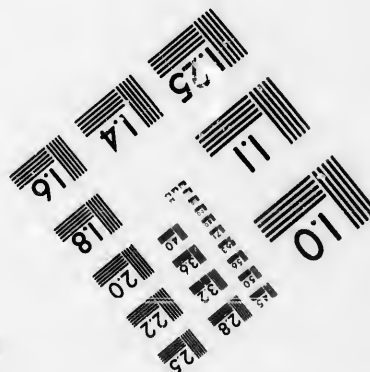
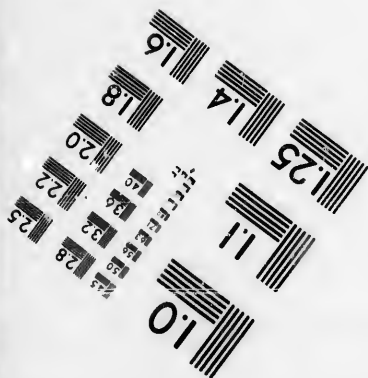
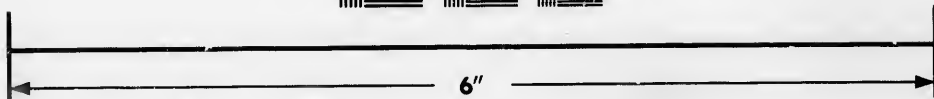
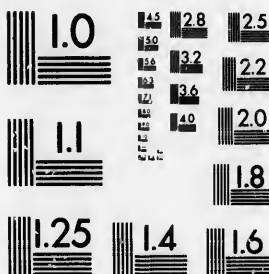


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

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

1.5
1.8
2.0
2.2
2.5
2.8
3.2
3.6
4.0
4.5
5.0
5.6
6.3
7.0
8.0
9.0
10.0
11.8
13.5
15.0
18.0
20.0
22.5
25.0
28.0
32.0
36.0
40.0
45.0
50.0
56.0
63.0
70.0
80.0
90.0
100.0

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

© 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 le 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	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
					✓						

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

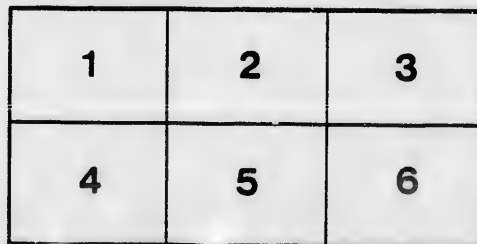
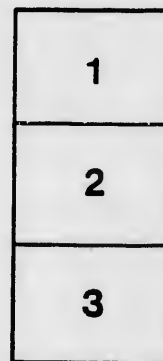
Seminary of Quebec
Library

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:

Séminaire de Québec
Bibliothèque

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.

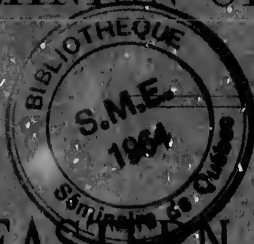
Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés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

209 Colonisation no. 21

DOMINION OF CANADA.



Bibliothèque
Le Séminaire de Québec
3, rue de l'Université,
Québec 4, QUE

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

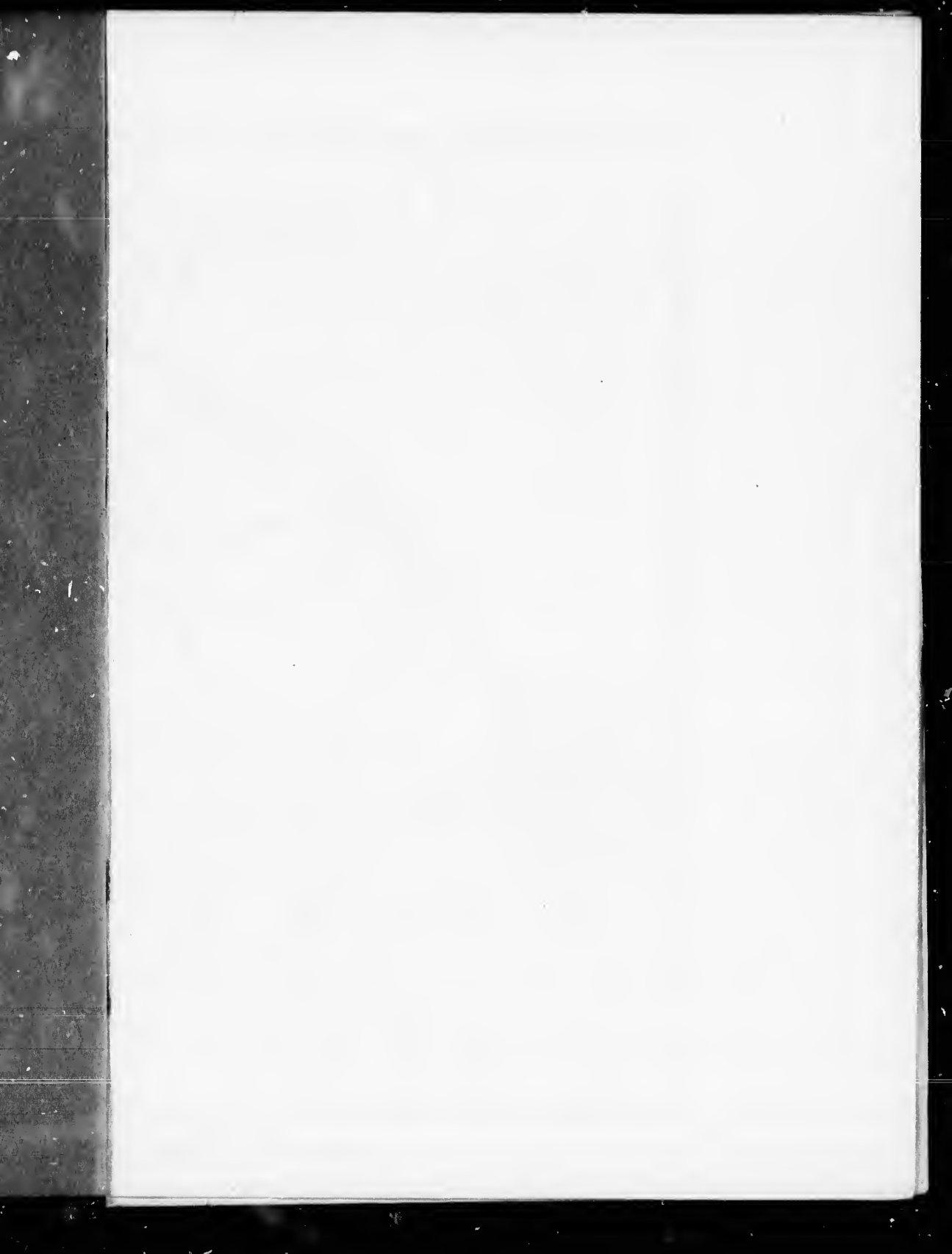
INFORMATION FOR INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

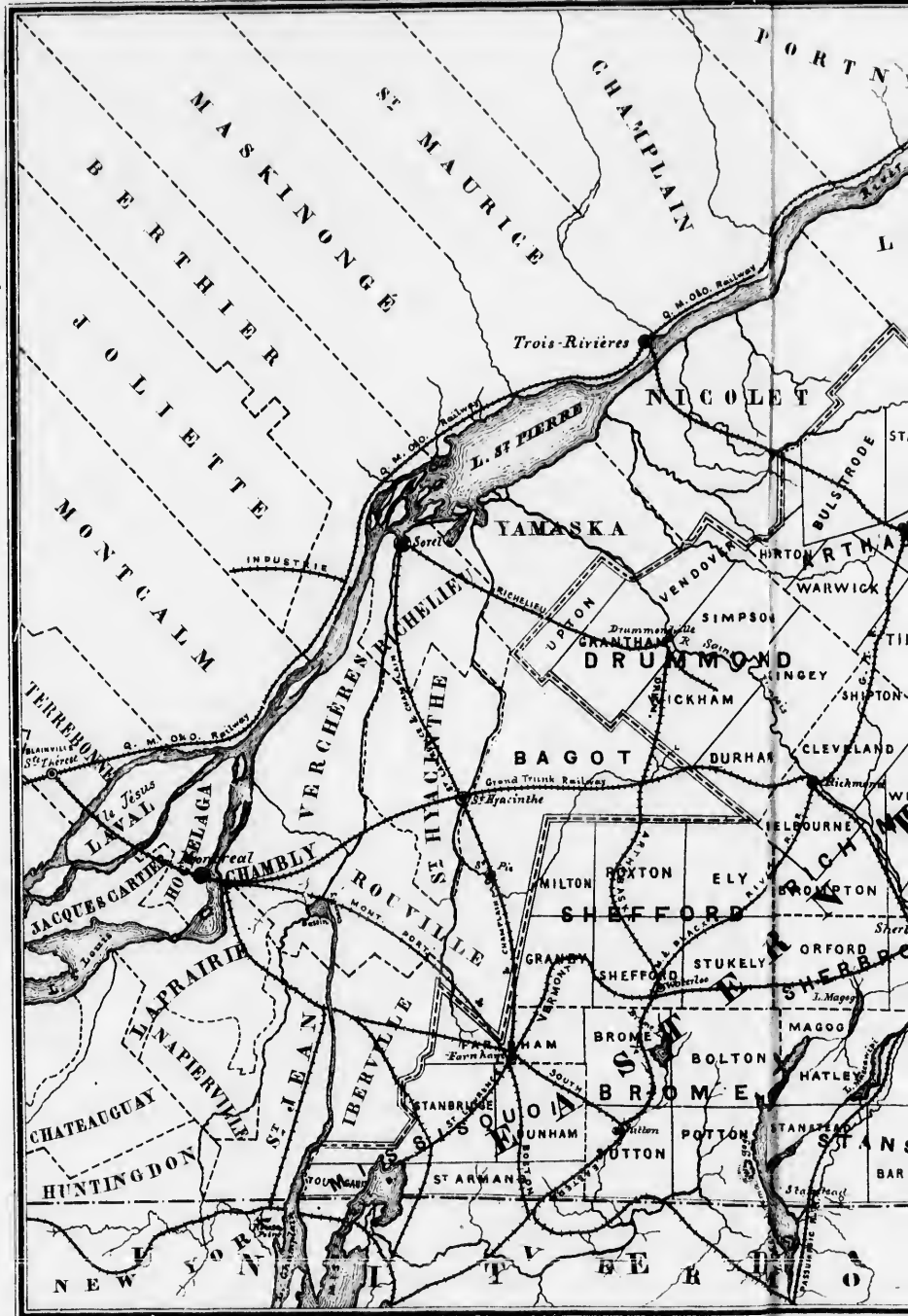


PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OTTAWA.

1878.



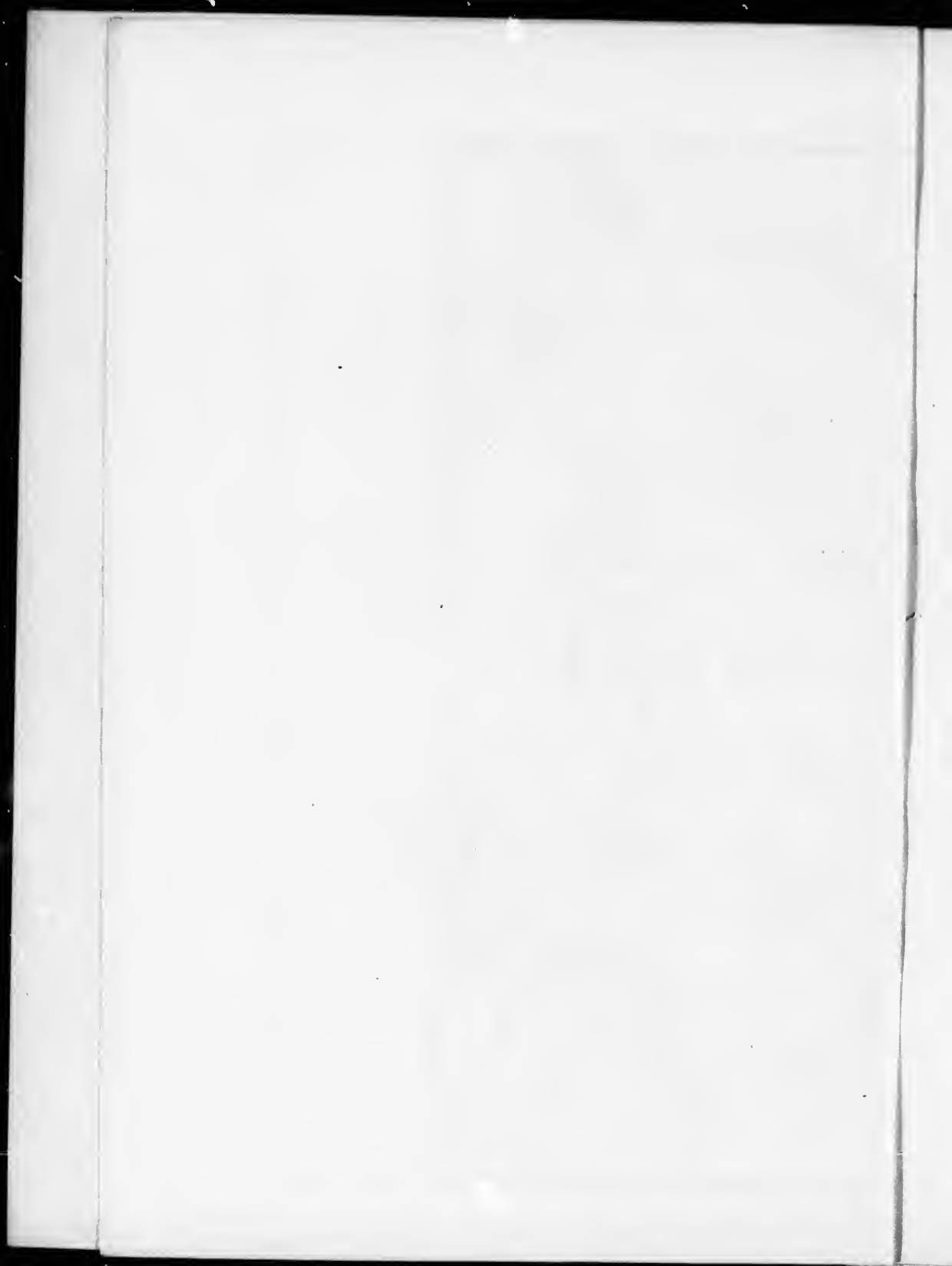


MAP OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIP
 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA.



EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.
 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA.

The Provincial Department, Montreal.



Stat. du Can. n° 44

163

DOMINION OF CANADA.



THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

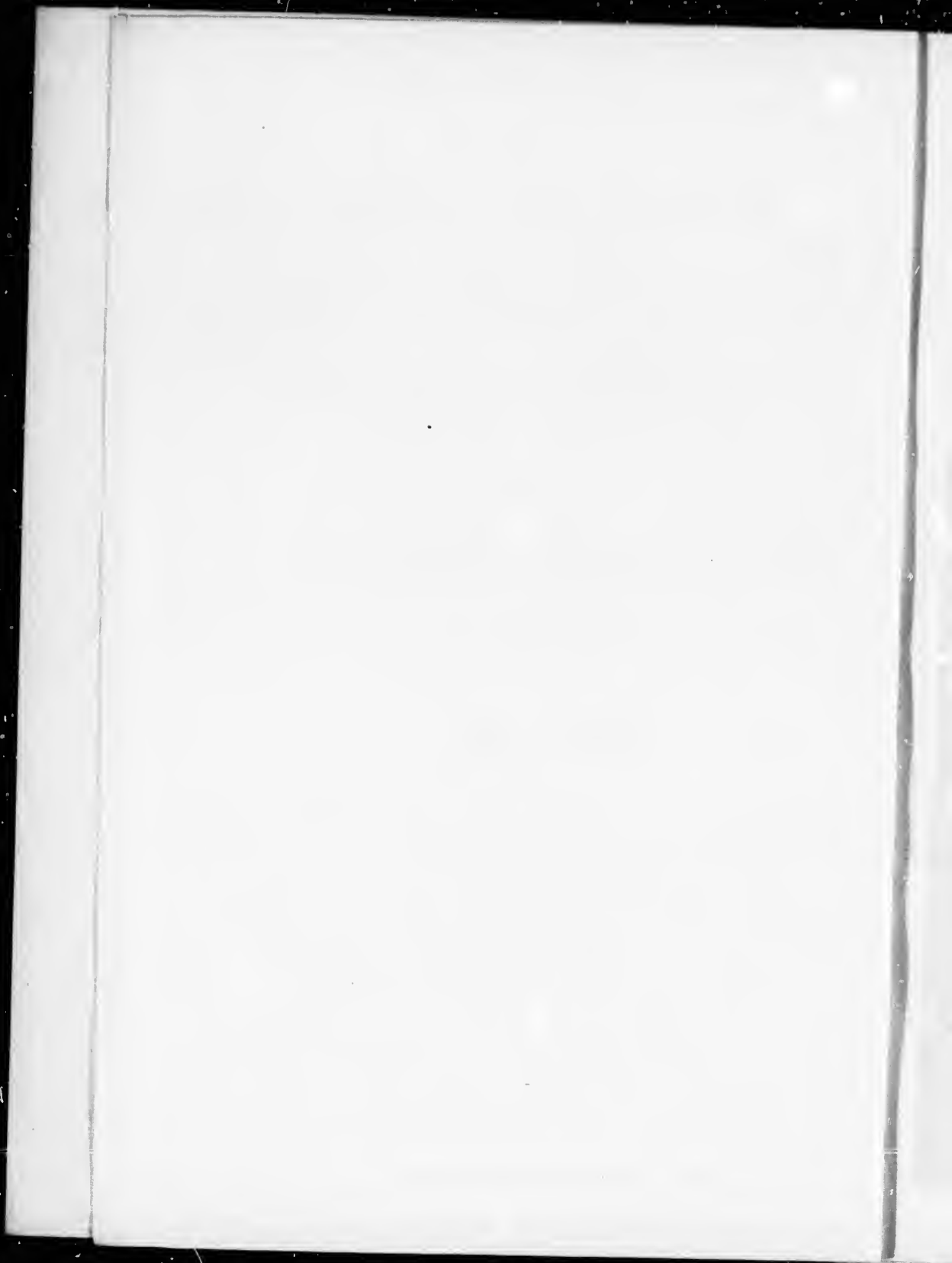
INFORMATION FOR INTENDING EMIGRANTS.



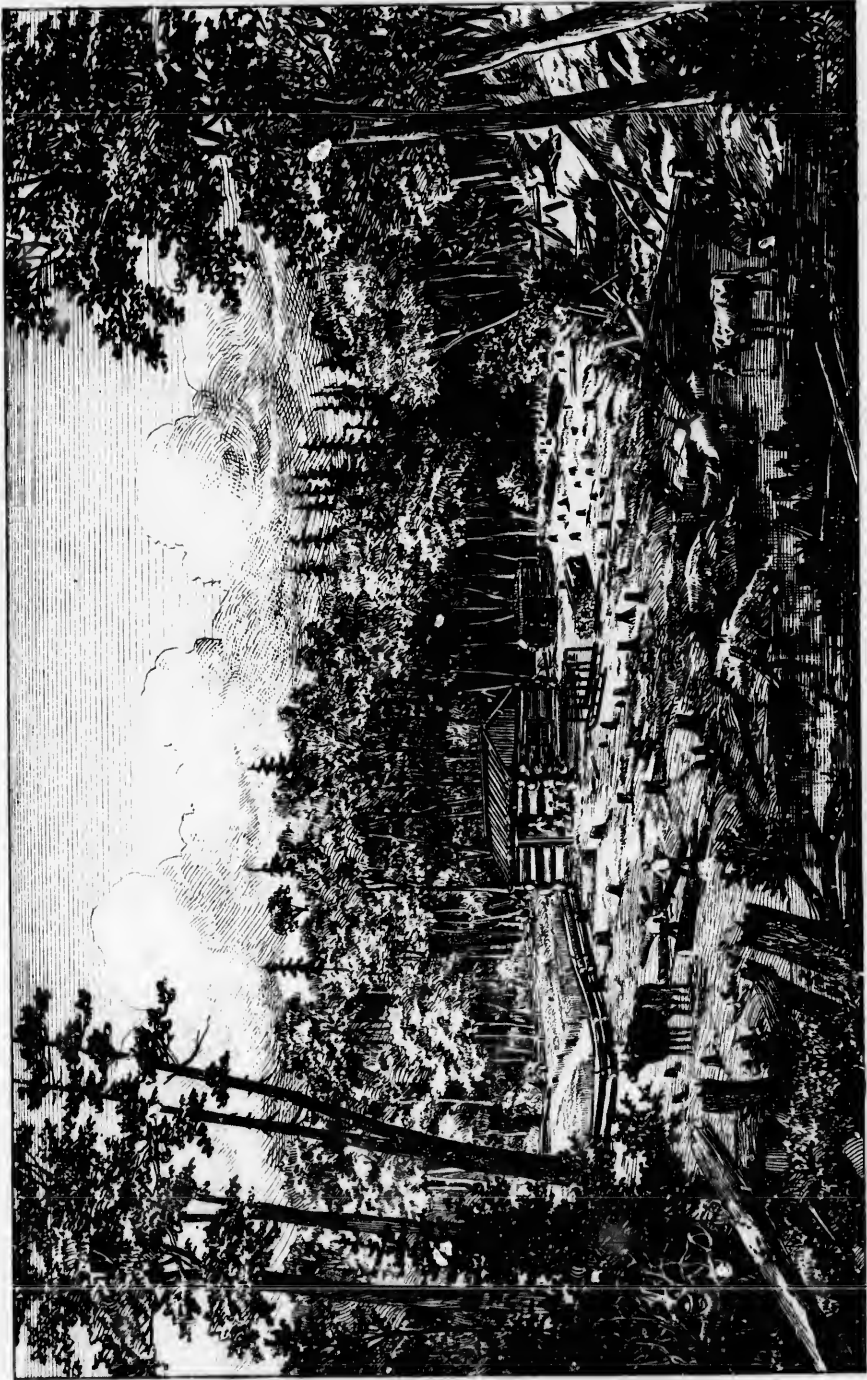
PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OTTAWA.

1879.







The Ontario Farmer, 2nd Co. Montreal.

THREE VIEWS IN THE LIFE OF A CANADIAN FARMER.

No. 1.—THE SHANTY IN THE BUSH.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

The Eastern Townships comprise that portion of the Province of Quebec south of the River St. Lawrence, and adjoining the frontier of the United States, as marked on the map attached to this pamphlet. A glance at this map will show the relations of the Townships to the cities of Montreal and Quebec, and to the River St. Lawrence, the great water communication of the Dominion.

The Eastern Townships, from the fact of their lying outside of the ordinary route of travel from the United Kingdom to the West of the Dominion, have not hitherto been so much sought out as other parts of the Dominion by settlers from Great Britain. They, however, offer advantages which, at the present time, are worthy of particular consideration.

It is proposed in this pamphlet briefly to consider them under the several heads of Climate and Productions, Soil, Communications and Markets, and general suitability for Immigrants from the United Kingdom.

I. CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.

As respects mildness of climate, the Eastern Townships are more favourably situated than any other part of the Province of Quebec, their southern frontier being on the line of 45° n. latitude; which corresponds in Europe with that of the south of France. This condition gives in summer sufficient heat to ripen Indian Corn and Tomatoes. Grapes may also be grown in the open air; and the conditions are favourable for their culture. Apples and the ordinary small fruits will not only grow in great abundance, but the conditions of the country are specially adapted to their production. Grazing and stock raising have, however, been special features of the Township industries, for reasons that will be hereafter particularly stated. The ordinary cereals, such as wheat, oats, barley, &c., grow in great abundance.

In winter, the climate is generally colder than that of the United Kingdom; but the cold is accompanied by a drier and brighter atmosphere; which causes a much less disagreeable feeling of cold than a warmer temperature accompanied by dampness; and it is an undoubted fact that people suffer much less from this drier cold in Canada, than they do in England. During the winter, too, the snow which falls remains on the ground; and, packing under foot, forms a smooth road, which is very favourable for the operations of teaming and lumbering. This is an advantage peculiar to the country, as even in the newer settled localities, before there has been time to make very perfect roads, the snow road offers facilities which are not exceeded, and in truth not equalled, by the best macadamised roads of the United Kingdom.

In short, both in summer and winter, the climate of the Eastern Townships is very pleasant and healthy; and settlers from the United Kingdom when they become accustomed to it, very greatly prefer it to the more humid and cloudy conditions which they have left behind.

II. SOIL AND FEATURES.

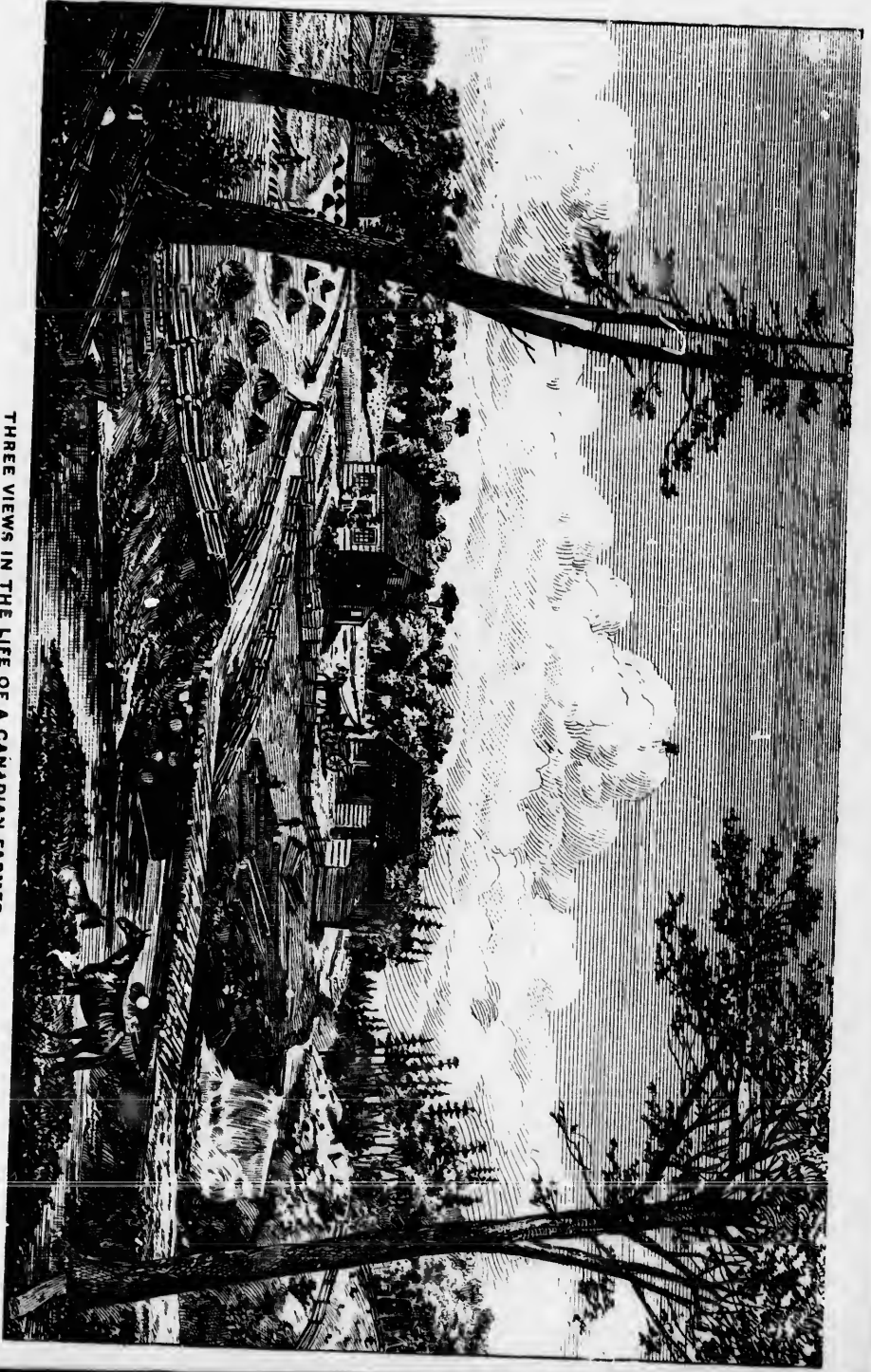
The soil of the Eastern Townships is very fertile and susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation. The features of the country are rolling, having the appearance when viewed from an elevation, of an upheaval of immense waves suddenly stilled; and these slopes and valleys, before they were cleared, were covered with a luxuriant growth of those kinds of forest which, in America, are known as a sign of naturally drained soil and great fertility. There are many kinds of wood found in the Eastern Townships forests. Among these the following may be enumerated:—Maple, hard and soft, Birch, Elm, Ash, Spruce, Bass Wood, Butternut, Hickory, Cedar, &c. It is also to be noticed that contiguous to these woods are numerous water powers which may be utilized in manufactures. The country is literally intersected with streams and rivulets; the waters of which are clear and cold, and the home of the red trout. There are also numerous lakes of very great natural beauty; and one of them, Lake Memphremagog, compares with, if it does not exceed, Loch Lomond, in loveliness of scenery. These lakes, as well as streams, are rich in valuable fish. In a word, for natural beauty of landscape the Eastern Townships may compare with any part of the world.

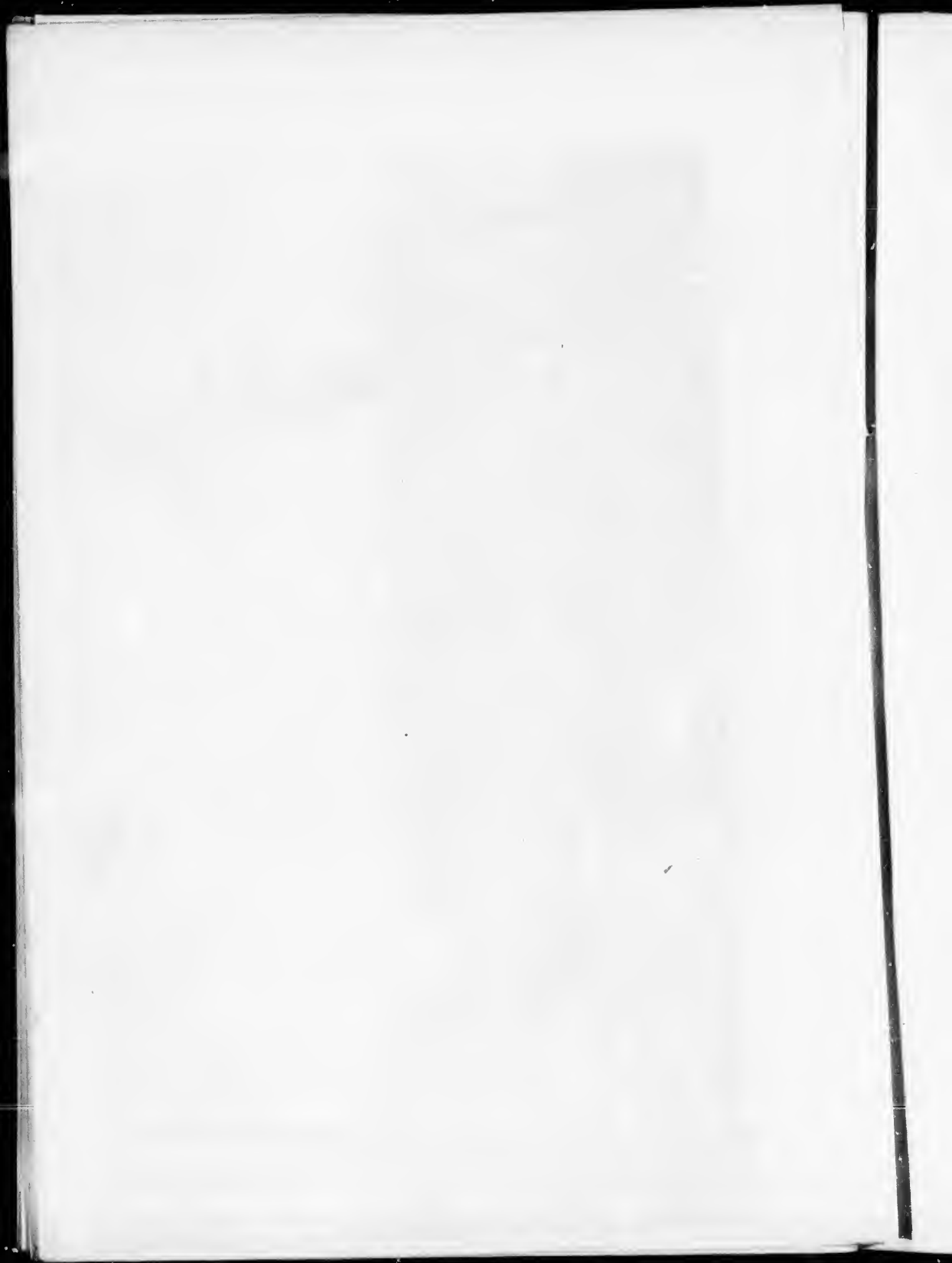
III. SETTLEMENT ON WILD LANDS AND PURCHASING IMPROVED FARMS.

The settler in the Eastern Townships has the choice between taking up wild or forest lands; or if he has means, acquiring an improved farm. No better idea can be presented of the kind of life before the settler on forest lands, than is contained in three illustrations published in this

THREE VIEWS IN THE LIFE OF A CANADIAN FARMER.
No. 2.—FIFTEEN YEARS AFTER SETTLEMENT.

The Publishers, Toronto, 1877.





pamphlet, giving three phases of a settler's life. No. 1, correctly represents the "shanty in the bush;" that is the first log house the settler makes upon his first clearing. No. 2, represents the state of things in "15 years after;" and No. 3, is a representation of the way in which matters would stand at the end of "30 years." The settler in the forest should have means to live over one year, until his first crop comes in. He must be prepared for a great deal of hard work. But in the words of the Earl of Dufferin, late Governor-General, he will find this toil sweetened by the reflection that he owns no master, and that he is constantly improving his own estate. There are hundreds and thousands of men all over the country, who began in poverty in such a scene as is represented in view No. 1, who have risen to independence, and educated and comfortably settled their families.

Improved farms may be bought in many parts of the Townships at very moderate prices by tenant farmers from the United Kingdom who have a little capital, and it is this class specially that is invited to settle in the Eastern Townships. The actual purchase money of an improved farm is about the same as the rent of a good farm in England. The soil itself of the Canadian farm, and the Canadian climate are actually superior to those found in England. By the term "improved farm" is meant a farm with a house, barn, stables, fences, and cultivation, ready at once to enter upon.

It may be explained here that the reason why improved farms in Canada can be obtained on such moderate terms, is owing to the fact that there is a constant tendency along the whole of the north eastern face of the American continent, on the part of a class of settlers, to undertake pioneer life, or to commence anew, in order as well to obtain a larger field than the old homestead, for the sake of the settlement of their sons, and for the love of adventure and of the life with which they started for its own sake. It thus happens that conditions are afforded especially favourable for the tenant farmer from the United Kingdom, with a little capital, to acquire a farm, on which his previous habits of life have adapted him to work; while the older settler of the country has more special adaptation for the pioneer life than the newly arrived immigrant. But newly arrived immigrants of intelligence very soon become acquainted with what may be called the specialties of the country.

At the date of the last published pamphlet of the Quebec Government there were over 900,000 acres of wild or forest land for sale in the Eastern Townships. Some of these have since been disposed of, but there are yet large areas available; and there are also lands held by the British American Land Company. The Government lands are sold at from 50 to 60 cents— from 2s. 4½d. to 3s. stg.—per acre, on condition of settlement.

The Eastern Townships also possess a good deal of mineral wealth. In some places gold has been found, and in some localities it has been profitably worked, and there is promise of further development. There are very considerable copper mines which have been worked; nickel also has been profitably worked. There are slate quarries of great value. There are also valuable building stones, including valuable granite and marble. Many other minerals have been discovered which have not been worked or have not been found in sufficient quantities to rise to the rank of industries.

IV. COMMUNICATIONS AND MARKETS.

The Eastern Townships are now thoroughly opened up in every direction by Railways, in operation; and several other important lines are contemplated. The Grand Trunk Railway connects Richmond, Sherbrooke and Compton with Montreal on one side; and Portland, which practically may be called one of the winter ports of the Dominion, on the other. The Central Vermont Railway connects another portion of the Townships with the cities of Montreal and Boston. The South Eastern Railway still other portions with the same cities. The Quebec Central connects Sherbrooke with Quebec. The St. Francis and Megantic International Railway connecting with the Grand Trunk at Sherbrooke, opens up a large and valuable tract of country for settlement; and is a portion of a projected, and it is to be hoped, soon to be completed through line connecting with the ports of St. John and St. Andrews in New Brunswick, and making the shortest possible line between Montreal and the Atlantic seaboard. The St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain Railway; the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway; and the Massawippi Valley Railway,—severally open up other portions of the Townships. The parts of the country served by these several railways may be seen by a study of the map.

It will further be seen that these connections open for the Townships trade with Montreal and Quebec on one side, and the New England States on the other; both of which are valuable.

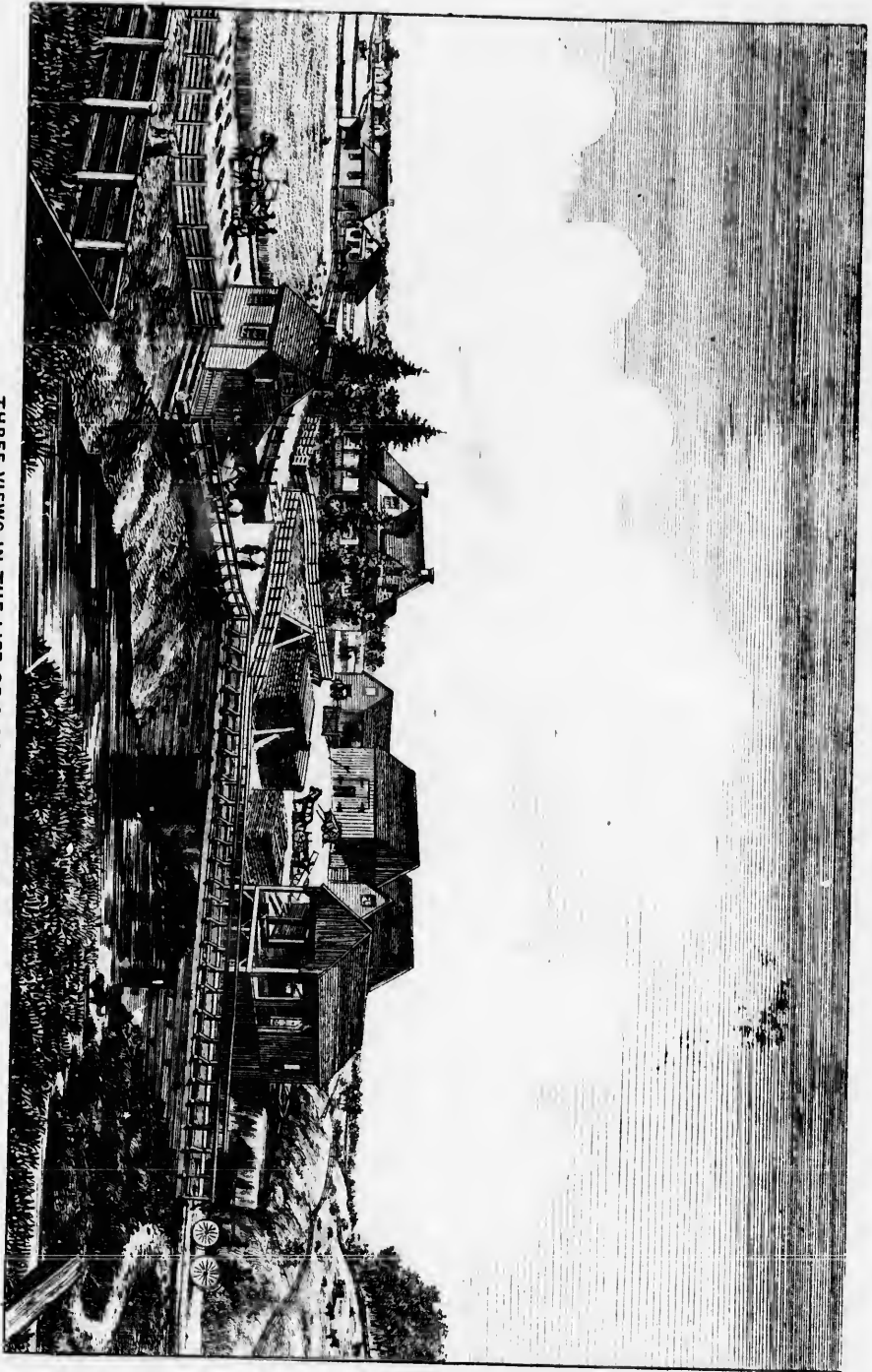
The New England States have, in the past, taken vast quantities of dairy produce from the Townships. The butter for instance, produced there has been remarkable for special excellence. The clear streams and rich grasses of the hillsides are most favourable to excellence in this product. Cheese factories are very numerous in the Townships, and the cheese turned out, like the butter, is remarkable for good quality. It is believed that the Townships are favourably situated for taking part in the considerable Cattle Trade which is now being opened up between the Dominion and the United Kingdom. A good deal of fine stock will be found throughout the Townships, and at the farm of the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, in Compton, some of the finest stock in the whole world may be seen.

In
ofit-
are
has
ere
ble.
l or
cies.

ery
are
oko
ally
The
with
her
oke
con-
and
ted,
with
the
s St..
and
up
ese

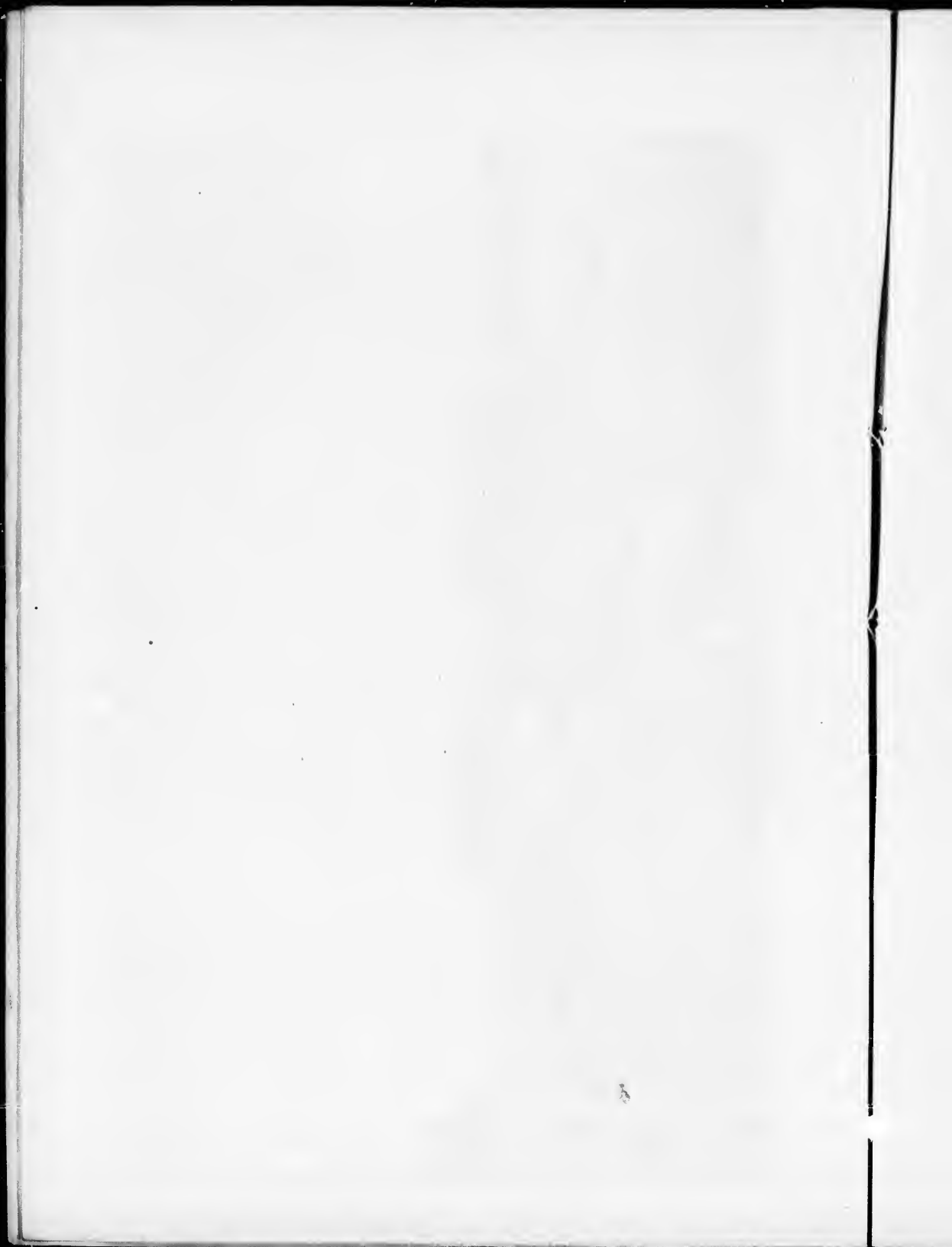
hips
ates

s of
iced
and
this
the
t is
the
the
be
ane,
een.



THREE VIEWS IN THE LIFE OF A CANADIAN FARMER.
No. 3.—THIRTY YEARS AFTER SETTLEMENT.

See description of No. 1, p. 10, and No. 2, p. 11.



Choice animals from this farm have excited admiration and brought very high prices even in England. Breeding from the very finest animals that could be procured in England, seems, in Canada, to have improved the pattern.

Sheep do well in the Townships, and the opening of the new Export Trade referred to will probably increase the profits from keeping them, and make them more numerous than in the past.

There are some manufactures of importance in the Townships, particularly of Woollens; and there are numerous local factories of doors, sashes, carriages, iron ware and agricultural implements, intended for the most part to supply local wants. It may be specially mentioned here that the woods of the Townships are adapted for several manufactures, such as furniture, carriages, &c. Orders have been sent to Townships for light carriages for Australia, from the favourable impression the specimens sent to the Sydney Exhibition produced.

V. GENERAL SUITABILITY FOR IMMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Eastern Townships were originally settled by United Empire Loyalists who left the present United States at the time of their separation from England, and who made thereby enormous sacrifices to preserve their allegiance. From that root the spirit of loyalty to the crown has continued to grow and spread. That original stock has been replenished and added to by immigrants from all parts of the United Kingdom; and people from the British Islands coming to settle here will find themselves at home among men speaking their own language and in sympathy with their feelings, customs and laws. There are many French Canadian settlers in the Townships who live in the most perfect harmony with their brethren who speak the English tongue; but this may be said to be particularly an English portion of the Province of Quebec.

All religious denominations have Churches in the Townships and the utmost religious freedom prevails. Every settler from the United Kingdom can there find his co-religionist, as well as his home sympathies and mother tongue.

As respects education, every man who comes will find ample and very superior facilities for educating his children, from the primary school to the university.

Sherbrooke is the largest town in the Townships and is a place of considerable importance, containing many handsome buildings and residences. Flourishing and well to do villages may be found throughout every part of this portion of the Province of Quebec.

On the shores of Lake Memphremagog and also in other parts of the

Townships may be found handsome residences built in situations of unexampled natural beauty, in a bright and sunny atmosphere, and this is a particular in which the Eastern Townships may be with advantage presented to men who have acquired means by commerce in the Mother Country. Comparatively small means will enable a man to obtain an estate in the Eastern Townships, in which he may find conditions of comfort and natural beauty, which even a large fortune would be unable to secure in England. There is, moreover, the fact that society is more free and open than in England, the hard and fast lines which mark the social boundaries in England not existing in Canada, and it therefore happens that the conditions are more favourable in which men who have acquired wealth may settle. In short, this portion of the country affords, in an eminent degree, those advantages which tend to make life delightful. A summer might be profitably spent by the class of people in England who travel, in making a tour of and a sojourn in these Townships. The result, in many cases, would be to lead to settlement.

VI. HOW TO GET THERE.

The intending Emigrant from Great Britain should consult with an agent of one of the Steam Lines plying to Quebec, and make with him an arrangement for the passage. Those who desire to come on the cheapest possible terms by the steerage, can obtain Passenger Warrants at the rate of £4.15 stg. per adult, the ordinary steerage fare being £6.6s. The holder of this Warrant will be in every respect placed in as favourable a position as other ordinary steerage passengers. The prices of cabin passengers are of course higher. But all information on this head will be best obtained from the agent of the steamship.

On arriving at Quebec the intending settler should take advice and information from the Government Agent whom he will find as soon as he gets off the steamship at Point Levis.

From that point he may obtain railway communication to every part of the Eastern Townships, the railway fares being cheaper than those which prevail in England.

A list of the several Immigration Agents of the Government of Canada is appended to this pamphlet, and the newly arrived immigrant—in whatever part of Canada he may be—should always consult them. The information they give may always be accepted with confidence.

DOMINION AGENTS

To whom Applications for Information may be made.

IN CANADA.

Halifax, N. S.	E. CLAY.
S. John, N. B.	JOHN LIVINGSTONE.
Quebec City	L. STAFFORD.
Montreal	J. J. DALEY.
Ottawa	W. J. WILLS.
Kingston	R. MACPHERSON.
Toronto	J. A. DONALDSON.
Hamilton	JOHN SMITH.
London, Ont.	A. G. SMYTH.

IN MANITOBA.

Emerson and Dufferin	J. E. TETU.
Winnipeg	W. HESPELER.

AT DULUTH.

W. B. GRAHAME.

IN UNITED KINGDOM.

HON. W. ANNAND, CHIEF EMIGRATION AGENT,

51 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.

JOHN DYKE.....15 Water Street, Liverpool.

C. FOY.....Belfast, Ireland.

H. J. LARKIN.....13 Eden Quay, Dublin.

