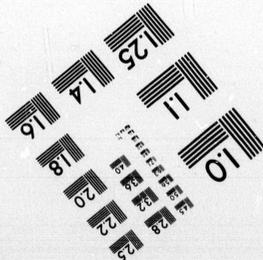
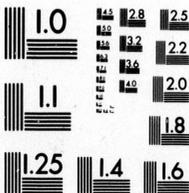


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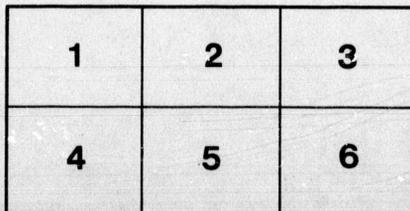
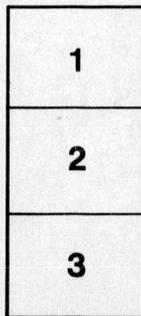
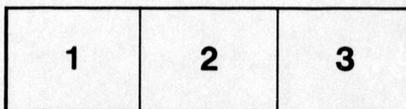
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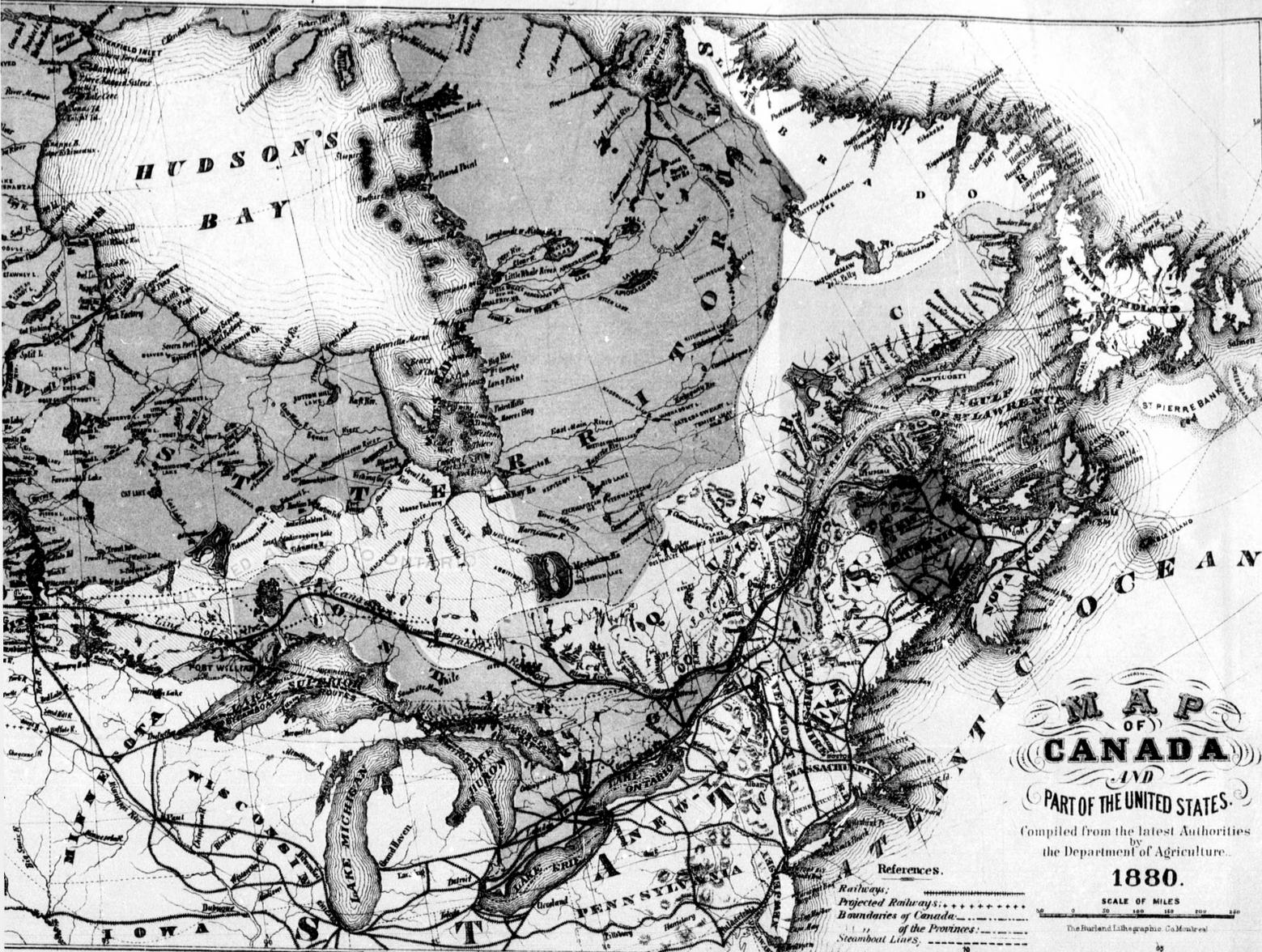
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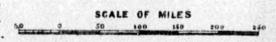




MAP
 OF
CANADA
 AND
 PART OF THE UNITED STATES.

Compiled from the latest Authorities
 by
 the Department of Agriculture.

1880.



- References.
- Railways: —————
 - Projected Railways: ······
 - Boundaries of Canada: - - - - -
 - of the Provinces: - - - - -
 - Steamboat Lines: - - - - -

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COLONISTS' HANDBOOKS.

No. I.

CANADA,

CONTAINING

STATISTICAL AND OTHER INFORMATION

FROM GOVERNMENT SOURCES,

AND

USEFUL COUNSELS TO EMIGRANTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE TRACT COMMITTEE.

LONDON :
SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, CHARING CROSS, S.W. ;
43, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C. ; 48, PICCADILLY, W. ;
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1882.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

MAP OF CANADA.

	PAGE.
CHAPTER I.— <i>A Few Words to Emigrants.</i> —1, Introductory; 2, Reasons for Emigrating; 3, Qualifications of an Emigrant; 4, Choice of a New Country; 5, The Emigrant leaving Home and on the Voyage; 6, Arrival; 7, Health; 8, Education; 9, The Emigrant as a Member of Society and of the State; 10, the Emigrant as a Churchman.....	10
CHAPTER II.— <i>Some Account of the Dominion of Canada</i> —1, Description; 2, Population; 3, Government; 4, Education; 5, Militia; 6, Trade; 7, Climate; 8, Means of Communication; 9, Postal and Telegraph Arrangements; 10, Emigration to Canada,—(a) Classes of Emigrants; (b) Time to Emigrate.....	10
CHAPTER III.— <i>The Provinces of Canada.</i> —A. <i>Manitoba and the North-West Territories.</i> —1, General Description; 2, Free Grants of Land; 3, The New Dominion Lands Act; 4, Guides; 5, Capital Required; 6, Cost of Breaking up Land; 7, Improved Farms; 8, Demand for Labour and Wages paid; 9, Prices; 10, Fuel; 11, Routes and Internal Communication; 12, Canadian Pacific Railway; 13, Climate; 14, Soil; 15, Average Crops; 16, Timber for Settlers; 17, Homestead Exemption Law.....	15
B. <i>Ontario.</i> —1, Free Grants of Land; 2, Price of Lands; 3, Soil; 4, Climate; 5, Means of Communication; 6, Education; 7, Cities and Towns; 8, Minerals; 9, Manufactures and Exports	29
C. <i>Quebec.</i> —1, Free Grants of Land; 2, Homestead Law; 3, Soil; 4, Means of Communication; 5, Cities; 6, Mines and Fisheries; 7, Wages, Prices, Manufactures	30
D. <i>New Brunswick.</i> —1, Free Grants of Land; 2, Soil and Production; 3, Manufactures	31
E. <i>Nova Scotia.</i> —1, Land; 2, Soil; 3, Fisheries; 4, Minerals; 5, Railways	32
F. <i>Prince Edward Island.</i> —Price of Land	32
G. <i>British Columbia.</i> —1, General Description; 2, Land	32
CHAPTER IV.— <i>The Church and Education in Canada.</i> —1, Ecclesiastical Information; 2, The System of Education; 3, Church of England Settlers' Society.....	33
CHAPTER V.— <i>Cost of Passage to Canada, and General Information.</i> —1, Rates of Passage; 2, Offices of the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain; 3, Agents of the Canadian Government in Canada; 4, Agents in England for the British Colonies generally	37
CHAPTER VI.— <i>Simple Hints for Preserving Health.</i> —1, The Ventilation of your House; 2, Cleanliness of your Rooms; 3, Clean' ess and Dryness about your House; 4, Hints on the Water you Use; 5, How to make a Filter; 6, What to Drink; 7, Food; 8, Closets	40
Appendix A.—Commendatory Letter.....	44
Appendix B.—Prayers for the Use of Emigrants	44

A FEW WORDS TO EMIGRANTS.

CHAPTER I.

PAGE.	
Reasons for of a New 6, Arrival; ciety and of	10
cription; 2, Trade; 7, ph Arrange- (b) Time to	10
<i>North-West</i> 3, The New of Breaking Wages paid; 2, Canadian 16, Timber	15
3, Soil; 4, and Towns;	29
3, Soil; 4, ; 7, Wages, duction; 3,	31
nerals; 5,	32
.....	32
.....	32
siastical In- and Settlers'	33
n.—1, Rates Britain; 3, England for	37
ntilation of and Dryness r to make a	40
.....	44
.....	44

1. It may be taken for granted that the reader of this little book has, for some reason or other, made up his mind to emigrate—to leave, either alone or with his wife and children, his own country and his present way of living, and to seek a new country and enter upon a new way of living elsewhere. He will find in this book, in simple form, a large amount of accurate information on Canada, which is one of the countries offering itself to his choice. This information is supplied by the kindness of the Canadian Government, and may be thoroughly relied upon.

We propose to introduce this by a few friendly suggestions to the emigrant on his *Reasons for Emigrating*; the *Qualifications* essential to his *success*; his *Choice* of the *country* best suited to him.

2. **Reasons for Emigrating.**—Every emigrant, of course, proposes to “better” himself. He wishes to find *better*—that is, more regular and constant—work; or *better* wages, or a *better* position—that is, a position in which he may be his own master, and have his own land or his own business; or a *better* climate—*i.e.*, a climate more suited to his health. He may have found the competition and the struggle too severe in the old country, and have failed to find anything to do, and he looks, perhaps, for an opening where men are scarcer. Last of all, he may be one who, through idleness, or folly, or vice, or crime, has lost his money, his friends, his character, and has ruined all his chances of success and happiness in this land, and who wishes to lead a *better* life, and thinks he will have a better chance of a fresh start in a new country. All these classes of persons

proposing to emigrate may be nearly sure of finding what they want in one part or another of the earth's surface. Many people, however, emigrate from England every year who have no good reason for doing so with hope of success. Some are actuated by mere restlessness and love of change; others have been deceived by highly-coloured reports, or unwisely suppose that they are sure to succeed, because some one else, whose circumstances may be quite different, has succeeded. One of the objects of this book is to enable its readers to judge beforehand whether there is any good reason for hoping that they would succeed if they were to emigrate. We desire to prevent disappointment as well as to give sound advice.

3. **Qualifications of an Emigrant.**—Probably, those who thus wish to leave their country are not men of large capital. Capital, whether large or small, is, of course, a very valuable qualification for an emigrant. But it may be said generally that the classes of emigrants, with or without capital, to whom the Colonies offer the best promise of success, are *Farmers, Agricultural Labourers, and Mechanics*. A *Farmer* with a small amount of capital—say £150 to £500—would naturally look to Canada as his future home. And, though it is not intended to claim for Canada alone advantages which other countries may possess equally with it, his ready money would, probably, find a quicker and better return in that great country than in any other of our more distant possessions. Besides *Farmers and Agriculturists*, it should be pointed out that *Domestic Servants* of good character can almost always find employment in the colonies. The want of female labour is strongly felt in a new colony, and such labour is accordingly valuable and well paid. It may be observed as a fact, whatever may be the worth of it, that a large proportion of girls of good character, emigrants from England, marry soon after their arrival; though it would, of course, be rash to go out with such a view. There is a "Woman's Emigration Society," which especially concerns itself with the interests of women who desire to emigrate. The hon. secretary is Mrs.

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Walter Browne, 38, Belgrave-road, London, S.W., who will gladly give information on the subject. *Strong arms and quick hands* are of themselves good capital in most new countries, especially if they are accompanied by a shrewd head, which knows how to use them. But the most important of all are the moral qualifications. The emigrant must have a *cheerful industry* ready to turn itself to anything, not above any kind of honest work ; he must have *patience* to wait for success, and *courage* to persevere in spite of difficulties and occasional failures ; he must have *temperance* and *sobriety* to keep his body and mind fit for his work ; he must have *frugality*, to lay by for bad seasons, or sickness, or old age ; and he must have *self-dependence*, as he will have to think and act for himself far more in a new country than in an old.

4. **Choice of a New Country.**—But though persons with such qualifications as those spoken of may be encouraged to emigrate, it is rash and foolish to think that any country out of England will give equal advantages to all classes of emigrants, or to suppose that it does not much matter where a person goes, whether to Canada, or the United States, or Australia, or New Zealand, if only he emigrates. Many have come back to this country bitterly disappointed, and have said that emigration is a mistake ; whereas the mistake has been their own, in not considering carefully where they would find the circumstances best suited to them. Emigration is a step generally taken once for all. It can only be retraced with great loss and difficulty, and, therefore, the greatest care should be used that it be not a false step. An intending emigrant should not be satisfied with hearing that So-and-so went out to Australia and made his fortune. He must consider his own wants, and what his means and powers are ; and then find out where he can employ those means and powers to the best advantage. Now, there is a large number of new countries open to a man, each of them, perhaps, having something to recommend it. How can he find out which will suit him ? If he has sensible friends who have already gone out, who know what he is and what he can do, they may be able to

advise him. But, failing this, there are in London representatives of nearly all the English colonies and dependencies, and the foreign countries, which have openings for emigrants. Most of these publish short papers giving the latest information about the state of the countries which they represent, showing what inducements are offered to emigrants in the way of free grants of land or a free or assisted passage, what tradesmen or mechanics are most likely to find employment, what is the current rate of wages, what food is to be had, and what is the price of it and of the other necessaries of life. Besides this present book, others will shortly be issued from the same source with information about other countries. Government or other official advertisements are from time to time inserted in the newspapers asking for mechanics or men skilled in certain trades who are especially wanted in one colony or another, and pointing out the advantages offered in the way of a free or assisted passage, and the wages to be earned. Articles are occasionally printed in the *Times* and other newspapers by persons who have visited or resided in some of the countries open to emigrants, from which much may be learnt about the prospects of trade, or agriculture; or other industries in those countries. If the person intending to emigrate has not the opportunity of seeing these papers, and does not himself know how to get the information which he needs, he should not hesitate to go to the clergyman of his parish, or any clergyman of whom he knows anything, and ask his assistance in learning what he wants. A list will be found at p. 39, of some of the principal colonies and other countries suitable for emigration, with the names and addresses of the agents, who could be written to for information. The Rev. J. Bridger, Emigrants' Chaplain, St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool, will also answer as far as possible inquiries addressed to him by intending emigrants, or by clergy on their behalf.

5. **The Emigrant leaving Home and on the Voyage.**— Let it be supposed that the emigrant has chosen his new country, and secured his passage. From the information he

has obtained he will, according to his means, have provided himself with the most useful tools, utensils, and other necessaries for his new home. He should certainly not forget to take a *Bible* and *Prayer Book*, and two or three other good books. He will have time to use them on the voyage out. He will find it very useful to provide himself with a letter of commendation from his clergyman to be presented to any clergyman who may be nearest to the spot in which he settles. A form for such a letter will be found at p. 44 of this book. A clergyman would readily copy it out and fill up the blanks; or he might get a form from the Society which publishes this book, the address of which is to be found on the title-page. With such a letter, which he should take care to use at once, he will always make sure of a friend ready to welcome him on his arrival, and a friend who is likely to be well-informed, and sure to be disinterested and trustworthy. He may also have the advantage of a chaplain on the ship. Let him by all means make a friend of him. He will certainly have many idle hours on his hands during the voyage, and will find himself in the midst of very varied company, some of it not very good. If he has any money, or money's worth, he will very likely be invited to gamble it or drink it away on the ship or as soon as he lands; or he may be persuaded to join in some speculation or scheme or adventure, honest or dishonest, in which he is told that he is sure to make his fortune, but in which he will have to begin by parting with what he has. He must take care not to be caught in any of these traps. He will have many opportunities of showing that he is made of good stuff by obeying all rules and regulations made by the ship's officers. Let him determine to show himself always for the side of order, good humour, unselfishness, friendliness. Above all, if he has the happiness of being a religious man, let him not be ashamed of it, but so show it that he may encourage others.

6. **Arrival.**—On his arrival and during his land journey the emigrant is sure to be beset by a host of so-called agents. It is to be hoped that he will have made up his mind beforehand where to go and what to do, and that he will

Voyage.—
on his new
information he

not allow himself to be turned aside from his plan. He should push forward to his destination, so as to waste no time or money on the way. He will find it quite long and costly enough. If he should be in any doubt, he should look out for a clergyman who will be sure to advise him well. If he should happen to be going to Manitoba or the North-west he will find a society with many officers, whose express object is to befriend in every possible way new settlers like himself. He will find particulars of this society, which is called the Church of England Settlers' Society, on pp. 34-37. He will be sure of a friendly hand from members of this society. It may be hoped that similar societies will soon be formed all over the world.

7. **Health.**—The climate and the open air life he will lead will be in favour of the emigrant's health. But he may be far away from any doctor or medicine, and illness to himself or his family would be a far more serious calamity than in the old country. A few hints will be found at page 40, attention to which may save him from some dangers.

8. **Education.**—The emigrant with a family should not be so cruel to his children as to allow them to grow up without education. Happily in Canada, as is shown at p. 34, there is an opportunity of giving this advantage in life to all of them.

9. **The Emigrant as a Member of Society and of the State.**—There may be some temptation to a man who has come to win a living and a home for himself and his family in a new land to think of that, and that only, and to forget that he is a part of a new society, and a new nation. He should, of course, not waste his time or neglect his business. But it is not good for man to live alone. Men are made for mutual help, and to form societies. They can do things when they are working together that none can do alone. The new-comer ought, therefore, from the first, to try to establish and maintain friendly intercourse with his neighbours; to take and give help; to interest himself in all that concerns and interests them; to use his vote, if he has one, or whatever power he has, for the good of the State to which he belongs, and of his fellow-citizens; to

do all he can to support and maintain a good and orderly Government; to show himself a *true patriot*, by helping to get righteous laws and worthy institutions, and to form good customs for those that shall come after him.

10. **The Emigrant as a Churchman.**—In whatever other sense he is a Churchman, there can be scarcely a doubt that the reader has received baptism from the Church, and thus been made a “member of Christ” and of His Church. He has, perhaps, been married in church. He has grown up within sight or sound of a parish church, and has had the right to the services of *his* clergyman—one who really belonged to him and in whom he had a right—whether he chose to use them or not. He will not find an *established* church in his new country. He will not find the old ivy-grown village church, or the handsome town church, with its bright decorations and beautiful singing, and its doors open to all. But he will find the CHURCH everywhere—that great body, with its bishops and clergy, who have had their commission handed down to them from CHRIST Himself, who minister the sacraments which He ordained and all other means of grace. As a Churchman, the emigrant should not think that the “Church” is only a religion for England, and that he must look out for another religion in Canada or other places. Let him be staunch and faithful to his Church and its Lord. He will find that he has his bishop and his Church clergyman wherever he goes (see “Ecclesiastical Information,” p. 33). And if the latter lives a long way off, and there is no church building and no regular service yet established where he is, he should join with those living near him to get one as soon as they can. Till they get their own church and regular service, they should arrange to meet in each others’ houses Sunday by Sunday, and read through the service together. He will be a true friend to his neighbours who has the courage to start this habit. Let the Sunday be regularly and religiously observed. It has been found by experience to be almost as great a temporal blessing as it is a spiritual. Our advice would be:—Go regularly to church, and especially to the Holy Communion. Take the earliest opportunity of having your children

baptised. Let your children go to Sunday School, if there be one within reach ; if not, teach them the Catechism and give them a Bible lesson at home. Have your children confirmed as soon as they are old enough. Gather your family together for family prayer every morning and evening. Never omit your own daily private prayer (for some prayers for your own use see pp. 44-48) and the daily reading of the Bible, if it be but a few verses. Bring up your children in the habit of prayer and Bible reading. Support and help your bishop and clergy in all their efforts for your own and your neighbours' good. Religion will bring brightness and comfort to your own heart and home, and a strong church will be a strong backbone to the nation.

CHAPTER II.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

1. **Description.**—The territory comprised in the Dominion of Canada contains about 3,500,000 square miles, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and at its southern point reaching the 44th parallel of latitude. It possesses thousands of square miles of the finest forests on the continent ; widely-spread coal-fields ; extensive and productive fisheries ; its rivers and lakes are among the largest and most remarkable in the world, and the millions of acres of prairie lands in the newly opened-up North-west territories are reported as being among the most fertile on the continent of America. Canada is divided into seven provinces, as below :—

	Square Miles.
1. Quebec	containing 193,355
2. Ontario	„ 107,780
3. Nova Scotia	„ 21,731
4. New Brunswick	„ 27,322
5. Prince Edward's Island	„ 2,134
6. British Columbia	„ 213,550
7. Manitoba	} „ about 120,000
And the North-West Territory }	

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Square Miles.	
ing	193,355
	107,780
	21,731
	27,322
	2,134
	213,550
about	120,000
„	2,640,000

2. **Population.**—The population at the census in 1871 was 3,602,596. Among its inhabitants there were then 219,451 natives of Ireland, 144,999 of England and Wales, 121,074 of Scotland, 64,477 natives of the United States, and 24,162 natives of Germany. The census taken in 1881 shows the population to have much increased. The total population is now 4,352,080. Manitoba alone shows an increase of 289 per cent. in the last ten years.

3. **Government.**—The several provinces have local legislatures, and the seat of the Dominion or Federal Parliament is at Ottawa. The Government is conducted on the same principle as that of Great Britain, viz., the responsibility of the Ministers to Parliament. The Governor-General of the Dominion is appointed by the Queen, and the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces by the Governor-General in Council. Each province is divided into counties and townships, having their own local boards and councils for regulating local taxation for roads, schools, and other municipal purposes. Religious liberty prevails.

4. **Education.**—The educational system is under the control of the various provinces. Free schools are provided, and facilities are afforded to successful pupils for obtaining the highest education. (See also page 34.)

5. **Militia.**—The militia consists of two forces, the active and reserve, the strength of the former being fixed by law at 40,000 (service in which is voluntary), and the latter at 600,000, all male British subjects between the ages of 18 and 60, not exempted or disqualified by law, being liable to be called upon to serve in cases of emergency. The active militia is clothed, armed with breech-loaders, and equipped, ready to take the field at short notice. The force is commanded by a General Officer of the English army. Infantry schools are established at Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Fredericton, and Halifax, at which officers can obtain certificates. There is also a military college for the education of cadets, with a four years' course of study, at Kingston.

6. **Trade.**—The following figures show the imports and

exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and also the value of the exports to, and imports from, the United Kingdom during the same period.

	\$
Value of Imports	86,489,747
Value of Exports	87,911,458
Exports to the United Kingdom ...	45,814,126
Imports from the United Kingdom	34,461,224

An examination of these figures, compared with those of the United States, shows that the imports of Canada from Great Britain, in proportion to the population, represent 38s. per head, as against 7s. per head in the United States.

7. **Climate.**—In a country like the Dominion of Canada, extending northward from the 44° of latitude, the climate is naturally variable, but, speaking generally, the summers are hotter than in England, and the winters colder. However, if the climate of a country is to be measured by its productions, then Canada, in the quality of her timber, grains, fruits, plants, and animals, must be accorded a front rank. The extremes of cold, though of short duration, and the winter covering of snow, have given Canada the reputation of having an extremely severe climate, and attention has not been sufficiently directed to the circumstance that by the warmth of the summer months the range of production is extended, in grains, from oats and barley to wheat and maize; in fruits, from apples to peaches, grapes, melons, nectarines, and apricots; in vegetables, from turnips, carrots, and cabbages, to the egg-plant and tomatoes. Snow and ice are no drawback to the Canadian winter. To Canada they mean not only protection to her cultivated acres, almost as valuable as a covering of manure, but the conversion of whole areas, during several months in the year, to a surface upon which every man may make his own road, equal to a turnpike, in any direction, over swamp or field, lake or river, and on which millions of tons are annually transported at the minimum cost, whereby employment is

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afforded for man and horse when cultivation is arrested by frost. Intensity of winter cold has little effect upon the agriculture of a country except the beneficial one of pulverising the soil where exposed. High spring and summer temperatures, with abundance of rain, secure the certain ripening of maize and the melon in Canada. The difference between the mean annual temperature of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada for the same latitude is very great, that for the latter being much higher: thus wheat is raised with profit in lat. 60° N., long. 122° 31' W. In Manitoba in lat. 49° 30' N., long. 97° 30' W., wheat is sown in May and reaped the latter end of August, after an interval of 120 days. The great prairie region of Canada has a mean summer temperature of 65°, with abundance of rain; the winters cold and dry; climate and soil similar to that part of Russia where large cities are found. It is free from pulmonary complaints and fevers of every type, and the country generally is healthy. The snow fall in the west and south-west parts of the territories is comparatively light, and cattle may remain in the open air all winter subsisting on the prairie grasses, which they obtain by scraping away the snow where necessary.

8. Means of Communication.—There are nearly 7,000 miles of railway in work in the Dominion, extending from the western portions of Ontario to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and St. John in New Brunswick, while its rivers and lakes form a highway during the summer months from the interior to the ocean. It may be mentioned that Canada possesses the most perfect system of inland navigation in the world. At the present time vessels of 600 tons go from Chicago to Montreal by way of Lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario, and the River St. Lawrence, a distance of 1,261 miles. The locks on the Welland Canal (connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario), and those on the St. Lawrence River, are, however, in course of enlargement to 270 feet long and 45 feet wide, with a depth of 14 feet, and when this great work is completed, steamers of 1,500 tons burthen will be able to carry produce direct from Western Canada, and the Western States of America, to

Montreal and Quebec, which will effect a further reduction in the cost of transit of cereals and other products. The distance from Chicago to Montreal (where ocean-going steamers of 4,000 tons can be moored alongside the quays) by the Canadian route, is 150 miles less than from Chicago to New York, *via* Buffalo and the Erie Canal, and there are sixteen more locks and 89½ feet more lockage by the latter route than by the former. It is, therefore, expected that, upon the completion of the enlarged canals, within two years, much of the grain from Western Canada, as well as from the Western States of America, will find its way to Europe *via* Montreal, as, in addition to its other advantages, the distance from Montreal to Liverpool is about 300 miles less than from New York.

9. **Postal and Telegraph Arrangements.**—Canada possesses excellent postal arrangements, a post-office being found in almost every village, and every place of any importance is connected with the electric telegraph.

10. **Emigration to Canada.**—(a.) **Classes of Emigrants.**—The classes which may be recommended to emigrate to Canada are as follows:—

1. Tenant farmers in the United Kingdom, who have sufficient capital to enable them to settle on farms, may be advised to go with safety, and with the certainty of doing well. The same remark may apply to any persons who, although not agriculturists, would be able to adapt themselves to agricultural pursuits, and who have sufficient means to enable them to take up farms.
2. Produce farmers, and persons with capital seeking investment.
3. Male and female farm labourers, female domestic servants, and country mechanics (to whom assisted passages are granted).

The classes which should be warned against emigration to Canada are females above the grade of servants, clerks, shopmen, and persons having no particular trade or calling, and unaccustomed to manual labour. To these Canada offers but little encouragement.

(b.) **Time to Emigrate.**—The best time to arrive in Canada is early in May, when the inland navigation is open, and out-door operations are commencing. The emigrant will then be able to take advantage of the spring and summer work, and to get settled before the winter sets in. The voyage from Liverpool to Quebec occupies, on an average, about ten days by steamer, and the journey to the North-West four days longer.

CHAPTER III.

THE PROVINCES OF CANADA.

It is now proposed to offer a few remarks on each of the different provinces of which the Dominion of Canada is composed.

(A.) MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

1. **General Description.**—The country now known as Manitoba and the North-West Territories was granted by charter to the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1670, during the reign of Charles II., as a hunting and trading ground, and was held by them and the North-West Company until 1870, when their rights were transferred to the Dominion. These facts form an intelligible reason why this part of the country has only recently become known as an agricultural region, for the disturbance of the lands by colonisation would naturally have led to the interruption of the staple trade in skins and furs, carried on by the Company which controlled it for so many years.

Roughly speaking, the North-West Territories belonging to Canada cover about 2,500,000 square miles, and contain about 200,000,000 acres of fertile land which are now awaiting settlement. Manitoba, a province which has been made out of the North-West Territories, is situated between the parallels 49°—52° 3' north latitude and 89° 2'—101° 2'

west longitude, in the very heart of the continent of America. It contains in round numbers 120,000 square miles, or 76,000,000 acres of land.

A better idea will perhaps be gained of the extent of this colony if we remember that the total area of Great Britain and Ireland is 120,879 square miles. The single province of Manitoba, therefore, is about the same size as Great Britain and Ireland, and the North-West Territories contain an area nearly twenty times as large. The following statistics were prepared by Mr. Malcolm McLeod, son of the late Chief Trader, John McLeod, of the Hudson's Bay Company, and will give some idea of the extent of this part of Canada, and the different areas into which it is classified:—

WHEAT AREA.

Sq. Miles.

1. General boundaries: from Lac Seul (say long. 92° W., lat. 50° N.) to the foot of Rocky Mountains in lat. 60° N.; thence along base of Rocky Mountains to the south bend of Mouse river; thence to the Lake of the Woods, lat. 49° N.; thence along Rainy river, and thence to Lac Seul. This area, embracing Manitoba, unbroken by mountains or rocks to any material extent, with streams and small lakes which but fertilise, may be stated at	320,000
2. Beyond it, northwards, are also areas of rich vegetable mould (<i>humus</i>), on warm Silurian and Devonian bases, and with marly clays of the utmost fertility	50,000

VEGETABLE, GRASS, AND TIMBER AREA.

3. Hudson's Bay basin (portion Silurian, so far as known and fairly predicable) east side (east of meridian 80° W.) 100,000 square miles. West side (W. of meridian 80° W.) 300,000 square miles	400,000
4. Winnipeg basin, east side, from English river to Nelson river	80,000
5. Beaver river (middle and lower parts)	50,000

6. Methy lake and river and Clear Water river, and Athabaska river, from Clear Water river to Athabaska lake, east side	Sq. Miles.	30,000
7. West of Mackenzie river (Devonian with coal measures) to wheat line as above stated, and from Fort Chippewyan, Lake Athabaska, to Fort Resolution on Great Slave lake, say, from lat. 58° to 61° N.		10,000
8. East side of Mackenzie river to Fort Good Hope, or say lat. 68° N.		100,000
9. West of the Mackenzie river from lat. 61° N., northwards, to America (late Russian) boundary, along 141° W. and American Pacific shore strip, viz., all north of lat. 60° N., except area No. 5 aforesaid		160,000
10. Rocky Mountain eastern slope, beyond wheat line.....		30,000
11. Outlying areas, amongst others the extensive but undefined ones between the Hudson's Bay Silurian, and northern rivers of the St. Lawrence valley; say from Lake Mistassini to Lake Nepigon		100,000
12. Add also, the by some called "American desert" of our latitudes; say, between lats. 49° and 50° N., where maize thrives and buffaloes fatten—a favourite Indian hunting-ground		40,000

Total area..... 1,370,000

The barley area of the above may be stated at two-thirds.

13. The rest of our North-west and Rupert's Land territory, including the immense "barren grounds" of our Laurentian system, and the Labrador Rocks of eastern Rupert's Land, and the great wilds and islands of the Arctic, estimated at another million square miles

1,000,000

Total..... 2,370,000

2. Free Grants of Land.—Any male or female who is the head of a family, or any person who has attained the

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age of 18 years, can obtain a free grant of a quarter section of 160 acres; and can also make an entry for pre-emption rights to the adjoining quarter section, at the Government price ranging from \$2 per acre upwards.

3. The New Dominion Lands Act.—The following is a general summary of the new Dominion Lands Regulations, which have been recently promulgated :—

It should be explained, in the first place, that the country is surveyed into townships of six miles square, containing, of course, 36 square miles or sections of land. These are numbered 1 to 36. Two of the sections in each township are reserved for school purposes, and two for the Hudson's Bay Company. (The latter corporation is offering its lands for sale at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$6 per acre, according to location.)

For 24 miles on each side of the new Canadian Pacific Railway, the odd-numbered sections are the lands that have been given to the Railway Company as a subsidy for the construction of the line through the country, and such lands are being offered by them on favourable terms, at \$2.50 per acre, on certain conditions of settlement and rebate. The even-numbered sections in the belt referred to are held exclusively for free grants and free pre-emptions. The only charge in connexion with the free grant is the payment of a fee of \$10, to cover the cost of survey and the necessary documents. The title is given at the end of three years if the settlement duties, consisting of the cultivation of a small quantity of land, building a house, proof of residence on the land for six months in each year, have been complied with.

In this Railway belt pre-emptions are to be obtained from the Government at the rate of \$2.50 per acre, to be paid for after three years' settlement.

Outside the said belt, the even-numbered sections are to be held for free grants and for pre-emptions, and the odd-numbered sections for "public lands." The latter are to be sold at \$2 per acre cash, while pre-emptions are sold at \$2 per acre, payable at the end of three years.

Settlers in Manitoba and the North-west, on land lying

to the North of the Canadian Pacific Railway, can take up 320 acres of land instead of the homestead and pre-emption, if they prefer it, at the price per acre of \$1.25 cash; patent to be issued after three years' residence.

Facilities are also offered to Companies and to persons of means wishing to assist emigrants, under which a mortgage can be obtained on the settler's homestead, bearing interest not exceeding 6 per cent. on any advances that may be made for such purposes, the amount of the mortgage not to exceed \$500 (£100).

4. **Guides.**—Intending settlers should go at once to the land office in the district where they intend to settle, and guides will be sent with them, free of charge, to point out vacant lands available for settlement.

5. **Capital Required.**—The following is the amount of capital considered necessary for a man with a family to start farming on a free grant of prairie land. It has been compiled from various works that have been published on Manitoba and the North-West Territory, and may be accepted as reliable:—

	\$
Provisions for one year	200
One yoke of oxen	130
One cow	30
One wagon	80
Breaking plough and harrow	30
Chains, shovels, spades, hooks, &c. ...	20
Cooking stove and furniture	30
Seeds	20
Building contingencies, &c.	60
	\$600 or £120.

It is of course based upon the assumption that all payments for goods are to be made on delivery, but as a settler could obtain many of his requirements on credit until such time as his first crops are harvested, it is fair to assume that a much lower sum than that named above would really suffice, especially as a settler and his family

who have not much capital would be able to command a good price for their own labour during harvest time, and thus add to their capital until they have a sufficient quantity of their own land under cultivation to keep them fully occupied. It may be added that an energetic man landing in Canada with only a pound or two in his pocket is able to look at the future cheerfully. Many such men have taken up the free grants, and then have hired themselves out to labour, cultivating their own land during spare time, and employing a man at harvest or when necessary. By this means they are able to stock and cultivate their farms in a few years, with the results of their own labour and the profits of their harvests, and there are many men in Canada now in positions of independence who commenced in the way above described. It will be understood that the figures named above do not include the passage of the settler and his family from England to Manitoba and the North-West. The fare from Liverpool to Winnipeg (steerage and third-class railways) is £9. 5s. per adult. For the sea passage, children over twelve years are considered as adults, those from one to twelve years old are charged at half fare, and infants under one year one guinea. On the railways children between five and twelve are charged at half fare, and those under five years free. The intermediate or second-class passage to Winnipeg ranges from £12. 18s. to £14. 3s., while the saloon rate is from £22 to £28.

6. Cost of Breaking up Land.—The cost of breaking up the prairie land is estimated at three dollars per acre, and the ploughing, sowing, harvesting, and threshing, the second year, four dollars per acre.

7. Improved Farms.—Improved farms can be purchased from £1 per acre upwards.

8. Demand for Labour and Wages Paid.—The following extracts from a letter recently received from Winnipeg, Manitoba, will be interesting on this point:—

“Winnipeg, Manitoba, Oct. 10th, 1881.

“I noticed your letter in the *Toronto Weekly Globe*

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Weekly Globe

inquiring if people coming out here would be able to find employment. I can answer you that. I think they would be quite sure to find all they could do, if they were the right class of people, either in Ontario or here, though the demand for labour is greater here than there. A limited number of good mechanics of all kinds would have no difficulty in finding employment in Ontario, though here the great demand is for those connected with the building trades, such as carpenters, masons, &c. This city and towns throughout this province have been growing this year at a rate that is astonishing everybody, but the prospects are that next year will witness a far greater growth, and astonish even ourselves. More would have been done this season, but the men could not be had to do it. Every day in the papers, and at the employment agencies, and in the shop windows, advertisements ask for carpenters, painters, masons, labourers, &c., &c., and they cannot be had. Only the other day a gentleman said he paid a man \$2.50 (10s. 5d.) per cord for sawing and splitting wood, and then could only keep him half a day, or a day at most. I have not the slightest doubt that if 2,000 or 3,000 labourers were to arrive here to-morrow they could all find employment inside of twenty-four hours on the various railways, on farms, and on the city works, and at wages of \$2.25 per day. You could see half a dozen notices of corporations and different parties, in walking up the street, advertising for 200 or 500 or 1,000 men wanted at the above wages. For lack of carpenters and masons, buildings that should have been done long ago are still unfinished, and in some cases men are now working night and day at them in order to get them done as soon as possible. I know of one instance where a merchant has had some \$40,000 worth of goods lying in the freight sheds for the past five or six weeks waiting for the completion of a store that was to have been done at that time, but which will take some little time yet before it is ready, though men are working at it night and day. Carpenters get \$3 to \$3.50 (12s. 6d. to 14s. 7d.) per day. Bricklayers \$5 to \$7 (20s. 10d. to 29s. 2d.) per day, and their attendants \$2.50

(10s. 5d.). Farm hands get from \$25 to \$35 (£5. 4s. 2d.) per month and board. Servant girls get from \$12 to \$25 (£2. 10s. to £5) per month and board, and cooks from \$50 to \$75 (£10 to £15) per month and board.

“The only classes it would be advisable to come out this fall are good general servants. Girls, and any number of them almost, can get good situations any time, and if they are smart and intelligent, and of pleasing face and figure, they are not likely to be here but a very short time before they have a husband and a home of their own in this land, where there are four or five men for each woman. A few cooks could also get situations now. But in the spring, so as to reach here any time in the latter part of April and after, all through the season, you can send along as many labourers, farm hands, and men to take up farms as you please, with the full assurance that they need not be idle five minutes after getting here, unless of their own accord. A fairly liberal sprinkling of mechanics will be wanted; and just to give you an idea of the demand for girls I may say that one of our city papers estimated that if 1,000 were to come here they could all be provided with situations. Many of the men come here without means, work for a year or so till they have saved a little money, and then take up farms, and when the land has only to be turned over in order to raise crops of 30 to 35 bushels of wheat, 40 of barley and peas, 50 to 60 of oats, 300 to 400 of potatoes, and 500 to 800 of roots, and from 2½ to 4 tons per acre, and I don't know of anything to pay them much better. I know of men who started here three years ago with nothing, and putting in a little on their farm the first spring and working out the remainder of the year, who have now made enough to have paid off any debt they had contracted, and had their living, and put up a comfortable little house, and, in addition to having a farm they would not sell for less than four to six thousand dollars, have some money in the bank, not to mention their stock and implements they have become possessed of in the meantime.”

9. **Prices.**—The following are the present prices of horses,

cattle, farming implements, and commodities generally:—
 Horses, per pair, about £60; oxen, per yoke, £26 to £30;
 cows, £6 to £7 each. Waggons, £16 to £18 each. Ox cart,
 £3 to £4. Breaking plough and harrow, from £6 to £8.
 Common ploughs, about £3. 12s. Reapers, £20 to £30.
 Mowers, £14 to £25. Spades, 4s. 6d.; shovels, 5s.; hay
 forks, 3s.; manure forks, 4s. Beef, 5d. to 7d. per lb.;
 pork, 5d. per lb. Flour, 24s. per barrel. Butter, 1s.
 per lb. Eggs, 1s. per dozen. Bread, 4½d. to 5d. per 4 lb.
 loaf. Salt, 7d. to 8d. per lb. Potatoes, 1s. 9d. to 2s. per
 bushel. Tea, 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb. Sugar, 4d. to 6d.
 Coffee, 10d. to 1s. 6d. Tobacco, 2s. to 2s. 3d. Coal oil,
 1s. 9d. per gallon. Pails, three hoop, 1s. 3d. each. Stout
 suit of clothing for man, £2 to £3. Felt hats, from 4s.
 Boots, 8s. to 12s. Grey blankets, 8s. to 12s. per pair.

10. **Fuel.**—There is not so much woodland in the prairie district as in other parts of Canada, but there is enough for the purposes of fuel and fencing, and timber for building purposes can be purchased in the larger towns and settlements. Coal is also known to exist in various parts of the country.

11. **Routes and Internal Communication.**—It may be mentioned that there are two routes by which an intending settler can reach Manitoba from Quebec, or any other Canadian port, namely, the "all rail route," *via* Detroit, Chicago, and St. Paul to Winnipeg, or by what is called the Lake route, *i.e.*, by railway to Sarnia or Collingwood on Lake Huron, thence by steamer to Duluth on Lake Superior, and by rail from Duluth to Winnipeg. The journey by the former route is quicker by about a day, but the latter is more economical. By either of these routes the settler will be met by the agents of American land and railway companies, who will endeavour to persuade settlement in the United States as preferable to Canada; but the settler is advised to proceed direct to his intended destination, and decide upon his location after personal inspection. In 1882 a line of railway will be completed from Thunder Bay (Lake Superior) to Winnipeg and west-

ward. It will pass entirely through Canadian Territory, and its benefits both to new and old settlers will be very great. It may be added that most of the rivers and lakes in Manitoba and the North-West are navigable, and that steamers now ply during the season on the river Saskatchewan between Winnipeg and Edmonton, a distance by water of about 1,200 miles with passengers and freight, calling at Prince Albert, Carlton, Battleford, and other places on the way. Steamers also run regularly between Winnipeg, St. Vincent, and other places on the Red River. There is also steam communication on the river Assiniboine between Fort Ellice and Winnipeg.

12. Canadian Pacific Railway.—This line of railway, which is to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, is now in course of construction by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and is expected to cost from 75 to 80 millions of dollars. 360 miles of the line are now in operation. This will be increased to 700 miles in 1882, extending from Lake Superior through Manitoba and westward through the Territories to near Fort Ellice, thus effecting a saving in the distance from Manitoba and the North-West Territory to the ports of shipment for Europe of about 400 miles, as compared with the existing route from the Western States of America, *via* New York. This railway will pass through extensive coalfields, ensuring an unlimited supply of fuel.

13. Climate.—Manitoba is situated in the middle of the continent, nearly equidistant from the pole and the equator, and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The climate gives conditions of decided heat in summer and decided cold in winter. The snow goes away, and ploughing begins in April, which is about the same time as in the older provinces of Canada and the Northern United States on the Atlantic seaboard, and the North-western States of Minnesota and Wisconsin. The crops are harvested in August. The long sunny days of summer bring vegetation of all sorts to rapid maturity. The days are warm and the nights cool. Autumn begins about the 20th of September and lasts till the end of November, when the regular frosts set in. The winter proper comprises the months of Decem-

ber, January, February and March. Spring comes early in April. The summer months are part of May, June, July, August, and part of September. In winter the thermometer sinks to 30 and sometimes 40 degrees below zero, but this degree of cold in the dry atmosphere of the northwest does not produce any unpleasant sensations. The weather is not felt to be colder than in the province of Quebec, nor so cold as milder winters in climates where the frost, or even a less degree of cold than frost, is accompanied with damp or wind. The testimony is universal on this point. Snow does not fall on the prairies to an average greater depth than 18 inches, and buffaloes and horses graze out of doors all winter. They scratch the snow off the prairie, and grow fat upon the grass they find beneath it. Horned cattle also graze out of doors part of the winter, but in some states of the weather they require to be brought in. Instances are, however, stated in which horned cattle have grazed out all the winter. The following table represents the mean temperature of Winnipeg, Toronto, and Battleford, for each month of the year ending July 1879 :—

Months.	Toronto.	Winnipeg.	Battleford.
August	66·38	67·34	67·79
September	58·18	52·18	47·10
October	45·84	35·84	34·52
November	36·06	30·66	28·56
December	25·78	11·97	6·48
January	22·80	— 6·10	0·45
February	22·74	—12·32	—10·25
March	28·93	14·14	16·80
April	40·72	39·10	46·70
May	51·74	53·13	53·35
June	61·85	63·20	60·45
July	67·49	68·19	63·95

It will be noticed that, from Toronto westward, the temperature rises during the summer months, and, as the

average yield of wheat per acre in Manitoba and the North-West is equally as large (if not larger both in volume and in weight) as in the United States, it would seem that, in conjunction with the fertility of the soil, this temperature is very favourable to cereal crops. The fall of snow is also less in the western portion of the Dominion; in the first half of the year 1876 it was $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and in the second half $29\frac{3}{4}$ inches, but the snow is no drawback to the growth of the crops, which are sown in April and May, and harvested in August and September.

14. **Soil.**—The soil is a deep alluvial deposit of unsurpassed richness. It is mostly prairie, and covered with grass. It produces bountiful crops of cereals, grasses, roots, and vegetables. So rich is the soil that wheat has been cropped off the same place for forty years without manure, and without showing signs of exhaustion. The following extracts from the reports of the English and Scotch farmers selected by the farmers in their respective districts who went out to Canada in 1879, to report upon the country, are interesting and reliable on this subject:—

Mr. BIGGAR, The Grange, Dalbeattie.

“As a field for wheat raising, I would much prefer Manitoba to Dakota. The first cost of the land is less, the soil is deeper and will stand more cropping, the sample of wheat is better, and the produce 5 to 10 bushels per acre more, all of which is profit.”

Mr. GEORGE COWAN, Annan,

Speaking of Mr. Mackenzie's farm at Burnside, says:—
 “I was certainly surprised at the wonderful fertility of the soil, which is a rich black loam, averaging about 18 inches of surface soil, on friable clay subsoil, 5 and 6 feet in depth, beneath which is a thin layer of sand, lying on a stiff clay. The land is quite dry, and is well watered by a fine stream which flows through it.”

* * * *

“The land between Rapid City and the Assiniboine, which lies to the southward, 25 miles distant is a nice loam with clay subsoil on top of gravel. I was very highly

impressed with the fertility of the soil, some of it being, without exception, the richest I have ever seen, and I have little doubt it will continue for many years to produce excellent crops of grain without any manure, and with very little expense in cultivation."

Mr. JOHN LOGAN, Earlston, Berwick, says:—

"All the land round this district (Assiniboine) is very good, being four feet deep of black loam, as we saw from a sand pit."

Mr. JOHN SNOW, Midlothian.

"We saw that a black vegetable mould covered the surface from 18 inches to two, three, or four feet deep."

Mr. JOHN MAXWELL, Carlisle.

"The soil throughout the country is a rich black loam, 6 inches to 6 feet deep, almost entirely free from stones, and varying in quality in different districts, on a subsoil of strong or friable clay or sand."

15. **Average Crops.**—The average wheat yield in Manitoba and the North-West would appear to range from 20 to 30 bushels per acre, and the weight from 60 lb. to 66 lb. per bushel. Barley and oats yield good averages, as also potatoes and other root crops.

The following figures, taken from the reports of the delegates of the English and Scotch tenant farmers, may also be found interesting on this point:—

Mr. JAMES BIGGAR, of the Grange, Dalbeattie, says:—

"We heard very different statements of the yield of wheat, varying from 25 to 40 bushels. McLean, a farmer near Portage, had 1,230 bushels of Fife wheat off 40 acres. Another man, a native of Ross-shire, who was ploughing his own land, told us he had cropped it for 17 years in succession, his last crop yielding 35 bushels per acre. Mr. Ryan, M.P., a good authority, said the average of wheat might safely be taken at 25 to 30 bushels, and of oats 60 bushels. . . . Next day we drove over Messrs. Riddles' farm; their wheat has averaged fully 30 bushels per acre."

Mr. GEORGE COWAN, Glenluce, Wigtown, says:—

“Mr. Mackenzie's farm is at Burnside, about 9 miles from Portage la Prairie. . . . He favoured me with his average for the seasons of 1877 and 1878, and his estimate for the present year. Wheat crop, 1877, 41 bushels; 1878, 36 bushels; this year (1879) he expects it to be close on 40 bushels; average weight, 60 to 62 lb.; but he has grown it as high as 64 lb. per bushel. Oats last year (1878) he had a yield of 88 bushels from two bushels of seed sown on one acre; this year (1879) his estimate is from 75 to 80 bushels per acre. Mr. M. also grows excellent root crops, his swede turnips averaging 30 to 35 tons; and potatoes, without any care in cultivation, sometimes even not being moulded up, yield between 300 and 400 bushels of 60 lb. Onions when cultivated are also very prolific, yielding as much as 300 bushels per acre. Mangold also grows very heavy crops, but I did not see any on the ground.”

* * * *

“We spent a short time on the farm of Mr. McBeth, and walked over a field which, I was informed, had been continuously under crop for 54 years. . . . I was told it would average 28 or 30 bushels per acre.

All the other delegates confirm these figures.

16. Timber for Settlers.—Homestead settlers having no timber on their own lands are permitted to purchase from the Government wood-lots in area not exceeding 20 acres each, at a uniform rate of \$5 per acre, to be paid in cash. This provision applies also to settlers on prairie sections bought from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in cases where the only wood-lands available have been laid out on even-numbered sections, provided the Railway Company agree to reciprocate where the only timber in the locality may be found on their lands.

17. Homestead Exemption Law.—In Manitoba a homestead exemption law was passed in 1872, which exempts from seizure for debt 160 acres of land, house, stables, barns, furniture, tools, farm implements in use, one cow, two oxen, one horse, four sheep, two pigs, and thirty days' provender for same.

(B.) ONTARIO.

1. **Free Grants of Land.**—Every head of a family can obtain a free grant of 200 acres of land, and any person 18 years of age may obtain 100 acres in the free grant districts. The conditions are :—15 acres in each grant of 100 acres to be cleared and under crop in five years ; a habitable house, at least 16 feet by 20, built ; and residence on the land at least six months in each year. The patent is issued at the end of five years.

2. **Price of Lands.**—Uncleared lands can also be purchased at prices varying from 2s. to 40s. per acre. Cleared and improved farms with buildings can be bought at from £4 to £10 per acre. The money can nearly always be paid in instalments covering several years.

3. **Soil.**—The soil of the country varies in different localities, but a large proportion is of the very best description for agricultural purposes.

4. **Climate.**—The climate is much the same as in some other parts of the Dominion, but milder in the winter than in Quebec. Cereals, grasses, and roots produce large crops, and fruits grow in great abundance ; hemp, tobacco, and sugar beet are also profitable crops ; maize and tomatoes ripen well, and peaches and grapes come to perfection in the open air.

5. **Means of Communication.**—The province possesses excellent means of communication, both by railways and by water through the lakes, and the River St. Lawrence, with all parts of the Dominion and to the Atlantic ports.

6. **Education.**—The public schools are all free and non-sectarian. All resident children between the ages of 5 and 21 are allowed to attend them.

7. **Cities and Towns.**—There are several large cities and towns in this province, among others, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Kingston, &c.

8. **Minerals.**—In mineral wealth it has great resources,

producing iron, copper, lead, silver, marble, petroleum, salt, &c. Its immense forests of pine timber are well known.

9. Manufactures and Exports.—Its principal manufactures are cloth, linen, clothing, leather, furniture, sawn timber, flax, iron and hardware, paper, soap, cotton and woollen goods, steam-engines and locomotives, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, &c. Cattle, sheep, and pigs, dairy and agricultural produce are exported largely from this Province, and the trade is increasing rapidly. The rates of wages for farm labourers are from 40s. to 60s. per month, with board and lodging; for common labourers from about 3s. to 4s. 2d. a day, without board and lodging, and for female domestic servants from 14s. to 24s. per month, all found. Good cooks get rather more. Provisions are much cheaper than in England or in the United States. Beef, veal, and mutton are from 3d. to 6d. per lb.; pork, 4d. to 5d.; bacon 6d. to 8d.; bread (best) 4½d. to 5d. per 4 lb. loaf; butter (fresh) 1s.; salt ditto, 7d. to 8d. per lb.; potatoes, 1s. 9d. to 2s. per bushel; tea, 2s.; sugar (brown), 4d. to 4½d. per lb.; milk, 3d. per quart; beer, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per gallon; and tobacco, 1s. to 2s. per lb.

(C.) QUEBEC.

1. Free Grants of Land.—Upon eight of the great colonization roads, every male colonist and emigrant being 18 years of age may obtain a free grant of 100 acres. The conditions are that at the end of the fourth year a dwelling must have been erected on the land, and 12 acres be under cultivation. Letters Patent are then granted. Crown lands can also be purchased at 30 cents to 60 cents an acre.

2. Homestead Law.—The province has a homestead law exempting from seizure, under certain conditions, the property of emigrants.

3. Soil.—The soil is of very good quality, and its productions are similar to those of other parts of Canada.

4. Means of Communication.—This is afforded by railways and by the River St. Lawrence. This province contains the two great ports of shipment, Montreal and Quebec, both of which have extensive wharfage accommodation, and ocean-going vessels of 4,000 tons can be moored alongside the quays.

5. Cities.—The principal cities are Quebec and Montreal, and there are many large towns.

6. Mines and Fisheries.—Gold, lead, silver, iron, copper, platinum, &c., &c., are found,—but mining in this province is only yet in its infancy. Phosphate mining is becoming an important industry; its value as a fertilizer is recognised in England and France, and large quantities are being exported. The fisheries are abundant, and in 1876 the yield was of the value of \$2,097,677.

7. Wages, Prices, Manufactures.—The remarks made in the case of the province of Ontario will apply to Quebec also.

(D.) NEW BRUNSWICK.

1. Free Grants of Land.—A grant of 100 acres may be obtained by any person upon the following conditions:—On payment of \$20 cash to aid in construction of roads and hedges, or labour of the value of \$10 per year for three years. A house to be built within two years. Ten acres to be cleared and cultivated in three years. Proof of residence on the land.

2. Soil and Production.—The soil is fertile, and produces all the fruits generally found in England. Wheat averages about 20, barley 29, oats 34, buckwheat 33, rye 20, Indian corn 41, potatoes 226, turnips 456 bushels to the acre. The potatoes and fruits command good prices in the English market.

3. Manufactures.—Shipbuilding is one of the staple industries of the province, but its manufactories generally are increasing rapidly. There are manufactories of woollen and cotton goods, boots and shoes, leather, carriages, wooden ware, paper, soap, hardware, &c., &c.

(E.) NOVA SCOTIA.

1. **Land.**—The quantity of land for disposal in this province is limited. The price is \$44 per hundred acres (about £9), free grants, however, being given to *bonâ fide* settlers.

2. **Soil.**—The soil produces good crops of cereals and roots, and large quantities of apples are grown for export.

3. **Fisheries.**—The value of the fisheries in Nova Scotia in 1876 was upwards of £1,000,000 sterling, consisting of cod-fish mackerel, haddock, herring, lobsters, &c. Nova Scotia contains large tracts of woodlands, which produce timber for shipbuilding, and lumber chiefly for export.

4. **Minerals.**—Gold, iron, coal, and gypsum are found in large quantities.

5. **Railways.**—There are several railways in the province, giving it communication with other parts of Canada. Halifax, which is the chief city of the province, is the winter port of the Dominion. It possesses a fine harbour, and is connected by railways with all parts of the Continent.

(F.) PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Price of Lands.—Most of the lands in this province are taken up, but improved farms can be obtained from about £4 per acre. This island produces excellent crops of cereals, and is noted for the good quality of its oats. Horses, cattle, and sheep are plentiful, and the country is exceedingly well spoken of as regards the fertility of the soil and its cheapness.

(G.) BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1. **General Description.**—This province, which includes Vancouver's Island, is the most western of the provinces which constitute the Dominion of Canada, its boundaries being the Rocky Mountains on the east, and the Pacific

Ocean on the west. It possesses many fine harbours, one of which (Burrard Inlet) will probably form the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway when completed; 125 miles of the line in this province are now under contract.

2. **Land.**—Heads of families, widows, or single men can obtain free grants of land from 160 to 320 acres, according to locality; the fee is about \$7. Surveyed lands can be purchased at \$1 per acre, payable over two years, and improved farms cost from £1 to £8 per acre. British Columbia has a large extent of valuable timber land, productive fisheries, which are increasing in value yearly; gold and coal are also found in large quantities. The yield of gold, from 1858 to 1876, was equal to about forty millions of dollars.

CHAPTER IV.

THE CHURCH AND EDUCATION IN CANADA.

1. **Ecclesiastical Information.**—There is no Established Church in Canada—all denominational Christians are upon an equality, the Government only interfering in the matter of secular education. For ecclesiastical purposes the continent has been divided out into the following 17 Dioceses, viz. :—Fredericton, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Toronto, Newfoundland, Montreal, Huron, Ontario, Algoma, Niagara, Rupertsland, Saskatchewan, Moosonee, Athabasca, Columbia, Caledonia, and New Westminster.

Each diocese has its bishop and a large staff of clergy. Whenever a church is wanted, the bishop or the nearest clergyman should be written to, and they will no doubt co-operate with the inhabitants of the place in the erection of one.

At all events, the services of the clergy can always be obtained for the baptism of your children, for marriages and burials, and from time to time for the administration of Holy Communion, and the Bishops hold frequent Confirmations.

2. **The System of Education.**—In Ontario, the system of education is free and compulsory in the public or common schools, and pupils have opportunities for acquiring a good substantial course of instruction, and for passing to the grammar or high schools and colleges on easy terms.

In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces education is conducted on broad principles also.

In Manitoba and the North-West territory, the land is surveyed into districts of six miles square, containing in all thirty-six sections of a mile square each; two of these sections in every district are reserved by the Government to be sold to provide funds for the establishment of schools as they may be required, and education is also assisted from time to time by grants of public money, irrespective of religious questions.

In every village springing up facilities will be found for free education, and no persons need fear any difficulty in providing for the education of their families.

There is a university, modelled on that of London, in Manitoba, open to those who wish to obtain a higher class of education than is found in the ordinary free schools.

3. **The Church of England Settlers' Society of the Diocese of Rupert's Land** for settlers in Manitoba and the North-West.

This Society has just been formed, and its "objects" are commended to the attention of all persons proposing to settle in this part of Canada.

Article II. of the Constitution declares these objects to be as follow:—

To invite each settler in the North-West, being or desiring to become a member of the Church of England, to place himself, immediately on his arrival in this Province, in communication with the officers of the Society, who will give him:—

I. Advice and information on any subject connected with his settlement in the country.

II. References to reliable persons in any quarter of the North-West which he may desire to visit.

III. Letters of introduction to the clergymen of the Church stationed in any part of the North-West.

IV. Facilities in obtaining the services and ordinances of the Church ; as by furnishing him and his family with seats in Church ; and by supplying them with introductions to the clergymen in charge.

V. Countenance, and in every way treat him as a brother Churchman, and exhibit to him and his family all possible kindness.

The residences or places of business of the officers are given below, and these gentlemen, with the ladies of their families, will at all times be happy to carry out these objects on their parts. It is hoped that every settler, whatever may be his position in life, will encourage the operations of the Society by a frank and free acceptance of the friendly offices hereby tendered. Settlers are invited to communicate with the officers personally, if possible, or if this be inconvenient, by letter.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE OFFICERS :—

Patron.—The Most Reverend Robert Machray, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Rupert's Land and Metropolitan.

President.—George B. Spencer, collector of customs, Winnipeg.

COUNCIL.

Winnipeg.—The Hon. the Chief Justice of Manitoba, the Hon. John Norquay, Premier of the Province ; the Hon. D. M. Walker, Attorney-General ; the Hon. Mr. Justice Miller ; R. H. Hunter, Manager, Imperial Bank ; Amos Rowe, Proprietor *Times* ; Alexander Logan ; Donald Codd, Inspector Dominion Lands.

St. Andrew's.—Rev. R. Young, B.A., Capt. Kennedy, J.P., T. Truthwaite.

Pembina Crossing.—Charles Selwyn.

Springfield.— — Oldfield, Wm. Corbett, Charles Eadie, Warden of Springfield.

Sunnyside.—Wm. Goodridge, Oak Bank.

Cook's Creek.—Jas. Fullerton.

- Millbrook.*—George Eadie.
Plympton.— — Lewis.
Clearsprings.—John Lund.
St. Anne's, P.O.—Ambrose W. Stock.
Dynevor.—Ven. Archdeacon Cowley, B.D., W. Pruden,
 A. H. Vaughan, Rev. G. Cook.
St. Paul.—Samuel James.
St. James.—P. Bruce.
Headingly.—Hon. W. Tait, J. Cameron.
High Bluff.—Rev. M. Jukes, J. A. K. Drummond,
 M.P.P., A. Spence, J.P.
Portage la Prairie.—Rev. H. George, W. J. Pratt.
Millford.—G. S. Newcombe, Major Rogers, A. Mills.
Westbourne.—Rev. T. Cook, A. E. Smalley, J.P.
Emerson.—Rev. C. J. Brenton, M.A., J. E. Cooper,
 Capt. Nash, County Registrar; J. Carman.
Victoria and Headingly.—Rev. A. G. Pinkham.
Victoria.—J. Vincent, J.P., W. Vincent, J.P.
Fairford.—Rev. F. Bruce.
Morris.—Rev. H. D. Cooper, M.A., S. J. Collum,
 H. Hall.
Rapid City.—Rev. J. P. Sargent, B.A., G. Lindsay,
 Dr. McIntosh, W. Thompson.
Odanah.—Henry Powell.
Alberton.—Rev. R. Phair.
Mapleton.—Rev. A. E. Cowley.
Nelsonville.—Rev. T. N. Wilson, George Leary.
Stodderville.—W. Winram, M.P.P.
Birtle.—Lawrence Herchmer.
Shell River.—Col. Boulton.
Oak River.—Rev. W. A. Burman.
Holland P.O.—Conway Dobbs.
Beaconsfield.—John Hall, J. Ashby.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

- Winnipeg.*—Rev. Canon O'Meara, M.A., Rev. Canon Gris-
 dale, B.D., Rev. S. P. Matheson, B.D., St. John's College;
 Rev. S. Pritchard; Rev. O. Fortin, B.A., Holy Trinity;
 Rev. W. C. Pinkham, B.D., Superintendent of Education;

Hon. C. Inkster, Sheriff of the Province; W. G. Fonseca, broker; G. F. Carruthers, broker; J. H. Brock, broker; A. H. Whitcher, Dominion Land Agent; W. R. Nursey Provincial Auditor, Government Offices; J. H. Rowan, Engineer, C. P. R.; S. Mulvey, Col. Inland Revenue; George P. Black, Canadian Pacific Railway; Palmer Clarke; Capt. Howard.

St. James.—W. Golding, R. Tait, J.P., W. D. Lane, J.P.

Emerson.—F. T. Bradley, Dep. Col. Customs.

Stoney Mountain.—S. L. Bedson, Warden Provincial Penitentiary.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Winnipeg.—William Leggo, Master in Equity.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

Winnipeg.—Loftus Fortier, Post Office.

Emerson.—Rev. L. O. Armstrong.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Winnipeg.—George B. Philip, office of Messrs. Clarke & Clarke, barristers.

CLERICAL AGENTS IN LIVERPOOL.

Rev. J. Bridger, St. Nicholas' Church.

Rev. R. O. Greep, St. Matthias'.

CHAPTER V.

COST OF PASSAGE TO CANADA AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

1. **Rates of Passage.**—The following are the rates of passage from Liverpool, London, Glasgow, or Londonderry, to Quebec or Halifax:—

Saloon, £12 to £18. Intermediate, £8. 8s. Steerage, £6. 6s. Assisted steerage, £5 (for agriculturists and domestic servants).

Fares from Liverpool to—

	Saloon.	Intermediate.	Steerage.
Winnipeg...	£22 to £28.	£12. 18s. to £14. 3s.	£9. 5s. to £12. 1s.
Toronto ...	£14 to £19. 10s.	£9. 10s. 6d.	£7. 8s. 6d.
Montreal ...	£12. 14s. 6d. to £18. 14s. 6d.	£8. 14s.	£6. 12s.
Ottawa ...	£13. 12s. 6d. to £19. 10s.	£9. 4s. 6d.	£7. 2s. 6d.

Settlers can go by Winnipeg by the all-rail route, or by way of the lakes ; the latter is the most economical, but takes a day or two longer.

2. Offices of the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain :—

LONDON.—Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G., &c., High Commissioner for the Dominion, 9, Victoria Chambers, London, S.W. Mr. Joseph Colmer, Secretary.

Agencies in Great Britain and Ireland.

LIVERPOOL.—Mr. John Dyke, 15, Water-street.

GLASGOW.—Mr. Thomas Grahame, 40, St. Enoch-square.

BELFAST.—Mr. Charles Foy, 29, Victoria-place.

DUBLIN.—Mr. Thomas Connolly, Northumberland-house.

BRISTOL.—Mr. J. W. Down, Bath Bridge.

3. Agents of the Canadian Government in Canada :—

OTTAWA.—Mr. W. J. Wills, St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Station, Ottawa, Ontario.

TORONTO.—Mr. J. A. Donaldson, Strachan Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

MONTREAL.—Mr. J. J. Daley, Montreal, Province of Quebec.

KINGSTON. — Mr. R. Macpherson, William - street, Kingston.

HAMILTON.—Mr. John Smith, Great Western Railway Station, Hamilton.

LONDON.—Mr. A. G. Smythe, London, Ontario.

HALIFAX.—Mr. E. Clay, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

ST. JOHN.—Mr. S. Gardner, St. John, New Brunswick.

QUEBEC.—Mr. L. Stafford, Point Levis, Quebec.

DULUTH (Minnesota).—Mr. W. B. C. Grahame.
WINNIPEG.—Mr. W. Hespeler, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
DUFFERIN.—Mr. J. E. Tétu, Dufferin, Manitoba.

These officers will afford the fullest advice and protection. They should be immediately applied to on arrival. All complaints should be addressed to them. They will also furnish information as to lands open for settlement in their respective provinces and districts, farms for sale, demand for employment, rates of wages, routes of travel, distances, expenses of conveyance; and will receive and forward letters and remittances for settlers, &c., &c.

4. Agents in England for the British Colonies generally.—As it is possible that this little book may fall into the hands of intending emigrants who are going elsewhere than to Canada, it may be well to give here the names and addresses of the agents in England for some of the other British Colonies. Any of the gentlemen named will be ready to supply information about their respective colonies to those who may desire to emigrate.

CANADA.—Sir Alexander Galt, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner, 9, Victoria-chambers, London, S.W.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Saul Samuel, Esq., C.M.G., 5, Westminster-chambers, London.

QUEENSLAND.—Thomas Archer, Esq., 1, Westminster-chambers, London.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., 8, Victoria-chambers, Victoria-street, London.

VICTORIA.—J. Cashel Hoey, Esq., C.M.G., Secretary, 8, Victoria-chambers, Victoria-street, London.

TASMANIA.—The Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation (Limited), 25, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster.

NEW ZEALAND.—Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., 7, Westminster-chambers, London.

CAPE COLONY, SOUTH AFRICA.—William C. Burnet, Esq., 10, Blomfield-street, Finsbury-circus, London.

NATAL.—W. Peace, Esq., 21, Finsbury-circus, London.

CHAPTER VI.

SIMPLE HINTS FOR PRESERVING HEALTH.

1. **The Ventilation of your House.**—Plenty of fresh air is necessary for the proper action of the lungs and for the blood. Ventilation means the art of supplying fresh air without draughts. If you have only one room, always open the window and air the room well before going to bed, particularly if you have been smoking. During the greater part of the year the window may be a little open all night if you have the means to give yourself and wife and children plenty of clothes, but do not let the air blow upon you. If you feel the draught too much with the window open at the top, nail a piece of wood, placed slantingly, along the top of the window and reaching three or four inches above it; open the window about one or two inches, and the air will strike against the slanting piece of wood as it enters, and be directed towards the ceiling or will not be felt. If you have any fireplace which you do not use in the summer, never stop it up; the chimney is a good ventilator; also, never close the regulator if you have one in a grate.

2. **Cleanliness of your Rooms.**—The air of a room can never be pure if the room is dirty. Uncarpeted rooms should be carefully swept every day, but not washed too often, as wood or bricks both absorb and retain water for some time, and make the air damp and cold. Wash in warm, dry weather, when the windows can be fully opened. The greatest impurity is, however, often given by the bed or furniture. Take great care that these are wiped and kept clean; all the bedclothes and mattress should be fully exposed to the air for an hour every morning, and the blankets should be shaken.

3. **Cleanliness and Dryness about your House.**—Do not allow any heaps of refuse to remain near the house; the air cannot be pure if these are constantly adding effluvia

to it. The dust-bin is often badly placed in houses, and is too seldom emptied. Potato-parings, pea-husks, and remains of food, should either be burnt or put by for the pig or chickens. All the dirty house-water should be put on the garden, and not allowed to soak under the house, as too often happens. This water contains organic substances which are fertilising, and the remains of the soap used in the house is also very good for vegetables. If a butt can be obtained and the dirty water poured into it, the garden could be watered from time to time. Take care that the rain from the roof does not soak under the house, or cause dampness of the walls.

4. Hints on the Water you Use.—If you have to fetch water from a distance and to store it in your house, never keep it in buckets or open pans. It is sure to get foul; dust falls into it, and it will absorb substances from the air. Wood also gets soft, and may make the water impure. Put it into glazed earthenware or stoneware jars with covers—these jars are cheap and strong—every now and then throw out all the water, and wipe the inside of the jars with a clean cloth. If the water is from a surface stream or shallow well, it is probably a soft water, and will act on metals. In that case do not use metallic vessels more than you can help. Use iron vessels for cooking, and if they require mending, take care they are not mended with lead solder, which the water can dissolve. Many cases of lead poisoning have occurred from this solder being used. With such a soft surface-water do not even use zinc pails, but draw it in wooden buckets and store in stoneware jars.

5. How to Make a Filter.—The filtration of water is not difficult, even if you cannot afford to buy a regular filter. A simple filter can be made as follows. Get a common earthenware garden flower-pot; cover the hole with a bit of zinc gauze, or a bit of clean-washed flannel, which should be changed from time to time; then get some rather small gravel, wash it very well, and put it into the pot to the height of 3 in.; then get some white sand and wash it very clean, and put that

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on the gravel to the height of 3 in. ; then buy 2 lb. of animal charcoal, wash that also by putting it into a jug and pouring boiling water on it ; then, when the charcoal has subsided, pour off the water, and put some more on for three or four times. When the charcoal has been well washed, put it on the sand and press it well down. Have 4 in. of charcoal, if possible. The filter is now ready, pour water into the pot, and let it run through the hole into a large glass bottle. After a time the charcoal will get clogged, or foul. Take off a little from the top and boil it two or three times, and then spread it out and let it dry before the fire. It will then be as good as ever. If you have a rain-water tank, always filter the rain-water before using it for drink or cooking, as rain-water often is collected from dirty roofs or becomes impure in the tank.

6. **What to Drink.**—If you wish to keep good health to old age, never touch spirits, and only drink one pint or one pint and a half of strong beer, or two pints of weak beer, with your dinner and supper. Better still if you can abstain from beer altogether, and spend the money in more food or better clothing. Nothing can be better, both for you and your family, than skimmed milk at dinner and supper. It is well always to boil it, and a little sugar makes it still more agreeable. When you have any heavy work to do, do not take either beer, cyder, or spirits. By far the best drink is thin oatmeal and water with a little sugar. The proportions are a $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of oatmeal to two or three quarts of water, according to the heat of the day and your work and thirst ; it should be well boiled, and then an ounce or $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of brown sugar added. If you find it thicker than you like, add three quarts of water. Before you drink it, shake up the oatmeal well through the liquid. In summer, drink this cold ; in winter, hot. You will find it not only quenches thirst, but will give you more strength and endurance than any other drink. If you cannot boil it, you can take a little oatmeal mixed with cold water and sugar, but this is not so good ; always boil it if you can. If at any time you have to make a very long day, as in harvest, and cannot stop for meals, increase the oatmeal to

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., or even $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., and the water to three quarts, if you are likely to be very thirsty. If you cannot get oatmeal, wheat flour will do, but not quite so well. It is quite a mistake to suppose spirits give strength; they give a spurt to a man, but that goes off, and if more than a certain quantity is taken they lessen the power of work.

7. **Food.**—Many kinds of vegetable food, oatmeal, maize, peas, and beans contain almost as much flesh-forming food as meat, and, when properly cooked, form a wholesome and agreeable substitute for it. Extravagance might be avoided and much more pleasure found in food if trouble were taken to learn how to cook some of these simple things.

8. **Closets.**—One of the best kinds of closet is an earth-closet. As good an earth-closet for a cottage as any, is simply a zinc bucket coming up close to the wood of the seat, and with a handle to enable it to be lifted out. The wooden top of the seat should be made with a hinge, so that it can be lifted up and the bucket removed and emptied from time to time. Very little earth is necessary if no slops are thrown into the bucket, and the earth can be thrown in with a shovel. It should be quite dry. In the winter time it should be dried under the fire before it is used. The material from an earth-closet may be put into a hole in the garden, and afterwards dug in as manure. All places of this kind, as well as water-closets, require attention and give a little trouble; but he must be the most careless of mortals who, in a matter so important for health, will not give half an hour's work every week to preserve cleanliness, and really no more time is demanded than this.

APPENDIX A.

COMMENDATORY LETTER.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,

I DESIRE herewith to commend to your pastoral care and brotherly good offices, _____
 from the Parish of _____ in the Diocese of _____
 who is about to settle in _____

And I certify that _____

Dated this _____

It is suggested that any clergyman giving a letter commendatory to a parishioner should copy out the letter in his own hand, in preference to using a printed form; and his letter would probably be still more valued, and likely to be more useful, if it could be written on the back of a photograph of the parish church or the cathedral of the diocese, or have such a photograph appended to it.

APPENDIX B.

PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF EMIGRANTS.

MORNING PRAYER.

In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Lord, help me to pray.

Most gracious and merciful God, I worship Thee with the lowliest humility of my soul and body. All thanks and praise be to Thee for the safety, rest, and refreshment of the past night, and for the renewed life of another day. Blessed above all be Thy Holy Name for Thy promises of forgiveness and salvation, of grace and goodness in Jesus Christ. Fulfil these promises to me this day, I most humbly beseech Thee.

Deal not with me according to my iniquities, but be merciful unto me, and save me from the guilt and power of

sin. Give me true faith in the Lord Jesus, and peace and joy in believing.

Let Thy Holy Spirit dwell within me, as the Spirit of wisdom and understanding, the Spirit of counsel and ghostly strength, the Spirit of knowledge and true godliness.

Bless me, O gracious God, in my calling, and enable me to do my duty faithfully in whatever work Thou shalt be pleased to employ me. Be nigh at hand to preserve me in all dangers and temptations. Support and comfort me under every anxiety, care, and sorrow. Provide for all my necessities, whether of body or soul.

May I remember Thee all the day, and ever speak and act as in Thy sight. Help me to be holy and righteous, charitable and humble, cheerful and contented. Let my condition be blessed and my behaviour useful to my neighbours and pleasing to Thee.

Bless all my dear friends and relations, especially []. Comfort and relieve the sick and sorrowful, the needy, and him that hath no helper. Let Thy mercy descend upon the whole Church, especially upon that part of it to which I belong. Prosper the country in which I dwell; and let Thy mercy and goodness extend to all nations. Hear me, O Lord, in these my prayers and thanksgivings, and answer me according to Thy wisdom and love, for the sake of Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

Our Father, which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, As it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, As we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; But deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, The power, and the glory, For ever and ever. Amen.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.

EVENING PRAYER.

Lord, help me to pray.

Almighty and most merciful God, in Thee we live and move and have our being. Thou, in Thy love, openest Thy hand and satisfiest the desires of all things living.

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Through Thy undeserved goodness, I have been preserved in body and soul through another day. Glory and honour be to Thee for all the blessings of providence and grace which Thou hast bestowed upon me from morning until evening.

I am not worthy of the least of all Thy mercies ; for my sins cry out against me. O that I may be truly and deeply sensible of them, and may confess them humbly and sorrowfully ! I have this day fallen short in my duty to Thee and my neighbour. I have in many things offended against Thy holy law. All my negligences and ignorances ; all my faults and sins are before Thee. Have mercy upon me, O God, for against Thee have I sinned and done all this evil in Thy sight.

Give me tenderness of conscience, and produce in me unfeigned repentance. I would plead Thy promises of forgiveness, I would put my whole trust in Thy mercy in Christ Jesus. For His sake pardon my iniquity, for it is great. May His precious blood, which cleanseth from all sin, be effectual for the washing away of my iniquities. Through His merits may I enjoy peace of conscience and peace with thee, now that I am about to lie down and take my rest.

Thou hast brought me another day onward in my life, and I am one day nearer to the end. Teach me to number my days, that I may apply my heart unto wisdom. Keep me ever mindful of the solemn account I must ere long give before the judgment-seat of Christ. O that, whenever the hour of my death comes, I may fall asleep in Jesus ! May my body be laid in its bed of darkness in hope of a glorious resurrection, and may my soul pass to the regions of light, and live with Thee in undying holiness and happiness.

Lord, I am unworthy to ask any petitions for myself or for others ; yet I would humbly beseech Thee to hear me as for myself, so also for all whom I love ; for all who have ever done me good ; yea, even for all mine enemies. The wants of every creature are known to Thee ; supply those wants, I heartily pray Thee, according to Thy power and wisdom and goodness.

Preserve me while I sleep. Thou art about my bed; defend me, O God, from all dangers which may happen to the body, and from all evil which may assault and hurt the soul. Spare me, if it be Thy good pleasure, to another day. May I awake up to praise Thee and to serve Thee better than I have ever before done.

Of Thy goodness and mercy, be pleased, O Lord, to hearken to these my prayers for the sake of Jesus Christ, my only mediator and Saviour. Amen.

Our Father, &c.

The grace of our Lord, &c.

DURING A VOYAGE, FOR YOURSELF AND THOSE WHO
SAIL WITH YOU.

Almighty God, Who alone commandest the winds and the waves, and they obey Thy voice, mercifully hear my prayers, and deliver me and all who are in this ship from the dangers of the sea and from all sad accidents. We are not able to save ourselves from the least misfortune to which we are liable; to Thy favour and protection I commend myself and others, our souls and bodies, and all that belongs to us.

Lord, pardon our sins, turn away the judgment which we justly deserve, prosper us in our voyage, bring us to our haven in peace, and grant that we may, at last, reach the end of eternal rest, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

ON SAFE ARRIVAL AFTER A JOURNEY OR VOYAGE.

Accept, O Blessed Lord, my humble and hearty thanks for Thy merciful preservation of me during the voyage (or journey) which is now at a prosperous end. Thy fatherly hand has been over me, Thy loving protection has been round about me by day and by night.

O Lord, make me ever mindful of this, and of all other Thy favour and goodness to me, Thine unworthy servant. Help me, who have now once again been kept and upheld by Thee, to show forth my thankfulness by leading a holy and Christian life, and serving thee faithfully the remainder of my days; through Jesus Christ, my only Lord and Saviour. Amen.

ON FIRST SETTLING IN A NEW COUNTRY.

Almighty God, who fixest the bounds of our habitation and blessest the homes of Thy people, be mercifully pleased to let Thy loving presence be with me in my new dwelling-place. Thou art the God who changest not; here and everywhere Thou art the same. Give me sure trust and confidence in Thee. May I here enjoy Thy blessing which is life, and Thy lovingkindness which is better than life.

Give me courage and cheerfulness, patience and hope. In every time of loneliness, and discouragement, and anxiety, may my trust be in Thee. Keep me from murmuring and unbelief and forgetfulness of Thee. May I set Thee, the Lord, always before my face. Though far removed from the restraints that may have been about me in my former home, yet may I be on my guard against everything that would dishonour or displease Thee. May I preserve a sense of God and religion in all places and companies. May I never be ashamed of Thee or of Thy service.

Prosper me in all my lawful undertakings; grant me all things that pertain to life and godliness; give me health of body and of soul. Help me to be contented and thankful in all circumstances. Sanctify to me both the successes and failures, the labours and the recreations, which are here to be my lot. May I not live for myself alone, but endeavour to do all the good I can, both bodily and spiritual, to my neighbours. Above all things, grant that I may seek first the Kingdom of God.

O Lord, bless and keep me. O Lord, lift up the light of Thy countenance upon me, and give me peace now and for evermore, through Jesus Christ my Saviour and Redeemer. Amen.

Our Father, &c.

The grace of our Lord, &c.

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