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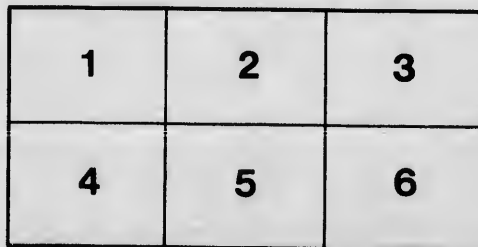
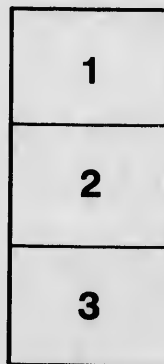
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REPORT

ON



Immigration to New Brunswick,

IN 1872.

BY THE

Hon. B. R. STEVENSON,

SURVEYOR GENERAL.



SAINT JOHN, N. B. :

DAILY TELEGRAPH AND JOURNAL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING OFFICE,

1873.

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REPORT.

To His Honor, the Honorable L. A. WILMOT, D. C. L., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:—

The administration of the Immigration Policy of the Government having been largely entrusted to my care, I have the honor to report what has been done during the past year, in relation to this important subject.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT AND IMMIGRATION.

A great deal of interest, and in some particulars, remarkable enthusiasm, has been developed in the promotion of the welfare of this Province by means of Immigration; in consequence, to a large degree, of the liberal policy of the Dominion Government as agreed upon at a conference of Delegates of the Canadian and Provincial Governments, held at Ottawa on the nineteenth day of September, A. D. 1871; at which the late Honorable George L. Hatheway, Provincial Secretary, The Honorable William M. Kelly, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, and John Pickard, Esq., M.P. for the County of York, represented the Province of New Brunswick, whose report is as follows:—

Copy of a Report of Delegates appointed to attend an Immigration Conference at Ottawa in September 1871, presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the twentieth of February 1872.

To His Excellency the Honorable Lemuel Allan Wilmot, D. C. L., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

Having been appointed by Your Excellency Delegates, on behalf of this Province, to attend the Immigration Conference held at Ottawa in September last, we beg to submit the following Report:—

The Conference met at Ottawa on the 19th September, and continued its Session until the 22nd of the same month.

The General Government and the several Provinces of the Dominion were represented. Every facility was afforded us for expressing our views on the subject, and the most attentive consideration given to all we had to advance on behalf of New Brunswick.

We urged the necessity of affording aid to the Maritime Provinces, especially to New Brunswick, as we are utterly unable to appropriate a sum at all sufficient for Immigration purposes from our very limited Revenues.

It was agreed by the representatives of the Dominion Government present at the Conference, that the sum of ten thousand dollars should be placed in the Estimates, for the purpose of encouraging Immigration to New Brunswick; and we have good reason to believe, that if that sum is judiciously expended it will be continued to us until our population amounts to four hundred thousand. And we are happy to inform Your Excellency, that in a communication recently received from Sir John A. McDonald, we are informed that amount has been placed in the Estimates by the Dominion Government

Certain terms of a proposed arrangement between the Dominion and Provincial Governments were unanimously adopted, subject to approval by the several Governments, a copy of which is herewith submitted.

We have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's obedient servants,

(Signed)

GEORGE L. MATHEWAY,
WM. M. KELLY,
JOHN PICKARD.

20th February, 1872.

The terms of the "Proposed Arrangement" above referred to are as follows:

MEMORANDUM OF TERMS OF PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT.

1. The Dominion will maintain an efficient system of Immigration Agency in the United Kingdom, on the Continent of Europe, and if deemed requisite, elsewhere beyond Canada.
2. It will maintain efficient Quarantine Establishments at Quebec and Halifax, at Saint John in New Brunswick, at Victoria in British Columbia, and wherever else the same may be deemed requisite.
3. It will maintain efficient Immigration Offices at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, and Halifax; at Saint John, in New Brunswick; at Miramichi, or some other point contiguous to the line of the Intercolonial Railway; in Manitoba; at Victoria in British Columbia, and wherever else the same may be deemed requisite.
4. It will maintain a liberal policy for the settlement and colonization of the Crown Lands in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.
5. It will disseminate such information with reference to the Dominion generally, and to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories in particular, as may be deemed requisite for the advancement of Immigration.
6. Such Grants as shall be deemed requisite in aid of Immigration, will be asked of Parliament yearly.
7. The several Provinces will maintain an efficient system of Immigration Agency within their respective Territories, and will connect the same, so far as possible, with a liberal policy for the settlement and colonization of the uncultivated land therein.
8. They may appoint such Immigration Agents in Europe, and elsewhere beyond Canada, as they think proper; and such Agents, on requisition to that effect, will be duly accredited by the Dominion Government.
9. Each Province will disseminate such information as it may deem requisite for the advancement of Immigration, and to that end will furnish to the Department of Agriculture, and to the Immigration Agents of the Dominion, full information as to its system of settlement and colonization, the lands assigned for free grants to settlers, if any, and the conditions of such grants, and all other information, and all documents deemed requisite for the advancement of Immigration.
10. To prevent disappointment of intending Immigrants, no Province will alter the terms of its system as so communicated, without reasonable notice; and, if possible, the information in question will be so communicated before the winter, of each year, and will not be restrictively changed during the ensuing season of navigation.
11. Conferences of Delegates of the Dominion and Provincial Governments will be convened from time to time at the office of the Minister of Agriculture by the Governor in Council, at the request of one or more of the Provincial Governments, or without such request; and it is understood that such a Conference will be so convened for some date during each Session of Parliament.

No. 6.

The undersigned has the honor to report, that at the Immigration Conference lately convened for the 19th instant, and which met on that day, and was continued by adjournment over the 20th, 21st, and 22nd instant, the Province of Ontario was represented by the Hon. John Carling, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works; the Province of Quebec by the Honorable Pierre Jacques, Olivier Chauveau, Provincial Secretary, the Honorable Gideon Ouimet, Attorney General,

the Honorable George Irvine, Solicitor General, and the Honorable Joseph Gibb Robertson, Treasurer; the Province of Nova Scotia by the Honorable E. P. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Honorable William Garvie, Commissioner of Public Works; the Province of New Brunswick by the Honorable G. L. Hatheway, Provincial Secretary, the Honorable W. M. Kelly, Commissioner of Public Works, and John Pickard, Esquire, M. P.; the Province of Manitoba by the Honorable Henry J. H. Clarke, Attorney General; and the Province of British Columbia by Thomas Sett Stahlshmidt, Esquire; and that the subjoined terms of proposed arrangement in reference to Immigration matters between the Dominion and Provincial Governments were thereat unanimously adopted, subject to ratification by such Governments respectively.

The undersigned recommends accordingly, that the same receive the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and be communicated, as having been so sanctioned, to the said several Provincial Governments.

The whole respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN,

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, 23rd Sept. 1871.

Minister of Agriculture.

No. 7.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 25th Sept. 1871.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed Memorandum dated 23rd Sept. 1871, from the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, submitting the subjoined terms of proposed arrangement in reference to Immigration matters between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, adopted at a recent Conference held by their respective representatives, subject to ratification by those Governments respectively, and recommending that the same receive the sanction of your Excellency in Council, and be communicated, as having been so sanctioned, to the said several Provincial Governments.

The Committee advise that the said terms of proposed arrangement be sanctioned, and be communicated as having been so sanctioned, to the several Provincial Governments.

Certified.

(Signed)

WM. H. LEE, Clerk P. C.

ACTION OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

In full belief that the \$10,000 would be provided as intimated in the Report of the Delegates, the Government, on the return of their Delegates, gave much consideration to this subject, determined to deal with it in a liberal spirit, and agreed upon the terms of "The Free Grant Act 1872," passed at the last Session, which appears in the appendix to this Report.

MISS RYE'S PROPOSITIONS.

On the Ninth of December, 1871, the Government having received an offer from Miss Rye, proposing to bring out Immigrants, an order in Council was passed as follows:—

IN COUNCIL, 9TH DECEMBER, 1871.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,

&c.

&c.

&c.

Read a communication from Miss Rye proposing to bring out more Immigrants.

Ordered, That Miss Rye's offer to bring to this Province, during the next Spring, single women from 17 or 18 to 30 or 35 years of age, say 75 domestic servants and 25 dress-makers and machinists, upon the Government undertaking to pay three pounds sterling per head for each, be accepted; and that, if practicable, more than 75 of the number should be domestic servants, and that

Miss Rye be informed, that upon the arrival of the above in this Province, the Government will be prepared to receive from her further proposals for an additional supply of Immigrants.
Certified.

F. A. H. STRATTON, C. E. C.

MESSRS. STYMEST AND HELLER'S PROPOSITIONS.

On the 22nd January, 1872, the Government received from Messrs. Stymest and Heller, the following proposition:—

FREDERICTON, 22nd January, 1872.

FIRST.—Each male Immigrant over 18 years of age to have 100 acres of land, with good accessible roads. A chopping of two acres to be made on each lot of 100 acres. A suitable temporary building or buildings to be provided for the reception of the Immigrants within a short distance of their lots. The Immigrants shall be employed to do the aforesaid chopping. The temporary building to be reserved for school or other public purposes of the settlement.

On three years actual residence a grant to issue to each male settling as above.
A lot to be reserved in each settlement for school purposes.

SECOND.—The Government to give a guarantee that the males over 18 years of age will receive employment on the Railways, or at other works, at not less than one dollar per day, for a period not exceeding two years.

THIRD.—The Government to pay all charges and expenses known as "head money."

FOURTH.—The Immigrants to be landed either at the Port of Saint John or Chatham, part at each Port, as may be mutually agreed upon, (fires, dangers and perils of the seas, and other inevitable accidents not preventing,) and delivered over to the Government Agents.

FIFTH.—We will land at the above Ports five hundred persons, more or less, of whom at least 2-5ths shall be males of 18 years of age and upwards, for the sum of ten dollars for each person, payment to be made by the Government in cash when the Immigrants are delivered to the Government Agents.

It is understood, that on account of the advanced season, that we are not to be liable for any penalty or damages if we fail to complete this agreement, this year, before the first of July next.

SIXTH.—We are allowed to extend this agreement for the year 1873 on the same terms.

SEVENTH.—If the Government make an arrangement with the New Brunswick Railway Company for the employment of the Immigrants, the grants of land will issue on the terms of the Communication of the said Company, dated 7th December 1871.

(Signed)

GEO. STYMEST,
SAREN S. HELLER.

This proposition was accepted, and an agreement entered into with these gentlemen as follows:—

(Copy)

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Government of New Brunswick have concluded an agreement with Messieurs Heller and Stymest, for the introduction into the Province, from Scandinavian Countries, of about five hundred persons, of whom two-fifths shall be males of eighteen years and upwards, and in pursuance thereof the Government of New Brunswick undertake—

1st. That each male Immigrant over eighteen years of age shall have one hundred acres of good farming land, with good accessible roads; a chopping of two acres to be made on each lot of one hundred acres at the expense of the Government, the Immigrant to be employed to do such chopping. A suitable temporary building or buildings to be provided for the reception of the Immigrant upon, or a short distance from their lots, such temporary building, and the lot on which it stands, to be reserved for school or other purposes. On three years actual residence a grant to issue from the Crown to each male settling as above.

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N. C. E. C.

Messrs. Stymost

January, 1872.

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2nd. That the able-bodied males over eighteen years of age will receive employment on the Railways, or at other works, at the rate of, or at not less than one dollar per day for a period not exceeding two years.

3rd. Any grants of land which the New Brunswick Railway Company agree to make to labourers in the employment of said Company, according to the terms of Communication from the said Company to the Government, dated the 7th December, A. D. 1871, will be guaranteed by the Government.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the Province of New Brunswick this thirty first day of January, A. D. 1872, and in the thirty fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

GEORGE L. HATHEWAY.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RIVIERE DU LOUP RAILWAY COMPANY.

The following correspondence also took place with the New Brunswick Railway Company:—

No. 1.

(Copy)

FREDERICTON, December 4th, 1871.

To the President and Directors of the
Riviere du Loup Railway Company.

GENTLEMEN,—As there will be a meeting of the Executive Council on Thursday next for the purpose of considering the Immigration question, I would suggest the propriety of the Company submitting in writing, a proposition to the Government as to how many men they would employ, and for what term, and what term or time the men should serve the Company before receiving the allotment of the 100 acres of land; also in the event of our agent signing articles of agreement with the men that a portion of their passage money should be refunded when earned, whether the Company would take that agreement, and pay to the Government such amounts when earned by the men, as agreed by the articles. I think the Company will see the necessity of such a course, for the amount at the disposal of the Government will not be sufficient to keep up anything like a stream of Immigration, which will be required for the construction of public works and the legitimate business of the country.

Address letter to me to be laid before Government, or you can have an interview if required.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

GEORGE L. HATHEWAY.

No. 2.

(Copy)

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY COMPANY,
Fredericton, December 7th, 1871.

SIR,—In reply to your communication of the 4th inst. relative to employing emigrants, I am directed by the Board of Directors to say—

That they will give employment to 300 able-bodied, steady, industrious men, at \$1.00 per day, together with a free grant of 30 acres of land to each man who continues in the service of this Company one year, 60 acres to such as continue two years, and 100 acres to those who continue three years, with the conditions that they shall become actual settlers, and to be engaged at Fredericton not later than 1st of June 1872, and that the Company will endeavour to carry out the wishes of the Government in securing the payment of the return passage money.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

JULIUS L. INCHES, Secretary.

Hon. G. L. HATHEWAY, Provincial Secretary.

No. 3.

(Copy)

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Fredericton, N. B., December 27th, 1871.

SIR,—As the Government are now preparing their posters to forward immediately to Europe on the subject of Immigration, they desire to be informed whether the Company known as the Riviere

du Loup Railway Company still adhere to their proposition, or whether or not they are disposed to increase the rate of wages ten cents per day.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

(Signed)

GEORGE L. HATHEWAY.

J. L. INCHEs, Esquire, Secretary R. C.

No. 4.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY COMPANY,
Fredericton, December 28th, 1871.

(Copy)

SIR,—In reply to your Communication of yesterday I am directed to say, that this Company will agree to add ten cents to the wages to be paid to Immigrants, as proposed in my Communication of the 7th inst; thereby making the wages \$1.10 per day.

I am your obedient servant,

JULIUS L. INCHEs, Secretary.

Hon. G. L. HATHEWAY, Prov. Secretary.

A NEW BRUNSWICK PAMPHLET ON IMMIGRATION.

A sheet pamphlet, similar to one published by Ontario, containing the following information with regard to the Province was prepared and published:—

New Brunswick is one of the British North American Provinces, and forms part of the Dominion of Canada. It borders on the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Quebec, and the State of Maine (one of the United States of America), and is, with Nova Scotia, nearer Europe than any of the populated 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 spacious 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 lands skirting the Bay of Fundy and the River St. John, but the only section of a mountainous character is that bordering on the Province of Quebec on the north, where the country is beautifully diversified by oval-topped hills, ranging from 500 to 800 feet in height, clothed with lofty forest trees almost to their summit, and surrounded by fertile valleys and table-lands.

New Brunswick is divided into fourteen counties, classified as follows:—1st, the sea-board counties on the Bay Chaleur, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Straits of Northumberland, comprising Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, and Westmoreland; 2nd, the sea-board counties on the Southern or Bay of Fundy coast, comprising Albert, St. John, and Charlotte; 3rd, the inland counties on the St. John River, comprising King's, Queen's, Sunbury, York, Carleton, and Victoria.

Restigouche contains 1,426,560 acres, of which over one million two hundred thousand acres are ungranted; population, 5575; chief towns, Dalhousie and Campbelltown. The surface is undulating, the soil remarkably fertile; 19,000 acres of as fine land as exists in America is laid off in blocks by the Government for settlement. The great Intercolonial Railway, now under construction by the Dominion of Canada, runs through the length of this county—a distance of 50 miles. The rivers and coast waters abound with the finest of fish. Access by rail and steamer from St. John.

Gloucester contains 1,037,440 acres, of which two-thirds are ungranted. Twenty-five thousand acres of the most fertile land have lately been laid off for settlement near the Intercolonial Railway, 45 miles of which are now under construction in the county; population 18,810; chief town Bathurst. Fisheries on the coast and in the rivers equal to any in the world. Inhabitants engaged in fishing, farming, lumbering, and shipbuilding. Soil for most part excellent. Some of the finest farms of the country are in Gloucester. Access by rail and steamer from St. John.

Northumberland contains 2,980,000 acres, of which two-thirds are ungranted; population, 20,116; chief towns, Chatham, Newcastle, and Douglastown, the former of which is a great port for shipment of lumber to Great Britain. Inhabitants extensively engaged in lumbering, shipbuilding,

fishing, and farming. The Miramichi river, navigable for the largest ships as far as Chatham flows through this county, and with its tributaries waters a large section of country. Forty-five miles of Intercolonial Railway are now being built in this county, in which also the Government has laid off 10,000 acres of the finest land for immediate settlement. Access by rail and steamer from St. John.

Kent contains 1,026,000 acres, of which more than one half is ungranted; population, 19,101. The inhabitants are engaged in lumbering, farming, fishing, and shipbuilding. Chief town, Richibucto. Kent is a splendid farming country; surface almost level; scarcely a hill of magnitude in its entire extent; watered by the Richibucto and its tributaries. Forty miles of the Intercolonial Railway are being built in this county, and 21,000 acres of fine farming country are laid off by Government for immediate settlement. Access by rail and steamer from St. John.

Westmoreland contains 878,440 acres, of which one quarter is ungranted; population, 29,335; chief towns, Moncton, Dorchester, Shediac, Salisbury, and Sackville. Extensive tracts of alluvial land and fine upland give to this county unrivalled agricultural capabilities, while there are also many facilities for lumbering, fishing, shipbuilding, manufacturing and general business. Sixty miles of railway already built traverse the county, giving to all parts of it railway communication with St. John.

Albert contains 439,560 acres, of which one-fourth is ungranted; population, 10,672. Upland generally good, with extensive dyked marshes; a large proportion of the vacant land is of good quality, well adapted for settlement. Albert is rich in minerals; valuable coal-mines are being worked near Hillsborough. Chief towns, Hopewell and Hillsborough. Inhabitants largely engaged in farming, mining, and shipbuilding. Access by rail from St. John.

St. John contains 414,720 acres, mostly granted. Being a narrow sea-board county, the soil is not so fertile as in the interior counties; still there are many fine farming tracts, and the proximity of large markets makes farming profitable; population, 52,303. The city of St. John has, with its suburbs, a population of 42,000. This fine city, lying at the mouth of one of the largest rivers of North America, with a harbour open all the year round, with regular steam communication with all the main ports of Nova Scotia and the northern portion of the United States, with first-class railways running from it in every direction, with extensive maritime and manufacturing interests, is certain of becoming a city of the greatest commercial importance.

Charlotte contains 783,360 acres, of which nearly one-half is ungranted. The St. Croix river, navigable by steamers to St. Stephen, divides this county from the United States; population, 25,871; chief towns, St. Andrews, St. Stephen, and St. George, the two former of which are connected by rail with the interior of the Province. The surface of this county is broken, although in many districts there is fine fertile land. There is much enterprise and a great diversity of occupation in the county, and the people are generally prosperous. Access by rail and steamer from St. John.

King's contains 849,920 acres, of which only one-eighth remains ungranted; population, 24,593, chiefly engaged in farming. The surface is undulating, with hills of gentle elevation and level fertile valleys. Chief towns, Hampton, Sussex, and Rothesay. A Government line of railway from St. John to Nova Scotia runs for 60 miles through the county. The railway from St. John to the United States also passes through the western part of the county.

Queen's contains 961,280 acres, of which one-third is ungranted; population, 13,847. This county, watered by the St. John River and Grand Lake, and the Washademoak, presents large tracts of the finest alluvial lands, and the soil is generally good. The Government has laid off 22,000 acres for immediate settlement. Large coal-fields underlie the soil of this county, and coal-mining is carried on. All parts of the county are accessible by water from St. John, and the railway from St. John to the United States passes through its western portion. Chief town, Gagetown.

Sunbury contains 782,080 acres, of which almost one-half is ungranted; population, 6824. West of the St. John River the land lies in long swells; east it is very low and level, with immense stretches of the most fertile intervals. Chief town, Oromocto. The railway from St. John to the United States passes through the western part of the county. 8000 acres of good farming land laid off for settlement.

York contains 2,201,600 acres, of which nearly one-half is ungranted. Chief town is Fredericton—the seat of Government—a city with a population of 6,000, on the St. John River, 84 miles

from its mouth, and connected by rail with St. John. This county is well watered and wooded, and its agricultural resources are great. Of late years very successful settlements have been planted in it from England and Ireland. The railway from St. John to the United States traverses the county; another railway connects Fredericton with St. John; the St. Andrews and Woodstock Railway passes through its western part, and the great railway from Fredericton to Riviere du Loup, on the St. Lawrence, now under construction, runs for miles through the eastern part of the county. 20,000 acres of excellent settlement land are specially laid off for settlers. Population of the county, 27,140.

Carleton contains 700,000 acres, one-fourth of which is ungranted; population, 19,938, engaged chiefly in farming, for which the entire county is wonderfully adapted. There is no better land in America than that of Carleton County, 34,000 acres of which is specially laid off for immediate settlement. Woodstock, its chief town, is on the St. John River, 150 miles from its mouth, and may be reached by rail or steamer from the sea-board. Railways, 90 miles in length, connect Woodstock with St. Andrews. The railway now being built from Fredericton to Riviere du Loup, will pass from Woodstock upwards through the county. Johnsville, Knowlesville, and Glassville are flourishing settlements started within ten years.

Victoria contains 2,872,000 acres, of which six-sevenths are ungranted; population, 11,641. The surface is rolling and varied, but remarkably fertile, even to the tops of the hills. The county is rapidly filling up with settlers from the adjoining Province of Quebec. The Swedish colony in the State of Maine is within 18 miles of the Tobique. 34,000 acres of the finest land of the continent are laid off near the Tobique and elsewhere in this county, near the line of the great railway from Fredericton.

RIVERS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

An inspection of the map will show that the surface of the Province is everywhere intersected by rivers and streams, adding to the fertility of the soil and furnishing easy access to every locality. The principal river is the St. John, which is 450 miles in length. It is navigable for steamers of large class for 84 miles from the sea up to Fredericton. The steamers running between St. John and Fredericton equal in magnificence the splendid steamers that ply on the great American rivers. Above Fredericton smaller steamers ply to Woodstock, about 70 miles further, and when the water is high they make occasional trips to Tobique, a further distance of 50 miles, and sometimes they reach Grand Falls, a distance of 220 miles from the sea.

Into the St. John flow numerous large tributaries, navigable for various distances; these are the Kennebecasis, the Washademoak, the Grand Lake, the Nashwaak, the Keswick, the Oromocto, the Tobique, and the Aroostook.

The Miramichi is a large river navigable for vessels of 1000 tons for 25 miles from its mouth, and for schooners 20 miles further, above which for 60 miles it is navigable for tow-boats. The Restigouche is a noble river, 3 miles wide at its entrance into the Bay Chaleur, and navigable for large vessels for 18 miles. The river and tributaries drain about 4000 square miles of territory, abounding in timber and other valuable natural resources. Besides these rivers there are the Richibucto, the Petitecodiac, and the St. Croix, all navigable for large vessels.

CLIMATE.

In New Brunswick the summer is warmer and the winter colder than in England, the ranges of temperature being, in the interior, from 92° above zero to 18° below zero (Fahrenheit). The whole number of days, however, in which the temperature is below zero rarely exceeds twenty. It 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, occasionally rains, and warm sunny days, during which the average range of the mercury is from 10° to 40° above zero. In three winter months of 1869, the average temperature was 22° 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, nor so 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 clothing than is worn in England and the rest of Northern Europe, or of a different kind.

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 snows begin 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 17 inches of snow to average, when melted, one inch of water, while in England 9 inches of snow average, when melted, one inch of water.

The operations of the New Brunswick farmer are therefore less impeded by rain than those of the English farmer, and there are more days in which he can profitably work out-of-doors; while the action of winter upon the soil, by raising up and 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 of winter 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 produce 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; of oats, 34 bushels; of 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 of New Brunswick are numerous and most beautiful; its surface is undulating, hill and dale varying to the mountain and valley. The country can everywhere 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 more 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.

Macgregor in 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.

FISHERIES.

The deep-sea and fluvial fisheries of the maritime Provinces of British America are admittedly superior to all others in America, and from them the markets of the United States, the West Indies, and South America are largely supplied. The aggregate value of the fish products in 1870 was nearly seventeen millions of dollars, and in these fisheries between 800 and 1100 United States fishing vessels were engaged. Indeed, so important are these fisheries to the United States that they seek to secure participation in them by treaty with Great Britain. The finest salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, oyster and shad fisheries in the world can be prosecuted within sight of the shores of New Brunswick, and her inland waters swarm with trout and salmon.

MINERALS.

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

NEW BRUNSWICK AS A MARITIME COUNTRY.

Situate on the sea, with forests of the finest ship timber, New Brunswick has always been pre-eminently a shipbuilding country, and in every market and in every port her ships have a well-known character for strength, durability, workman-like finish, and medel. Formerly the ships built in New Brunswick, in some years amounting to 90,000 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 in 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 would amount 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.

RAILROADS.

Fourteen years ago there were but 25 miles of railway constructed in New Brunswick. To-day there are 380 miles in active operation, and 340 additional miles now under construction. The railroads already built and running are—a line, 140 miles in length, connecting St. John with Nova Scotia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the east; a line, 91-miles in length, connecting St. John with the United States on the west; a line, 90 miles in length, connecting St. Andrews with Woodstock; while branch lines run from these main lines to Fredericton, St. Stephen, and other places.

There are two great lines of railway under construction—1st, the great Intercolonial Railway, connecting the maritime with the western Provinces of Canada. This road for 200 miles traverses the eastern part of New Brunswick, and is being built by the Government of Canada at a cost of about sixteen millions of dollars. 2d, the great Riviere du Loup Railway, running from Fredericton and Woodstock to the river St. Lawrence, following the fertile valley of the St. John, and passing 150 miles through New Brunswick. When these lines shall be completed, the railway system of New Brunswick, centering at St. John, and comprising over 700 miles of railway, will add immensely to the wealth of the country, and will, with the noble rivers and admirable highways of the Province, bring every section within reach of the principal markets of America.

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 1 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 Riviere du Loup and Intercolonial Railways receive 1 dol. 10 cents a-day all the year; and the Riviere 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 the 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 dol. New Brunswick currency equals 4s. 4d. sterling. The New Brunswick cent, of which there are 100 to the dollar, and the English halfpenny, are almost identical in value.

SOCIAL LIFE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The social life and civilization of New Brunswick is that of Great Britain, with such changes as are naturally induced by life in a country where the land is owned by the tiller of the soil; where there is no exclusive or favoured class; where, in the eye of the law, all men and all creeds are equal; and where the physical characteristics of the country are fitted to develop the best qualities of the race. The New Brunswicker is ordinarily robust, athletic, active, intelligent, and enterprising. He is surrounded with all the evidences of civilization. In every settlement there is the post-office, the newspaper, the school, and the church. The country is a new country only in the absence of traditions and a history. The emigrant from England, Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or France will come to a country as advanced in all respects of civilization as the country he has left, but free from many of the social, legal, and economic drawbacks which often render life in the older countries unpleasant and labour unremunerative. The settler may, according to his means and inclination, either embark in commercial, mechanical, or agricultural pursuits. He may find employment in the cities in the ordinary industrial occupations incident to the cities of Europe; he may labour in the construction of the great railways now building; he may buy a farm at reasonable rates in the well-settled parts of the country; or, as many have heretofore done and found their course end in wealth, he may take out a grant from the Crown of some of the most fertile land on the Continent; but wherever he settles he will be within the reach of profitable markets, free schools, and the means of religious worship. And in New Brunswick all religious bodies exist on terms of equality. There is no State Church.

OFFER OF THE RIVIERE DU LOUP RAILWAY CO.

The Riviere du Loup Railway Company, which is constructing a line of railway from Fredericton to Riviere du Loup on the St. Lawrence, 150 miles of which railway is in New Brunswick, have contracted with the Government, from whom they receive a subsidy, that they will give 3 years' steady employment at 1 dol. 10 cents (4s. 7d. sterling) per day, and in addition a grant of 30 acres of the finest farming land for 1 year's service, 60 acres for 2 years' service, and 100 acres for 3 years' service.

New Brunswick is within eight or ten days' steaming from England.

ARRANGEMENTS WITH MISS RYE.

Under the contract with Miss Rye, sixty-five persons were brought out. She also brought with her 108 boys, all of whom readily found situations.

ARRANGEMENTS WITH A RAILWAY COMPANY.

Under the arrangement with the New Brunswick Railway Company, one hundred and forty Immigrants were brought out and found employment on the Railway works, and I am pleased to find a good proportion of these are likely

to become settlers along the line of Railway, on lands to be donated to them under the terms of the arrangements.

CAPTAIN SWINNEY'S EFFORTS.

Captain Swinney, late 22nd Regt., having offered to act gratuitously as an agent in procuring some English Immigrants on condition that the Government should secure to them the benefit of the assisted passages for which the Dominion Government had made provision with the Allan Line of Steamers, arrangements were made whereby Wm. Dixon, Esq., Immigration Agent at London, issued tickets to such as were recommended by Capt. Swinney and his friends; and in this way there have been brought to New Brunswick during the past year one hundred and nineteen persons. Great praise is due Capt. Swinney for his disinterested efforts in Immigration; a very satisfactory report of which appears in the appendix to this Report.

THE KINCARDINESHIRE COLONY: CAPTAIN BROWN.

Captain William Brown of the Anchor Line of Steamers, having conceived the design of a Scotch Colony to be established at some place in New Brunswick, and having discussed the subject with some of his friends at Stonehaven, Scotland, as also through the columns of the "Stonehaven Journal," an association was formed, and Captain Brown and Mr. Robert Stewart, in the month of July last, visited New Brunswick for the purpose of selecting a tract suitable for the carrying out of their design. The gentlemen visited a tract of land between the Tobique River and the Carleton County Line. The results of their observations will be best gathered from the Reports of these gentlemen hereinafter referred to.

Having examined this tract Captain Brown, on behalf of this association, made certain propositions to the Government relative to the colony they designed establishing, which are contained in the following minute of Council, approved 16th August last:—

"Read and approved the following propositions relative to Immigration:—Fifty or more families from Kincardineshire, Scotland, having formed the intention of establishing a colony in New Brunswick, to be called Stonehaven, and Captain Brown and Mr. Stewart having visited the Province in the interest of the proposed colony, the following propositions for the settlement of such colony are submitted:—

"FIRST.—That the Government cause a survey to be made of 50,000 acres, in 100 acre lots, either in the Parish of Perth, Victoria County, between the Tobique and the county line of Victoria and Carleton; or in some of the north shore counties, if the agents of the colonists should so decide.

"SECOND.—A lot of 200 acres to be allotted to married persons having two or more children under the age of eighteen years, and a lot of 100 acres to be allotted to unmarried males over eighteen years of age, or married persons having less than two children under eighteen.

"THIRD.—The Government is to construct a road through the settlement, and cross roads when required.

"FOURTH.—Two acres on each allotment to be by the Government chopped down, and a burning made.

"FIFTH.—Three pounds sterling to be allowed to each person over twelve years of age, two under that age counting as one, either in assistance for passage, or,

"SIXTH.—If any head of a family, consisting of not less than five members, shall wish that the above amount per head shall be appropriated towards the building of a house, the Government will, on said request being signified before the departure of the colonists, build a log house on the allotment for such person at a cost of say, ninety dollars.

"SEVENTH.—Those wishing to build for themselves may have the above-named amount paid to them on building a house equal to those constructed by Government.

"EIGHTH.—Those receiving the assisted passage may be accommodated in a temporary building until they shall have built houses for themselves, but for a period not exceeding fifteen months.

"NINTH.—The Government will pay for the transportation of the colonists from St. John to their place of settlement.

"TENTH.—The conditions of settlement shall be those prescribed by section 8 of the Act of Assembly.

"ELEVENTH.—In case any of the lands so chosen shall for the present year be placed under license for timber, the amount received for such licenses shall be reserved for the use of the colony.

"TWELFTH.—That such tract shall be reserved until the 1st of May, 1874, for exclusive settlement by the said colonists and their fellow-colonists from neighboring parts of Scotland."

Mr. Stewart returned to Scotland before Captain Brown and made to his associates the following Report:—

SIR,—Having just returned from surveying the block of land set aside by the Government for the members of the New Kincardineshire Colony, it has been urged upon me to briefly state my opinion of the soil and general aspects of the country, preparatory to a more detailed report on the return of my companion delegate, Cap. Brown, who is still in St. John completing the arrangements. In the first place, then, I would allude to the extremely kind reception we received from all classes in New Brunswick, wherever we visited, their willingness to impart information and general affability—and during the time we were in the country we passed over a good deal of ground—so that I could not help feeling impressed with the conviction that they are, both in town and country, a most hospitable, frank, and kindly class of people.

The reason for shifting the locality of the Colony from Grand Lake to Victoria County has already been stated, and need not therefore be adverted to here. Sufficient to say that I, myself, am fully convinced of the superior quality of the soil, besides the greater facility there is for transit both by land and water. All along the St. John River the land is of excellent quality, capable of growing any description of crop, and the land in question is certainly not inferior to any we passed over, while the back part of the allotment I consider to be even finer. The locality we have chosen (about 40 miles from the town of Woodstock) is covered with mixed hardwood, and a sprinkling of pine, while water of excellent quality from natural springs and water courses is to be had on every 200 or 100 acre lot. Part of the river front would be a most eligible site for a town. It is on a beautiful bend of the river, and there is every natural facility for a landing stage. One part of our frontage is already settled and the land partly cleared for cultivation. These farms can generally be bought at what I would call a nominal price, as the true Brunswickian has very little favour for farming. Indeed, I was very much struck at the slovenly way in which the lots are farmed. In fact there is no pretension whatever to farming after the rules of "good husbandry," or as practised in this country, and I firmly believe that is the principal reason of the lower averages of particular crops compared with what we have in this neighbourhood. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule, and invariably I found these exceptions to be in the person of the Scotch settler or his family. I can only attribute the general sluggishness of the farmers to a liking for a rough, yet attractive life, amongst the woods. The greater majority engage in what is called "lumbering," a business which I consider risky and unsatisfactory compared with farming. The fault, therefore in my mind, lies with the farmer, and not in the land, which I find can be bought far cheaper than a farm of the same acreage can be rented here. As an instance of this I mention a fact, namely, that I was offered a farm of 100 acres, about 40 of which were cleared, for £65, and better crops than upon that farm—especially potatoes—I am safe in saying that I have

never seen elsewhere. There were more farms of this class brought under my notice, of which I shall enumerate two or three. A farm of 160 acres, with from 60 to 70 acres clear, could be bought for £150; a farm of 250, with 130 cleared, could be bought for £300; and a farm of 400 acres, with one-half clear, might have been had at from £350 to £400. These latter I mentioned have all fine houses and out-buildings upon them. But the question is asked—"Surely something must be wrong when a farm of that extent is offered for so little money?" And this is easily answered. The people, as I said before, are more fond of lumbering than farming, and, besides, many private individuals make it the business of their lives to partly take in farms and then sell out at a profit. I have no hesitation in saying that New Brunswick is a splendid farming country, although at present it is, comparatively speaking, still in its infancy, which, however, is all the better for the settler and his family. In a few years there can be no question that land will be of immense value. Already is this the case beside towns such as Fredericton or Woodstock. And when our new colony is fairly settled, this cannot fail to be the case, possessing as it does such facilities as to transit. In the settlement of Glassville, founded about ten years ago, which I visited—calling upon twenty or thirty families—I found that the whole of that number, with one solitary exception, started with little or no means whatever; and now they are in a prosperous, many in an independent, position. I came across several families in that settlement who went out from Aberdeenshire, and the kindly and enthusiastic way in which they received me I shall not readily forget. I am glad to say they were all doing much better than they ever hoped to do, and are, consequently, in a happy and contented condition. Therefore, I would earnestly and advisedly, as my own honest conviction, say to the young and strong, and those without capital—Go to New Brunswick, take an out-farm and clear it yourself; but to the old, and those possessing some capital, endeavour to get a partly cleared farm. The means of obtaining an independent position, I am convinced, are not to be found in this country in comparison with New Brunswick.

A word or two regarding markets. If you want to go to a market there are plenty quite easy of access, but the farmer very rarely goes from his steading to sell the produce of his farm. Dealers come round and give the market price for any he may have to dispose of, lifts and carts it for himself. I enquired particularly about the price of oats, hay, cattle, &c. The average price of hay per ton is £2 15s. 8d.; oats, 18s. per qr. Beef sold in St. John at about 7½d. per lb., while up the river it could be had for 6d. to 6½d. I shall refrain from giving you any more quotations in the meantime, but shall enter fully into the price of agricultural implements and domestic utensils in my report. I may just add that labour of all kinds was in great demand, especially in Woodstock, where there are several extensive iron works. Wages, for both male and female labour, were high.

Yours, &c.,

ROBERT STEWART.

Farm of Newlands, Dunnottar, August 26, 1872.

PROSPECTUS OF THE KINCARDINSHIRE COLONY.

On Captain Brown's return to Stonehaven, the prospectus of the association was agreed upon as follows:—

The object in forming this Colony is to give the Emigrant all the advantages that the free institutions, fruitful soil, and most healthy climate, which New Brunswick offers, without breaking up home associations, or being forced to have to suddenly pull down, and almost entirely remodel and rebuild, the whole fabric of their moral and social ideas, to adapt them to ungenial, alien forms, often differing very much from those which every true Scotchman holds sacred as the most precious heirloom of his forefathers; and this will be effectually accomplished by the grant now conceded to our Colony of a tract of 50,000 acres of the finest well-watered upland, bounded by the River St. John on the west, the river Tobique on the north, the forest on the east, and Moose Mountain ridge and Carleton and Victoria county lie on the south. This tract, "New Kincardineshire," will be filled up from Kincardineshire and the adjacent shires of Forfar, Aberdeen, Banff, and Perth in Scotland, excepting in case of the admission of desirable parties from other shires; but no persons of any shire are to be admitted as members unless they be of good character, and industrious and persevering. These are the principal and indispensable qualifications that must be possessed by any one wishing to join the Colony, and all those possessing them will be

welcomely received, even though short of means, in which case they will have assistance in passage for themselves and families, and otherwise, as hereinafter to be explained.

Another object in forming this Colony in the way aforesaid is, by numbers and organisation before the starting of the party, to get much superior terms, as regards both passage and land grants, than could possibly be obtained by single individuals or families, and thus place our free farms and free homes within the reach of many who, for want of means, could otherwise never avail themselves of so splendid an opportunity of attaining in a few years independence.

The magnificent Terms to the New Kincardineshire Colony are special and extra, and are the fruits of the Promoters having gratuitously performed the whole of the work of organizing the plans, going to New Brunswick to select the lands, and carrying out the negotiations, and all the arrangements for passage, and location and allotment of the farms to the several members.

The members of the Colony will, on starting, consist of three classes, viz:—
The first, those families the heads of which are advanced in years, or in possession of capital, their object in emigrating being to gain for their rising families the great advantages offered by the Kincardineshire Colony in so fine and extensive a country as New Brunswick. Heads of families of this class may, on becoming members, arrange to purchase partly-cleared farms on the river front, or arrange for making extra clearings on free grant-farms, so as to settle down at once on arrival in ease and comfort, in good homes, surrounded by beautiful river and woodland scenery, and within an easy walk of the farms of their sons. Director Mr. R. Stewart, of the farm of Newlands, is of this class, and he will be happy to give personal advice or information on the subject to any one so desiring it.

The next class will consist of those who have just enough for their passage and sustenance till the harvesting of first crop; and the third class, those who require assistance in passage for themselves and families.

Thus, to suit and meet the requirements of all the classes, the following special arrangements have been made:—

The first-mentioned class may, on becoming members at once arrange to purchase partly-cleared Farms, fronting the St. John or Tobique; or, if they so prefer to it, arrange for having extra clearing on a free grant, and for the others as follows:—

Free Grant of 200 acres to be allotted to Married Persons having two or more children under 18 years of age; four acres of the same to be cleared, and a good substantial log-house built thereon, at a cost of \$90, or £18 sterling.

To Married Persons with less than two children under 18 years of age will be allotted a Free Grant of 100 Acres, two of which to be cleared, and a good substantial log-house built thereon, at the cost of \$60, or £12 sterling. The £12 houses will be equal in quality to those at £18, differing only in dimensions.

To Single Males over 18 years of age will be allotted a Free Grant of 100 Acres, two of which to be cleared; also, £3 sterling will be allotted to such person, either in assistance for passage, or to be paid to him on settling on his farm. Also, while building his house, he will be accommodated in a temporary building, the use of said building not to exceed 15 months.

Any member preferring assistance in passage to the houses as above specified may be assisted to the extent of £3 per head of his family, two under 12 years of age counting as one.

Any member wishing to build a house for himself will, when such house is built, and equal to those built by Government, receive the aforesaid amount of £12 or £18, as the case may be.

Any members having sons or daughters over 12 years of age, whom they wish to take service, either in following a trade or domestic or farm service, good situations for such may be pre-engaged, and ready to enter on immediately on the arrival of the Colony party in New Brunswick. Also, the passages of such persons could be prepaid in New Brunswick by their intending employers, the amount to be paid back to the employers by easy deductions from their salaries. The number of female servants and male apprentices at trades already applied for much exceeds what the families of our party can fill, so that friends of the Colony party might avail themselves of this excellent opportunity of immensely bettering their circumstances. But no female, unless related to some of the party, may be provided for, unless in case of most favourable certificates of character.

Members absolutely requiring assistance after arrival in the Settlement will, when occasion offers, be provided with labour on the road or otherwise, at the rate of four shillings per day.

Roads and cross roads will be made through the Colony at the expense of Government. The farms will be arranged in squares, so as to give each farm a front on to the road or cross road, and reservoirs will be left between each square for the sons of those occupying the squares on their side, so that the said sons, on coming of age, may have their farms adjoining those of their parents.

Two or more members so desiring it may have their farms adjoining each other, and in this way two, three, or four friends could have their houses close together, and so form a group, which would much add to their social comfort.

A Saw, Wool Carding, and Grist Mill will be erected in a central part of the Colony, so as to facilitate its development and add to its prosperity. One Saw and Grist Mill already exists within half a mile of the intended site of New Stonehaven.

In order to relieve the minds of the poorer classes of our party from anxiety in regard to provisions for the first year, 100 to 200 acres will be cropped with wheat, oats, Indian corn, and potatoes, and the harvest divided gratis among those absolutely requiring such assistance, the only condition being that those requiring such assistance will unitedly reap the said crops; also, all grocery provisions will be supplied to the whole party the first year at wholesale prices.

Game Laws there are none in New Kincardineshire; each member being the laird of his own farm. Salmon and trout fishing in the rivers in and bounding the Colony will be free to all alike only respecting the close season.

New Kincardineshire will be divided into Schoolships of four miles square, these Schoolships will be called respectively New Stonehaven, Durris, Laurencekirck, Deeside, Perth, Aberdeen, Banff, and so on, and will be peopled from corresponding Districts in Scotland.

In each Schoolship a Church and School will be erected, and until the Colony be fairly started, each Schoolmaster will, in his proper District, officiate as Minister. When practicable, the Schoolmaster will be from the same District in Scotland as the Colony party of said Schoolship. Each Schoolmaster will be entitled to a free farm and house, in addition to his salary from Government of \$150 per annum. The taxes in New Brunswick are only nominal, and Poor-Rates, there are none.

All members must, on or before Saturday, the 26th October, take out their passage tickets, and pay one-third deposit thereon. The tickets may be had from Mr. Abernethy, "Anchor" Line agent, Stonehaven, or from any "Anchor" Line agent in Scotland, or at the head office, 51 Union Street, Glasgow. The object of paying the deposit now is simply as a sign of good faith on the part of the members, so that the Manager may, at once order the making of roads, clearing of the lands, and building of houses to be proceeded with; also, to definitely arrange the time of starting, which will be about the end of April, 1873.

Each member will, on taking out his passage ticket, as above directed, receive an order for his farm and house, as already described; also a free passage from St. John to New Stonehaven, and a guarantee for half-fare from Stonehaven to Glasgow. Immediately on arrival of the Colony in St. John, the Government steamer will come alongside the Transatlantic steamer, and so tranship the party and baggage, and at once proceed to New Stonehaven, and the Manager will accompany the party to the Colony, and see all comfortably settled.

If, between now and the time of the sailing of the party, any reduction of fares should take place in the steam lines running from Glasgow to Canada and New Brunswick, the Kincardineshire Colonists will enjoy the benefit thereof.

The whole cost of passage for each individual over twelve years of age from Stonehaven to New Stonehaven is \$6 14s. In order to insure the best treatment, greatest comfort, safety, and quickness of transit, all members of our Colony party will cross the Atlantic by the "Anchor" Line of steamers. This line has been chosen because its steamers are magnificent, and its reputation for kindness to passengers much superior to that of any other line on the Atlantic, and also because it is the only direct line to St. John.

Farm Servants should not take service at the November Term till after considering this splendid opportunity of having free farms and houses of their own.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

It is of scarcely less importance, to the new settler, the character of the laws which protect him in the possession of his property than of those through which, in the first place, he obtains possession.

The Homestead Law of New Brunswick provides that the family homestead of the head of each family shall be exempt from levy, or sale under execution, or any judgment rendered on any cause of action, accruing after the taking effect of this Act, provided such homestead shall not exceed in value six hundred dollars; such homesteads shall not be assets in the hands of an administrator for payment of debts, nor subject to the laws of distribution, so long as the widow, or children under age, or any or either of them, shall occupy the same; and no release or waiver of such exemption shall be valid unless made by deed executed by husband and wife, with all the formalities required by law for the conveyance of real estate; or if the wife be dead, and there be children under age, by such deed, executed by the husband, with the consent of the Judge of Probate, for the County in which the land lies, endorsed on such deed.

Provision is also made for the appraisal and exemption of the homestead to the value of six hundred dollars, in case an execution is levied on the property, when the whole value of the same is more than six hundred dollars, the husband or the wife having the selection of the portion of the property in which they desire the homestead to be reserved.

When the homestead of any head of the family being a debtor in execution, shall consist of a house and a lot of land, which in the opinion of the appraisers cannot be divided without injury and inconvenience, the whole value is to be appraised, notice is to be given to the debtor, and, unless within a time limited by the law, the said debtor shall pay the surplus over and above the six hundred dollars, the premises may be sold, and out of the proceeds six hundred dollars shall be paid to the debtor or his representative, with the written consent of his wife, or in case of her death, of the oldest adult member of the family.

This law applies to leasehold as well as freehold property.

This pamphlet was accompanied with a plan of the Province, neatly drafted by A. G. Beckwith, Esq., Engineer in the Board of Works Office; showing the lines of Railway and tracts to be set apart under the proposed Free Grants Act, and other valuable information in connection with the Province. Orders were given for the translation of these into the languages of the Scandinavian countries; and large numbers of these pamphlets were circulated through the different agencies of the Allan Line of Steamers in Europe.

NEW BRUNSWICK AID TO IMMIGRATION.

It was further determined to recommend in the estimates for the (then) next session, an appropriation of the sum of \$10,000; thus making a fund of \$20,000 for Immigration purposes.

It is conceived that the appropriation of \$10,000 out of our present resources of Revenue is a large sum in proportion to our limited annual income; and it is respectfully claimed that the Government have done the utmost that their Revenue justified, to make the Policy determined on, at the Ottawa conference in September 1871, a success so far as the Province of New Brunswick is concerned.

During the Session of 1872, the subject of Immigration was considerably discussed in the Legislature during the passage of the Free Grants Act, and the appropriation for Immigration purposes and a cordial disposition was manifested by the Legislature to strengthen the Government in the prosecution of their Immigration Policy as announced during the Debates.

ACTION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

After the prorogation of the Legislature, it devolved on me to perfect the ar-

rangements agreed to in the contract with Messrs. Stymest and Heller; and fully believing that they would bring out the 500 persons mentioned in their contract, it was determined to locate one half of them in the County of Victoria, and the other half in the County of Restigouche, upon some of the fine farming lands of these Counties.

LOCATION OF IMMIGRANT SETTLEMENTS.

Upon full consideration of the advantages offered by the several localities suggested, I determined upon the selection of a tract in Victoria County, on the South side of Salmon River, and a tract in Restigouche County, known as Bal-moral Settlement, about ten miles from Dalhousie.

That I might be fully acquainted with these localities and be able personally to superintend the preparations for the reception of the Immigrants, I proceeded on the 3rd May last to Salmon River, in company with the Hon. Geo. W. White, who joined me at Florenceville on my way up river. Arriving at Grand Falls and having advertised for tenders for the building of the "temporary buildings" mentioned in the contract with Messrs. Stymest and Heller, we started by canoe in company with Sheriff Coombes and Deputy Surveyor Beckwith for Salmon River.

The tract of land selected for settlement had during the past winter been surveyed and laid off into one hundred acre lots by Deputy Beckwith. Our party found the representation of the superior quality of the soil justified. The Hon. Mr. White, who has extensive knowledge of the proverbially fine farming county of Carleton, expressed his thorough conviction, from his observation on the trip, that the soil was in many particulars superior to the farming lands of Carleton.

HOUSES FOR IMMIGRANTS.

The sites for the houses were selected and marked out, and the route of roads determined. The fine soil of this tract, as indicated by the large growth of maple and birch with some spruce and fir, renders this a very desirable location for a settlement. The large milling establishment of James Tibbitts, Son & Co., within two miles of the settlement, is also important as furnishing ready accommodation for the manufacture of the lumber on the lands of the settlers for their use in building their houses and other purposes.

On our return to the Grand Falls, we received six tenders for building the houses, and accepted that of Sheriff Coombes for two houses 26x60 feet to be finished by the fifteenth of June (then) next.

We also made arrangements with Deputy Beckwith for making the roads to the sites of the houses so as to enable Sheriff Coombes to get his material into the woods. We particularly urged on these Contractors the absolute necessity of having their work completed within the time named; and leaving Grand Falls on the 8th May I arrived that night at Fredericton.

TRIP TO THE NORTH: THE BALMORAL SETTLEMENT.

On the 10th I started overland for Chatham, driving all night, in hopes to catch the *Rothesay Castle*, on her first trip to Dalhousie.

In this I was disappointed; and owing to the bad travelling over land I waited the arrival of the *Secret*, on board of which the Chief Commissioner of Public Works and I proceeded on the 17th to Dalhousie. Having advised John Phillips, Esq., M.P.P. and Deputy Sadler of our intended visit, they had perfected arrangements whereby we proceeded at once to the proposed location at Balmoral District. Here we found admirable farming land—in character very similar to that in Victoria County.

I gave Deputy Sadler orders to survey this tract at once; and having selected the route of the roads and the sites for two buildings, and having spent a short time at the house of Mr. Watt, who has a fine farm within two miles of the site selected for one of the houses, and whose accounts of his hay crops and our observation of the grass on his farm, convinced us of the excellent quality of the soil of this District, and having dined at Bassett's, we returned that night to Dalhousie.

Having received ten tenders for the building of the houses, I accepted that of Michael Bassett for two, each to be 25x62 feet, to be fitted up for the reception of the Immigrants.

Deputy Sadler was instructed to have the roads grubbed out so that the Immigrants could get to the houses conveniently and the whole work to be done by the 20th of June (then) next. These buildings are fully completed.

Preliminary arrangements were also made for the conveyance of the Immigrants from Dalhousie to the Settlement, so soon as they arrived; and having, so far as could be, perfected what was required under the contract with Messrs. Stymest and Heller, I returned by Shediac and St. John to Fredericton, on the 28th May.

THE DANES.

Having heard of the progress of the works in Victoria, I wrote urging expedition in preparation for Captain Heller and party for whom I looked by the 20th of June at the latest.

They arrived at Fredericton on the 17th June.

It would appear that, "on account of the advanced season," Captain Heller failed to secure as many Immigrants as he expected when he entered into his contract, in which provision is made for non-liability for failure during this year. He informs me that this failure is owing to the short time he had at his disposal, after arriving at Copenhagen, for the circulation of the liberal terms of his contract before the farming population enter into their usual yearly contracts or hirings. He is, however, very sanguine that he will be able, during the ensuing season, to secure the full number contracted for.

Having provided supplies, such as would be required for the party, the Hon.

J. A. Beckwith and myself left Fredericton on the 18th June with Capt. Heller and his party of Danes for Salmon River, on board the Str. *City of Fredericton*.

We were very favorably impressed with the intelligence of these people; and much interested in watching their close observation of the fine scenery of the river, and the evident gratification with which some of them were noting in their diaries the points of interest and beauty that are almost constantly presented, as one passes, on a fine day, up the "noble St. John." Of the party, Haris Peter Petersen and his wife are evidently the best educated. He has in twenty days, since leaving Copenhagen, mastered sufficient English to converse tolerably well. The men have all had military drill, some of them in the national schools and some of them in actual service. The whole party is in excellent health and spirits, and enliven the passage by frequently singing some of their national songs, reviving associations of fatherland or the camp fire and with these songs and a dance occasionally, in which they all joined the passage to Salmon River, where we arrived next day at 11 o'clock, a.m., was rendered very pleasant and enjoyable.

All being landed, in a warm June day, on the interval near the mouth of the Salmon River, the Steamer put off, and hearty cheers are given. In a short time the teams for which arrangements had been previously made are in readiness to convey all to the houses. It was very interesting and gratifying to observe how carefully every thing affecting their welfare as settlers was noted. Some with their spades were trying the soil, others were examining the grasses and plants, comparing them with those of Denmark, all of which seemed to satisfy them. In company with some of the men and women I started ahead over the same lumber road I travelled in May last, and about three o'clock we arrived at the building located about two miles from the River St. John. It was not in the state of preparation I had contracted for and I felt at first uneasy lest dissatisfaction should be expressed. In this, however, I was mistaken. In a few minutes the party with me seemed determined cheerfully to make the best of it, and set to work preparing their beds for the night, on the floor of the building. I had arranged that straw should be on the ground ready for use; and by eight o'clock all were comfortably cared for and went to bed contented, though tired; having had little sleep on board the steamer the night before.

Next morning all were in good spirits, and went vigorously to work under the direction of the Hon. Mr. Beckwith and myself, to pile and burn the acre of land that had been chopped down around the building. On consultation with Mr. Beckwith, I determined to remain at this place until matters were fully arranged, and organization perfected for the employment of the men on the roads to be made to and through the settlement. By Saturday night the land had been cleared, and some potatoes planted, and the house had assumed a very home-like appearance, and all seemed contented and satisfied, having received their pay for their work and seen the beginning of the work that was before them as new settlers, and in twenty-two days after leaving Copenhagen, having seeded land which is to be theirs under the Free Grants Act.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

On Sunday, a religious service consisting of the reading of part of the Lutheran Church Service with prayers and singing of hymns specially selected as suitable to the occasion, was conducted with very becoming spirit by Mr. Petersen, and many seemed touched by the references to their fatherland, their new home, and the prospect before them.

LOOKING ROUND

next day all went to examine the lots which are located to them. These lots were drawn by ballot, and all seemed satisfied with their selections. I remained fourteen days with these settlers, believing it highly desirable that their comfort and wants should be in every respect suitably provided for, and that they might feel assured that the Government were determined to carry out fully, and in the most liberal spirit, the contract under which they had been induced to come to this country; and that, as they would be more immediately under my care, a degree of confidence might, by my personal supervision, be established, which would have a wholesome influence in working out the Immigration policy contained in Capt. Heller's contract.

Capt. Heller remained with me four days, and it is due to him to remark that the kindly feeling expressed in the moist eyes of many, and the hearty cheer of all the party as he left, was the strongest testimony that they had been well cared for by him, and were satisfied with his fulfilment of the assurances which had induced them to come to this country. Before leaving he named the settlement "Hellerup," the name of a place not far from Copenhagen and not inappropriate from its association of their own country with himself who had sought out this new home for them.

A STORE.

During my stay I organized a store, which I placed under the charge of Mr. Petersen, who also acted as foreman of the men at their work on the roads and interpreter for James Grew, whom I appointed as superintendent of the works.

I found the employment of some of our own people to work with the Danes was highly advantageous, as thereby they soon learned the use of the axe, as also to take advantage of many means of more expeditiously doing work which they could not otherwise have so readily learned.

CHOPPING AND BURNING.

Finding that the Danes were unwilling to undertake the choppings provided for in Capt. Heller's contract at as low a rate as I could get this work done by our own axemen, I obtained the assent of Capt. Heller and these men, and contracted for the chopping and burning of two acres on each of the lots selected. This chopping has been done. Many of the parties also contracted for further choppings on their lots; and some of them have done considerable chopping themselves. In this way about One Hundred acres are ready for burning.

Owing to the extraordinarily wet autumn and fall, a burning could not be made. This delay in burning has prevented the settlers generally building their houses. Some of them, however, by considerable labor in hand-piling, have burned off a part of their choppings so as to render the houses they have built safe against fire.

HELLERUP RE-VISITED.

I have visited this settlement several times, and have had pleasure in noticing the progress the settlers are making in acquiring the English language, and an acquaintance with the use of the axe and other labor they will, as new settlers, have to perform. They have all been employed on the roads from the time of their arrival, with the exception of a short time. I insisted they should work on their lots, and some employment some of them obtained during haying and harvesting among the farmers near Grand Falls; many of whom expressed themselves to me as satisfied with the manner in which their work was performed. So far as my observation enables me to judge, I consider these men intelligent, industrious, prudent and fair workmen, and many of them will make good settlers.

NUMBERS.

During the year fifty-nine Immigrants arrived from Denmark. There has been one birth at the settlement, and all have enjoyed very good health, the only sickness among them being scarlet fever of which three children died in September last.

This the first effort of the Government at colonization has been so far successful. But for the remarkably wet season, much better preparation would have been made for a spring crop. The choppings having, however, been made since August last will, in the spring, be very dry, and a few fine days will prepare them for a good burn.

This prospectus, together with the Reports of Mr. Stewart and Captain Brown, is published in a neat pamphlet accompanied with a design of the houses to be built for the Immigrants, and with the sheet pamphlet and map, published by the Government hereinbefore referred to.

Of the enthusiasm with which Captain Brown and his associates have entered into this work the most accurate opinion can be formed by perusal of this Report which is as follows:—

CAPTAIN BROWN'S LETTER.

DEAR SIR.— On our arrival here to-day we were very kindly received and welcome by Messrs Scammell Brothers, who introduced us to the Attorney-General, and at once the official machinery was set in motion to expedite the object of our visit. The next day we started for Fredericton, and were there received with very marked courtesy by the Hon. Mr. Fraser, Provincial Secretary, who conducted us from the steamboat wharf to the Crown Land Office, where map after map of the vast ungranted lands were unrolled before us. By this time we had abandoned the idea of settling on the shore of Grand Lake, as it could not offer what we needed, viz., water and rail carriage to the principal markets, and sufficient extent in one block of real first-class soil. All the most reliable information we could glean, and our own growing convictions, pointed to a certain part of Victoria to secure all these valuable points unitedly, so that when the map of Victoria was unrolled before us, we were delighted to find that the very locality we had decided on for all the above advantages was ungranted. At Fredericton we met several members of the Government, and all seemed zealous for the success of our Colony; but at Woodstock, where we arrived on the 20th, the Hon. C. Connell showed us more than zeal. He, with the most hearty cordiality, made

us his guests during part of our brief sojourn in his beautiful town. His instructive discourses on the vacant lands and country in general were evidently disinterested, and we were thus very fortunate in meeting him. Mr. Connell and his sons also took much pains in accompanying us to procure different kinds of household utensils, such as stoves, bedsteads, tables, chairs, &c., all of which we found of good make and material, and much cheaper than in Scotland. Agricultural implements were also cheaper, owing to their lightness, which is permitted by the friable nature of the New Brunswick soil. By the time we reached Woodstock we had seen several hundred miles of the country. There was much splendid land in each of the six counties that we crossed, but in all of them the settlements were too close together to permit of our getting a tract large enough for our purpose, and combining rail and water carriage. After leaving Woodstock we proceeded to Glassville Settlement, begun about ten years ago by some families from Scotland. These persons had little or no means when they arrived on their ground. Moreover, they had to pay for every acre they got, and make nearly all their roads; and our object in visiting them is to avail ourselves of the valuable and most reliable evidence that their present actual condition offers, in illustration of the future of New Kincardineshire.

After many manifestations of friendship from Mr. Connell and sons, and being provided by Mr. Connell, senior, with whatever maps we required, we started for Glassville. Crossing the St. John by the steam ferry at Woodstock, we kept along the left bank of the river a few miles through a series of fine farms, some of them very tastefully laid out, with fine fruit-laden orchards and gardens surrounding the pretty white cottages of the happy and independent farmers now enjoying the fruits of their industry and perseverance, that transformed this part of the forest to what we now see it is—a most charming picture of regularly laid out fields, covered with green, luxuriant crops. When about seven miles above Woodstock, we struck off the river side on to the Glassville Road, and ascended by an easy grade the first ridges, till we were fairly on the uplands of the back settlements. The scenery was uninterruptedly beautiful;—the rolling nature of country, varying from the little grain-cropped hummock to the forest-capped hill; the dotted green meadows, threaded through by the zigzag, sparkling brooklets; the flocks of white sheep on the hill-side pastures; the haying parties, whose merry voices mingled with the click of the mowing machines, gave a charm and homelikeness to the scene that made us pause, and ask ourselves if we were not in some beautiful woodland region of the old country, rather than following along a mere tracing of civilization on the ocean-like expanse of boundless forest. Wherever the soil was exposed by the cuttings in the roads, the uprootings of trees, or by the streams and watercourses, we found it consisting generally of three layers—the upper rich black loam, the next a rich, whitish, friable loam, and then a deep layer of yellowish loam, also good, in all about four feet deep; then a subsoil of earthy gravel, itself superior in quality to much of our Scotch land for which high annual rental is paid. This subsoil we observed in some places to be twenty feet deep, but in others only five to ten feet deep. At short intervals we passed neat wooden school-houses and churches, but being vacation time, we had no opportunity of seeing the children, unless when they happened to be at play in the farm-yards, or fishing fine trout in the brooks, or gathering raspberries in the forest, in all of which cases we were delighted with their ruddy, robust, healthy, and happy appearance. The farms along this strip of settlement had all been begun nearly in the same year, yet they were in very different stages of development; in fact, each individual farm was a kind of reflection of the individual character of its possessor. The farms of the indolent and of those who had yielded to the coarse and deceptive allurements of lumbering were easily distinguishable by the absence of system, neatness, and taste, both in the laying out of their grounds and mode of building their houses and barns. Equally easy was it to distinguish the farms of the persevering and industrious, who had not yielded to the passion for lumbering, but had stuck to their farms. Their fields were well laid out, their crops in better condition, and pretty, luxuriant gardens surrounded their charming white-painted cottages and well-conditioned barns. Besides, the condition of the stock of this class was always found much better than that of the first-mentioned class. About 7.30 P. M. we entered the famous Glassville Settlement, begun about four years ago by the Rev. Mr. Glass of this province. This settlement originally consisted of 30 families of Scotch emigrants. Some were agriculturists, but many were tradesmen, quite unacquainted with farming, and most of them had no capital except a pair of brawny Scotch arms and hands, in which they carried their axe, the germ of their present comfortable fortune. They had nothing to guide them for over 20 miles to the lands allotted to them but the marks cut in the trees in the time of the survey and the compass. All the roads had to be made by themselves in repayment of the lands. But the narrative of one of them, a tradesman from Aberdeen, will best illustrate the condition and first struggles of many of these heroic fellows. I call them heroic, because their noble deeds are beset with how even the poor, hard-worked, plodding, drudging ploughman, and the equally hard-worked yet contented partner of his toils and troubles, may in a few years rise to a position equal, when all things are considered, to one of affluence in the old country.

"I will never forget," said our kind host of the day subsequent to our entry into Glassville, the first night I spent on this farm. On the very spot where this house now stands there stood a large sugar maple tree. We reached this tree about six in the afternoon. My wife and little ones were all much fatigued with scrambling for days through the dense underbrush, and at once laid down to rest, while I lighted a fire, and then chopped down some spruce branches for beds, and white birch bark for tenting, to shelter them for the night. This being done, I looked around me into the crowded hosts of huge trees, their great trunks and branches looking like so many big arms

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and fingers, all pointing ridicule and defiance at me and the insignificant little chopping axe I held in my hand, which hope and love of independence for myself and family had fondly painted in my imagination as the magic wand by which my hundred acres of forest giants were to be vanquished, and levelled like straws on the ground, and, in their stead to see fertile fields covered with thriving cattle, and, set like a gem in its midst, a pretty garden and a snug, happy home, and all that to be my own. But my long-cherished dream vanished as my courage sank before the weird aspect and grim scowl of the hugely-branched trees, growing still more weird-like in the deepening gloom of night, and I laid down hopeless and tired beside my wife and little ones, and slept soundly till four in the morning, when roused to receive into the world a fourth little colonist. That was indeed an anxious day; but I was so busy getting a little hut put together, which was so much more necessary owing to the little stranger, and cooking, &c., that I did not feel the actual weight of my desolate position. At sunrise on the second morning I got up, looked around me for a while, then looked again on my wife and little family all asleep, and cosily huddling together in the temporary shelter I had made for them; then casting a glance on my axe, that seemed glistening and eager for its great work, a fresh impulse of determination and hope flashed through me. I hurried off to about 100 yards from our hut, and selecting the largest tree, I struck out at it, hacking right and left as if it had been a fight for life. Away flew the chips up and down, and deeper grew the gap, till a sharp cracking warned me that my foe was struck to the heart, and in a second afterwards down he came with a rustling and whizzing, and fell with a leaden crash at my feet. In a moment more the three eldest little ones were out to witness the fallen monarch, and the eldest of the three, followed by the two others, soon stood triumphant on the fallen trunk, and cried out with all their child's strength, 'Hooray, hooray, well done father,' and then hurried off to the hut to tell their sick mother the good news that the stubborn monarch of the hundred acre legion lay dead on the ground. Tree after tree yielded in the same way as the first, till in a short time a clearance of a few acres was made, and potatoes, oats, turnips, and buckwheat began to peep above the dark soil, and hope brightened, and energy waxed stronger with each successful effort, till now, just ten years from that day, I am just as you see me—comfortable and independent."

On this my kind host tapped the faithful partner of his trials under the chin, and told her to tell me herself if she ever regretted leaving Bonnie Aberdeen.

"Na, na," she said with a feeling of pride, "it was never for the like of us to be there what we are here. Besides, our eldest laddie has now a farm of his own adjoining ours. When the other one grows up he will have the next one back of it; and what with their own energies and the help of our savings, there's no knowing what they may come to yet in a country like this, where even the son of a farmer may rise to the highest dignity in the State. Na, na, even the' I'll always have a tender feeling for the old place, yet after the first acres were cleared, I never regretted leaving it, and only wish that hundreds like what we then were ourselves had followed our example, it would be a proud day with them now."

While I was being favoured with this narrative, a smart, neatly-dressed little girl—"the little stranger" before-mentioned—was helping her mother to spread the dinner table, which being ready, we sat down to a meal which, compared with that of some of our best farmers at home, might be called luxurious and extravagant: splendid pieces of mutton, fowls, and other savoury dishes soon stood reeking before us, these were succeeded by fruit pies and puddings, then followed a fine dessert of ripe wild fruit of exquisite flavour. Indeed, our dinner was actually equal to that of any hotel dinner in the country, except perhaps in style, the absence of which we by no means regretted, as it was substituted by a warmth of welcome and cordiality that was sweet sauce to all we partook of. After dinner we visited the barns and sheds, saw their full stock of agricultural implements, and sleighs and carriages, and their cow, horses, turkeys, geese, and sheep, etc.; then walked through the garden—the pumpkins, cucumbers, tomatoes, and Indian corn were all thriving splendidly, also every other kind of produce common to our gardens.

About 60 acres of this farm were clear, the remaining 40 being reserved for timber preserve and shady pasture.

Both myself and Mr. Stewart much admired the very favourable appearance of the crops, the substantial commodiousness of the barns, and above all the homestead itself, which was a shingled (slated) log house, 15 by 25, a porch at the front door, all but the roof painted white and clustered around with vines and pretty green creeping plants, contrasting prettily with the white walls over which they trailed themselves along. This very comfortable pretty wooden cottage was built by the owner, and with timber from his own farm, if built to order it would have cost 70 dol., without the inside fixings and finishings, which the farmers themselves prefer making in winter, or when leisure offers.

I nearly forgot to make mention of the little purling brook of delicious spring water that rippled through the vegetable and flower garden. Almost every farm in this splendidly watered country has a brook running through it.

After this we visited several other farms, of which the one just described is a fair sample; then we drove five miles along the settlement, and everywhere noted the same signs of prosperity and independence. The people were all alike kind, communicative, and very hospitable whenever occasion offered. They queried us about what changes were taking place in and around Aberdeen, Deeside, and thereabout, and also frequently asked about the Anchor Line steamers, of which they spoke as with grateful and affectionate remembrances—"Such fine bonnie steamers, and how kind the captain and all the people on board were to us," were expressions repeated at nearly every house we visited, and no doubt the prosperity of those who uttered these well-

merited compliments heightened the charming picture that memory still vividly retained of those splendid vessels, and the proverbial attentiveness and kindness of manner that characterise their officers and crews.

Among the other farms that we looked over particularly was that of Mr. Miller. From the adversities and difficulties that this gentleman met before reaching his farm, he had to begin almost penniless like the others, but I will give you a sketch of his first operations as detailed by him to myself and Mr. Stewart:—"Property and capital at the beginning of first year, a good wigwam or small hut made of branches. End of first year—five acres clear, and kind of house, also money earned working out, \$100, besides \$30 labour on roads in repayment of the Government Farm. Second year—crop raised, corn, 42 bushels; buckwheat, 160 bushels; oats, 150 bushels; hay 2 tons; total value, \$200. Also, earned by hiring out to another farmer—one cow, \$30; two ewes, \$8; and by labour, lumbering three months, at \$18; thus,—income for second year, exclusive of dairy and garden produce, and pigs and poultry, is equal to \$292; add to this four cwt. of fine maple sugar made from trees on his farm."

He now began to feel somewhat independent, and began to take things easy, yet progressing steadily till this the ninth year, which is as follows:—

"Ninth year—oats, 500 bushels; buckwheat, 126 bushels; potatoes, 200 bushels; turnips, 300 bushels; Indian corn, 50 bushels; and 12 tons of hay. Total value sold at the farm do., \$530; produce of sugar trees, sheep, dairy and poultry, about \$300; this, exclusive of home consumption, besides woollen clothing all made at home, and abundance of excellent wild fruits and garden produce. Stock on farm—ninth year, and which we inspected ourselves—five good cows, two heifers, one steer, two calves, twenty sheep, two large breeding hogs, two horses, and numerous turkeys, geese and fowls, full farming utensils, sleighs, and very handsome covered waggonette for church and visiting, good frame house and barns, and 50 acres clear and all fenced, the remainder fenced and left for timber preserve and pasture." Mr. Miller now values his position at \$1500, besides, a fine comfortable home. His farm is just a fair sample of Glassville farms, but the total assessed value of the settlement also gives a good idea of its wealth and prosperity—\$100,000 is the amount Glassville is assessed at. Were not the farms themselves and penniless families could have raised, in so short a time, a wild track of forest land, from no value at all, to so great a worth, as all the value of this land before their advent was \$8 a year per square mile for lumbering purposes.

Any one who reads carefully these statistics cannot otherwise than conclude that the Glassville Settlement is, to all intending Scottish agriculturist Emigrants, especially those of small means, the most important Settlement on the earth, as it shows where a comfortable independence can be obtained in so short a space of time on so small a beginning.

This fact becomes more evident when we consider the nearness of New Brunswick to Scotland, and the comfort and cheapness of passage offered by the Anchor Line of steamers from Glasgow, for St. John direct; but to all this, when we add the advantages granted now to the Kincairdineshire Colony, the fact becomes distinct and impressive. One of the greatest advantages to our party will be its transit direct to St. John, avoiding the disagreeable circuitous and very expensive routes by the Allan and other lines. To go fully into all the points of the Glassville settlement that are of interest, would take too much time; I must, however, give you a short account of our second evening in Glassville, at the house of Mr. Hugh Miller, also one of the first and Macs in galore, all crowded in to see the visitors from the Old Country, and soon an animated discourse ensued, one giving an account of his first struggles in the forest, another telling how he killed a bear, and another speaking proudly of his present position, and not over tenderly of the cobwebby ideas and land-law despotisms of the Old Country. "No rent, taxes, poor-rates, and game laws here, Mr. Stewart," said one voice with a strong Aberdonian twang; then we gradually got our inquiries systematised and noted down.

The replies in regard to feeding and health of cattle and tilling of the ground, and the unanimous opinion of our friends, were as follows:—Home feeding of cattle here only about 14 days longer than in Scotland; health of cattle better than in Scotland; ground much easier to work—that is, two horses here would farm as much as four at home; they liked the winters very much; preferred New Brunswick winters to the Scotch winters, and said they were more bracing and healthier than our winters were. Epidemics were unknown to them, never having to leave the kitchen to go to the dispensary. I also asked them if they had worked harder to obtain their present position than they would have had to work as farmers at home. They seemed a little divided in opinion about this, but most of them thought that at the beginning they had, however, referring to Mr. Stewart, I said, "Why our good friends here are as straight as telegraph poles. Their hands are as soft as gloves, and they walk with a grace and dignity of carriage as if they had been born gentlemen. There surely must be some mistake somewhere." "Ah, well," said Mr. Miller and some others, "you see there's one thing—we are our own masters and lairds; we govern our own affairs; we are not borne down by the leaden hump of care and anxiety that is riveted on the bent backs of old country farmers. Besides, once one is fairly started here, say in the third year, living then becomes pretty easy." Some of them laughed heartily over the indisputable evidence I brought to bear in regard to their being hard worked. I shall ever remember with pleasure the joyous evening we spent with the happy and hospitable settlers of Glassville, and shall ever recall to memory their manly, dignified forms and manner as they sat

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before me, clad in home-spun of pleasant colour and fine texture. After the general chit-chat was over we had some music, and then retired. Our room window, on second story of Mr. Miller's splendid house, looked eastward along the settlement, and the moon shining on it gave it so much calm peaceful beauty, that Mr. Stewart and myself sat for some time looking on it. Then just beneath our window were the ruins of a camp, where many years ago my most revered friend—the late R. Brown, Esq., of Banchory—used to rest from the toils of forest life. Among the dark, jumbled, decayed, moss-clad logs sparkled the bubbling spring whence his men were wont to draw their supply of cool refreshing water. What strange coincidences occur in the zigzag labyrinth path of life! and what volumes of thought fleet through the mind when such coincidences as the present occur!

On the morning of the 27th, we left the beautiful and prospering settlement of Glassville, well satisfied with our visit, as it practically and effectually confirmed what we had everywhere heard in regard to the time in which an industrious farmer could attain a comfortable independence. On our way from Glassville to the river side turnpike, we passed through numerous fine settlements of from five to twelve years' standing, and everywhere the crops looked well, notwithstanding the careless, easy-going way in which the fields were tilled. The soil all along was good, consisting of a deep, rich, friable loam. By this time we had travelled nearly 800 miles through the country, and could anticipate the soil from a glance at the trees, or *vice versa*. Meeting the river turnpike at the mouth of the Shiketchaw River, we drove along it rapidly, in order to reach Perth in time for prospecting before nightfall. The land seemed to improve as we ascended the river, and the farms that we passed are much better laid out than many we had seen below the Shiketchaw; there were some fine gardens, and beautiful flower plots around some of the homesteads that evinced a degree of luxury and refinement as well as comfort. Many of the houses had elegantly designed verandahs round them, about which vine and honeysuckle were entwining as abundantly as in the State of New York or Pennsylvania.

At half-past one, p. m., we entered Perth, and continued along about two miles, till at two, p. m., we arrived at the farm of Mr. Kilburn, a retired lumberman,—that is, he had retired from lumbering to recruit his fortune by farming. On being informed of the object of our visit, we received a welcome from himself and most kind and amiable wife, not inferior to what we received in Glassville. The table was soon spread, and the busy hands of the good Mrs. Kilburn and her pretty, neatly-dressed daughters soon stocked it with savoury mutton chops, puddings, and home-made fancy breads, and big overflowing dishes of fresh new plucked raspberries, to all of which Mr. Stewart and myself did full justice. After dinner we started to prospect, first glancing over Mr. Kilburn's crops, which were pronounced by Mr. Stewart as splendid, we then ascended the hill side to have a full view of the country fronting on the river, and the result was most flattering, the soil was the best we had yet seen, the crops confirmed it, and the high towering hard woods of the uncleared land doubly confirmed it. This part of Perth fronts on the river St. John, and the interval between the river and the uplands varies from 100 to 600 yards, all splendid land. There is also a second interval terrace of from 100 to 600 yards, and a third terrace rising upwards to the upper table land, where we found the finest soil and grain crops. The scenery from each terrace was supremely beautiful, the graceful outline of the uplands and the long level intervals, between which flowed the fine river St. John, about half a mile wide, and dotted with boats and rafts on their way to the commercial centres. We next crossed over the hill, and after crossing the Munie River struck straight out through the forest, noting the kind and quality of the trees, underbrush, soil, and sub-soil; but as night was near, we turned back when about three miles from the river, and after supper prospected along the front for a suitable place for New Stonehaven, being anxious to select a spot combining shelter, good spring water, good garden ground, good wharfage for steamboat landing and railway station, levelness for building, and beauty of scenery, and we saw several spots well adapted for all these points, but left the matter an open question till after prospecting in the back country. As soon as night gathered over we returned to the house, and spent a very delightful evening with our good friends Mr. and Mrs. Kilburn and family. Mr. Kilburn, aided by his thirty years' experience of forest life, was equal to a living map and directory of the whole of the upper country, and we were thus able to get a splendid foreglance of the region we had now to explore. He described the land as equal to the best in the whole of Victoria. The good Mrs. Kilburn was also invaluable to us in regard to information on social and domestic points, showing us the sugar made on the estate, the jams and jellies made by it of the wild strawberries, raspberries, &c., so densely abundant in this country, besides giving us an interesting account of her dairy and poultry produce; but what surprised us most was the manufacture of home clothing, carpets, blankets, sheets, under and overclothing, &c. Mr. Stewart and myself were somewhat startled at this, especially when we looked at the elegance and refinement of attire and manner of the young ladies; but our doubts were soon set at rest, and the spinning-wheels and looms on the second floor were soon set at work, and never did the operations of spinning and weaving seem so charming to me as then. I had seen the expertness of the operatrices in the dairy department, still more of their skill in the kitchen, then their ableness in manufacturing nearly the whole of the family clothing, and then, above all, their refinement and gracefulness of manner and educational accomplishments being equal to our better class young ladies at home. I could not refrain from saying tacitly within myself, verily, these are the *most accomplished* young ladies I have ever met in my lifetime of travel. On comparing the cloth on the loom, I found it equal in appearance, and superior in quality, to that of a suit I then wore, purchased from a first-class establishment in Glasgow. The house of our friends now had a fresh charm for us, its elegancies, luxuries, and comforts being of

home manufacture. While the spinning-wheels were going, we were much amused with many pretty little anecdotes of the pleasant winter evenings, when the young men dropped in to woo, while the fair ones were weaving or spinning, the operations being seasoned with music, singing, chit-chat, and stories. I have mentioned these particulars to give our party some idea of the social life of the country.

The following morning we visited several farms along the river, both above and below the intended site of New Stonehaven, and at noon we started for the back country, our party consisting of myself, Mr. Stewart, the deputy surveyor, and Mr. Kilburn and Meridew, the two latter were heavily packed with provisions for four days, the deputy with his maps, compass, &c. Mr. Stewart and myself with a Fnapack of spare clothing and a prospecting hoe and axe. The first two miles were comparatively easy, as we availed ourselves of an old lumber road; yet in this, notwithstanding our best efforts, we only made a mile and a-half an hour, so dense was the second growth of maple, beech, spruce, grass, and raspberry bushes. Our course was about magnetic east. Occasionally as we went along we had to climb the tall 80 feet spruce trees to overlook the surrounding country, to note its roughness or levelness, and the kind and quality of the timber with which it was covered. Climbing the giant spruce trees was a small affair to me a sailor, yet I could not help admiring the dauntless pluck of Mr. Stewart, who climbed with an energy and agility that almost converted me to Darwinism. The continued repetition of these operations, of course, much lessened their charm; yet in each case the view from the towering spruce summits amply rewarded our pains, as after reporting to those below the nature of the country, the compass bearing of the distant hills, and the direction of the table land ridges, we could then indulge for a few minutes in the wild yet beautiful scenes which dawned upon our sight, as the world would upon the sight of a diver gradually ascending from the depths of a dark green sea to its surface, when the forest region would burst in all its wild grandeur and beauty upon his sight.

At 6-10 we fortunately reached a lumber camp—a small log house, roofed with boards and flakes of birch bark,—which we at once took possession of, and, after noting the footmarks of some ursine visitors, we lighted a fire and prepared supper, after which I ascended another high spruce; we were then, as near as I could judge, eight miles magnetic east from Mr. Kilburn's house. The country for five miles on either side was much more even than near the river, and the level tract continued about six miles—as far as I could see eastward. The trees were mostly high densely packed hardwood, with here and there a straggling spruce. The land all around gave evidence of springs and brooks, in which our track hitherto richly abounded, and the water was of the most excellent quality I had ever tasted. The soil thus far was excellent, consisting of three layers friable rich loam; the upper black, the second deep yellow, and the third light yellow and sometimes reddish. In many parts of the highest upland we found a still finer and richer soil, having a rich whitish loam of a foot depth between the black and yellow of the above three layers. The sub-soil wherever we could see it, from cuttings in the brooks or the uprooting of trees, was very deep, and consisted of sandy loam slightly mixed with pebbles and gravel, yet rich in smell and itself superior to much land in Old Kincardine for which over £1 per acre rent is paid. The total depth of the four surface layers would average about four feet. We occasionally found pieces of soft flaky (upper Silurian) stone on the surface, but on removing them and digging down we found the soil immediately beneath them the same as that before stated. We crossed four brooks and passed numerous springs.

After dark we sat down at our camp fire, first comparing notes, then deciding on our next day's course, then listening to stories of forest adventure told by our good friend and guide, Mr. Kilburn, then rested till sunrise on our fragrant beds of spruce branches, with our feet towards the fire in true Indian fashion. In this way we all slept soundly, and at sunrise breakfasted, and struck out N. E. for five miles, digging on every ridge to try the quality of the soil, then prospected from spruce tops, the country in every direction appearing most satisfactory. We then kept away north about five miles more, still through the trackless forest, and steering by the compass and sun, it was really desperate work, dragging through the almost impenetrable underbrush, climbing over fallen trees, then often climbing up the standing spruces to prospect the surrounding country, then digging into the soil on every slope and ridge, we soon began to lag, and were glad when at noon the fires were lighted and the kettle on. On this occasion we had no camp ready for us, but in a less time than I can describe it, a spruce tent was made by the expert Mr. Kilburn, and under it spread a fine silken tablecloth of white birch bark, on which the viands, bread, butter, cheese, &c., were arranged *à la mode*, and looked very cheering, even although so primitive in style. As soon as dinner was over, and pipes lighted, we climbed the nearest spruce and finished our cigars. While sitting in the upper crutches our view extended across the St. John to the west beyond the river Tobique, north and east retrospectively. Over the ground we had just traversed the country all around was undulating, and the network of dark grooves on the forest indicating so many brooks and streams. After reaching *terra firma*, and resuming our march, we plodded on, still digging down every half mile or so, or wherever we found the least change in the appearance of the surface and trees, but everywhere we found the soil deep, rich, and friable, so much so, that at any place during the whole of our tour in the forest, an easy thrust with a cane would have reached 18 inches. At about five p. m. we reached the Forks of the Munice, where about 50 acres had already been cleared for a mill site. This position will now be ours. The facilities for a mill will be unsurpassed. It would also make a good site for a town, being well sheltered from all winds, and only three miles from the railway, but town site we left for further consideration. The total distance we had now traversed was

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about 28 miles, the line of our course being in the shape of a kite, and ending about a mile above where we started. While at the Forks of the Muncie we lighted a fire and had tea, then started for Kilburn's, and were well pleased when at eight p. m., emerged from the dense ocean of trees and underbrush, and were soon afterwards safely landed with our kind and hospitable friends who, while welcoming us back, could not help smiling at our tattered appearance. Kilburn and Merridew were proof against spruce scrags and underbrush, but our less vulnerable material was almost in rags.

I forgot to remark that during our journey in the woods we saw numerous coveys of partridges, some specimens of the minute yet beautiful humming bird of North America, and wild ducks and other small game, and also the fresh tracks of moose deer and cariboo deer. The bear is very scarce and very shy, we only saw signs of it once during the whole 28 miles.

After supper we compared notes on the soil, trees, &c., and discussed the comparative merits of the country we had just explored, and that we had crossed in the whole of our tour hitherto, and were convinced of the superiority of New Kincardineshire. Moreover, it will have both rail and water carriage to the States and St. John, and these alone are great considerations.

The following morning we were up betimes, yet our good host was up before. We looked out of our bedroom window, and we saw him coming up from the river bank with a fine large salmon for our breakfast, and he was anxious that we should first see it alive and then eat it, so that we might be able to give our fellow colonists some idea of the *free* live stock of their new country, and it was really delicious. While enjoying the rich and savoury breakfast, Mr. Stewart observed, with a significant wink, that such food would agree fine with some of the lads about Stonehaven.

After leaving Mr. Kilburn's at eight a. m., we proceeded up to the mouth of the Tobique, a large fine river, and crossing the St. John there by ferry, proceeded along its west bank, crossing the Aroostook four miles above Tobique, and arriving at Grand Falls about three in the afternoon, the distance travelled being about 30 miles. While passing along the high lands on the west bank of St. John, we were able to overlook the land on the east bank as far as 20 to 30 miles back. It was a little more level than the front land of Perth, but judging from the ground on which we stood, and which was geologically related to the east bank land, the land of Perth was superior to that before us. We found the layer of rich whitish mould mostly absent in all the road cuttings on our way to Grand Falls, yet the land was excellent, and the crops really magnificent, notwithstanding the carelessness of culture.

On the way to Grand Falls we passed many scenes of surpassing beauty, especially near Aroostook, where the Little Aroostook falls into the Great Aroostook, near their junction with the River St. John. At 3 p. m. we reached Grand Falls Town. It was very pretty and picturesque, and seemed thriving, from the bustle of teams and traffic in its wide, ample streets. The inhabitants looked healthy and robust; but what attracted us most was a certain air of dignity and independence not met with in our country towns, except among the favoured few who are able to lord it over the many. After refreshing ourselves from the fatigue of the journey, we started exploring on the east side of the river. At Grand Falls we found the land very good, but scarcely equal to the land below the Tobique. During our ramble we met a Scotchman, who kindly invited us to inspect his pretty farm. He was in a very prosperous condition, and liked the country. After attending to the business part of our tour at Grand Falls, we went down to see the Falls. The scene as we approached them increased momentarily in beauty and grandeur till we reached the pointed precipice, on the very verge of the roaring cataract. At this point the whole power of scenic effect culminates. Within a yard of us rushed the skirt of the wild, headlong-plunging water. Far beneath our feet boiled a vast, hissing cauldron of foam and spray, in which the huge logs plunged, whirled, and darted about like reeds in a whirlwind. Before us and high above us flitted silvery spray clouds, on which one, and sometimes two and three, beautiful rainbows would linger for a moment, then vanish, then again flash up before us at some other point of the scene; but they seemed most effectively beautiful when they rose between us and the elegant suspension bridge, about 500 yards below the Falls. The graceful, airy structure, framed in a flickering double rainbow, and viewed through the fine spray as if through a fine silk lace veil, was a sight never to be forgotten; and the picturesqueness of the scene, the high, steep, jagged, cedar-plumed cliffs bounding the roaring rapids beneath, added a wildness and grandeur to the ensemble of the view that made Niagara, notwithstanding its greater magnitude, seem tame. Niagara is but a vast rolling cylinder of white foam set across a deep gorge, and whose waters flow away from the very Nadir of the cataract as placidly as if nothing had happened to disturb their course. With the waters of the Grand Falls it is very different. These waters seem to revel delightfully in the terrific impulse given to them in their wild leap, and bound and whirl along, thundering with their voice as they go in their fierce sallies against the jutting rocks as they dash along, far as the eye can reach, till disappearing at the angle of the gorge about a mile below the bridge. Niagara is certainly a magnificent natural phenomenon, but it has not the enchanting surroundings of Grand Falls. The picturesque, the wild, the grand, and beautiful all so exquisitely combine as to render them unrivalled among the wonders of nature. This sublime spectacle will be within one-and-a-half hours' ride by rail from New Stonehaven. In the evening we re-visited the Falls to see and feel the effect of their grandeur under the pale clear rays of the moon, and well were we repaid for our pains.

On Sunday morning at 10 a. m., we left the Falls, after a farewell visit to the Suspension Bridge, and retraced our steps, arriving at Kilburn's at 3 p. m. Took dinner and started out with the family to church, and were much pleased with the appearance of the people. They were all well dressed, and cheerful and happy in appearance. The girls, without an exception, were really very pretty.

On Monday morning we visited the farm of Mr. Acton. It is situated on the highest ridge in this part of the country. The homestead was pretty and of superior architecture, and the crops and live stock looked splendid. While at Acton's farm, which is in New Kincardineshire, myself and Mr. Stewart carefully drew up an average regarding the timber and surface of the country within the Colony limits.

Each farm will have two-thirds level and one-third sloping—sometimes steeply and sometimes easily—towards the brooks. Thus the steep parts may be left for timber, preserve and shady pasture. Twenty acres would be sufficient reserve both for a sugary and firewood and building timber. Each farm will have a brook running through it, or at least several fine springs. The timber presently covering New Kincardineshire averages as follows:—One-third rock or sugar maple, 60 to 70 feet high; one-third birch and beech woods, and one-third other hard woods, thinly sprinkled with cedar, spruce, and hemlock. Each acre will average 40 trees, of which 10 will be over 18 inches in diameter, 20 about 12 inches, and the remainder under 9 inches, and saplings.

Before leaving Mr. Acton's farm we went over it, carefully noting the quality of the crops, and on one part, where a burning of five acres had just been made, we took those in order to know practically the amount of labour necessary to plant Indian corn and potatoes on land never before touched, and the result was that three light strokes of a small hoe effected the planting for each bunch of stems. On another part of the farm we found a lad hoeing potatoes on new land. The hoeing was as simple as the planting. For the grain crops on new land the operation is still more simple. The seed is sown broadcast among the stumps, then harrowed over, and the work is done. Thus the cropping for the first few years that so much frightens the intending emigrant, is really the easiest part of his farming, as he requires neither oxen nor horses, and has thus time to clear away his farm and make his home comfortable, or, if need be, earn money by working to neighbors with more ample means while his crops are coming up. After leaving Acton's we returned to New Stonehaven, convinced that, all things being considered, the most desirable locality for New Kincardineshire is that chosen.

On our return to Kilburn's, I went to the river side and followed up the bank for nearly two miles, noting the kind of stones in the river beds and the jutting rocks. I had done the same in the Muncie, and found everywhere proof that the soil of New Kincardineshire overlies the upper silurian, as I could not find the *debris* of any other kind of rocks in the river bed, excepting some rolled down by the stream from the upper country. All those conversant with geological affinities know that the soils of the upper silurian are of the best. I do not judge the soil of New Kincardineshire comparatively between it and Scotland and Lower New Brunswick, but comparatively between it and the finest soils on the globe, which I have seen, both under cultivation and in a state of nature, and I consider the soil of New Kincardineshire equal in richness to that of the famous valley of San Jose in California, and the grain crops I saw on the skirts of New Kincardineshire were quite equal to any I had myself raised, or seen raised, on the valley referred to. The layer of super soil on the great alluvial deltas such as the Nile, Ganges, and Mississippi is much deeper than in New Kincardineshire, but not richer. After leaving Acton's farm, we first revisited all the interval farms up to five miles above New Stonehaven, in order to have a knowledge of the land, which might be useful to those desiring partly-cleared farms in the Colony, also to decide on the site for the town, and then left for Jacksontown Settlement, of whose prosperity we had heard much during our tour, and we found that settlement as reputed. The best of the land in Jacksontown Settlement being no better than our own, we were thus much encouraged in our choice, as Jacksontown Settlement, offered another good picture of what our Colony will be after a few years have passed over it. Even in the most favoured parts of the United States I never saw a more beautiful landscape, or a panorama of prettier farms and steadings. Late in the evening we reached Woodstock, being delayed on our way making enquiries. On arriving at Woodstock our horses were as fresh and as quick to the whip as when we started. This says a good deal for their mettle and the roads, as we had nearly always four in the carriage, and from the Monday to Monday seven days we travelled nearly 300 miles without changing. Our heavy horses would be of little use in this country. Here they require beasts with quick step and action, and even for ploughing and farm work only light horses of quick step are used, the soil being so friable. While at Woodstock we found that nearly all kinds of household furniture and utensils were cheaper than with us, so that to bring any such utensils here would only be waste of trouble and expense. Tobacco, is under 2s. per pound, and there is no duty on tea, or coffee.

After leaving Woodstock we proceeded direct to the capital, and signified to the Government our decision in favour of the locality now called the Parish of Perth. After that we left for St. John, to complete the terms of our party. I much regretted that Mr. Stewart had to leave before the Government met, yet I had no difficulty, as the several members all seemed zealous to meet my views. After the sitting of the Executive was over, I was, as the representative of New Kincardineshire colony, honored by a reception from his Excellency the Governor, and spent a very pleasant evening at Government House. The Governor was very affable in his manner, and warmly zealous for the success of our colony, and assured me that nothing would be wanting on the part of the Government to make it successful. He also enquired kindly about your good self, and much regretted that he had lost the opportunity of seeing Mr. Stewart.

I have nothing left now to add except a few remarks on the effects of the climate of New Brunswick. Judging from what we saw of the people during the whole of our tour, they were as healthy looking as the country people of our own country—they were certainly not so fleshy,

but more muscular and hardy looking. The negroes thrive here better than in the Southern States of the Union. We saw hundreds of them during our tour, and all of them looked robust and apparently prosperous. The French Canadians are much more robust than the inhabitants of the districts in France whence they originated. The naturalized Scotch, English, and Irish feel improved in health and vigour by residence in New Brunswick; and the descendants of the first settlers are certainly not in the least deteriorated, but the change is perceptible the other way. An old native-born lady, of Scotch descent, told me that her grandchildren were taller than the former family connections on either side. I saw the old lady's grandchildren myself, and if they had really increased in stature they certainly had lost nothing in robustness; but perhaps the best illustration and test of the climate of New Brunswick is furnished to us by the persons of the aborigines themselves. These aborigines are a branch of the great Americo-Mongolian Family. All the varieties of this Family, both American and Asiatic, have of course been produced by climatic influence as much as by the surrounding conditions of life. I have myself seen specimens of the finest varieties of this wide-spread race, both in Asia and in North and South America, and most of them are inferior, and none of them superior, to the New Brunswick variety. Thus in the wide range of climate and conditions of life between Terra del Fuego Behring Straits, and also in Asia, no climatic or other influence has so favourably modified the Mongolian race as that of New Brunswick and Canada. This is a great and most interesting fact, because analogy prophetically and unmistakably points to a similar result in favour of the Anglo-American races in the distant future.

A highly-civilized race, possessing the advantages of a climate like that of New Brunswick and Canada, cannot fail to become in due time one of the greatest nations on earth. Those who have travelled in India know well how feeble and degenerate the second and third generation of Anglo-Indians are compared with the original stock. Also, those who have travelled in the Southern States easily detect a Northerner or Yankee even at a glance. Nothing could be more easy than to detect a Canadian, New Brunswicker, or Nova Scotian among a multitude of Southerners. And this is done simply by the superior physical energy and healthful ruddiness and robustness that characterize the races inhabiting an invigorating climate, that, bracing up as it does the whole physical system, sustains and assists the fuller development of the mental powers. The sceptre of the physical, moral, and political power of America will, by the very nature of things, be held by the more northern population. The Southerners are handsome, impulsive, and intellectual, but they lack that moral and physical stamina and energy that is the natural heritage of the sons of the north.

Before concluding, let me remind the reader that each of the several counties of New Brunswick still possess large tracts of very fine land, quite equal to the best in Victoria, and equally well adapted for extensive settlements.

MISSION OF MR. POTTS.

Thomas Potts, Esq., the Dominion Immigration Agent in England and Scotland, has rendered very efficient service to this Province, by the assistance which he has been able to give Captain Brown and his associates in working up their design, by reason of his extensive and intimate acquaintance with the facilities and resources of the country, and generally by the circulation of very reliable information as to the capabilities and attractions of New Brunswick as a field for Immigration.

LOCATION OF THE SETTLEMENT.

Having learned from Captain Brown that preparation might be made for fifty families, I proceeded, on the ninth of October, to Victoria County, to make arrangement for the survey of the land into lots, for the making roads and for the choppings mentioned in the Minute of Council. Deputy Beckwith is entrusted with the survey of the land. Mr. James Grew contracted for making the roads, and Sheriff Coombes contracted for the choppings. Mr. Grew's contract is for the grubbing and levelling of the roads and making bridges and culverts where required; the turnpiking being left to be done hereafter. I propose this shall be done by the colonists themselves, and in this way furnish employment for them at the same rates as it can be done by contract and near to their homes, until they become somewhat acquainted with the country. I have every reason

to believe that the work contracted for by Sheriff Coombes and Mr. Grow will be faithfully performed and quite in time for the arrival of the colonists.

BUILDING CONTRACTS.

I have also contracted for the building of sixty houses to be ready for the reception of the Immigrants by the fifteenth day of April next, and have every reason to believe they will be ready for that time. And from the reports I have of the progress which Captain Brown and his associates are making in their undertaking, I am of opinion that temporary accommodation will need to be made for thirty or forty families in addition to those who will be accommodated in the buildings for which I have contracted.

It is confidently believed that under the arrangement with Captain Brown, at least one hundred families will, during the ensuing year, arrive in New Brunswick and in the organization of the association, thorough and perfect in the minutest details, and the enthusiasm of its managers, there are ample guarantees that every preparation will be made for the comfortable accommodation of these Immigrants when they arrive, and they will soon learn of New Brunswick that her soil and climate and facilities for earning an honest, independent competency are all that Captain Brown and Mr. Stewart have represented them to be, and that the liveliest interest is taken in their welfare and the success of their colonization project. I confidently bespeak for them a kind, warm-hearted, enthusiastic reception.

SWISS IMMIGRATION.

The following correspondence was also had relative to Swiss Immigration:—

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OTTAWA, 23rd August, 1872.

Sir,—I have the honor, under instruction of the Honorable, the Minister of Agriculture, to enclose to you herewith copy of correspondence transmitted to this Department by Mr. William Dixon, Government Emigration Agent in London, in reference to Swiss emigration to the Dominion, containing enquiries in reference to the inducements that would be offered to promote such a movement.

I am to request that you will be so good as to inform me whether the Province of New Brunswick would be disposed to afford any special facilities to attract such Immigration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN LOWE,

Secy. of Dept. of Agriculture.

The Hon. The Provincial Secretary, Fredericton, N. B.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, JAMES STREET,

LIVERPOOL, August 2nd, 1872.

W. DIXON, Esq., 11 Adam Street, London:

Dear Sir,—We take the liberty of enclosing a letter which we have received from our Strasbourg Agent, in reference to Swiss emigration, and as the question is a very

important one, and likely to lead to good results, if taken up by your Government, we shall be very glad if you will communicate with your chiefs in Canada in reference to the subject of said letter.

There is also attached to same the conditions upon which Dr. Foss requires the grant to be made to his countrymen.

Yours truly,

ALLAN BROS & CO.,
Per J. EWINS.

ENCLOSURES.

STRASBOURG, July 25th, 1872.

Messrs. ALLAN BROS & Co., Liverpool:

Gentlemen,—Confirming my letter of the 11th inst., I now refer to your favour of the 22nd ult., which wishes me to take proper steps concerning the emigration from Switzerland to Tennessee. In consequence of this letter, Mr. Elinger has been to Switzerland last week in company with Mr. Provencher, the Canadian delegate, to see "Nationaldeath" Dr. William Foss.

He was well received by that gentleman, who, as I should tell you, is a man of great influence in Switzerland, and interests himself for the emigration of his countrymen, and their welfare in the New World, for no other reason, but for philanthropy's sake. The Swiss Government, as it would seem, has great confidence in Dr. W. Foss, he being himself an Hon. member of the National Council, and it is not at all adverse to the emigration question provided its subjects being well cared for where they go to, for it finds that, Switzerland being over-populated, it offers too little chance for a rustic man of making his fortune there.

The fact is, that Switzerland being a small and mountainous country, and well populated, has no abundance of cultivated land, and that which there is, is only sold at an immensely high rate, so that a young man, who has only a small capital, cannot obtain with the same sufficient land to become prosperous, but is obliged to work in the factories, which is also unprofitable, fancying that a man has to work 13 hours a day, and does not earn more than 4 to 5 francs. In spite of that, the small country Switzerland has about 90,000 men and women who work in the factories. To better the lot of these people and of the young generation of the rural population in general, Dr. W. Foss went to Tennessee to see if he could obtain some free grant land for his countrymen. The amount he asked for is about 100,000 acres, but he wants to have them without any condition whatever; and he promised the Governor, if they should come to terms, he could send out a number of 30,000 people, in a period of ten years, as he had the signatures of about 100 communities, that their emigrating folks should go wherever he advised them to go to. Mr. Foss seems to have reason to believe, that he will not succeed in Tennessee; why, he would not tell me, and so I took this opportunity of inviting him to settle his countrymen in Canada, for example, in the Province Manitoba.

Canada is well known by Dr. Foss, and looked upon by him as a country which would do very well in exchange of Tennessee; and so he took to the idea, provided the Canadian Government would grant him those conditions which he asked from the Tennessee Government. What these conditions are you will see by the advertisement of the "Schweizerische Auswanderungs Tertung," of which I enclose a translation.

It depends now upon the Canadian Government to make Mr. W. Foss such offers as would suit his purpose. The people who want to leave Switzerland are not poor, but take a little capital with them.

The Canadian Government is communicated with by its agent, Mr. Provencher, and if that affair is well attended to and properly handled, something must come of it. If you can do anything besides in that matter, which answers the purpose, I shall feel much obliged, in the meantime I give you the assurance that nothing will be neglected on my part to carry matters to a good end. If you think it advisable that I should write to the Canadian Government direct on the subject, please to name me the most influential party I have to write to, in order to insure a quick answer and a favorable result.

Yours truly,
(Signed) RICHARD BERNS.

Dr. William Foos, publishers in the "Schweizerische Auswanderungs Tertung," of the 13th instant, the following:

"My voyage to America resulted from an invitation given me by the Governor of Tennessee, and its purpose was to obtain free grant land for Swiss communities; land which would be suitable as place of concentration for such of my emigrating countrymen, who prefer to live near each other in colonies, instead of being dispersed all over the country.

I thought it would be in the interest of the land owners in the Province Tennessee, to make an offer of free grant land consisting of about 100,000 acres of fertile soil to the respective communities of Switzerland.

The grant had to be made in lots of 5, 10,000 acres, without any condition whatever, also, a sufficient period of examination ought to be given to the communities with regard to the acceptance or the refusal of the offer."

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

FREDERICTON, 26th November, 1872.

Sir,—Your communication of the 23rd August last, with the documents accompanying the same, having been laid before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, I have, in reply thereto, been directed to say that the Government have at present on hand and in course of carrying out to completion as many Emigration projects as the limited means at their disposal will justify their engaging in.

They, however, feel inclined to meet, as far as lies in their power, the request of Dr. Foos, and as a commencement of his movement, they will undertake to lay off and make available for settlement next Spring, a block of 10,000 acres of good settleable lands to be subdivided as may be desired and cause public roads to be made to and through such lands; the terms and conditions of settlement to be those prescribed by the Provincial Act, 31 Vic. Cap. 7, of which Act three copies accompany this communication.

I may add that if success attend this first effort, the Government will be prepared to answer in a like spirit any application for a further setting off of a similar Block or Blocks as may be found necessary.

Should this offer be accepted by Dr. Foos the earliest possible intimation thereof should be furnished to the local Government to enable the requisite survey to be made.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JNO. JAS. FRASER.

The Hon. The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

FREE GRANTS.

Under "The Free Grants Act 1872," regulations have been made, and tracts set apart for actual settlement, which are found in the Appendix to this Report.

As yet no applications have been made for settlement under the terms of this Act; but from enquiries as to the details recently received, I have good reason to believe that, during the coming year, several settlements of the young men of the Province will be made under the liberal provisions of this Act and these Regulations.

THE ST. JOHN AGENT.

During the past year the labors of the Immigration Agent at St. John have been much larger than for some years heretofore. His very satisfactory Report of what has been done appears in the Appendix.

In view of the certainty of the arrival in New Brunswick, during the ensuing year, of a much larger number of Immigrants than for several years past, the duties of this officer will be considerably increased, and were it the duty of this

Province to provide for the payment of this officer, I would have pleasure in recommending an increase of his salary, now disproportionate to the duties and responsibilities which he discharges most economically and efficiently.

A NORTHERN AGENCY.

Having made arrangements with Captain Swinney for a supply of Immigrants, such as he brought to New Brunswick, to be distributed next year on the North Shore, it was deemed advisable to establish an agency for the purpose of making arrangements for their reception and their distribution as soon as they arrive. Mr. Adam D. Sheriff was appointed, and is now acting under instructions from me. His services will be required also in connection with the Colony that will be located at Balmoral District.

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditure of the past year in connection with Immigration is classed as follows:—

For House Building and Furnishing,	\$2,472 45
“ Passages of Immigrants and Expenses, connected therewith,	10,656 79
“ Road Building and Hand Chopping at Hellerup, Stonehaven and Balmoral Settlements,	6,438 01
“ Miscellaneous Expenses,	1,037 02
Total Expenditure,	\$20,604 27
Total Appropriation,	20,000 00
Over Expenditure,	<u>604 27</u>

CONCLUSION.

It is submitted that with the funds at their disposal the Government of New Brunswick has done as much towards the promotion of Immigration as can be reasonably expected and that a degree of interest in this Province as a field for Immigration has been created in Great Britain and Europe by what, is respectfully claimed to be as liberal policy as obtains in any of the Provinces of the Dominion, and from which it may reasonably be expected a large stream of Immigration will be directed to New Brunswick. A Policy, whereby a supply of Immigrants for colonization and for the demands of labor is furnished, best suits, it is submitted the requirements of this Province; and the efforts of the Government have been directed towards securing a good foundation for, and an efficient working of, this Policy.

The Dominion Government, however, have the largest direct interest in the introduction of Immigrants, and it is confidently claimed that the \$10,000 placed by them at the disposal of the Government of New Brunswick have been so “judiciously expended,” that they are justified in not only expecting the appropriation of a like sum for the ensuing year but a much larger sum if at all within the power of the Dominion Government; and, while thus claiming of the Domin-

ion Government, it is respectfully urged that it will be judicious and prudent in the Legislature of New Brunswick to continue the work begun under the appropriation of last year, by making an appropriation for the coming year as large as possible consistently with due regard to the other public services.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honors's obedient servant,

BENJ. R. STEVENSON,
Surveyor General.



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APPENDIX.

- I.—THE FREE GRANTS ACT, 1872, WITH THE REGULATIONS,
TRACTS SET APART AND FORM OF PETITION.
 - II.—CAPTAIN SWINNEY'S REPORT.
 - III.—MR. ROBERT SHIVES' REPORT.
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NEW BRUNSWICK.

An Act to provide for Free Grants to actual settlers on Crown Lands.

Sec.

1. Title of Act.
2. Governor, &c., to set apart certain tracts of Crown Lands.
3. Lots of 100 acres each to be laid off for actual settlers.
4. Free Grants, to whom made.
5. Location tickets to whom issued.
6. Land assigned to each person.
7. Application for land to make affidavit.
8. When grant shall issue.
9. If not forfeited, what claim for improvements allowed.
10. What trees cut on lots may be seized.
11. Rights of locatee with regard to land.
12. Heirs of locatee dying intestate.
13. When lands not liable for debts of locatee or his heir.
14. Lands not exempt from rates.
15. Buildings may be erected for temporary accommodation.
16. Temporary buildings, how disposed of.
17. Agents to make regulation, how appointed.

Passed 11th April, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows;—
1. This Act shall be called "The Free Grants Act 1872," and may be so cited in all acts or proceedings whatsoever.

2. The Lieutenant Governor in Council is hereby authorized and empowered to select and set apart certain tracts of the Crown Lands in this Province suitable for settlement and cultivation, and cause public roads to be made to and through the same when selected.

3. Such tracts shall be surveyed and laid off into lots of one hundred acres each, having a front on such roads; and the said lands so selected, surveyed, and laid off, shall be reserved for actual settlers.

4. Free grants of such lots may be made to such persons as may become actual settlers under this Act, and the regulations from time to time made under the authority thereof.

5. The person to whom any land may be assigned or allotted under the provisions of this Act (hereinafter called the locatee) for a free grant thereof, shall be considered as located for said land within the meaning of this Act, as soon as the approval of his application therefor shall be published in the *Royal Gazette* of this Province, and upon such publication, a certificate in such form as may be prescribed, to be called a "Location Ticket," shall be issued to the applicant by the Surveyor General, a record of which shall be kept in the Crown Land Office.

6. No person shall be allotted or assigned any land under this Act, or any regulations thereunder, unless such persons shall be of the age of eighteen years or upwards; nor shall any unmarried person be assigned any greater quantity than one hundred acres; married persons having two or more children under the age of eighteen years may be assigned any quantity not exceeding two hundred acres.

7. Before any person shall be allotted or assigned any land under the provisions of this Act, such person shall make affidavit, to be deposited in the Crown Land Office, that he has no real estate, that he has not been assigned or allotted any land under the provisions of this Act, that he is of the age of eighteen years and upwards, and that such land is desired for his own benefit, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use and benefit of any other person or persons whatsoever, and not for the purpose of obtaining or disposing of any of the trees growing thereon, before he obtains permission therefor.

8. No grant shall issue for any land allotted or assigned under this Act, or any regulation made thereunder, until the applicant or those claiming under him shall have performed each of the following settlement duties or conditions, viz.:—The locatee shall

First.—Commence chopping, clearing and improving on the lot assigned to him within one month after publication of his approval.

Secondly.—Build within one year from such publication a house thereon, fit for habitation, of not less dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet, and shall chop down and cultivate not less than three acres by sowing and planting the same.

Thirdly.—Chop down, cultivate and clear not less than ten acres within three years from such publication, and shall each year actually and continually cultivate all the land chopped down during such three years.

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Fourthly.—Reside actually and continuously upon such land for the term of three years next, succeeding such publication, and thence up to the issue of the grant, except the absence during the months of July, August, January, February, and March, in any year, shall not be held to be a cessation of such residence, provided such land be cultivated as aforesaid.

On failure in the performance of any of the settlement conditions and duties in this Section mentioned, the Location Ticket shall be forfeited, and all right of the locatee, or any one claiming under him in the land, shall cease.

9. No claim for improvement by a locatee whose lot is forfeited shall be allowed, except for buildings, the reasonable value of which shall for two years be a charge upon the lot, and shall be paid for by any other applicant within that time, before such lot shall be located to such applicant.

10. All trees growing or being upon any lots so assigned as aforesaid, shall be considered as reserved from the said location, and shall be the property of Her Majesty, except that the locatee, or those claiming under him, may cut and use such trees as may be necessary for the purpose of building, fencing or fuel, on the land so allotted, and may also cut and dispose of all trees actually required to be removed in *bona fide* clearing said land for cultivation; and no trees, (except for necessary building, fencing and fuel as aforesaid), shall be cut beyond the limit of such actual clearing before the issuing of the grant, unless license for cutting the same be obtained, and such license may be obtained by the locatee after compliance with settlement conditions numbers one and two, upon such terms as may be prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; but any tree cut (except as aforesaid) without such license, may be seized and forfeited in like manner as trees cut without license upon ungranted Crown Lands.

11. Any locatee, or any person claiming under him, may maintain an action of trespass for any injury done to the land so located to him, or his interest therein, while entitled to possession thereof under the provisions of this Act; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the rights of the Crown to seize any trees cut in violation of the provisions of this Act, or any regulations made thereunder.

12. If the locatee die intestate before the issue of the grant, all his right and interest to such lands shall vest in his widow if he leaves one surviving him, but if not, then in his heirs.

13. Neither the locatee, nor any one claiming under him, shall have the power to alienate, (otherwise than by devise), or to mortgage or pledge any land located as aforesaid, any right or interest therein, before the issue of the grant; and no land located as aforesaid, nor any interest therein, shall in any event before the issue of the grant thereof, be or become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or liability contracted by the locatee, his widow, heirs, or devisees.

14. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to exempt any such land from levy or sale for rates and taxes now or hereafter legally imposed upon the locatee thereof, or any person claiming the same under him.

15. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may cause to be erected on any tract selected under the Second Section of this Act, a building suitable for the temporary accommodation of any immigrants that it may be deemed advisable to colonize on any such tract, such building to serve as a residence for such immigrants until they build houses for themselves, upon lots to be located to them under the provision of this Act, and may aid any locatee under this Act in chopping and clearing his lot, by an appropriation of not exceeding fifteen dollars, so soon as he shall have chopped down and piled for burning two acres thereof, but no immigrant shall be entitled to reside in such temporary residence for a longer period than fifteen months.

16. So soon as such building shall, in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council have served the purpose for which it is to be erected, it may, together with the one hundred acre lot on which it stands, be granted to the Trustees of the School District in which it is situated, in trust for the benefit of the Schools of the District, or other public purposes.

17. The Lieutenant Governor in Council is hereby authorized to appoint any agents, and to make any regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

REGULATIONS UNDER "THE FREE GRANTS ACT 1872."

1. Whenever any Association, of not less than ten persons, either residents of the Province or non residents, shall make application, declaring their intention of becoming actual settlers under "The Free Grant Act-1872," each Associate shall have a lot located to him in any Tract set apart under the provisions of the Act, and so soon as such Associate shall have chopped down, piled and burned two acres on such Lot so assigned them, each Locatee shall be paid fifteen dollars; and the roads shall then be made to and through the Lots so located.

2. The Surveyor General shall prepare the necessary forms of Petition, Certificates, &c., to carry out the provisions of the above Act, and furnish them to all persons who may apply for them.

TRACTS OF CROWN LAND in the Province of New Brunswick, which have been surveyed and are set apart and reserved for settlement under the "Free Grants Act 1872."—

RESTIGOUCHE.

Acres.

10,000 In the "Balmoral Settlement" 10 miles S. W. from Dalhousie.

5,000 In the "Colebrook" Settlement, 5 miles S. W. from Campbellton.

GLOUCESTER.

- 24,000 In the "Madiaco" Settlement, 10 miles from Bathurst.
 2,000 In the "Louisa" and "Rosehill" Settlements, 20 miles W. from Bathurst.
 10,000 In the "Pacquetville," between Caraquet and Tracadie Rivers.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

- 5,000 On the Intercolonial Railway, 8 miles N. from Newcastle.

KENT.

- 15,000 In the "Rhomboid" and "Girouard" Settlements, 8 miles W. from the MacLauchlan Road.
 11,660 In "Acadieville," on Kouchibouguac River, below the Intercolonial Railway.

SUNBURY.

- 4,000 In "Peltoma" Settlement, N. W. Oromocto River, 12 miles W. from Fredericton Junction.
 3,980 On "Brown Ridge," Piskehegan River, S. of Fredericton Junction.

YORK.

- 5,000 In "Peltoma" Settlement, 30 miles S. W. from Fredericton. (Oromocto Lake.)

CARLETON.

- 10,000 In "Knowlesville," Aberdeen, 30 miles above Woodstock.
 15,000 In "Glassville," N. of Knowlesville.
 15,000 In "Johnville," N. of Glassville.
 6,950 On Heads of S. W. Miramichi River, E. of Glassville.

VICTORIA.

- 10,000 On Sisson Ridge Tobique, 23 miles up.
 10,000 On N. side of Green River, in St. Basil.
 5,000 On Baker Brook, Madawaaka.

141,230.

"Hellerup," S. of Salmon River, and Kincardine," S. of Tobique River, are especially reserved for the Danish and Stonehaven Settlements.

MEMO.—Other tracts will be surveyed, and set apart under the Act, from time to time, as circumstances may require.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, &c.

THE PETITION of the undersigned, of the County of _____ Humbly Sheweth.—
 That each of your Petitioners is upwards of eighteen years of age, that he has no real estate, that he has no interest in any land under the "Labor Act," so called, in this Province, that he has not been assigned or allotted any land under the provisions of "The Free Grants Act, in 1872," that he is *bona fide* desirous of becoming an actual settler, and of obtaining an allotment under that Act, in—

(Here describe the Tract.)

That such allotment is desired for his own benefit, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whatsoever, and not for the purpose of obtaining or disposing of any of the trees growing thereon, before he obtains permission therefor.

Your Petitioners therefore pray Your Excellency's approval of this petition.

And as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Dated _____ day of _____, A. D., 18 _____

NAMES OF APPLICANTS.	No. of Lots.

Be it remembered, that before me, _____, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of _____, personally appeared the within named applicants, and severally made oath that the statements set forth in the within Petition were true.

Dated this _____ day of _____, A. D., 18

N. B.—Unmarried men, and married men with less than two children, are entitled to one hundred acres.

Married men with two or more children under eighteen years of age, will be assigned two hundred acres.

B. R. STEVENSON,
Surveyor General.

Crown Land Office, 4th Nov. 1872.

CAPTAIN SWINNEY'S REPORT.

KINGSCLEAR, N. B., 21st January, 1873.

Sir,—In accordance with your request, I have the honor to submit for your information certain matters regarding the emigrants brought out by me from England last year.

The whole number of those who arrived was 119, of whom 114 are at present in the country, 53 being males of 16 years of age and upwards, who may be classified as under :

- 30—Agricultural Labourers.
- 4—Gardeners.
- 4—Painters.
- 2—Carpenters.
- 2—Millers.
- 2—Sawyers.
- 1—Shoemaker.
- 1—Smith.
- 7—Other trades or occupations.

53

With regard to age, there were :—

- 48 Males between 18 and 40,
- 23 Females do. do.
- 41 Of both sexes below 18,
- 2 Of both sexes above 40,

114

The greater number of the above are at present employed in and near the cities of Fredericton and St. John. The remainder are settled through the Province.

With the exception of two worthless individuals, who left the country with their families almost immediately after their arrival, all whom I have either seen or heard from have expressed themselves well pleased with the country.

These immigrants were drawn principally the counties of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and Hampshire; and from letters which I have lately received, it would appear that from the accounts of the country which they have sent home, a large number of their friends and relatives are anxious to come out and join them; the only difficulty being with regard to the passage money, as many of them are married men with families and in poor circumstances. Could that be arranged I have not the slightest doubt, but that I could obtain several hundred more immigrants, most of whom could arrive here by May next.

Nearly all of those who arrived here last year were sent out through the clergymen of their respective Parishes, and passages were refused to a number who were known to be of bad or indifferent character, and who would therefore probably have left the Province soon after arrival, or would have been worthless had they remained in it.

I may here state that I have been informed by a lady in England, who has taken great interest about many of the lately-arrived immigrants, that she could send out a number of female domestic servants of good character, provided that she knew beforehand what sort of situations would be ready for them, and what their probable wages would be.

No time could possibly be fitter than the present for making an effort to divert to this Province part of the stream of emigration which is now flowing from Great Britain. The present discontented state of the agricultural state of the population there, in particular, the high prices of necessaries combined with the knowledge that in this country a steady hard-working man can, in a comparatively short time, become independent, while the distance to be traversed is so short, must, if prompt measures only be taken, result in large numbers being drawn to this Province, who would otherwise emigrate elsewhere.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. H. SWINNEY.

The Hon. The Surveyor General of New Brunswick.

MR. SHIVES' REPORT.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

ST. JOHN, N. B., December 13th, 1872.

Sir,—The past season has been one of unusual prosperity. The demand for agricultural labourers, mechanics, domestic servants, and boys and girls, has been without precedent in the history of the Province.

Wages have ruled high; and of the classes named, the supply has fallen far short of the demand. As regards the coming season everything indicates that the demand will be even in excess of that just ended.

The number of arrivals of immigrants for the year 1872, exceeds by nearly two hundred the number arriving last year; and it is satisfactory to know that all who came to the Province, did so with the intention of making it their home.

The number of agricultural labourers bears a fair proportion to the whole number; and of skilled labour, which was in great demand, there was a larger supply than for several years past.

Nevertheless, it cannot be denied, that there were far too few to meet the growing requirements of the country; and it is to be hoped that the liberal policy of the Government, and the inducements held out to those desirous of cultivating the soil, by Free Grants of Land, and other facilities, that the Province is entering on a new career of advancement; and that the Tracts which have been recently surveyed and laid off

in every available section of the Province, will soon be occupied by a race of hardy men, who will try by industry and perseverance in due time, to become thriving farmers, with every prospect that their children will follow their example, and likewise become settlers on the Government lands.

The whole number of Immigrants landed at the port of St. John during the season of 1872, was Eight Hundred and Two. This number passed under my own supervision, and does not include those who may have come via the United States, and which for several years, has averaged at least one hundred. It is very difficult, I may say almost impossible, to keep a correct record of the arrivals. The immigrants come in small numbers by the steamers of the Anchor and Allan Lines; those by the latter are landed at Halifax, thence arriving at St. John by rail and steamer. As there are no lists furnished from which to make up such a statement as would show the sexes, nationality and occupations, I have been at considerable pains to furnish the following, which, although imperfect, will give some idea of the season's arrivals:

SEXES.

Male Adults,.....	311
Female ".....	221
Boys 12 to 15 years of age,.....	108
Children—both sexes— 1 to 12 years of age,.....	162
	<hr/>
	802

COUNTRY.

England,.....	400
Scotland,.....	240
Ireland,.....	19
Denmark,.....	59
Sweden,.....	27
Germany,.....	3
	<hr/>
	802

TRADES AND CALLINGS.

Blacksmiths,.....	2
Bakers,.....	1
Butchers,.....	1
Carpenters and Joiners,.....	14
Cabinet Makers,.....	2
Cigar Makers,.....	2
Drapers,.....	5
Farmers,.....	21
Fisherman,.....	1
File Makers,.....	1
Farm Laborers,.....	69
Gardners,.....	2
Grocers,.....	1
Hatters,.....	3
Masons,.....	6
Milliners,.....	3
Machinists,.....	1
Millers,.....	1
Paper Makers,.....	1
Painters,.....	3
Platelayers,.....	1
Sawyers,.....	5
Seamen,.....	2
Traders,.....	3
Tin Smiths,.....	2
Tailors,.....	6
Watchmakers,.....	4
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	165

Leaving 146 male adults, without any giving calling, and Female Servants, 97

These were one hundred and eighty hearty and strong lads, their ages varying from ten to fifteen years, who were brought out by Miss Rye. The demands for lads were so great among the Farmers, that fully one hundred of them were provided with good places with Farmers in the Country districts; eighty only remaining in the City.

Those from Denmark with but few exceptions proceeded to the settlement of New Hellerup, on the River St. John. Several having arrived late in the season, it was not deemed advisable to send them to their destination, and good employment was therefore secured for them in St. John. They will however proceed to New Hellerup in the Spring.

If I might be allowed, and I do not know that any person can form a more correct estimate, particularly as nearly all the immigrants have had my personal supervision, I may safely say that the great bulk of them will become settlers, and that the artisans, who formed no inconsiderable portion of the year's arrivals, are of a very excellent class, and cannot but prove a great boon to the Province.

In conclusion it is earnestly to be hoped that the success that has attended all who were desirous of obtaining steady employment and good wages, will be conveyed by those amongst us to their friends at home; and that the next season will show a still larger influx of immigrants.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

HON. B. R. STEVENSON,

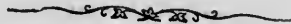
Surveyor General, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

Fredericton.

ROBERT SHIVES,

Immigration Officer.



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CORRECTION.

The paragraph on page 20 commencing "This pamphlet," should have followed the conclusion of the New Brunswick Pamphlet on Immigration, page 14. On page 23 for Haris Peter Petersen, read "Hans Peter Petersen." In the statement of expenditure for Road Building, etc., page 37, the amount should have been stated as \$6,423.01, leaving over expenditure \$592.27.

