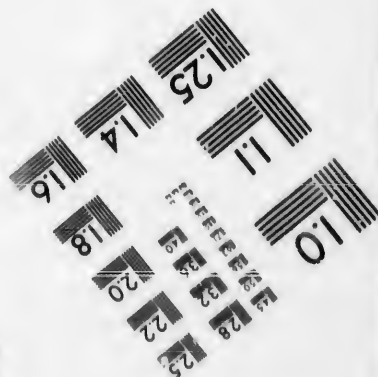
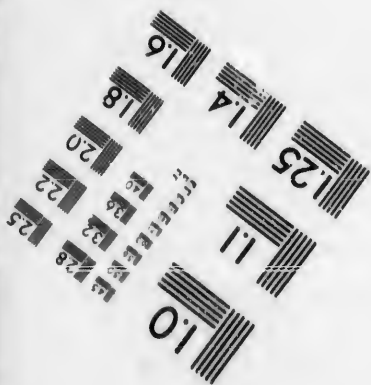
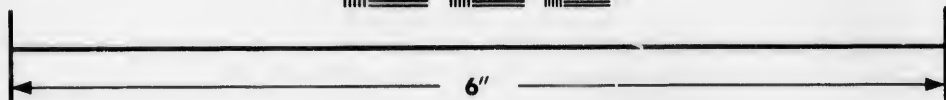
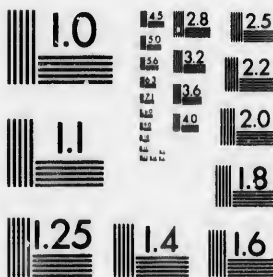


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

1.4
1.6
1.8
2.0
2.2
2.5
2.8
3.2
3.6
4.0

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

1.0
1.1
1.2
1.3
1.4
1.5
1.6
1.8
2.0
2.2
2.5
2.8
3.2
3.6
4.0

© 1986

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/
Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/
Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure | <input type="checkbox"/> Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées. | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires: | |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

tails
du
odifier
une
image

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

McLennan Library
McGill University
Montreal

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

McLennan Library
McGill University
Montreal

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

rrata
to
pelure,
n à

FACTS AGAINST EMIGRATION

TO

CANADA,

WITH A SUMMARY OF THEM,

IN A

LETTER

TO

THE VERY REV. PRINCIPAL BAIRD.

BY JAMES INCHES.

PERTH:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.

1836.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

ATLANTA

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

ATLANTA

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

ATLANTA

ATLANTA

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

U
had
state
part
desc
the
Tha
form
from
last
coun
Can
desir
such
thos
Atla
publ
crea
I
as to
you
conv
I ma
tion
Inde

TO THE
VERY REV. PRINCIPAL BAIRD,
OF EDINBURGH.

VERY REV. SIR,

Upon my arrival lately from North America, when I had the honour of conversing with you, on the present state and prospects of that part of the world, and more particularly of the British Provinces, I found that my description of Canada was very much at variance with the generally received opinion of the public at home.— That opinion has been formed, of course, upon the information which has been procured, almost altogether, from the many books which have been written, for the last ten years, upon the subject of Emigration to that country, and which, with very few exceptions, describe Canada as enjoying almost all the blessings which can be desired upon earth, and representing the attainment of such blessings as certain and easily to be procured by those who will make up their mind at once to cross the Atlantic, and escape from, what the writers of these publications are pleased to consider, the great and increasing miseries of Britain.

I was happy to find that, in answer to your enquiries as to the state of Education, (the subject upon which you were more particularly interested,) I could so easily convince you of the deplorable state of destitution, (as I may almost call it,) in which the agricultural population of the British Provinces are placed in that respect. Indeed, I was aware that I could have little difficulty in

satisfying you upon that point, from your familiarity with the subject of Education in the Highlands. I know well, from experience, that your benevolent disposition had induced you to devote a great part of your long life to the most philanthropic, and, happily for Scotland, the most successful exertions, in promoting the Education, and of course, the best interests of a very great portion of the inhabitants of our native Islands, who, from local circumstances, and other obstacles, hitherto considered insurmountable, were, in a great measure, shut out from the means of procuring Education. Many of them, principally through your unwearied application and perseverance in visiting the recesses of their distant Islands and Mountains, now enjoy those inestimable benefits, the want of which is so much felt by every class of Settlers in the forests of the West.

The British, and more particularly the Scottish Emigrants, are now placed in such circumstances as to make them feel, with the most heartfelt sorrow and bitterness of soul, the loss they have sustained by having abandoned for ever, for themselves and families, the grand and venerable Institutions of their Native Land, the value of which they never before so fully appreciated as they do now, when, to most of them, those blessings are lost for ever. They now look back with unavailing regret to the happier days, when, whatever was their rank in life, they enjoyed the benefit of Establishments, which, in all their different gradations from the humblest Parish School to the College and the Cathedral, they now revere more than ever. These benefits are beyond their reach, for it is altogether impossible that among such a mixed population, composed of people of so many nations, languages and creeds, scattered thinly and irregularly, (as they must ever remain,) over a vast extent of country, there can for ages be such an amalgamation as to admit of the introduction, to any extent, of such Institutions, which can only be sustained by the unity of interests, and unity of action, of the whole, or nearly the whole inhabitants of a country.

I did not wish to intrude upon your time so far as to go into any particular detail, or proof of the grounds,

upon which, in addition to my own personal experience, during a period of betwixt three and four years in the Provinces, I differ in opinion so much from the great majority of books which have been written upon Canada, but having, however, expressed myself as I did, I feel anxious to justify what I stated to you upon that subject, and, in order to do so, have now taken the liberty of addressing you, accompanying my letter with statements upon two of the points upon which I differed so much from the opinion of many who had read upon the subject, but who had not investigated the matter so minutely as a subject of such grave importance required.

The first statement gives a Statistical Account of Upper Canada, according to the latest census, published in 1835, with an official account of the value of the whole individual property of the Province. From this Statement, I think, it must appear very evident that the Province, as a whole, is in a state of the most miserable poverty to which it can be supposed any country, almost wholly agricultural, has ever been reduced; and more particularly to have been unlooked for, considering the immense extent to which Emigration was, for some years, carried on, and the great sums, both public and private, which have been absorbed in the country.

The second is to disprove a Statement made to shew the great facility of making money by farming, in Mr Pickering's Guide to Emigrants, the title of which is "Inquiries of an Emigrant." I found that this book had been much confided in by many Emigrants, in consequence of its having been highly recommended by several Reviewers in this country, particularly by the Farmer's Journal, at one time on the first appearance of the Book, and again on the 23d April, 1834, on its having reached a third edition. It has also been highly spoken of by the Edinburgh Evening Post, which recommends it to Emigrants as a very proper book to take with them as a Vade Mecum.

To show how very little dependence can be put upon publications of that nature, is the object I have in view in thus laying my present observations before you; and the proofs contained in that counter-statement, more

than justify my assertion that matters in Canada are not at all going on as is represented. I am aware, Reverend Sir, that many of these publications will have very little weight with you, whose mature judgement cannot in any shape be misled by the misrepresentations of persons who write merely to carry a particular point; and which, if carefully investigated, generally contain certain internal evidence of their having been written as advertisements; or the still more hurtful writings of visionaries, who, in their enthusiasm, reckon as nothing, difficulties which are insuperable, and disadvantages of climate which are unalterable. Some of these authors, indeed, have written on the subject without having ever even been a winter in the country; and their publications, been aided in their operation by periodical journals, some of which have compromised (assuredly for some very powerful reasons) that duty to the public which they had pledged themselves to abide by. These have been the means of seducing many respectable families from their happy homes in Britain, to encounter difficulties as agriculturists, much greater than are ever experienced at home, even by the hard-working labourer who is employed in the first stage of cultivation to prepare the stubborn and rough soil for its first seed, and draining the fields to make them fit for aration. Even in this country—where all the necessary appliances for that purpose are so much more easily procured than they can, under any circumstances, be in detached settlements, scattered among interminable forests—the expenses of clearing land and preparing it for *proportionate aration*, is seldom repaid during the lifetime of the improver. How much greater then must that difficulty be in Canada, where the prices of produce and the quantity produced, in proportion to the extent of surface, is not half what it is in Britain; and where the price of labour is so high in proportion to the price of produce, that the Emigrant who carries out money with him, if he hires others, is very quickly reduced to the state of the common labourer. Indeed he is much worse off—for the sacrifices which he has to make, cause him to feel the more, and he must labour to earn a hard living, not only “by

the sweat of his brow" in summer, but also by constant toil, and many long journeys by day and night in the deep snows of a long and dreary winter,—suffering in innumerable shapes under a severity of cold, altogether inconceivable to a person who has never been out of this country, the thermometer being often upwards of 30° below Zero.

To those who have only to drive about in the middle of the day for pleasure, muffled up to the nose in furs, sleighing is indeed very pleasant; but to the agriculturist who has to drive his produce 50, 60, or 80 miles, travelling night and day through deep snows, with the same wearied horses; or if, like the great majority of the Settlers, he has not been able to keep even one horse, and thus has to drive oxen, the conveying of produce to market is attended with a degree of misery, and a duration of suffering, totally unknown in Britain to any set of men.

That is a department of the work of a Canadian farmer which has to be done altogether by himself; for, although, if he has money, he may probably get some kind of labourers to perform other work, yet he never gets any to whom he can either commit the management of his business at market, or even intrust such a distance with his cattle. Were a person to raise as much produce for sale, as some late authors assert, he would not be able in the course of a whole winter to convey it to market, although he kept his cattle constantly on the road, and himself go along with them. But, indeed, they have little to take—and melancholy is the situation of many a man, who used, at home, to come to town in the market day to receive a large payment for produce delivered in the course of the week by his family or hired-men—when he now has to submit to the setting out a distance of 70 or 80 miles with a sled-load of beef, probably a couple of carcasses, for which if he has sold the whole (as in general Settlers are forced by their necessities to do), he will receive in all about seven pounds sterling, after having fed the cattle, with hay, seven months in the year, for at least three years; $1\frac{3}{4}$ d and 2d. cur per lb. is the general price during the winter—at which time, only those who are

not in the immediate vicinity of a town, can take their produce to market. It is, indeed, altogether impossible for an agriculturist ever to have any money in Canada, after the money which he has taken out with him is gone. He is proprietor of the soil indeed—but along with the soil, he inherits all the disadvantages of the country—of circumstances—of situation—and of climate. This is all so very unfavourable to the agriculturist, that it is not possible to make any money. Indeed I have known more money made by the tenant of one of your Upland farms on the Estate of Forneth, (I refer to Mr John Pennycook, afterwards proprietor of Soilerie,) than I have heard of having been made in farming by any ten agriculturists in British America—even among those who got the choice of the best lands on the first settlement of the country.

All that an agriculturist can expect to do in Canada, even although he has a capital to begin with, is to make a living by his labour,—if he attempts to grasp at profits, by extending his speculation, and thereby involve himself in the necessity of always looking out for, and depending upon hired labour, he must lose his capital. If that is not very considerable, he must soon get into debt, if he perseveres in his attempt to cultivate much land; and if he gets into debt he will soon lose his farm, or hold it merely at the will, and altogether for the benefit of the Storekeeper.

The dreadful state of poverty in which Canada is now placed is, in a considerable degree, owing to the constantly recurring practice of the newly arrived Emigrant who has money laying it all out at once, in the expectation of realizing as early as possible the great profits which he has been led to expect will arise from the outlay of the funds which he has brought with him and which he lays out for the improvement of the land, not doubting that by doing so he still retains his capital and that as at home that capital at least is secure, a valuable property for himself and family.—The reverse is the case,—the high price of labour,—the uncertainty of even procuring labourers when he requires them,—the very small quantity of produce,—

the difficulty of getting his grain manufactured and carried to market,—the miserably low price which the store-keeper can afford to allow for it and the mode of payment (which, with very few exceptions, is in barter, the goods at all times to be taken at the price which the store-keepers think proper to charge them at) soon make him feel the difference between Canada and his now wished for home. The effects consequent upon that practice of at once laying out the money at command, although well meant, are ruinous and almost uniform, the proprietor has to apply to the store-keeper, disappointment in getting adequate returns is almost invariably the case, the account increases, the store-keeper gets a mortgage on the property, (if the purchaser has got the titles to it) and he is from that moment the proprietor; indeed the store-keepers, or those to whom they in their turn have had to transfer the mortgages, are in reality the holders of the greater part of all the cleared lands occupied by British Settlers in Canada,—and many of these properties, upon which a great deal of money and a great deal of labour have been expended, are now of little more value, as a marketable commodity, than the original cost of the paper upon which the mortgages are written, their value is merely nominal. Indeed of what value can lands be in a country in which, according to Mr Pickering's own account, as stated in page 67 "three parts (of course three fourths) of the houses are empty, the inhabitants having 'cleared out.'"

The settlement of Canada with profit or advantage in any respect to agricultural Emigrants from Great Britain is not only as yet a mere experiment, but an experiment which every day's better acquaintance with the subject and a more extended knowledge of the true state of the country shows, is by no means likely to succeed. The public at large now begin to see the fallacy of the great proportion of the books which have been published upon Canada, and to know that the great majority of them have been written merely to serve the purposes of the Stock Exchange and the interests of private individuals who by various means have become owners of lands in Canada. These publications were so indu-

triously and so successfully disseminated, and had for a moment such an effect upon the minds of many, that an immense influx of Emigrants rushed into Canada, and immediate advantage was taken of that circumstance by a combination of the parties who had most influence and controul over the prices and disposal of the lands, to effect a rise in price for their own immediate benefit. That was effected to a certain extent but it has been very partial, very limited indeed in operation and it may be said very transitory; few actual sales comparatively speaking have been made and much fewer payments; the reduction in the emigration has altogether prevented that demand for land which was anticipated, and thousands would gladly dispose of their property if they could get it done, for they have now found that the laying out of their money there has been ruinous, that they have not only had all their prospects of plenty, comfort, and permanent success completely blasted. but that their capital is gone and that the property which they hold is neither productive nor saleable.

Such being the state of Upper Canada, even while the Settlers have had (as is alledged in the publications of the day) a ready market, and whole grain bore such a price as admitted of its being sent by the merchants to England, what are to be the consequences now when grain is cheaper in Britain than it can possibly be raised in Canada? It is impossible that Upper Canada, completely isolated and at such an immense distance from the ocean, can ever become able to afford the enormous expense of transport. Wheat is almost the only article of produce which Canada can export, excepting Timber and Furs, for the small quantity of Ashes exported, and which is almost altogether received from the United States adjacent, is not worth taking into account, and the present price of Wheat is so low in Britain, that if imported it would bring very little more than the expense of freight and charges.

Indeed of the grain and flour imported into Britain from Canada, a small part only is the produce of British America. Until the year 1835 the greater part both of the flour and wheat exported was the produce of the

United States, but the prices of these articles have been higher in the States since spring 1835, and of course there has not been much States flour sold in Canada, but wheat imported from the Continent of Europe to Britain, and then taken out of bond free of duty, is sent out to Lower Canada and converted into flour, and then imported into Britain duty free, as if Canadian flour; and wheat from Archangel is sold cheaper in the markets of Lower Canada, than the growers in Canada can supply it at.

Canada, as a whole, indeed, labours under so many disadvantages, that although every publication which is sent abroad, with the view of alluring Farmers to Emigrate, mentions pork among the articles which may be fed and exported to other countries with great advantages, yet Canada cannot even supply itself, and not only is there much pork imported from the States, both live and salted, but great quantities even of Irish provisions are constantly required throughout, nearly, the whole extent of the British North American Provinces, without which the inhabitants could not exist,—and as soon as any considerable alteration takes place in the timber duties, at least to such an extent as to check the timber trade, the Canadas will have nothing to pay for imports, being altogether shut out from any participation in the profits of the Fisheries, and also, in a great measure, from the general commerce of the world, in consequence of the river St. Lawrence being shut up for one half of the year, and its Ports being situated at such an immense distance from the ocean. Indeed the profits of the Fisheries, and of General Trade, can only be enjoyed by those parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which are accessible at all seasons, and more particularly the City of St John, which alone has, (from the noble river which there falls into the Bay of Fundy,) an almost inexhaustible supply of timber for the demands of Europe and the United States. On the Atlantic that city carries on an extensive trade with Africa, the West Indies and Canada, and, within these few years, has entered pretty deeply into the South Sea Whale Fishery.

I am, with the utmost respect, Very Rev. Sir,
Your most obedt, servt.,

JAMES INCHES.

STATEMENT I.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF UPPER CANADA,
FOR THE YEAR 1834.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY IN 1834.

Having adverted to the general poverty of the great majority of the Settlers in Canada, I will here insert several extracts from official documents, which will, I think, show in a very striking point of view, how very little progress is making in the increase of capital in Upper Canada; or rather will prove that all the capital which has been employed in the cultivation of the soil, has been actually lost, or very nearly so.

In the third report on Emigration, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, (29th June, 1827), in the evidence taken before the Committee, it will be seen that the Hon. Mr Robinson, who superintended the emigration and settlement of 2024 emigrants from Ireland to Upper Canada in 1825, gives the following account of the expense:—

He estimates (No. 3606), “that the Emigrants of 1825 cost, after deducting provisions delivered to commissary at Quebec, £20 per head, reckoning men, woman, and children, viz. three children to one man and woman, who received rations from date of shipment in May 1825, to 24th Nov. 1826.” The articles with

which Emigrants require to be furnished as indispensably necessary, appear (No. 3617) to be,

1 Cow,	1 Hammer,
1 Axe,	1 Iron Wedge,
1 Auger,	3 Hoes,
1 Handsaw,	1 Kettle,
1 Pickaxe,	1 Frying-pan,
1 Spade,	1 Pot,
2 Gimblets,	5 Bushels, seed potatoes,
100 Nails,	8 Quarts, Indian Corn.

Mr Felton and Mr Buchanan (No. 3610) estimate each family of 5 persons at £60 sterling, from period of leaving the mother country to termination of receiving assistance in Colonies, say 15 months after arrival.

Mr Buchanan, page 512, estimates the expense of transport and settlement of a man, woman, and three children from the United Kingdom to location, if not exceeding 50 miles from Quebec, at £11, 11s. 6d.; but, if taken to the Ottawa, Kingston or York (Toronto), £3 or £4, additional each family.

From these official documents, it will be seen what is the expense to the old country of settling Emigrants, even of the lowest grade, in Canada, without taking into account, any little property which that class of persons can be supposed to have with them, but which is generally something.

The amount will appear to be £12 sterling. Let it now be ascertained as nearly as possible, what is the estimated value of the property at present in Upper Canada.

The aggregate amount of rateable property in Upper Canada for the year 1834, as lately published by authority, is as follows:—

Lands—Acres uncultivated,	. . .	4,122,296
cultivated,	. . .	1,004,773
Houses—Squared timber, 1 storey,	. . .	3,568
with 122 additional fire-places.		
Squared timber, 2 storeys,	. . .	482
with 169 additional fire-places.		

Houses—Framed, brick or stone, 1 storey	9,968
with 3880 additional fire-places.	
Framed, brick or stone, 2 storeys,	2,962
with 2686 additional fire-places.	
Flouring Mills	328
with 182 additional pairs of stones.	
Saw Mills,	788
Store Houses,	138
Merchants' Shops,	1,068
Stone Houses,	264

LIVE STOCK.

Horses,	42,795	} 178,413
Milch Cows,	99,823	
Young Cattle,	35,795	
Carriages, 267. Pleasure Waggon, 1170.		
Town Lots, 3460.		

The total value of this Property is in Halifax currency, £4,106,677 14s 9d.

The Official return of the Population shews a total of 321,903 souls.

But as there is reason to believe that the Population returns are very incorrect the amount may be taken at 350,000.

Referring to these accounts I beg leave to observe that upon making a calculation at the Prices of the Country of the value of the different items of which the account is composed, it will be found that a price has been set upon the lands far above what ought to have been done, more particularly upon the uncultivated lands, to which in the present instance no value should be attached, as they are altogether unproductive; very little of the purchase money has even ever been paid, and a great part of them is actually in a state of nature.

Taking, however, the aggregate amount of Property as stated, it will be seen that it is considerably under Twelve Pounds Currency for each inhabitant of the country, and it has been ascertained, by the Commissioners appointed, by the House of Commons, to investigate the matter, that the Settlement even of the poorest Emigrant cost Twelve Pounds Sterling, here

them
pron
amo
sors
side
exp
valu
still
A
and
once
mar
T
to e

N
this
350
all
the
by
rag
ani
tha
any
the
Col
foll
all
tur
sap
the
fro
and
bar
can
sta
tai
fee

then instead of a great increase of Stock and Capital, promised to Emigrants by Settling in Canada, the whole amount of the property now valued by Official Assessors, is less than the actual first cost of Settlement, besides all the Labour, and extra Capital, which have been expended upon the lands, even taking into account the value in money for these lands, a great part of which is still in a state of nature and wholly unproductive.

A moment's reflection upon the scarcity of Live Stock, and particularly of working cattle and horses, will, at once, show the deplorable state of destitution to which many thousands of the Settlers must be reduced.

The proportion of horses, *of all ages*, is less than 1 to every 8 inhabitants.

Of oxen, less than one to 8

Of cows, 1 to about 4

Of young cattle, 1 to 10

Now, as one ox is of no use by itself, for draught, this number gives only $21,397\frac{1}{2}$ yokes for the use of 350,000, or about 1 yoke to 17 persons, and as nearly all the Agricultural operations, and the greater part of the hauling of timber and fuel, have to be performed by oxen, it is clear that the country, taken on an average, is reduced to a most deplorable state for want of animal power for cultivating lands; and still worse for that most necessary appendage to the establishment of any person residing in the country, a milk cow,—for as there is only one to four persons, and some, (such as Colonel Talbot,) have as many as twenty or thirty, it follows that many thousands of families have no cow at all; indeed the almost total want of any thing like pasture in the Woods of Canada, the scarcity of hay to supply cattle for six or seven months every year, and the utter impossibility of deriving any assistance to them from turnips, makes keeping cattle a most expensive and unprofitable concern. This is a department of husbandry, from which the Agriculturist in that country, can never at any period derive any advantage; a circumstance which very few Farmers, before they leave Britain, are at all aware of, but which soon makes them feel a most important blank in the proceeds of a Farm,

so very different from what they have been accustomed to at home. A reference to the proportion of young cattle, to the number of old, will show, at once, the difficulty of raising cattle in Canada; for there are of oxen and cows 142,618, and only 35,795 young stock, the fact is, that there is a constant importation of old cattle from the States, which must be had for immediate use, but which they cannot, as in other countries, raise of their own, for want of pasture and hay.

STATEMENT II.

EXTRACT FROM A PUBLICATION,
 ENTITLED
INQUIRIES OF AN EMIGRANT,
 BY JOSEPH PICKERING.

“ I have sometimes heard it asserted, in this country, that a farm cannot be cultivated to a profit in America if the whole labour be hired, which I am confident is erroneous. That some are not, from the way they are managed, I readily admit, but that, while under judicious management, they cannot be, my little experience convinces me of the contrary. To make it intelligible, I will state the whole hired expenses, and the value of the produce of a small Farm for a year; and if it can be proved that a profit, however small, may be made, on the cultivation of Seventy Acres only of cleared land, when the labour is all hired, it will appear evident that a worthy Farmer, and two or three sons, doing all, or only part of, this work, must be improving his circumstances, and that a larger Farm may be managed to a proportionate profit. A Farm of good land can be purchased on, or about, Talbot Street, or almost any

where in the Western part of the Province, and the Back Settlements of the Middle Parts, at from $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars (11s. 3d.) to 5 dollars (22s. 6d.) per acre, and at but a moderate advance, exclusive of buildings, according to situation, &c, in any part of the Province. I have calculated the Statement in dollars at 4s. 6d. Sterling.

A Farm of 200 Acres, 70 cleared; with a good log, or small frame house, or barn, and a young orchard &c., 200 Acres, say at 4 dollars, or 18s. per Acre, 800 dollars, or £180—100 dollars £22 10s., paid down, as part of the purchase, and £22 10s. yearly, and interest until the remainder is paid. A person may, with £200, settle very comfortably on such a Farm, and cover all necessary outgoings, and the following items would be required:—

	<i>Dollars</i>
As Stock, &c.—Two yoke of oxen, one well broken to the yoke, 45 dols.; one yoke of steers, unbroken, 35 dols.	80
Three ox chains, 12 dols.; two yokes, 3 dols.; sled, 5 dols.	20
A horse (or brood mare) to ride, go to mill, &c.; plough between potatoes, corn, &c.	50
Light Jersey waggon, second hand (a new one would be sixty-five dollars), with spring seat, both for pleasure and profit, 50 dols.: harness, 10 dols.; saddle, 13 dols.	75
Two ploughs, 18 dols.; harrows, 6 dols.; two axes, 5 dols.; hoes, &c. 3 dols.	32
Six cows, at 15 dols.; 6 calves and heifer, at 5 dols.	120
Two sows, 6 dols.; 30 store pigs, at 1 dol. each,	36
Twenty sheep, at $1\frac{1}{4}$ dol. each,	25
Geese, fowls, &c.	5
Household Furniture—Three beds and bedding, 50 dols.; tables, 10 dols.; crockery, 10 dols.; pots and kettles, 10 dols.; clock, 15 dols.; common chairs, $\frac{1}{4}$ each; painted Windsor ones, 1 to 2 dols. each, 10 dols.	117
The first deposit towards payment of farm,	100
Total,	660

ONE YEAR'S OUTGOINGS AND EXPENSES.

	<i>Dols.</i>
Girdling 10 acres of woods, clearing out the underbrush and fern, 5 dols. per acre,	50
Seed wheat for the same ($1\frac{1}{4}$ bushel per acre) at $\frac{3}{4}$ dol. per bushel,	9
Sowing and harrowing of ditto,	5
Ten acres of wheat, sown after peas; ploughing, 2 dols. per acre,	20
Seed, as above, 9 dols.; sowing and harrowing, 5 dols.	14
Cradling and binding the 20 acres at $1\frac{1}{2}$ dol. per acre	30
Carting and stacking,	23
Thrashing and stacking 360 bushels at one-tenth dol.	27
Suppose 10 acres, sown the year before with oats, at 7 lb. per acre (often only 3 or 4 lb. per acre, sown)	8
Mowing first crop, early clover, for hay, $\frac{3}{4}$ dol. per acre; getting together, 1 dol.; (it wanting no making) and hauling together, $1\frac{3}{4}$ dol.	35
Mowing the second crop for seed,	35
Thrashing the Seed, 2 bushels produce per acre, at 1 dol.	20
Ten acres ploughed for peas, 2 dols. per acre, (often done for $1\frac{1}{2}$ dols.;) seed for do. 3 bushels generally 2 at half a dollar, per bushel,	35
Sowing and Harrowing 5 dols, Thrashing 50 bush. 3 dols.	8
<p>(The remainder, 150 bush. give to Hogs, in straw unthrashed if the straw be not good for Sheep and Cattle (<i>i.e.</i> not got well) but if good I would recommend it being given to the Sheep, lightly thrashed, as the very best food to be had for them and which they are very fond of.)</p>	
Four acres of Oats, for Calves, Sheep, Milch Cows, and Horses, the seed 3 bushels per acre at $\frac{1}{4}$ dol. per bush, 3 dols; Ploughing, &c. 10 dols.	13
Eight acres in Timothy, or other Grass, for Hay, mowing and stacking as for clover,	24
Carried Forward,	356

	<i>Dols</i>
	356
Brought Forward,	
Six acres Corn, ploughing twice 18 dols., planting and harrowing 4 dols., 2 hoeings 9 dols., plough- ing between the rows 2 dols., husking, &c 12 dols. hauling, thrashing, and seed 10 dols.,	65
Twelve acres in sheep pasture,—Two acres for po- tatoes, cabbages, turnips, and other vegetables, for house (chiefly) sheep, calves, &c.; hiring a stout boy at 5 dols. per month and board for a year to attend cattle, milk, &c,	100
To the above expenses may be added one year's in- terest of the purchase money yet unpaid, 6 per cent on 700 dols.	42
Total,	563

PRODUCE OF THE SEVENTY ACRES.

Twenty acres of Wheat, 18 bushels per acre, some- times 30, at $\frac{3}{4}$ dol. per bush.	270
Ten acres of Clover seed, at 2 bushels per acre and 7 dols. per bushel,	140
Six acres of Indian corn, 25 bushels per acre, 150 bushels at $\frac{1}{2}$ dol.	75
Thirty store Pigs,* for fattening next season,	30
Thirty fat Hogs, weighing at least 100lbs each (or 1 barrel) 30 barrels at 12 dols. per barrel,	360
Six Cows, butter and cheese for summer,	60
A yoke of Fat Oxen 60 dols. (besides a Cow or) two killed for the house,)	60
Twenty Lambs, 20 dols.—20 fleeces, 20 dols.	40
Geese,—Feathers,—Eggs,—Fowls, &c.	10
One Year's Farm produce,	1045
Ditto Expenses,	563
Surplus, dollars,	482

* Five bushels of Indian Corn or Peas will fatten a fresh store Hog, or keep one through the winter; they get their living in the woods or pastures during summer, also during the winter when nuts are plentiful which generally happens three years out of five.

With the Beef and Vegetables allowed above, 282 dollars will keep a family of four or five persons during the year, leaving a clear profit of 200 dollars or £45, besides the improvement of the farm; and if Hemp or Tobacco were made part of the productions, the profits probably would be larger.

No one that is well acquainted with Canada will I think say that I have made a partial statement,—some may think I have stated the number of fat hogs, on so small a farm, in one season, too high, as there are but a very few farmers who fatten so many. I allow there are not many, yet as there are some that do, and as I have allowed sufficient grain for the purpose, if there be any nuts at all in the woods, that objection, of course, falls to the ground."

REMARKS,

TO DISPROVE THE CORRECTNESS OF PICKERING'S STATEMENT.

In order to abridge as much as possible my remarks, I will agree with his statement in every instance in which I consider it not to be so very erroneous, and his inaccuracy so very glaring, as to be easily detected by the most superficial observer, if acquainted with agriculture and the keeping of stock in any country.

FIRST ACCOUNT OF CHARGES.

Dols.

I will, therefore, commence with the first outlay, as summed up by him, in page 164, in dols. . . . 660

Adding, however, the following items, which are indispensably necessary for the carrying of the crop, and taking the produce of the farm to market; also, carriages and implements required for daily use, which have been altogether omitted in the Statement.

Ox CART.—It is altogether impossible to carry home the quantity of crop to be raised upon a farm

Carried Forward, 660.

Dols.

Brought Forward, 660
of such extent, and to carry the produce to market,
without a cart; and it will be seen that a cart was
actually in use (page 166); it is, therefore, very
extraordinary, that while the author did not forget
a "light Jersey waggon" for pleasure and profit,
and also a riding saddle, he forgot the cart for the
general purposes of the farm, 50

SLED—For travelling on the snow, 12

UTENSILS AND TOOLS INDISPENSABLY NECES-
SARY ALTOGETHER OMITTED.—Spades, shovels,
dung forks, hay forks, plough chains, implements
for cleaning grain when thrashed, even without
fanners, bags, horse cloth, ropes for carts and for
fastening horses, &c., auger, hand-saw, adze, pick-
axe, hammer, shingie axe, nails, gimblets, iron
wedges, bill hooks for underbrushing, grindstone,
file, scythes, stones, sickles, sneds, wheelbarrow,
roller, and many other little articles, required in
common use, 45

In the description of the farm given in page 163,
he states the building to be "a good log house, or
small frame house, or barn," that is, one building;
now, although the former occupant may have been
satisfied with this building, yet, when so much
stock has to be accommodated, another building is
immediately wanted as stable and cow-house, and
barn for hay and grain. It cannot be ascertained
from the Author's book, what the cost of such
other building may be; but, on referring to Mr
Fergusson's "notes during a second visit to Canada,
in 1833," it will be found (page 37) that a log
house or barn, for a farm of the same extent as this
(200), will cost 50 dols. currency, 200

Total, 967

82
ing
45,
or
fits

I
me
so
but
ere
s I
e be
rse,

ks, I
hich
nac-
the
ture

Dols.

660

660

SECOND ACCOUNT OF CHARGES,

BEING ONE YEAR'S OUTGOINGS AND EXPENSES.

THIS Account of Charges is that which includes the Outlay for all necessary labour to be done in the course of the year, and that year the First Year.

The Author like most other writers on this subject takes a very summary way of managing his Farm. He does it by Contract,* or rather by Calculation. He stands by looking on for a few months in the fine season, until the forest disappears and he has only to drive the golden grain to market in the "Light Jersey Waggon, with a Spring Seat," which in the account of purchases he has been so careful to provide for "pleasure or profit," or at a late period of the season when the roads have become really practicable by the falling of snow, he will have the pleasure of driving the grain and his thirty barrels of Pork to market along with his Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Wool, Feathers, &c. in this, as he says, in page 77 "the most lively part of the year, when sleighing is universal for business or pleasure from one end of the province to the other. When (as he says in the same page) with warm clothing, a fur cap, and a bear or buffaloe's skin over the back and feet, it is a very pleasant and very easy way of travelling, enlivened by the numerous Sleighs, and the jingling of bells which the horses are required to wear. In this season many of the Canadians have quite a military appearance."

This is what our author like many other writers on Canada, seems to dream of, and delight to dwell upon,

* Mr Pickering, in the preamble to his statement, calls it "hiring" but as his whole narrative proves that people cannot be got to hire at the time particularly wanted, a regular contract must be supposed to be entered into, and I have applied this word as it has been made use of by others who have made similar statements, and who, — in order at once to convert wild forest land into cultivated fields, grasp at imaginary crops and make short statements of cost and proceeds, — have assumed that all these operations may be performed in the almost uninhabited deserts, with as much exactness as if the Employer was surrounded by competitors for the job, in a densely peopled district of Scotland.

in writing an account of his travels, taking care however to devote a portion of the Journal for Game, Shooting, Fishing, and getting up a comfortable House, to keep off the rigours of a Canadian winter, in a "Frolic," in the course of a forenoon, at the expense of a few gallons of whisky.

With these subjects it is a very easy matter to fill up any number of pages and too often the unsuspecting and uncautious reader is excited by the seductive descriptions to wish to join in such a joyous and hospitable party, who seem to drive so pleasantly to happiness and wealth, and to step so very easily into the possession of an *Estate*,—for that has now become the word in universal use in these publications as applied to every purchase of land in Canada, whether the purchaser is a capitalist, or whatever may be his circumstances, down to that of the poor Irish labourer who goes out almost without clothes to cover his nakedness, but who may by some means easily attain a piece of Forest land, upon which to raise Potatoes for his starving family, and furnish fuel to keep them from perishing from the dreadful severity of the winter.

However copious the author may be in giving an account of the many instances in which he met with ease, plenty, and bright prospects, yet when he comes to speak of the clearing of the Forest and making a cultivated farm, with snug houses and barns, he takes a short, easy, and expeditious way of doing it. He does it by Contract. He conceives himself to be all-powerful from the circumstance of his having a little money in his pocket to begin with, and that merely by his making his appearance in this new character, he is to arrive very easily at the desired object, *his procuring a great quantity of disposable Produce to take to market*, and as he is frightened at the roughness of the concern himself he hires Contractors to do the work, calculates what it may be done for, and now gives, in this statement the result of his lucubrations,—he purchases a partially cleared Farm in a wilderness, buys Stock, for labour and to make money by the sale of their produce, raises a valuable Crop, sells Pork, Lambs, and Fat Oxen, in short

an immense quantity of Produce of all kinds, improves his Farm, lives well, as he himself states in page 166, and has enriched himself to the extent of 200 hard dollars, which he has in his pocket after paying all expenses of outlay, and all this besides the value of his *improvements* at the expiry even of the first year.

This is indeed excellent, but to any person who really has an interest in the subject, it is necessary to investigate the matter more closely, and to examine whether, or not, it is really so, and whether, by this easy method of making Contracts, all this money may be made so quickly in Canada.

In a highly cultivated and densely peopled country, where a complete establishment of men and horses, and of every implement of husbandry is kept, or, if not kept, is to be procured for hire, with a facility of procuring upon a few hours notice, assistance to any extent required however short the time may be for which that assistance is wanted, and at the very season in which additional work has to be done, where any number can be got of Agricultural Labourers, trained, from their infancy, to every operation which has to be performed on a Farm, from the first breaking up of the land, to the sending off of the various produce—prepared, in the most complete state, for a distant market—where the services of excellent tradesmen are to be had, in the immediate neighbourhood, for making, repairing, and keeping in proper working order, the many implements required, and for shoeing the cattle employed, and where the finest roads that can possibly be made, at any expense, are kept in a complete state of repair for facilitating the transport of produce to market,—husbandry is reduced to such a complete system, that a very near approximation may be made to the amount of expenses of the common operations of ploughing, harrowing, reaping, thrashing, and carrying to market, which is generally within a few miles of the farm. But in such a case as that now under consideration, the absurdity of applying such calculations and estimates, will appear evident, to any person, who will reflect for a moment on the different circumstances under which the British Agriculturist is placed, when

he
to
F
and
earl
upo
man
out
oper
cust
coun
wild
Wh
that
seen
but
get
he
meas
assis
or at
of as
arran
Up
clear
perfo
which
the c
Ma
tions
this
matt
“Oh
ting f
when
accus
it in
anig
of th
flouris
and s

he leaves his long cultivated and smooth fields of home, to "make a Farm" in the wilderness of Canada.

He is, at once, not only deprived of all those assistants, and resources, which he had at home, and to which, from early and habitual use, he had been accustomed to apply upon all occasions, but he is among strange people of many nations, without whose assistance, and even without whose direction, he is altogether unable to perform operations so different from what he had ever been accustomed to before. If in a thinly inhabited part of the country, he finds himself completely in a desert—in a wilderness which, for a while, strikes him with awe. What is called a Farm is in such a state of roughness, that to make the fields fit even for receiving the seed seems almost hopeless.—he must, however, set to work, but even this he cannot do without observing how others get such work done,—he must ask of his neighbours—he must procure their assistance—he must, in a great measure, conform to their habits, and he must repay that assistance with his own labour, at such time as called for, or at whatever distance, a payment which is lightly spoken of as another "frolic," but which is ruinous to his own arrangements.

Upon every Farm, whether it is what is called a cleared Farm or not, an operation which has to be performed at all seasons, and which occupies all the time which can be spared from the more urgent matters, is the clearing away of immense trees.

Many persons when they read, at home, in the publications or rather advertisements about Canada, (in which this operation is always glossed over as a very light matter,) consider it to be very easily done. They say, "Oh! it is only cutting down a parcel of trees and putting fire to them." Very different, indeed, is the case when it has to be set about on the spot—not only unaccustomed to wield the axe, but not even able to keep it in proper order without considerable practice, the emigrant finds he has to cut down the majestic giants of the forest, which have withstood the storms and flourished for ages, until they have attained a growth, and strength, which makes it no easy matter to over-

come, and of which, even when they have been levelled, it is no easy matter to clear away the very wreck. Indeed, although the trunk and branches have been at last destroyed with fire before even a partial benefit can be derived from the ground: yet the roots, even when the young shoots are destroyed annually, and themselves much decayed, are of such immense size, that, in many cases, the clearance (a partially cleared Farm) has been abandoned without their ever having been removed. Of all the Lands which have been "Cleared" (as it is erroneously expressed,) in British America, for the last twenty years, not one-tenth part has been brought into a state of regular aration.

The clearance of the forest, therefore, is a most Herculean labour, and will never be spoken of lightly by any person who has ever wrought at it, or seen the work done, and will without partiality write upon the subject. The getting of land brought into a state fit for proper and productive aration by Contract is altogether chimerical, bargains are frequently made by labourers, generally strangers who are told that by contracting at the price offered, they will make good wages to cut down, fence, and burn a certain number of acres, but although this bargain is made it is very seldom fulfilled, the labourers have, in the meantime, to be supplied with provisions to be accounted for out of the sum to be allowed for the work when finished, they soon find that they have been overreached—will work no longer at it, and it ends in disappointment to both parties. The work is scarcely ever finished. Even where a bargain is made, it is only the manual labour which has to be done by the person who contracts to do it. It is not to be supposed that the labourer is to hire either cattle to assist in dragging the logs to the heap, or tools to work with. All these have to be provided by the owner of the land, who has also to provide for the wants of the labourer while he works. The owner, therefore, has to keep up the same establishment of stock, and supplies of provisions, as if he had really hired men by the month or by the year. He must provide oxen to drag the trunks to the heaps, which have to be made up very carefully

for
su
be
the
a
po
wh
wo
in
pra
of
ing
the
rat
can
ow
don
on
tha
don
in
the
I
said
you
you
cas
for
tho
tak
into
dist
at t
ing
A
Tal
day
of /
I
140

for unless they are carefully made there will not be a sufficient heat to consume the thick logs, many of them being from 3 to 4 feet in diameter. The great weight of the logs makes it necessary to have a number of men and a yoke of oxen at least, for without a combination of power it cannot be done; a great many of these logs, when half consumed, are left unburnt for want of smaller wood, and have, afterwards, to be collected and burnt in new heaps. Altogether it is a work, although of daily practice, yet very laborious and very tedious, the getting of it effected to any extent against a particular time being very precarious, depending much upon the state of the weather, and whether, from the more important operations of the season as to seed time and harvest, you can get it attended to, either by hired labourers of your own, or those with whom you have engaged to have it done on Contract.

It is, however, unnecessary to say any thing further on the subject of the Author's making the supposition, that his work, in every different department, may be got done at a certain specified rate, as if he were at home in Britain. His own writings furnish sufficient proof of the fallacy of such a calculation, and to it I will refer.

In page 66, of his "Inquiries," he says, "it has been said that, in America, if you want any thing done, you must do it yourself, which, generally, is true, as you cannot always hire others. This is peculiarly the case in new settled states, where every one can get land for himself. This is the reason customs differ from those in England. If you want grist ground, you must take it in your waggon or sleigh to the mill, and even into the mill and out again when ground. The same at distilleries and stores. Goods are seldom delivered even at the door; every person in business acts as if conferring a favor."

At page 71, he says, (while he was himself in Col. Talbot's employ.) under date 16th August. "Rain all day with the the wheat and oats in the field yet, *for want of hands.*"

Page 113, he says, "some farmers have 1200 to 1400 Bushels wheat in a year, but few hands besters

their own families, *Indeed they are not to to be procured as nobody in the country works out much; they nearly all have land of their own.*"

Having given, then, three extracts from his own writings, I shall say no more on the subject, as I presume that these, being made in reference to the very part of the country in which he then was, will be considered sufficient to prove that the work of the farms, I mean as to the regular cultivation of them, and management of the produce, so far as extra labour has to be procured, must be done by people hired by the month or year, and under such circumstances as to make it impossible to make any calculation of the expense of any particular operation founded on the basis of the rate at which that part of the labour could be done at home. The consideration, therefore, in making an estimate of the probable expense to which a person will be subjected in getting a Farm cultivated, and the different operations performed in the season, is to examine carefully with how few hands it is possible to get the work done.

Mr Pickering does not say at what time he proposes entering upon his farm, but, as he supposes a case in which he has to perform the whole labour of the farm, as to ploughing, &c., and also to take the crop to market (which can only be done in the winter), the entry must be as early as possible; and the only period by entering at which it will be possible for him to get all this accomplished, is to suppose it to be the first of March, so as to admit of his taking possession and getting stock, and every thing upon the place, in time to be ready for the first of the season. He has stated in his book, page 66, as I have before quoted, "if you want any thing done, you must do it yourself"—it will, therefore, be necessary to go about, purchase, and carry home, the household furniture, implements, &c.; and as it appears by the Statement, that much live stock has been purchased, and will be required from the first starting, it will be necessary at once to provide food for them as early as possible, in order to guard against the inconvenience of being interrupted after the ploughing has commenced, as the season is so very short. It is no

easy matter in the spring to procure hay, as all which was intended to be sold has been sent off during the good going—it, however, must be got—and, according to the custom of the country, you must go to purchase it, and carry it home. By the Statement made, there have been purchased four working cattle, one horse, and six cows, which must be kept in good condition, the oxen and horse for constant work, and the cows to enable the owner to make up the sixty dollars worth of butter and cheese, which he has determined to sell in course of the season; there are also twenty breeding cows. These will require a great quantity of hay and some corn. It is stated in page 84, under date 6th May, that, “grass grows but little, cattle live hard, working oxen eat much corn, sheep done lambing”—now, the milk cows and the sheep at lambing must have a little corn, and having 1 horse, 16 cattle and 20 sheep to keep from 1st March to 1st June, and also having 32 swine purchased, it will require 15 to 16 tons of hay, but say only 12 tons, and 40 bushels corn.

This has been altogether overlooked in the Statement, no provision whatever having been made for the stock.

It is now necessary to consider what work has to be done upon the farm, in ploughing, sowing, and planting, and what length of season there is to get that work done in.

I shall, as in other points, refer to Mr Pickering's own experience in this matter, and find that at page 80, under date 8th April, he says, “this week has been partly wet and cold, and partly fine and pleasant, sowing wheat with clover and Timothy grass, on land that was ploughed last fall.”

This is the first field work of the season.

In page 86, under date 5th June, he says, “finished planting potatoes.”

Thus, therefore, betwixt 8th April and 5th June, is the whole time in which must be finished on this farm, ploughing, sowing, harrowing, and planting, the whole of the land which is to be in crop; and taking his account of the crop, under head, “One year's outgoings and expenses,” as the basis upon which the calculation has

to be made, I will take the different proportions of crop as therein stated, with one exception, that is the 10 acres which he proposes to have girdled; my reasons for which, I will state in the remarks which I have to make when the account of the value of the proceeds has to be taken under consideration.

By referring to the account of one year's outgoings, there will be found, exclusive of the 10 acres to have been girdled,

- 10 acres wheat;
- 6 acres corn, 1st ploughing;
- 6 acres corn, 2d ploughing;
- 10 acres for peas;
- 4 acres for oats;
- 2 acres potatoes, &c. 1st ploughing;
- 2 acres potatoes, &c. 2d ploughing;

40 acres of ploughing, supposing the 10 acres of wheat and the 10 acres of pease, get only one furrow, although they would require two.

There are then 40 acres to be ploughed betwixt 8th April and 5th June (less than two months), besides all the other operations, consequent upon sowing and planting; and the whole working cattle may be said to be the one pair of oxen, and the one pair of steers, for the low priced horse bought for the waggon and riding, will have enough to do otherwise.

Now supposing that it has been possible betwixt the term of entry, on the 1st March, and the beginning of field labour, on the 8th April, to get the family, furniture, provender for cattle, utensils, &c., removed to the farm, so as to admit of the farm work going on without interruption, this is a very great deal of work to get through with. Taking it for granted, however, that it is possible to get it done, there then comes on the cleaning and furrowing up of 6 acres of Indian Corn and 2 acres of Green Crop, in all 8 acres, in a country where no women of any age ever work in the fields, and in which no hired labour, for a few days, is to be had, excepting in such cases, in which you get the assistance of a neighbour. This is never a whole day's work, from

the time lost in coming and going from and to his home, probably a considerable distance, although it occupies your time a whole day to repay it, and is the most expensive of all labour.

Before you have got your green crop sufficiently cleaned and dressed your hay is ready for mowing. By Mr Pickering's account, page 86, they were busy at it at Col. Talbot's in June, within a fortnight of the planting of Potatoes—the Wheat is stated at page 89 to have begun on the 22d July, by which time without considerable strength of men and cattle, it is not possible to have had the hay all secured and the peas and oats, succeed very quickly; at page 99, he states that on the 16th September they were at the Indian Corn cutting, and at page 102, taking up potatoes on the 8th October.

Thus in 5 months from first breaking ground the whole field operations for the whole year have to be begun and ended and the whole of the crop secured against the effects of a Canadian winter with the frost sometimes at more than 30° below zero.

This it is which makes farming to any extent *impracticable* in Canada, and altogether impossible without being subjected to the risk (very often very ruinous) of losing a great proportion of the crop from not being able to get it secured in time, for the great heat of the summer brings it so very rapidly to maturity, indeed to over ripeness, *unless taken at once*, that a great deal of the grain is lost, and the hay rendered worthless.

Besides all the above work which has to be done, and must be attended to very promptly, you have to attend (in this case) to a considerable stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine in a country in which, however little cattle and sheep may get in the woods, they will at all times be wandering and very often going astray.

You have a great extent of fencing to keep up, and to keep it most substantially laid, as it is very difficult indeed to keep out cattle, particularly oxen, and unless the fences are what is termed "legal fences," that is 5 feet high and very securely fastened, no redress can be had for trespass, nor would it be possible to keep out your own cattle or pigs,—the fences therefore require to

be a great deal stronger in Canada than they are ever seen in Britain.

You have also to attend Militia Drill, and to perform a certain number of day's work on the public roads.— And to both these duties every man, whether freeholder or hired labourer has to submit, or pay a very heavy penalty. In cases where working cattle are kept they also are employed, and both musters and road work occur within the short period of the crop season.

All this time fuel and fence poles have had to be provided from the forest, and the quantity of each is very great. It must therefore appear evident, that from the whole work of the field having to be performed within 5, or even 6 months, for which the farmer in Britain has generally 11, and often 12 months, the power to be applied must be proportionally greater. Indeed from the roughness of the surface from stumps and one interruption or another, and the want of Roads, the power would for the time require to be at least double. Nor is there much cessation from the labour of men or cattle, there being (with so few exceptions as not to be worth taking notice of) no assistance to be got from machinery in thrashing, and indeed very little in cleaning the grain. Much of the time of the men is occupied in thrashing and cleaning,—the quantity of fuel required is almost incredible, and the labour of chopping thick trees into short lengths and then splitting them up is very great, for it has all to be done with the axe. On a farm of any extent too, the quantity of fence rails wanted every year is great and above all things the clearing out of stumps, and the cutting down more trees every year to get the benefit of new burned land, is upon every farm, excepting a few fine spots in the vicinity of Montreal, an unceasing labour, at all times and at all seasons. Indeed there is no such thing as the work ever being *finished*, it is always in every case *behind*. The distance too, to which in general any spare produce has to be drawn to a Market, and the small quantity which can be taken at a time, is a very great drawback to the regular work, and all that part of the management must be done by the owner making all these trips himself,

however distant the market may be, or however small the quantity. As an instance of the difficulties to which the agriculturist is exposed in Canada, in matters on which there is generally very little trouble in Britain, Mr Pickering, beginning at page 129, gives an account of a journey in which he accompanied a Farmer (a Squire, that is a Justice of the Peace,) in a voyage along the Canada Coast of Lake Erie, to dispose of his butter and cheese, consisting of seven or eight hundred wt., and after calling at several intermediate ports for six days, in course of which they had to go a distance of 130 miles, they were unable to dispose of it, and had to begin their journey back again, and leave it to be sold on commission. I mention this to shew how much the Owner of a Farm is under the necessity of going himself great distances from home, and therefore the inconvenience of encreasing a Farm in Canada, even to what would be considered a Small Farm in Britain.

I have extended these remarks so far that I must now bring them to a close, and state what number of men will, in my opinion, be necessary to hire for getting through with the work of the Farm, purchased and stocked, according to Mr Pickering's estimate, and will take the most favorable view, possible, of the circumstances in which the Purchaser may be placed as to his family.

Mr Pickering, at page 166, seems to consider the family to be composed of 4 or 5 persons. I will suppose it to consist of the father, mother, son, (15 or 16 years of age,) and one or two children all healthy and accustomed to labour, the family being thus in a much more favourable state for Settling than most New Settlers are.

Allow the father to be constantly employed in superintending and assisting in the work of the cattle, (his presence will be much wanted for Mr Pickering states, in page 83, that ploughing among roots is rough work,) performing the operations of sowing, and attending to the proper saving and housing of the crop, doing all the business which requires his going from the place (very often 12 or 15 miles to a blacksmith or cartwright,)

providing provisions, seed stock, marketing of all kinds, going to the mill, &c.

The son to have the charge of the cattle, sheep, pigs, &c., (no easy matter, where so many are to be kept,) keeping the fences in order, and working with the hired labourers in the absence of the father, (without which nothing, literally nothing, will be done, as the regular working, and very valuable, Agricultural Labourers of Britain, are not to be had there, in one instance, among five hundred,) and at all times in which he can be wanted there, employed among the green crops.

Two hired men to be kept, to work the two pair of oxen generally, mow, reap, and work at every other department from the 1st March to the 1st November; and one during the winter, as it is absolutely necessary to keep an experienced man during the winter to provide fuel for next summer, and fence poles, which are always wanted, and must be hauled in the course of the winter.

Also, unless the owner has a daughter able to assist the mother in cooking, washing, and mending, for so many people, milking the cows, attending the pigs, poultry, &c., a hired girl must be kept.

I will allow the father and son, out of the account of funds only the common wages of hired labourers, and suppose that out of their wages, the mother and young children are supported, in the same way as the families of labourers are in general, that is reducing the family in point of expense to the state of the common hired labourer, and requiring out of the proceeds of the farm only board and common wages to provide them in clothes, shoes, and other necessaries, which is particularly requisite in this case, as it is supposed by Mr Pickering, that every thing is sold, to make up money, even the very wool of the sheep, every fleece being sold, without having anything even for stockings or mits.

By this arrangement the whole work of the farm is supposed to be done without hiring any additional help in hay or grain harvest.

I shall calculate the wages at the medium rate ascertained, as stated by Mr Pickering page 202, or indeed lower, as I will charge the man, employed for 8 months

of the year, only at the same rate as would have been the case, although he had been kept all winter. By charging the wages in this way they will come much less than if additional hands were to be employed during harvest only, besides the advantage of having them at command at all times, as will be seen by a reference to Mr Pickering's book, where he says in page 202, that 6s 3d. per day, besides provisions, is sometimes given to harvest men.

In making up the account of one year's outgoings, no extra charge will be made for ploughing, or any other operation, and the expense of girdling has not to be inserted.

In charging the expenses of Board, I have to state that where labourers are employed in cases in which it is not convenient for the employer to cook for them, the usual board wages is 9s. to 10s per week, or in cases where the employer can accommodate the labourer with lodging, if the engagement is for any considerable length of time, allow him at the rate of 6 dollars per month with lodging and fuel. In making the present calculation, I allow only the lowest sum paid for mere subsistence, and allow no more for the owner and son.

It may appear that the amount for board is very great; but it must be taken into consideration that in almost every case, on changing the country, there is also a complete change of diet. This is generally the case, even with Old-country people living there by themselves; but whether that is the case or not, while by themselves, there must, of necessity, be a complete change, whenever a hired man or man working on the place in any way is received in the house—there must be animal food twice a day, or the labourer will immediately take himself off. Oatmeal is very rarely tasted, and the baking of flour bread and cooking of pork, must go on regularly; and although Mr Pickering calculates upon selling 360 dollars worth of pork the first year there is not one in a hundred that has not to go to the store-keeper for pork from the States for some years. As to the beef, it is generally carrion, and will not do for salting. This purchasing of provisions is one of the greatest banes of Canada.

The account for outgoings, not already charged in former account, will therefore stand thus,

ACCOUNT OF FIRST YEAR'S OUTGOINGS, AS AFFECTING
THIS YEAR'S CROP ONLY.

	<i>Dollars.</i>
Seed for 10 acres of wheat, after peas,	9
Seed for 10 acres of peas,	15
Seed for 4 acres of oats,	3
Seed for 6 acres of Indian corn,	$\frac{1}{2}$
Seed for 2 acres potatoes, turnips, cabbages, &c.	$16\frac{1}{2}$
Hay, as stated before, 12 tons at 10 dols. per ton	120
Corn, for cattle, horse, pigs, cows, at calving, &c. 40 bushels at $\frac{3}{4}$ dol. per bushel,	30
Where there is so much "rough work" (as Mr Pickering, page 83, very properly says of ploughing among roots), there is unavoidably much tear and wear of utensils; and, as he seems, from the prices at which he has charged the ploughs, and every thing else, to have his articles, like the Jersey waggon, half worn—the expenses will be found a very serious matter. I will, however, put in the whole, so low as £6, 15s., including iron and every thing,	30
SALT.—Much salt is given to cattle and sheep, it will be seen, page 75, that it is "used universally"—the price, as there stated, is 5 dols. per barrel. Say in the whole year 2 barrels,	10
WAGES —One man for whole year at medium rate of wages, as per page 202, £26, 10s.	114
One man, for 8 months, at same rate,	76
One girl, for a year, at 3 dols.	36
Owners' wages, same as common labourer,	114
Son, or other lad, at 6 dols. per month,	72
BOARD —Three men at 7s. cur. per week, for a year,	219
One man, 8 months, at 7s.	48
Young woman, at 1 dol. per week,	52
Interest on 700 dols. of purchase money, not paid, at 6 per cent,	42
Total,	1007

THIRD ACCOUNT, BY MR. PICKERING.

PRODUCE OF SEVENTY ACRES.

The principal difference betwixt Mr Pickering's Statement, and the one now made in opposition to it, is under this head, and I shall take each item by itself, as it occurs in his Statement, inserting at length the articles which compose his very large amount of produce—make my observations on each article separately, and carry out, into the money column, the value of the produce which he can possibly have to be taken to market:

FIRST.—Twenty acres of wheat, at 18 bushels, per acre, (sometimes 30) at $\frac{3}{4}$ dols. (3s. 9d. curr.) per bushel. 270 dols.

To this I object, first, that he supposes 10 acres to have been girdled, cleared of the small trees and underbrushed—prepared for the seed, and sown during the spring, at which he takes possession of his Farm.

This is altogether impossible. I have already stated, in my remarks, as to the quantity of work which was to be done to make even the cleared land available for this year's crop—reasons, from which, I trust, it will be plainly seen that it would be altogether absurd to attempt any thing else, with such slender means, while it is not probable that the cattle can perform even that. But the plan he, hereby, proposes to put into execution to swell up the amount of produce, it is altogether impossible to put into execution.

At this season of the year, as will be seen by Mr Pickering's book, page 129, under date 23 February, "the sugar harvest now begins," that is the sap is now flowing freely in the wood. Even although the time necessary for chopping down and collecting the small trees and underbrush, was really to be expended, at a season of the year when other more important matters call for the exertion of all hands, (at present particularly scarce from their being, as yet, no newly arrived Emigrants to be got,) yet the heaps could not possibly be burnt. They are not only newly cut down, and of course

in

NG

ars.

9

15

3

 $\frac{1}{2}$

16

20

30

30

10

114

76

36

114

72

219

48

52

42

1007

unfit for burning at any season, but they are cut down when full of sap. Even on the supposition that they could, as if by magic, be got off the ground, (filled, as it is with cradle heaps, and as he mentions himself in page 83, very rough,) it has to be ploughed twice with two yokes of strong oxen, before it can receive the seed, and requires a very great deal of labour and time to ameliorate, as where the large trees are not cut down the great collection of fresh and decayed (but wet) vegetable matter, which has lain for ages, cannot be got consumed easily unless there is a good "burn."

Indeed the application of all the power employed upon the farm would not enable him to get this 10 acres into a fit state for receiving the seed. Even were the surface cleared, it would be impossible to get the land ploughed for frost. He states at page 129, under date 25th March, "Ice off the Lake, frost out of the ground, snow all gone, except a small remnant drifted on the north side of the ravines," now if it is only out of the cleared lands on the 25th March, it could not be out of the ground in the *Woods*, for at least a fortnight afterwards, before which time the wheat would require to have been sown. The supposition of attempting to put such a scheme in practice is indeed a most glaring absurdity and shews clearly the desperate attempt he makes to grasp at produce, to take to market, when none can in reason be looked for. There will therefore be only the produce of 10 acres of wheat to be calculated upon. Wheat he reckons at three fourths of a dollar, per bushel,—I reckon it at 2s. 6½d, first, because, at page 113, he gives that as the current price himself, even at *Ancaster*, a place which in the next page he describes as "a large, thriving, handsome village, with smart buildings, good houses, two distilleries, a brewhouse, and a large mill,"—secondly, because it will be seen, at page 84, that the price at which 200 bushels of wheat, sent to the still, was sold, or rather bartered, was 350 gallons of whisky, that again had to be sold, and calculating it at the price given by himself, in page 111, would not nett so much as he quotes as the price at *Ancaster*,—thirdly, because 2s. 6½d. is fully as high as

the price at which wheat is generally taken in at the stores even for store pay. During the winter of 1834-5 it was 2s. 6d. per bushel of 60lb delivered at the store.

The amount to be entered for Wheat crop will therefore be 10 acres, 180 bushels at 2s. 6½d. Dols. 91½

SECOND—Ten acres of Clover seed, at 2 bush. per acre, and 7 dollars per bushel.

He had no reason to expect that this crop was sown by the previous occupant at all, or if sown that the land was in such a state, as to raise such a valuable crop of Clover seed. He indeed is very candid, however, for he acknowledges in page 164, that he only "*supposes* the seed might have been sown,"—and it must be seen whether he had any good reason for making this supposition.—His own narrative furnishes ground sufficient for forming an opinion upon,—at page 65, after stating that "the mode of cropping in general practice is too deteriorating for any soil," he continues, "Rye, Corn, Wheat, and Oats continually, with only a few Peas, and a *little* Clover intervening, and then, but *seldom*. When Clover is sown, it is too often *on the ground in a bad state*, lying two or three years, and becoming full of grass and rubbish." Again, page 83, "Clover, even by itself answers admirably *on a clear tith* and will last well in the ground for 6, 7, or more years. *yet it is not sown by one farmer in half a dozen* in this western part of the province, *even Col. Talbot, I am told, never had any but once before*, which was suffered to stand till dead ripe (like all grass here) before cutting, when the cattle would not eat it, and it therefore was condemned."

At page 90, under date 12th August, he says, "cutting a second crop of clover, about 23 cwts. per acre,—it would have been an excellent crop for seed, it was so well headed."

Carried Forward,

91½

Brought Forward,

Now when such a fine crop occurred so very a-
propos while he was manager, why not save it,
for seed?

Again, page 80, date 8th April, "sowing spring
Wheat with Clover and *timothy grass*."

From these few extracts, it must be seen that
there is very little clover sown, and what little
there is, is generally along with timothy grass, and
as timothy is not ready for mowing when the first
crop of clover would have to be cut to make way
for the second, it is clear that the clover is not
meant for seed.

When he had the management of Col. Talbot's
very extensive farm, he did not find that, although
a good crop for seed, it was worth the sowing; and
finally, on the farm which he supposes to have been
purchased, he prepares no land, nor sows any clover
to bring in money next year, which he ought to
have done had he conceived it to be so profitable as
he asserts.

He has, therefore, no ground whatever to "*sup-
pose*" that there were 10 acres of clover sown for his
benefit the previous year, on a farm in such a miser-
able condition that the inhabitants, live and dead
stock, crop, and every thing, was contained in one
"log house, or barn."

For these reasons, I object altogether to his tak-
ing credit for the amount of 180 dollars on the
produce of a crop, which he not only did not sow,
but which was never even said to have been sown,
for he merely *supposes* it.

Such suppositions are worse than absurd, in a
matter of so much importance; and give another
proof of his desire to "gather where he has not
strawed."

Carried Forward,

91 $\frac{1}{2}$

Dols.
91½

Dols.
91½

Brought forward,

THIRD.—Six acres of Indian corn.

I shall take this as he states it, remarking only, that it is very unlikely that such a farm would have so much land prepared for Indian corn the year before; and, if not prepared before, there will be much attention required and much labour throughout the season. If the land has not been newly burnt, it will have to be manured; now, supposing there is manure on the farm, it is not to be expected that so much as 6 acres could be managed in one season.

75

FOURTH.—Thirty store pigs for fattening next season.

I admit that the two sows may, in the course of the whole year, have 30 pigs, reckoning both the litters of both sows; but, as the sows were bought in at 13s. 6d. each, in the spring, it is barely possible that they can have so many pigs the next spring; and, if so, the greater part of them must be newly farrowed. Taking it for granted, however, that they have had that number, they cannot be sold off the farm, but must be kept for store pigs throughout the next winter, and therefore no money has to be given credit for.

FIFTH.—Thirty fat pigs, "weighing at least 200 lbs.," or one barrel; 30 barrels at 12 dollars per barrel.

He has here, as in the case of the wheat from the land to have been girdled in the spring, been a year too soon in driving his hogs to market. They were only young pigs at a dollar each in the beginning of summer, and in the fall or winter they were, although so young, sprung up so as to have become at once large hogs, fit for barrelling, at least 200 lbs. each.

91½

Carried forward,

166½

Brought Forward,

He states in a note, page 165, that "5 bushels of indian corn or peas will fatten a fresh store hog or keep one through the winter—they get their living in the woods and pastures during the summer, also during the winter when nuts are plentiful, which generally happens 3 years out of 5."

Now this chance of something extra is all very good, but if stock is kept for profit certain food must be provided, or a loss must ensue instead of a profit.

These 30 hogs which were bought at a dollar in the beginning of summer, must be kept as *Store Pigs only* the first winter, to prepare them for fattening next fall, and will after that, only be fit for killing for barrelling. Some of them may in the course of the winter have been made fat for killing in the spring for household use, but for barrelling pork none, more particularly as all the indian corn is considered as sold and if the peas have been well got, only a part of the crop even of them is to be got for any of the stock, except the sheep; as it is recommended, page 164, that if the peas are "well got they should be *lightly thrashed*, and given to the sheep." Indeed he has allowed no food to fatten with.

To show how little dependence can be had upon feeding pigs without prepared food, an instance may be had from himself, page 72, where he says, "Cut the corn about the 20th Sept., which was *much eaten by the Racoons and black Squirrels*, which are extraordinarily numerous, troublesome, and destructive, from the scarcity of nuts and mast in the woods."

Indeed, I cannot conceive how he can even suppose he is to get his pig stock kept alive, (having, this winter, no less than 62 of them,) without more potatoes, turnips, or cabbages, than such as he states himself, in page 165, to be intended "chiefly for the house."

Carried forward,

166½

Dols.
166½Dols.
166½

Brought forward,

It will be seen, page 71, under date 16th Aug., that Col. Talbot's fattening for the season, was 42 hogs, filling 35 barrels, or 166 lb each hog, fed off early in the season, (and, therefore, of course, kept over the last winter as Store pigs,) and yet he supposes that his, which were bought after he purchased his Farm at 5s. have increased to, at least, 200lb.

Colonel Talbot's Stock, page 71, consisted of 111 head of cattle, 4 horses, and 150 sheep. He has a great Farm, and would, of course, have his pig stock in proportion. His produce, on such an extensive Farm, (with last year's crop of course,) would be consumed as far as required by his Stock, and his fattening of pork is 35 Barrels. Mr Pickering the first year, off his Farm, without having any food provided until he has raised it off the ground in the fall, and merely by purchasing, (same year,) 30 sucking pigs, supposes he can take to market 30 barrels of fat pork. Again, the medium price of pork, as stated by himself, page 186, is 4¾ cents per lb., therefore 9½ dollars for 200. Yet he takes credit for his pork at 12 dollars, not making any allowance, whatever, for salt, barrel, or anything else.

The supposition of a sale of barrelled pork to the amount of 360 dollars, is not only absurd, it is grossly false.

SIXTH.—Six cows, butter, and cheese for summer,

60

SEVENTH.—A yoke of fat oxen 60 dollars, besides a cow or two killed for the use of the House.

I object to this altogether. The oxen are no produce of the Farm, they were bought as the working cattle of the Farm during the current year, and the cost charged as such. They have been

166½

Carried forward, 226½

Brought forward, *Dols*
 hard worked all year, and are still required for
 every day use. 226½

How is the work of the Farm to be got done if they are sold? Even had the steers been able to replace them, (which is impossible,) yet there is nothing to replace the steers and the work must stand. If the cows are killed what is to replace them? Is it the calves and heifers which were bought, during the year, at 22s. 6d? what was there to fatten the oxen and cows? The oxen are hard wrought, and the cows milked all year, and now although the corn which should have been given to them is sold, they must be considered to be fat, and the oxen which cost 45 dollars, are now to be sold as produce at 60 dollars!

EIGHTH.—Twenty lambs, 20 dollars, 20 fleeces at a dollar,—allow the whole,	40
NINTH.—Geese, feathers, eggs, fowls, &c.	10
	<hr/>
Produce,	276½

THE ACCOUNT WILL NOW STAND THUS.

Amount of first, or permanent, outlay for Farm and Stocking,	Dols. 967
Amount of one year's outgoings and expenses,	1007
	<hr/>
Total outlay,	Dols. 1974
Amount of produce sold,	276½

Expenditure above income, Dols. 1497½

From this excess of expenditure, above sales of produce,	Dols. 1497½
Deduct Capital of £200 Sterling, with which you have paid as far as it would go,	888½
	<hr/>

You are now in debt to the Storekeeper,
 (the only banker you can have,) Dols. 609

Having now brought the Account to a close, it may be proper to take a review of the situation in which the purchaser is now placed, and it will be found he is in very different circumstances, indeed, from what he was a year ago when he had his £200 sterling in his pocket.

He has not only incurred a debt of 609 dollars, in a strange country where he will find no friend, but he has a stock of cattle, swine, &c., on hand, not in a state for taking to market without an enormous loss. Having sold all his wheat and all his Indian corn, he has nothing either for the necessary food of his own family, or for his working cattle and the enormous stock of pigs which he has on hand. In any country it is ruinous to be without food for cattle, but in Canada it is particularly so. If a man wants provisions for himself, and cannot get them otherwise, he can go to work for another where he can always procure food. Not so with stock; for that there is neither assistance nor compassion. The person who sold him the land comes to demand the one hundred dollars, due at the expiry of the year, along with the interest which is stated in the account as paid. The purchaser has only one means of relief, he must sell off his stock (at whatever price it will bring,) for cash to prevent an execution from being put on the house. Supposing he does so, and has got over the demand made by the Seller, he has still to go to the Storekeeper for supplies. The answer then is ready, "No, you cannot give me a mortgage on your property, because you have not got a deed of it, you have had to sell your stock at a ruinous season—you can have no more supplies, and if I am not immediately paid I must sue you," this is the situation in which the man inevitably would be placed, and instead of having 200 dollars in his pocket of profit, the Seller of the Farm would quickly have possession of it again, as is the case in thousands of instances, which every day occur. Indeed many Proprietors, by getting unwary Emigrants to purchase in that way, have got payments in part half a dozen times over,—got the poor Emigrant to improve more of it, and when he could squeeze no more money out of him, purchase the mortgage, and oust him without a shilling. It may be said

Dols
226½

40
10

76½

surely this is not the case with every Emigrant who purchases land in this way. I would answer, that a very great proportion of those who purchase, at once, without being well acquainted with the country, are, at once, reduced to a very helpless state. Indeed, instead of an Emigrant benefiting by following the plan proposed, by Mr Pickering, in this case in question, I must say the following up of it must inevitably be attended with ruin.

In the first place, £200 is by far too small a sum to attempt such an undertaking with; and in the next place, the attempt here made to grasp at a great amount of produce to take to market the first year, is doubly ruinous. In this case, it is, indeed, easy to see the absurdity of the calculations made, because, in order to make up a large value of produce, Mr Pickering supposes the seed for crops profitable to him, has by chance been sown before he purchased the land, although he acknowledges that that was not even alledged; and his own writings affords proof that it is not to be expected. A stranger to the country might, by being over credulous, be led to believe that the land might be prepared even in the spring to have a crop of grain growing, where a few weeks before it was thickly covered with trees; but if at all acquainted with the feeding of stock, he will be startled at the idea of selling 360 dols. worth of fat pork off a farm of 70 imperial acres, a great part of which is in grass; and, particularly so, when he sees that the Indian corn (the food with which stock is generally fattened) has been sold off; and that the only thing left for such a stock of all kinds is a parcel of half-thrashed peas to scramble about. Still more will he wonder when he sees that the very oxen out of the plough are sold to make up a bill of sales—the cows eaten before there are any young ones to replace them—the whole of the lambs sold off, without leaving any to keep up the stock—and the wool sold without leaving so much as worsted to mend stockings for the family.

These absurdities may open the eyes of any person, who will, for a moment, reflect on the Statement.

APPENDIX.

As another proof of the necessity there is for making use of the greatest possible caution in giving any credit whatever to books which are written upon Emigration, so many of which are for the express purpose of inveigling emigrants, I insert an extract from another publication on Canada, which, as well as Mr Pickering's, has reached a third edition ; but, which, although written with much ingenuity, contains throughout the most glaring contradictions, and the most palpable evidence, of its having been written for the express purpose of entrapping the unwary.

EXTRACT FROM STATISTICAL STATEMENTS OF UPPER CANADA,

By A BACKWOODSMAN, 3d EDITION.

Speaking of the Huron Tract belonging to the Canada Company, he says (page 25),

“ It has been objected by some that this tract of country is *out of the world*; but no place can be considered in that light to which a steam boat can come; and, on this Continent, if you find a tract of good land and open it for sale, *the world will very soon come to you*. Sixteen years ago, the town of Rochester consisted of a tavern and blacksmith's shop, it is now a town containing upwards of 16,000 inhabitants.

The first time the Huron Tract was ever trod by the foot of a white man, was in the summer of 1827—

next summer a road was commenced, and that winter, and in the ensuing spring of 1829, a few individuals made a lodgment; now, it contains upwards of 600 inhabitants, with taverns, shops, grist, and saw mills, and every kind of convenience that a new settler can require; and, if the tide of emigration continues to set in as strongly as it has done, in ten years from this date it may be as thickly settled *as any part of America*; for Goderich has water powers quite equal to Rochester, and the surrounding country possesses much superior soil."

Now, as this book is brought forth as a Statistical Account of Upper Canada for the information of strangers, unacquainted with the country, who would doubt that the very thriving state of Rochester must be a proof of the rapid march of improvement in Canada?

The unwary emigrant who has allowed himself to be entrapped in this snare will however be sadly disappointed when (if he has taken this gentleman's advice where he says in the beginning of the book "to come a' together") he finds on his arrival in Canada,—what he cannot discover from the "Backwoodsman's" book,—*that Rochester is not in Canada at all*. Instead of its being like Goderich with which the author compares it, the large commercial Town of Rochester, is in the United States—in the State of New York—the most thickly inhabited—the richest and most commercial State in the whole Union.

Rochester is indeed the principal place of Trade on the northern boundary of the States, not only from its fine water powers, but its other local advantages for trade, and at the same time a link in the chain of communication, by canal betwixt the City of New York and the great western productive states in the basin of the Mississippi,—a depot for the immense trade betwixt that London of America and the whole Western States, and also for the produce of these States in its transport to the cities on the shores of the Atlantic.

Goderich, on the other hand, is the extreme point in British America (at least in Canada) to which emigration has been attempted to be forced by the Land Company, in their endeavours to bring their wild lands to appear

to be a marketable article; and the whole value of the settlement, admitting that the six hundred inhabitants had the same proportion of property as the average of the province, would not amount to the value of the stock of one of the thousands of farmers in the state in which Rochester forms a part.

The art with which Rochester is here inserted in the Statistical Account of Upper Canada, to appear as if being in Canada, is worthy of the writer, who would compare with one another two places so very differently situated.

Rochester is situated in a populous country, long inhabited by a rich, enterprising, well educated, native population,—become by the completion of grand canals the great mart of a most enormous trade, long established, between distant but rich portions of a country under the same government. That Trade has now by the internal improvement of the country been diverted into this new channel instead of being carried on as formerly by the ocean.

Goderich, on the other hand, is more completely out of the world than any other spot which it has been attempted to settle in Canada,—without communication on the north and north-west with any human being excepting a few miserable Indians; and the Americans on the south-west, having the greatest profusion of the necessaries of life, produced in their own more highly favoured soil and climate, and procuring such manufactures of Europe as they require, much cheaper from their own Ports on the Atlantic than they can procure them at from the Canadian Traders.

The deceptions which have been but too successfully practised upon many thousands of our countrymen, are now to a very considerable extent exposed; and the consequence has been a very great diminution in the Emigration, as will be seen by the subjoined comparative statement of the arrivals at different ports:—

At Quebec.

To 4th Sept. 1834,	.	.	29,667
To same date, 1835,	.	.	11,097
Less,	.	.	<hr/> 18,570

At New York.

In 1834,	:	:	:	:	48,111
In 1835,	:	:	:	:	35,303
					<hr/>
Less,	12,808

Being together a diminution of 31,378 from two ports only.

In every book written upon Canada it is said, "if the tide of Emigration flows in, this will be a fine country;" it will be seen, however, by these official documents that the deception has been so far discovered,—and such a complete re-action has taken place, that I have been informed that 150 Passengers (nearly all returned Emigrants) came in one ship lately from New York.

That Upper Canada after all the immense influx of Emigrants, which has sometimes been above 60,000 in one year, should contain only 321,903 in 1834, is a decided proof of the miseries of the great majority of the settlers. it will not, however, appear extraordinary when it has been ascertained by the account of Mr M'Taggart (than whom none ever had a better opportunity of forming an opinion) *that of 200 Irish Emigrants who arrive in Canada, not above 70 survive at the expiry of the fifth year.*

Since the foregoing pages were written, it appears, by the public prints, that Government has lowered the price of lands in Upper Canada—even in the neighbourhood of Toronto to five shillings per acre—but even that will not induce people now to emigrate to a country, situated under so many disadvantages; and where the price of produce, even although they should at last get a small piece of land cultivated, will never yield them an adequate return for outlay, or for their own labour.

vo ports

“ if the
untry ;”
ents that
such a
ve been
ed Emi-

flux of
60,000
34, is a
erity of
rdinary
of Mr
oppor-
ish Emi-
ive at the

appears,
ered the
ghbour-
ut even
a coun-
d where
l at last
er yield
eir own.

