without one dollar in their pockets. The railways will open up the back country. One of them runs into the Muskoka district, where every emigrant who lands may get a fee-farm grant of 200 acres of good land; and if he has a family, 100 acres for each of his sons of eighteen years of age. In the development of the back country, capital will still find further employment. The moneyed men of Canada have a patriotic, as well as a personal object in view—while benefiting themselves, they are benefiting their country. Instead of sending their money abroad, they find employment for it at home, in building up great works, such as are calculated to confer good on the entire community.

"Labour earns money, and money bread,
Clothing and shelter, too; and little dread
Need you feel, while those you have,
Of poverty; experience soon will save.
Enough to take up land, and till it, too,
And wife and bairns will richer prove to you."

Apologising for the trespass on your valuable space,

I remain yours truly,

CHARLES FOY.

FROM A LINEN-LAPPER WHO LEFT BELFAST.

Watford, Ontario, 29th May, 1870.

DEAR —,— You want to have my opinion about this place, I like it well. I am busy every day working in a lumber-yard, or what we call at home a timber-yard. I am measuring it as it comes off the train, and is sent out to buyers. The wages I have are 5s a-day. I saw about another job on yesterday evening, in a saw mill driving a small engine. I will get it if I like. I expect about 8s per day in that place, and in August I can get in a grist mill—that is, a flour mill—in Strathroy, at 8s a-day. I would rather be there; it is more lively than this place; it is where my cousin Thomas is. There is a new brass band there belonging to the volunteers; they were wanting me to join, so I intend to join when I go there; so you see how I have been doing since I came here. You say that George — is saving to come and I would recommend you all to come out. If he comes you can send me word. If he has no other place to go to I will do all I can for him, on your account. There is no such thing as linen-lapping here; you will have to take any thing at first, like me. As for Jane, the wages she would have would be six dollars (25s British), and the provisions are so cheap—beef, 2½d per lb. I am telling you nothing but what I can stand over. You would do well; no person need be idle here if they want to work. I am quite happy.

Goderich, Canada West, June 8th, 1870.

Mr. THOMPSON, Armagh.

Sir,—As I am now settled for this year, I write you this letter to let you know how we got along. When we came to Liverpool we were detained there for nine days, for which I received £3 7s 6d from Mr. Smith; he is a very nice gentleman. We went on board the "Lake Superior" on the 6th of April. We had a very rough passage. We had head-winds almost all the way. We landed in Toronto on the 9th of May. I went to Mr. Donaldson and gave him Mr. Foy's letter. He told me that there was a lady speaking to him about a farmer man, and to come again in two hours, and the lady would be there. When she came she wanted a single man, so he gave me a ticket the same day to here. I stopped in an hotel in Goderich for four days and had not to pay anything. I was sent free from Quebec, and we were well treated all the way. I engaged with a farmer, two miles out of Goderich; I got 200 dollars for this year, about £41 of your money, and free house and firing, and plenty of fruit, and the milk of three cows during the summer, and an acre of ground for potatoes. There are 200 acres of this farm; there is none living on it but us. My boss lives in town and keeps a livery stable.

There is four of our children at school; the school is free. I am ploughing every day, and will be ploughing all summer for fall wheat. This is a nice country, and the people here are very kind. Please write me, and let me know have you got any word from William Smith—where he is or what he is doing—and send me his address; I want to write to him. If you see Mr. Millen you can tell him I send my best respects to him. I have but little more to say. I am well pleased, for all Mr. Foy said is true, and I only wish I had come here ten years ago. Me and my family are first-rate. Nothing more at present.—Yours respectfully,

ALEXANDER BROWN.

Address—Alexander Brown,
Goderich, Canada West.

Extracts from letters received from a boy sent out by a charitable lady, Miss LANAUZE, May, 1870:—

Toronto, Canada, June, 1870.

Dear Father,—This is a splendid country, and no man need be idle who will work. It is very warm now, and I have been told that the winter is not near so cold as has been represented. Farm labourers and carpenters are sure of work any part they go. I could not work on the railway, but the farm work is the best, as the wages are clear. There is meat every meal you sit to eat. Tell Miss L. that everything is what Mr. Foy had in the "Express," and that J. Rean is stopping in Toronto at his own business. I am sure of work anywhere I go, for they can't get hands enough to work; though I may work hard I will be paid for my labour. I am going some miles up the country.

Toronto, June 24.

I am a week to-day at the farming, with a very nice man, a Canadian. The people out here are very friendly. Dear father, I can't think I am so far from home as I am; this place is like the poor old grove in Stellorgam. Dear father, the country has agreed with me so far, thank God for it. Don't think this is one of the log huts that I am in, for it is a great big brick house, and I have my room to myself. We have breakfast at seven o'clock, and work till one o'clock, then dinner, after that work till four o'clock, then tea, and then work till seven o'clock; about seven o'clock we have to take a bath, and wash ourselves all before we go to bed. Dear father, if I stop with this man, and in health, I will be able to help you, for I have nothing to buy, except what ever clothing I wear. May God bless Miss L. and Mr. Foy for what they have done for me.

Thorlo, November 27th.

Dear Sister,—I was in town on Saturday, and bought clothes for the winter, flannel shirts and other things. We have plenty of snow now, but the weather is not cold. I have great times of it now, helping to kill meat; it keeps fresh the whole winter. If God spares me till the spring, then I will be sending you something worth while. You said you were looking on the map for where I lived. I crossed Lake Ontario on the 10th of June. I am eight miles from the waterfall; ten miles up the country from where I landed when I came from Toronto.

FROM A COUNTY-LEITRIM EMIGRANT.

Tocumseth, Canada, September 26, 1870.

Dear mother,—I received your welcome letter on the 24th which gave me great pleasure to hear that you are all in the enjoyment of good health, hoping this will find all so, as this leaves me in at present, thanks be to God for all his mercies to us. You said you had had help to gather the crops, which I know very well, but have patience for a little and I will be of good help to you. I mean to let you know how I got on since I came here. I commenced to work the day after I wrote the letter to you. My master said he would make no bargain with me until he would see how I would work, and when I worked one week he said I done well, he gave a dollar and a-half a-day, that is five shillings; I worked twenty days at the harvest at five shillings a-day, and then he gave me "shaves" to make, I am making four shillings a day. I cannot expect to make as much now as in the harvest, but that is good pay all through, also I have my board, lodging washing, and mending along with that; if I had come here one month sooner I would have a good deal of money earned now, I earned as much in one day here as I got for mowing John M'Neill's meadow, so you may see the difference of the countries; the work is not so hard as I expected here. I and Charles have the nicest master in Canada I think; if we want to go any place on Sunday he gives his horses to us and carriage to go any place, if we like also he gives us his gun to go out and shoot any time we have "leisure;" he never had men he liked so well, he has said in many places where he is in company that he defies Canada to produce two men more able and willing to work than we are. We can do any work here, no work is "contrary" to me or Charles. With regard to the country it is a good country for earning money, no mistake in that, if you keep out of the taverns. I have not forgot Eliza and Maria, this is a good country for girls that "understands" how to cook and bake, as the farmers bake all themselves. They do not have to be running to the shops for everything. I will soon send you some money, so do not hurt yourselves working, for I shall help you, dear mother, when my

health is good you shall never want. I have no more to say at present until my next letter, and it will not be a hungry one; no more from your son, good-bye, mother.

Portadown, 31st October, 1870.

Dear Sir,—You may recollect Wm. Woolsey, who was induced by reading your lecture to go to Canada, on the 12th May last. As a proof of how he is doing, he has sent me 18 guineas to pay the passage of his wife and four children. I have booked them for the "Anstrian," to sail on the 10th November. As it will take all the money to pay their passages and make them ready, might I ask you to recommend them for a free traip from Quebec to Aylmer, and thence to Quivi Village. Woolsey's letter is dated Fitzroy, 10th October, and postmarks on envelope are Onslow and Ottawa. I may tell you that Woolsey's former employer, Mr. Stewart, thought so much of him that he gave the wife and family a free house since he left. The names and ages of the family are:—Martha Woolsey, 35; Mary Woolsey, 10; William John Woolsey, 8; Elizabeth Woolsey, 6; Martha Jane Woolsey, 4; and Samuel, 11 months.

When may we expect you again in Portadown? Please send me a fresh supply of your admirable lecture.—Yours truly,

D'ARCY SINNAMON,

Agent for Messrs. Allan Brothers,
Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

The following is a literal copy of a letter received by the Commissioner of Emigration for Canada, in the North of Ireland:—

"Mr. Charles Foy, November 3, 1870.

"Dear Sir,—I had a letter from my children, stating by your letters they got a free passage in welcome from Quebec to their friends, and were kept a night in a hotel free, and everybody were very kind to them. I hope you will pardon me for not writing you before this, the reason were the children said they would soon write. I expected more information in it. When I get their letter, if there does be any more information in it I will write you again; I have not got it yet, I could not think of waiting any longer, you were so very kind to us, writing to us, I never seen a letter that I was so thankful for than yours stating that the ship the children sailed in arrived safe, for which I return you sincere thanks; the children said when they were leaving me that they would write to you and tell you the way they were treated. Anything I can do for Canada or you I will do it.

"Your obedient servant,

"ROBERT LINDSAY.

"Mukeny, Ballinamallard, Irvinestown, Co. Fermanagh."

Orchardhill, Canada,
July 11, 1872.

DEAR SIR,—I take the liberty to send you this note, and to sincerely thank you for your kindness to me, and to let you know how I got on in this country. I landed in Ottawa on the 22nd of May, and Mr. Wils had my choice of three places for me, at £45 per year, but I would not work for that pay; I told the man I am working for, now that I would go out one week on trial, and did so; well, I stopped with him for one month, and agreed with him, if I should continue to like his place, to work for him at £60 a year; of course this is Canadian money. I cannot say much for the country yet, I never wish to pass my opinion too quick; but you will get a letter from me in some time, and you will be at liberty to publish it any way you think fit, and I hope it will be as good as you get in common; but my mind was troubled, leaving a wife and family behind, it is a hard trial when a man's means are too poor to bring them with him. But I will send for them in a few months, and hope you will do all in your power for them.—Your obedient servant,

To Charles Foy, Esq.,
11, Clarendon Street, Belfast.

The wife and family sailed in the following harvest. C. F.

Pembroke, Canada,
Sept. 17, 1872.

DEAR SIR,—Very fortunately I am not limited to time in writing to you, but I have so many friends and relatives to write to, that, although I have been reminded by different circumstances, at different periods, since I arrived in this great country, that I put it off from time to time, until I am beginning to think that you will class me with the people who have made great promises to write very often; but whose letters have been very few, and far between, and their resolutions like the morning cloud and early dew. However, sir, when I make a promise, however insignificant in itself, I always intend to perform, in common decency, if I would not call, in justice, or uprightress at all; for I am indebted to you for the straight forward manner in which you acted in regard to our passages from Ireland to Canada, and also for the truthfulness and unbiased information you gave, respecting the country, which has been so much overlooked, to some extent, in days gone by, but nevertheless, a country which I believe is destined to become one of the most flourishing on the face of the earth; but perhaps I may be going a little out of order, as my object is not to say what may or may not be, in future, in store for Canada, but more to give a little of my own short experience, or at least, to help to remove some obstacles or stumbling-blocks out of the road of those at home, who are thinking of bettering their condition, by coming to America. Well, in the first place, I will state that

most people have a certain idea, or rather certain ideas, in their minds, long before they come from home, what they will do, or what they will not do, never for a moment asking the Lord to bless their honest endeavours to better their circumstances. Oh, to think how many misrepresentations of both the character of the country and its inhabitants, would be saved by a little prudence and foresight in this matter, and if any person will give a fair upright-statement, not only by report, but by an experience coupled with sound, rational judgment, in a matter which will affect the destinies, directly or indirectly, of generations yet unborn, but to a more practical and more substantial point,—Wages. Well these points are very well known by most people at home, but as this town is called a backwood town, I speak from experience. I am a Carpenter and Joiner, and have middle class wages, the highest being 2 dol., and lowest $1\frac{1}{2}$ dol. per day, for ten hours; the work is certainly easier than in Belfast, as a whole, the bosses, or masters, more sociable with their men, in fact, where I work at present, I could not find out who was the employer, until I enquired, and I have found him one of the best of men, and I believe, as a rule, it is so in most of places in Canada. When you take into consideration, board, &c., being 3 dols. a week, we may come to the conclusion that any man who wants to rise, to have a little independence through a few years, both from what I have seen personally, and information from those who have been here a considerable time, I would recommend them to come to Canada, they will enjoy liberty, both civil and religious, and if industrious, may soon become independent.

When I write next, I will enter into a more detailed account of the rates of this country.—Yours truly,

JAMES OVEREND.

To Charles Foy, Esq.,

11, Claremount Street, Belfast.

Waterford, January 18, 1873.

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER,—I received your letter on the 14th inst., and am glad to hear that you are well, but I am sorry to hear of Uncle William's death, and it will be very hard for Margaret to bring the children up. I am also sorry to hear of little John Whitten's death. You want me to tell you what a dollar is worth—A Canadian dollar is worth about 4s. 2d., or thereabouts; but an American dollar is about 3s. 10d. As for getting my health, I have no reason to complain of it, it's very good. Dear Father and Mother, I send you an order on the General Post Office for the sum of £7 sterling; but the other half of the order may not be in Belfast as soon as you get this letter. Since I have come to this country I never was so comfortable as where I am now, for I am very well used, and have a good feather bed to lie on. I am glad to hear that Edward has improved in his

hand-writing. Tell him to be a good boy, and mind his school; and tell Thomas the same, and if spared to Easter, I will send Thomas, Edward, and Ellen, a present. As for how I enjoyed myself at Christmas, I will tell you. I was out of employment at that time, and I was in the town of St. Thomas, and on Christmas morning I was wakened and raised out of my bed, as the next house to where I was stopping was on fire, and I assisted to put it out—at least, to keep the house I was stopping in from taking fire. That is the only Christmas I have seen yet in Canada. Thank God for my health, I never was better in all my life—that I remember. Dear Father and Mother, I think it very strange that you are so long before you received a letter from me. I answered every letter that I received from you. I am glad to hear that trade is doing so well. Let me know how all my friends are, and also all the neighbours. No more at present, but remain, your affectionate son,

WILLIAM J. GOULD.

Letter to a gentleman, near Cookstown, who recommended the writer to me for an assisted passage.

Nepean, Canada, January 19th, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR,—I take this opportunity of writing these few to you, hoping you will excuse me for not writing sooner, but I had very little time to spare since I came out here; it is a fine country for making money in, all sorts of labourers are in great demand. In next April there will be work for any amount of men here in Ottawa. I am told by the natives that this place has made more progress the last five years than it has done for twenty years before. Men get 2 dols. per day; servant girls are in great demand, they get from 5 dols. to 6 dols. a month, and their board. It is the best country in the world for girls, they never have to go outside to do any work. My master wonders very much that there is not a girl sent out to him, as he was thinking that there would be one out along with me, and you might try and get one out now, it is a good place, and they are the decentest people about this country. I hope your mother is in good health; give my best respects to her. No more to say at present.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

You may send this letter to Mr. Foy, Belfast.

Greenwood, Canada,

February 5, 1873.

SIR,—I write to let you know that me and my family are well and happy. You may mind that you sent me and my family of seven, in August last. I have seen part of a summer, and part of a winter. The summer was pretty hot, and the winter is pretty

cold, still I have had as cold weather, and as hot in Ireland ; but not so long a spell at once as here, but it is not intolerable. This is a far better country for a poor man than at home. I found good employ ever since I came, and write to you to return you thanks for your kindness to me ; for when I landed in Quebec, your agent read me your letter you sent to him, and he sent the seven of us up free, and gave us provisions to carry us up to Duffin's Creek. We are living five miles from that place, at a place called Greenwood, and like the place well. We got the best of board and kindness. My wife was very ill on the passage, but great praise is due to the doctor for his kindness to her. I am thinking of sending for some more of my family, and hope you will do as much for them as you done for me ; the agent told me I could get a hundred acres of land for myself and one for my mistress, and every child over 18 years ; so if I could get the rest of my family out, we could soon be ready to join it. I have a son and daughter-in-law, and a son in England. The children I have with me are the smallest, and if I could get some of the older, they could help us more to prepare for the free land. I have not had much time to save much since I came ; I still have some saved, and would wish some of them out, if you would be so kind as to write me a few lines, and let me know if they can get out in April or May, at the same price, I would be thankful to you—our passage was £4 5s. each. It is likely my son-in-law and daughter-in-law will come first, they have two children, they are small, his name is Sam. Stuart, he was reared at Dundonald, but they are living at Donaghadee ; my son is the same name as myself, William Cammack. I do not know how many of them is coming to I get their letter, so now I conclude by sending you my kind thanks for your kindness to me, my address is to the care of Alfred Meen, Postmaster, Greenwood, Pickering, Province of Ontario, Canada, for

WILLIAM CAMMACK.

Please write soon as I will know about them coming.

To Charles Foy, Esq,
Belfast, Ireland.

Dresden, Province of Ontario, Canada,
February 8th, 1873.

DEAR SIR.—I take this leave of addressing these few lines to you, as I think it my duty to my adopted country, and my countrymen at home. By all accounts I can see from Ireland, times are dull, and all expectation of a deal of emigrants coming to this country and to the States, but it would be well for them to try Canada first, for men wishing to buy farms, there is any quantity for sale of cleared or brush land to suit purchasers, on easy terms ; no better land in any part of America for wheat, oats,

barley, peas, potatoes, and corn; our laws cannot be equalled in the world. A man has all chances to do well, if he wishes high wages—for lumbering, £4 16s to £8 a month and board; for farming, £3 per month and board, is the general rate, and the men cannot be had. Female servants are very scarce, and get good wages. Sir, there is some young men coming out to me in the Spring, I wish you to forward them to Chatham, then they come to my place on stage, and I shall be obliged, if any of my countrymen call for my address, that you give it to them:

I remain your obedient servant,

ROBERT GRAY.

To Charles Foy, Esq.,
Belfast, Ireland.

The writer of the above left the neighbourhood of Moira, a poor man; he now owns 200 acres of land, and has paid the passages of seven farm labourers from his native place.—C.F.

Kingston, Canada,

May 12, 1873.

SIR,—According to promise, I write to let you know how I have succeeded in Canada. Perhaps you will blame me for not writing sooner, but I thought it better to wait until I had a year's experience, and then I would be better able to give a true opinion of the country. In the first place, allow me to say that a great many people in the old country undervalue the advantages offered by the Canadian emigration aid passages, and think that the agents are nothing but a set of advertising quacks. Now, sir, I have had an opportunity of testing the matter, from the engaging of my passage until I got settled in Kingston, I found your advice profitable throughout, and your description true to the letter. On my arrival at Quebec, I gave your letter to the agent, who gave me a ticket for Kingston, and the address of parties here, to whom my wife had a letter of introduction. On our arrival at Kingston depot, the caretaker took charge of all our luggage, and provided a cab for the women and children, the men of the party walking down to the office a distance of about a mile, where we were very kindly treated until we got employment, which we all had by the next day. Mr. MacPherson the agent here is a very kind gentleman, likewise Mr. Hitchin, the caretaker. Nothing can exceed the kindness and attention that is paid to emigrants here, they want for nothing while under their care; and now, sir, from my own experience, and the opinion of the public, I believe the government agents are gentlemen of the kindest natures. As regards the country, I need say little. It looks a little wild at first sight, and the impression usually made on the mind of emigrants, on their arrival, is that they want men,

and indeed men are the only things they want, to make Canada one of the finest countries in the world. There is a home here for every person that is willing to work; there are thousands of miles yet that the plough never touched, so none need fear, there is employment and good wages for all. The climate is delightful, with the exception of about ten piercing cold days in the winter, and the same of hot days in summer, but a great deal depends upon the kind of work you may be engaged at for the time. On the hottest day we had last summer, I felt quite comfortable, although working in the open air, and, as for the winter, I walked a mile night and morning to my work, and never lost an hour, so it is not so bad after all, as it is reported; although, on the whole, winter is colder than in Ireland, the air is more pure and bracing, and, I believe, a more healthy country than the former. There is one sign of prosperity visible in Kingstown, that is, that for thirteen thousand inhabitants, I have neither seen pawnshops or beggars, so compare that with any town in Ireland. There are two carpenters from Belfast, who came out in the "Texas," joined work with my boss last week, their names are Anderson and M'Clure, as near as I can remember. There is room for a few good hands yet, I believe. Be sure to advise all mechanics to bring as many tools with them as possible, as edged tools are very dear here. Clothing is much the same price as in Belfast; provisions are cheap, especially beef. Accept my best thanks for your trouble, and believe me, dear sir, — Your most obedient servant,

JAMES BLACK,

Formerly of 63 Hanna Street, Belfast.

To Charles Foy, Esq.,
Emigration Commissioner,
Belfast.

Port Hope, June 23, 1873.

Richard MacPherson, Esq., Kingston,

DEAR SIR,—I wish you could send me two farm labourers who have been accustomed to farm work. I would employ them for any period from one to twelve months. I have three newly arrived emigrants now in my employment. I keep ten men, as I farm 450 acres and have over 200 head of stock. My farm is situated two miles West of Port Hope, on the Lake Shore Road, in one of the finest grain growing sections of the Province. Almost any number of farm labourers could find immediate employment in this neighbourhood, at wages from 18 dols. to 24 dols. per month. I will guarantee the above wages to good men who have worked on a farm, say, from £3 12s 8d to £4 16s 8d sterling, a month.

If they enquire at Port Hope, almost any one will direct them, or, if they go West on the Grand Trunk, they can come to my place, as the train crosses my farm.—Yours truly,

THOMAS HARRISON,
Box 78, Port Hope, Ontario.

Letter to the Government Emigration Agent, at Kingston
Canada.

Port Hope, July 7, 1873.

To Mr. MacPherson, Government
Agent at Kingston,

Sir,—We take the opportunity of thanking you very kindly, for your kindness you shewed us, when we called upon you, and we thank you likewise for sending us to Mr. Harrison; we have found him very kind to us in every respect, he has paid us with good wages for the first two month, and if we like the place after that we can stay on for the winter. Excuse these few lines.—We remain yours, most sincerely,

GEORGE RAE.

JAMES KENDNESS.

Port Hope, July 20, 1873.

Mr. MacPherson,

DEAR SIR,—I wish to let you know that I am working to Mr. Harrison, where you sent me; I get a dollar-and-a-quarter a day, and will get that till all the harvest is over. It is a very fine country here, I like it much better than the States, I was there five years. Now I want to get out my family, and I hope you will get it done for me as cheap as possible. I would like you would write to Mr. Charles Foy, Belfast, and ask him how much the charge would be for three passages, as the money I have, I need to get a house prepared for them. My wife will pay the money there. I will be very thankful if you drop me a note, and let me know all I must do. Please let me hear soon.—Yours in respect,

JOHN PEDEN.

Care Mr. Thomas Harrison, Port Hope.

The writer of the following (a German) was a Baker in Marsh's
Confectionary Establishment, Belfast.

Brookville, Ontario, Canada,
21st July, 1873.

DEAR SIR,—I am glad to write to you from such a fine country you did send me and my family to, you will remember the German pastry cook and confectioner you did send to Canada last Easter. I have a very good place here. I get 10 dols. a week wages, and

can live with my family very well for 3 dols. a week, so I can save as much every week as I had wages altogether in Ireland. Dear sir, if you want to make use of this letter, I would be glad to see pastry cooks and bakers coming out here, every day people advertise for them, and I have been a good deal known among the bakers and pastry cooks in Belfast, so it may induce some to come out. Dear sir, would you make use of this letter?—I remain your humble servant,

FERDINAND DUCIUS.

To Charles Foy, Esq.,
11, Claremont Street, Belfast.

Clarendon Centre, Co. Pontiac, Province of Quebec,
26th August, 1873.

SIR,—No doubt you will be surprised to hear from me, you can look at your books, and you will find my name, C. W. Lloyd, booked for steamer, "Texas," but I missed the "Texas," and came by the steamer "Missouri.

I gave your letter to Mr. Wills, Ottawa, and I am sure he acted very kindly to me, and got me a very good situation with a Mr. Shaw. I like the situation very much, and the people I am with are very nice people. If you could send out some more working men, there is plenty of work here for all. I would be glad if you would write to me, hoping I am not giving you too much trouble. I could not speak too lightly of this country; I did not like it at first, but now I like it first-class. I intend sending for my wife and little ones at once, and as they are living near Cork, could you arrange for a cheap way for them to get to Belfast. I have written to my wife, giving her your address; be good enough to send her as cheap and as comfortable as you possibly can. I think she will be ready about the 1st October next. I would be glad if you wrote to me.—Yours respectfully,

C. W. LLOYD.

To Charles Foy, Esq.,
Belfast, Ireland.

From an Emigrant who left in the Spring, 1873.

Castlemore, Canada,

Oct. 12, 1873.

MY DEAR MOTHER AND BROTHER,—I now write these few lines, in answer to yours of the 10th, which found us all in good health, thank God, and I am very glad to see by it that you are all well, hoping this will find you the same; well now, dear mother, I hardly know what to say first, but I am happy to tell you that James is going to Toronto to-morrow, to send you £15 to bring you both to us. I hope and I trust in God you will get safe here.

James will send the money to Mr. Darragh, you can get your passage at the same place as we did, as I have got the cheque for my money, that Mr. Foy gave me a certificate for, and I will get it to-morrow. Well now, dear mother, father was over, and we were all together to-day, arranging about sending for you, he looks well; it is only a fortnight since I seen him before. Dear mother, keep a few shillings till you get to Quebec, to pay for provisions on your way to Toronto, and be sure and get the agent to write, as we done to father and James, for they knew the very day we were coming, and you can write to us before you start a few days, and some of us will meet you in Toronto, and dear brother, you will have to mind your things in Quebec, and get them checked for Toronto. Dear mother a bit of oaten bread and butter is the best thing you could have on sea, and something to drink with it. I think I can tell you no more about your passage. James is with the same man he went to first, and is engaged again for another year at a hundred and sixty dollars; his employer is an Englishman, he was very kind to us when we came out, and kept us some days and nights, and is always glad to see us if we go to see James. Now, mother, I have got little more to say; we all join in sending you all our kind love, hoping you will write soon, give our best respects to Mr. Darragh and family, so good bye, and may God protect you both on the passage.—Your affectionate daughter and sister,

MARY M'QUILLAN,

Castlemore Post Office,
Ontario, Canada, West.

James got John's letter, but I don't think he will write as there is no use of us both writing.

From a labourer who left the neighbourhood of Lurgan, to the gentleman who recommended him to me for an assisted passage.

Nepeau, Nov. 10, 1873.

Mr. A. M'Laren

SIR,—I am now labouring in the farm with the employer to whom Mr. Foy sent me. This land is a very nice loamey soil, there is very little wood land here, as far as I can see, all round me the land is in a high state of cultivation, and the fields are all pretty large, from 16 to 20 acres in each field; the potatoes are all very large, and a great many at the stock. I never seen as good a crop in Raughlan; but the swede turnips are not so large here as they are with you; white carrots are larger here; mangold-wursell is much the same as at home; black oats yield above a

bushel and-a-half to the stook; wheat is much the same as at home; all is grown without any manure. This farm is 200 acres in size, and there is a good stock of cattle on it; also there are splendid hay barns here, the work I have got to do here is much the same as I have been doing with you, sometimes carting, helping to milk the gattle, and such like; I have built a splendid stone wall, a foundation for a wooden shed, eighty feet long, and two feet in height, and other little jobs of mason work, since I came here, and there is more of the same kind of work laid out for me to do. Dear sir, I am well cared here, I get flesh-meat 3 times a day, tea twice, and butter in abundance. The wages I had at home would not purchase the same food that I get here. I am 14lbs heavier since I came here, tell James Castles the beef is doing the work well! I wish you to remember me to all my fellow workmen, tell them I am well, strong, and in good health. I sent a letter to Elizabeth on Saturday last, and £2 in it. I hope she has got it, I don't mean to let her want anything she stands in need of, so long as I am able to earn money, I will send her plenty. I thank God for all his mercies to us. I seen Catherine Armstrong twice since I came here, she lives 4 miles off where I am, she is well and in a good place. I had a letter from Frank Gurvan a few days ago, and expect to see him in a few days. Dear sir, I wish to be remembered to your misses and family, I hope you and them are well, I will be glad to hear from you all as soon as possible, let me know how the coursing meeting got along. I get my washing done in addition to my wages, which is a great favour. Elizabeth Walker is well, and sends her kind love to your Mrs. and family, she is a smart girl and a good cook, she could serve in any gentleman's house at present. Please, sir, send me a few lines, and tell me all the news you can. No more at present.—I remain yours truly,

JOHN STEVENSON.

Direct your letter in care of Hugh Davidson, Esq., Fallowfield,
Post Office, Nepeau, Co. Carleton, Ontario, Canada.

To the Editor of the "Belfast News-Letter."

11, Claremont Street,
Belfast, 18th October, 1873.

SIR,—I sent the writer of the following and his family to Canada last April.—Yours, &c.,

CHARLES FOX,

St. Vincent, Spt. 24, 1873.

DEAR BROTHER WILLIAM,—I received yours, and have to thank you for the newspapers you sent; they were welcome indeed, I

would have written sooner, only waiting to get settled. I have bought a farm, three or four miles out of the town of Meaford, above a lake; a nice farm, nearly level with limestone bottom, and good black clay—200 acres, of which 150 acres cleared. I went into possession on the 1st September, and have now 12 acres of fall wheat sown, and have two ploughs ploughing every day. The out-offices are first-rate—three barns, two stables, and a large shed for cattle; the dwelling-house is not so good, it has three rooms on the ground, and three upstairs, with a back kitchen, but I intend to build next summer, if spared life and health. I paid 7,000 dollars, or about £1,400 sterling. I am happy and content. I have my buggy, and drive to Meaford every Saturday, for my week's supplies. I have four mortgages or four farms; I get 8 per cent. interest; I could get 10 per cent. on notes, but I think land security safer. The Rector of the town transacts all my business. I drink no liquor except some beer when I am out. There is very little whiskey drunk here. We had two circuses in Meaford this summer, and what appeared strange, not a policeman, nor no necessity for them; nor a drunken man in the immense crowds. This is a fine climate; I never had as good health in my life. The harvest is now over, and a bountiful one it was. Wheat is selling here at 1 dol. 20 cents to 1 dol. 25 cents a bushel, equal to 4s 10d and 5s. This is the best wheat county in Canada. The children are at school about half-a-mile from here. I feel very thankful that I am so comfortably settled in my new home in the west. I got here with my thirteen of a family, without one mistake; nor did not lose a cent's worth. I am happy and content, and glad I came out. There are some very smart folk here. This farm is the fourth that I bought; the other three, the owners would not fulfil their bargains; but I was not so green—they thought. I am on the mail car road, three miles and-a-half from Meaford. I can hear the train whistle at two stations, when in my bed. I have good neighbours—Scotch and Irish, but mostly Scotch. Write soon. Kind regards to all the family.—I remain, your affectionate brother,

ROBERT GUY.

Portadown, 24th October, 1871.

Dear Sir,—David Munroe, who sailed in the "Peruvian," on the 25th May last, has sent to his late employer, Mr. John Stinton, £8, to bring out his wife and child; they wish to go in the "Caspian," on Friday, from Derry.

You may recollect that Munroe went to Ottawa, and as the £8 will barely pay the passages of the wife and child (18 months old)

I would feel obliged if you would give her a letter to the Immigration Agent at Quebec to forward them free to Ottawa.

I am sure that you will be glad to hear that this well-behaved and useful man speaks highly of the new Dominion, and I am sure he will please; he is a first-rate ploughman, and had the best of recommendations from his employers here.—Your obedient Servant,

Charles Foy, Esq. D'ARCY SINNAMON.

P.S.—The child's name is Walter.

Portadown, 17th July, 1871.

Dear Sir,—Jacob Crawford, who sailed last August in the sailing vessel, "Lake Ontario," has sent money to pay the passage of his wife, in the steamship "Austrian." Will you please give her letters to the Immigration Agent in Canada, same as you gave her husband; he is now working in Hamilton.—Yours truly,

Charles Foy, Esq., Belfast. D'ARCY SINNAMON.

Kiruburn Post-office, Fitzroy, Co. Carleton,
(Province of Ontario, Canada.)

November 8, 1871.

Dear Sir,—As requested by you, on leaving Belfast, I write to you my opinion of Canada, as soon as I had time to form an opinion of the country. I hope, at some future time, to write you, at more length, my opinion of its resources, requirements, &c. I have not yet travelled over much of the country, but can speak of the county Carleton and the Ottawa valley, where I am engaged, and will premise my remarks by telling you that you in no wise exaggerated the advantages of this part of Ontario; also to thank you for your great kindness to me. The lands are of first-rate quality; in some parts a rich deep loam, in others a rich vegetable mould, with clay subsoil mixed with sand, and capable of producing the finest crops of wheat, beans, oats, or almost any crop. The complaint with some farmers is that their land is too rich—no necessity for manure. One farmer originally from the neighbourhood of Belfast, told me that he had taken fourteen crops of wheat and oats without a pound of manure, and the last crop the best. He will sow the same field in Spring wheat next year, which will be the fifteenth crop of grain. In this section manure is regarded more as a nuisance than any thing else. I thought of how the counties Down and Antrim farmers economise their manure; there are many from these

counties settled here. The land is well adapted for the growth of flax, and would produce the finest quality; any quantity could be grown here if there were a market for it. I agree with you that the North of Ireland will soon be flaxed out, as too large an area is sown, and as the crop is a very exhaustive one, the land must wear out. The mill-owners cannot in future depend upon the supply they have been getting in their own country; and I think that if they directed their attention to Canada, and spend half the amount they spent in encouraging the growth of flax in India in Canada, they could get all they would require. Beside the adaptability of the soil; there is the advantage of quick transit; from Montreal to Liverpool is made on an average in ten days. As regards the labour market, I need scarcely tell you that the supply is very far short of the demand. All the farm hands of the North of Ireland could find ready employment at high wages. Servant girls are also much required. There are many men here, who can use the axe, getting £80 a-year and their board. Farm hands get more than double what they get in Ireland, and good board, meat three times a day, and that of the best quality. Would you kindly let me know if you expect to send many next spring. Anything you desire to know about this part of Canada I will be glad to inform you to the best of my ability.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

ALEXANDER GORDON.

Charles Foy, Esq., Commissioner of
Emigration, Belfast, Ireland

*From an Emigrant who left Cootehill, Co. Cavan, 26th March
last (1871).*

Seaforth, Canada, January 21st, 1872.

Dear Father and Mother,—I received your long watched for letter on the 20th, and we were glad to hear that you were all well; we were sorry to hear that you had lost a cow, but you never said what happened to her, or what she died of. I hope Robert William has got better of his cold. Thank God I am settled in my own house, and I am as comfortable as I could wish to be. I have a two-cwt. pig hanging in my house, a barrel of flour; the cow that Mary's uncle gave her, and 20 dollars' worth of wood; it will do me till the middle of next winter. My house and lot is ready money for me any time I like to sell it; it took 20 dollars to fence my lot and build up my cow house, it would hold two tons of hay. Hay is 13 dollars a ton; straw, 3 dollars. I have all

paid for, thank God, and am not due a man a cent, and we are living more comfortable than ever I could be in Ireland on a farm. I can earn a dollar a day in the winter, packing salt in the salt works; and I can earn a dollar and a quarter (5s. 2d. of your money), a day in the summer time. I expect to do far better than ever I could in Ireland, for I will have a chance of giving the children a trade, which I think I would not be able to do in Ireland; the school is not over the length of Henry M'Gau's from our house, and the meeting house is just beside it. We have a fine minister, he visited us since I came to Seaforth; his name is Mr. Goldsmith, he is a fine preacher; he puts us in mind of big Mr. M'Mahon, when he is in the pulpit and preaching. Allan and I go every Sunday morning at half-past ten o'clock, and I keep house for Mary, and she goes out in the evening at half-past six o'clock; so this is a great blessing that we are so near a place of worship and school for our children, and thank God we want for nothing. We know nothing of the troubles the people had in this part of the country twenty years ago. Seaforth was only a wood, and now it is as fine a business town as a man might wish to go into; the train runs through it, and there are two flour mills, a corn mill, and a flax mill; there are three salt works, a foundry, a stove factory, a carriage shop, plenty of waggon shops and blacksmiths' shops; so that it is a very nice place for a man to rear a family in, as the minister told me that where he was before he was getting 1,400 dollars a year, and that he came to Seaforth for 1,100 dollars on account of his family. I have got the very best of neighbours. We have only one drunkard in the town, and I am sorry to say he is an Irishman, the unfortunate wretch; the people collected 40 dollars to send him and his family to the States, and to get rid of him, but when he got the 40 dollars he drunk it every cent.

Mary's uncle will soon write to you; next time you hear from us you will get our likenesses. Mary says she will soon write, but thinks it would take a fortnight to tell you all she has to say about this fine country.

Remember us to all the old neighbours about the race course, and to my brother.—Your affectionate Son,

From a tailor who left Belfast November last.
Quebec, 1st March, 1872.

Dear Mr. Foy,—You will no doubt think me very unkind for not writing to you when I came here, but my reason was I wished to give this country a fair trial, not to pass rash sentence before I could be somewhat acquainted with the place and people; and now I can say, with all my heart, I only wish I had come here twenty

years ago. I have met with friends everywhere, but one of the kindest friends I ever experienced is Mr. Stafford, the Emigrant Agent for Quebec; I could not tell you all his kindness in one short letter, suffice it to say, a kind father could not be kinder to an only son. I would wish you could bring some influence to press the Irish people to come out to this beautiful and plentiful country, and not be *only existing* in poverty at home, if I may call it home. This is the finest country in the world. I gave Mr. Stafford the letter you give me when I came, and he told me a merchant-tailor in Quebec wanted a first-class cutter, if he could find one coming out; so he asked me, as it was the sabbath day the vessel arrived, to stop in the Victoria Hotel until Monday morning, and he would take me over; so he did, and I was not five minutes in until he engaged me at 10 dollars per week till April 5. He said the customer trade would be over after Christmas, and could not give more through the winter, but he would raise my salary on the 1st of April, which he has done, for he has re-engaged me at 14 dollars per week from April, next month, until next April, '73. He is very well pleased with me. He has a large business, it is the largest in Quebec; he told me he had a stock of £20,000 worth of goods. So now you see I did not affront you by your kind letters of introduction you give along with me. I expect my family out here by the first week in May; you will give them encouragement to cross the Atlantic, for they are a little timid of sailing. Excuse haste. With kind regards, I remain, sincerely yours, Job O'Connell.

Carnmoney, March 19th, 1872.

Dear Sir,—Having seen by advertisement in the *Belfast Weekly News* of Saturday last, that pamphlets and other information respecting emigration to Canada may be had by application to you, and as I have great interest in anything relating to the prosperity of the Dominion (having sent three sons and two daughters to it already, and will probably send another or two more yet), I take the liberty of writing for a copy of those pamphlets, &c.

I believe none of my children had at any time since any cause to regret leaving their native land, and if they had I must say the cause must have been in themselves. One of my daughters has £70 British, or 350 dollars, for teaching a school within about two miles of Napanee, in the country.

In posting the pamphlets, please address, Joseph Coulter, Carnmoney, Draperstown.

I am, your most obedient,
 Charles Foy, Esq. JOSEPH COULTER.
 11, Claremont Street, Belfast.

Letter from a young man (one of five brothers), who left the neighbourhood of Moira, Co. Down. The men named George and Isaac Banks went from the same neighbourhood without any means, and now own a hundred acres of land:—

Dresden, Pr. Ontario, Canada.

March 3rd, 1872.

My dear Parents.—I am now going to write you a few short lines—too long neglected—to let you know we are all well at present, and trust in God, who is the giver of all goodness, that you are both in good health, and enjoying every comfort which this world can afford. I had a letter from Jane a few days ago, she is well, and she thinks a great deal of this country. I may say that our winter is about gone, it has been a very pleasant one, and a great deal of work was done; it has been very dry since last July you would scarcely get a drink in the country without sinking a well. We have been getting out square oak timber, as it is in great demand; we bought it of parties standing in the bush. We make it and draw it to the river, where it can be shipped to other countries. Men are very scarce in this country; men's wages are £4 a month in the winter, and from £5 to £6 in the summer. I think that there is no better place in the world than here, as work is plenty and men are not to be got for love or money. Last fall in the month of November, I paid George and Isaac Banks, £6 each per month and board, and was glad to get them. They have bought 100 acres of land, and are living on it. The land here cannot be surpassed in any country. The tax is about sixpence to the pound, according to the real valuation of property; this pays all school bill and all other taxes included, as the schools are free in this country. We can raise as good crops here as you can at home. I have cut wheat one ton to the acre, and it was the seventh crop of fall wheat in succession, and the ground was never manured. As for my part I like this place too well ever to leave it. Robert was telling me that Thomas Boyle is coming out in the Spring; you can tell him that if he comes he will find plenty of work. And all the young men thinking of leaving home I would advise them to come here, and we will find them all work as soon as they arrive; I can tell them what to do. I have little more to say. Anne and the two children are well, they join with me in sending our love to you, and also to Johnny and Minnie.—Your affectionate Son,

Thomas Boyle sailed on the 12th April.—C. F.

SCARCITY OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS.
 (From the Toronto Telegraph.)

The numerous advertisements for general servant girls, nurses, and cooks, which appear day after day in the journals of the Province, show that, notwithstanding the efforts of Miss Rye and others to induce a large emigration hitherto of female "help," the demand still far exceeds the supply. A few years ago domestic servants could be engaged at a moderate of wages—say from three to five dollars a month—but now it is a difficult matter to procure the services of such at nearly double these rates. There are two principal causes, which have led to this state of affairs—one is the evident distaste which the large majority of our native young women have to perform what is looked upon as menial labour; and the other is the increased demand of late for female operatives in various branches of manufactures. The inducements held forth by the large manufacturing establishments, though by no means very active so far as comfort are concerned, are yet sufficient to attract so many young women in humble circumstances that, as a natural consequence, the ranks from which domestic servants are recruited are thinned to an appreciable extent. A foolish pride has grown up among this class which has the effect of inducing them to prefer poor wages and monotonous labour to better pay and the comforts of a home. The remedy for this state of affairs lies in adopting means to bring to Canada some of the thousands of young women in all parts of the old country, accustomed to house-work, who would be only too glad to emigrate if they but knew of the superior advantages they would secure by doing so. From some cause or other the very classes of immigrants needed here above all others do not come in anything like sufficient numbers. Hundreds of clerks, men with little means and no definite occupations, with a large sprinkling of persons, both male and female, who have "seen better days," and wish to preserve their "gentility," have arrived on our shores; but there has been a sad lack of farm labourers and domestic servants. Increased efforts should be made to induce these latter classes to make Canada their home, and there would be no difficulty in doing so were the proper means adopted.

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LIVERPOOL AND BELFAST TO QUEBEC	£12 12s and £14 14s
<i>Each Berth, according to accommodation.</i>	
CHILDREN UNDER TWELVE YEARS	HALF-PRICE
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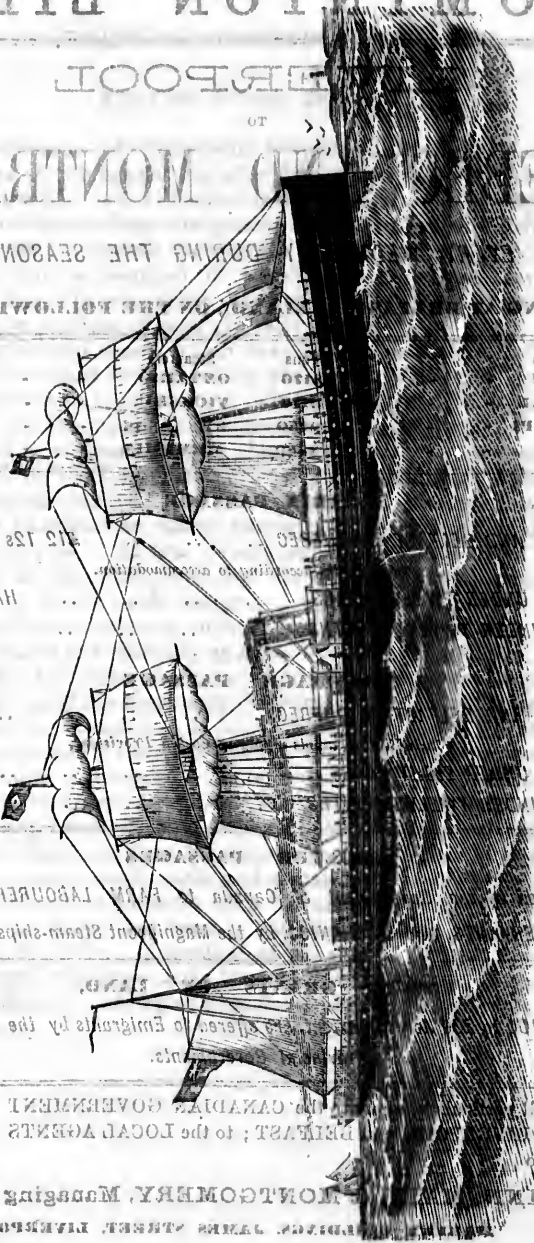
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Few are the years that have sufficed to change
This whole broad land by transformation strange,
Once far and wide the unbroken forests spread
Their lonely wastes, mysterious and dread—
Forests, whose echoes never had been stirred
By the sweet music of an English word ;
Where only rang the red-browed hunter's yell,
And the wolf's howl through the dark sunless dell,
Now fruitful fields and waving orchard trees
Spread their rich treasures to the summer breeze.
Yonder, in queenly pride, a city stands,
Whence stately vessels speed to distant lands ;
Here smiles a hamlet through embowering green,
And there the statelier village spires are seen—
Here, by the brook-side clacks the noisy mill,
Here the white homestead nestles to the hill ;
The modest school here flings wide its door
To smiling crowds, that seek its simple lore ;
There learning's shelter fane of massive walls,
Woos the young aspirant to classic halls ;
And bids him in her hoarded treasures find,
The gathered wealth of all earth's gifted minds.

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