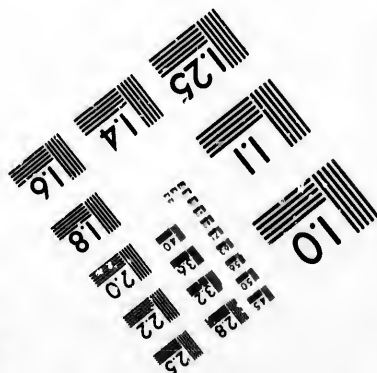
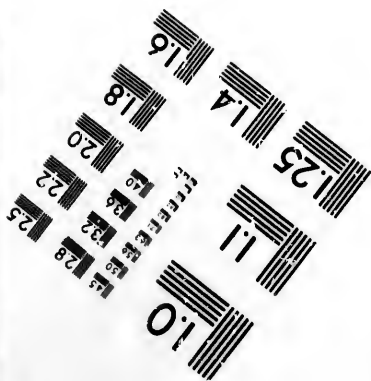
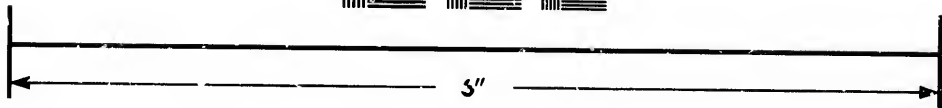
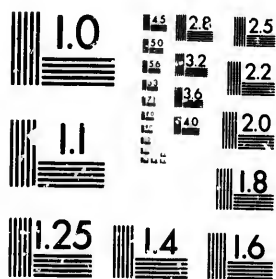


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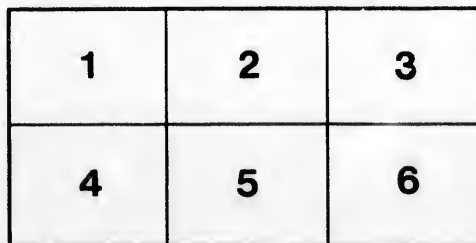
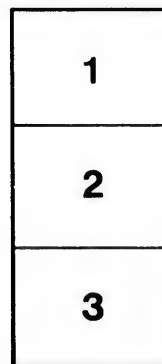
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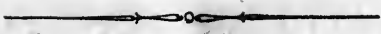
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# EMIGRATION.

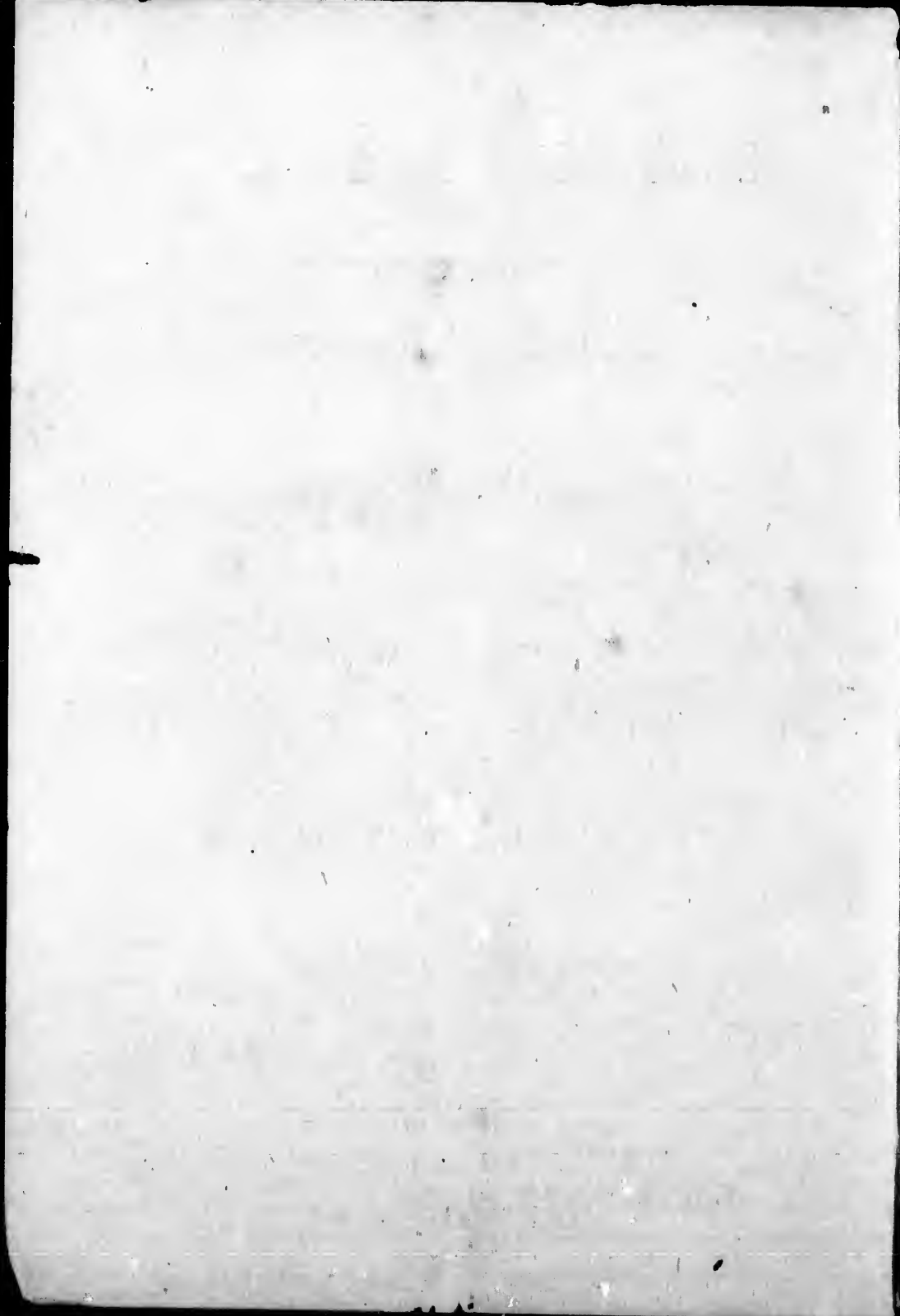


PRACTICAL INFORMATION  
TO  
INTENDING EMIGRANTS  
WITH  
SPECIAL REFERENCE  
TO THE  
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC  
AS A  
FIELD FOR SETTLEMENT.

BY  
JAMES WHYTE,  
*Emigration Commissioner for the Province.*

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GLASGOW:  
M'CORQUODALE & CO., PRINTERS, 96 MAXWELL STREET.  
1872



PRACTICAL INFORMATION  
TO  
INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

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THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC AS AN EMIGRATION  
FIELD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GLASGOW HERALD."

SIR,

I went out to Canada some few years ago for a temporary purpose. I had been bred in this country to agriculture. I had struggled on, barely able to keep my head above water here. I was so convinced by what I saw in Canada that it was the very place for a man willing to work, that no sooner had I returned from my mission, than I went back with my wife and family, and settled on the wild lands of the Province of Quebec, near Lake Megantic. I had a hard, but then it was a hopeful and cheery struggle, though domestic affliction and other accidents pressed me sore enough. I was soon able to see that it was my duty to let the toiling millions whom I had left behind me in the old country know that there, beneath new heavens, there was a new and different earth from that which at home they were barely living on, and crumbling down into again, like successive crops of weeds. I saw that only men and women—and chiefly the men and women of dear old Scotland—were needed, that they might enrich this country, and that this country might enrich them. I applied to Government to enable me to come home and lay the matter before my countrymen and countrywomen, and that is why I now wish to address them on the subject.

The present remarks are placed before the public, specially, I confess, yet nevertheless impartially, with the view of showing to my fellow-countrymen the advantages of the Province of Quebec as a field where the industrious man cannot fail in doing well, and in securing in a few years a real independence.

I wish to cherish or sow no illusions. My first observation and my last shall be, that the key-note to all permanent success, "honest labour," must ever be the watchword in the new country. Labour being in great demand, and well remunerated, the man who reaches the shores of that beautiful section of country with empty pockets, strong arms, and a willing heart, may confidently calculate upon a few years only intervening between his penniless condition and the time when he acquires the satisfying and proud title of "laird." It will be well for all to bear in mind that unless they possess the disposition and ability to make themselves useful, they had better not think of leaving home. "Human drones" find no sympathetic spirits there. The soil itself will not smile but in response to constant, intelligent, and industrious application. All who wish immediate and splendid results out of nothing (not even labour required—everything spontaneous and effortless)

would do well to consult the oracles of those attractive advertisements, scattered all over the country, inviting them to the glorious West.

I am not authorised to hold out any special inducements to those who may settle in the Province of Quebec. It is satisfactory to know that special inducements are not needed to attract emigration thither. Where there is full scope for the industry of every member of a man's family, however numerous (indeed, the more numerous it is the better), a large family constitutes a valuable property. Farmers I know in that Province consider each child equal to 1000 dollars.

The Province of Quebec has many attractions and inducements, which only require to be known to be appreciated. It is singular how so little is known of that fine Province, and how so many thousands pass directly through it every year on their way to Ontario and the Far West. An old resident in Ontario, who has grown with that Province, and travelled extensively, and who now occupies a prominent position, visited various parts of the Province of Quebec in company with myself last fall. He could not refrain from expressing his astonishment that so many, year after year, pass through and out of such a splendid Province. He had never seen any Province in America to surpass it. The winter seems to be one of the principal objections which I hear advanced in this country. It is really amusing to observe in many instances the contracted features expressive of dread when talking of the severity of our winters, as if it were impossible to live through that season. A greater error never existed. True, there are "snaps" of severe frost; but, owing to the great dryness of the atmosphere, it is not felt in the same way as it would be in this more humid country. Supposing the thermometer reached 20 degrees *below* zero there, it would be about equal to 10 *above* it here. Snow is welcomed joyfully there as the friend of all; it forms a protection and fertiliser to the soil. The thrifty man and his family can be profitably employed all through the winter. I believe there is not a healthier Province than Lower Canada anywhere. The climate of this Province is altogether one of the healthiest under the sun, as well as one of the most pleasant to live in. Fever and ague—those scourges of the South-Western States—are unknown here, every climatic influence being healthy and pure. Another objection I have heard advanced in this country against the Province of Quebec is the French population. Instead of this being an objection, it ought to constitute an attraction. As neighbour settlers, they are very courteous and kind. It is pleasing to know that the very kindest feelings exist between the French and Scotch, as if they had not yet forgotten that for centuries their forefathers had been allies on many a bloody field. So much is this so, that now they are freely joining hearts as well as hands, and intermarrying with each other with the happiest results—the fruit of such unions supplying us with a race so combining the quick impulsive nature of the French with the indomitable endurance and cautious nature of the Scotch that I challenge the world to produce a better class of people. The French farmers consider the Scotch to be the best farmers in the world, and are always very anxious to employ Scotch ploughmen. Considering the natural advantages of the Province, connected with the healthy, vigorous, intelligent class of people that are growing up and taking possession of the soil, I predict that a few years more will suffice to place it in a position second to none in the world.—I am, &c.,

JAMES WHYTE,

Government Commissioner for the Province of Quebec,

24 Oswald Street, Glasgow.



## THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC AS AN EMIGRATION FIELD.

24 Oswald Street, Glasgow, 29th May, 1872.

SIR,—I shall select for the purpose of instancing progress a district in Compton County, where, 36 years ago, a band of English emigrants forced their way into and through the woods, having no roads, but simply tracks, or what is there termed blazed paths, which is done by chopping a bit of bark off opposite sides of a tree at short distances. This is a safe guide to the experienced woodsman; and those Englishmen, after penetrating the forest for many miles, leaving civilisation far behind them, fixed on sites, and built their log huts in a neighbourhood where there is now a large and thriving village. They went to work with a will, under very great difficulties, having, for about ten years, to drive, and carry their grain to the mill, a distance of twenty-seven miles—actually carrying it oftentimes on their backs; and for the next fourteen years were obliged to do the same for 21 miles. Any one can picture to himself the many discouraging drawbacks consequent upon such a state of affairs. Let us now take a step beyond these pioneers, and we find ourselves in the midst of a Scotch settlement, composed of persons who went from the islands of Scotland, and who were subject to the same drawbacks for many years. I had various conversations with one of them last year, who, sixteen years ago, started, with wife and seven of a family, and penetrated 26 miles right into the heart of the forest, carrying all they possessed on their backs, pitched their camp under a large tree, the stump of which still stands as a memorial, until they erected a wooden hut to live in on the borders of Lake Megantie. They had to carry on their backs all their food, seed, &c., until they got other conveyances. That brave old pioneer, William M'Leod, who, though far advanced in life, is still as cheerful and energetic as ever, is this year president of St. Andrew's Society, and mayor of that municipality, and is now possessed of a farm well stocked, and surrounded by nearly 100 Scotch families. A few years ago the old Scotch women used to travel from twenty to thirty miles, with loads of wool on their backs, to a carding mill, going in companies of from six to twelve, knitting stockings by the way, carrying a little bag of oatmeal to sustain them on their journey, while their husbands were busy with the axe in the forest. The result of such adventurous courage and indomitable endurance is that, instead of the waving forest, as far as the eye can reach, there are now well cleared farms all along that section of country, and large, tasteful, commodious houses, instead of the *wee* log-house. Step inside, and you will find strong, intelligent sons and daughters—as “blythe and bonny” as auld Scotland can boast of. You may, as a rule, find *looms* instead of *pianofortes*, but now, as they are becoming so comfortable, the house-loom is yielding to the power-loom in the manufactory, and we hail with satisfaction the introduction of the pianoforte into many of the Canadian homes. The result of all this is that men of moderate means may now go there and purchase small estates with the money they actually pay in yearly rents here, the entire purchase price per acre not exceeding one year's rent per acre in Scotland. I refer at present to farmers with from 40 to 100 acres cultivated, having dwelling-houses, &c., already built on them. Those farms, if properly managed, would yield crops equal to, or perhaps exceeding, the produce of farms in Scotland, so you may easily calculate what balance you might have for the bank at the end of each year—no rent to pay, exceedingly light taxes, a reponsive soil if you apply the labour and manure necessary, and a ready and profitable market for every article you may produce.—I am, &c.,

JAMES WHYTE,

Emigration Commissioner for the Province of Quebec.

## EMIGRATION TO THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "NORTH BRITISH DAILY MAIL."

SIR,

The Province of Quebec comprises a territory of 210,000 miles, or 129 millions of acres. There remains 102,969,757 acres of land still to be surveyed. The last figures indicate the vast territory which still remains for the most part covered with valuable timber, and which it only requires a sufficient number of able-bodied men to transform into a fertile and lovely country. There is such a variety of scenery—river, lake, hill, and dale—so combining their varied attractions, that if it were reduced to a similiar state of cultivation as Scotland or England, it would assuredly be difficult to find a more desirable country to live in. I now wish to give an account of the average agricultural produce of the Province of Quebec, prices of the same, and of food, and of the rate of wages, &c., which will be of advantage and interest to the many sensible men who are leaving and intend to leave for the Province. Allow me, Sir, to preface these quotations with this remark, that the system of farming generally practised there is so continuously exhaustive, that instead of the average produce increasing, it really is in most instances decreasing. Were the Scotch system of farming practised on the soil, the system of rotation of crops introduced, and the land thoroughly broken up, drained, and sufficiently fed with manure, there is no risk in overstating the matter when I say that most of the following average produce quotations would be doubled. I have known some of them to be doubled on new virgin soil before the Canadian farmer had it in his power to draw from it its vitality. Wheat average 20 bushels per imperial acre. Standard weight 60 lb., price 5s to 6s per bushel; barley, 35 bushels, weight 48 lb., price 2s 6d to 3s; oats, 40 bushels, weight 32 lb., price 1s 9d to 2s 6d; Indian corn, 36 bushels, weight 50 lb., 3s 6d to 4s 3d. The price of Indian corn has been fluctuating for the last two years. Buckwheat, 45 bushels, weight 48 lb., price 2s. Potatoes, 250 bushels, weight 60 lb., price, 1s 3d to 1s 9d. Turnips, where well cultivated, 800 bushels per acre. The following are the average wages:—Experienced ploughmen, from £30 to £40 sterling for first year, with board; common labourers, 5s per day; mechanics and skilled artisans, from 6s to 10s and 12s per day. Good board can be had at 10s to 12s weekly. Female servants' pays vary from 16s to £2 per month. Boys' wages are from 16s to 46s per month, with board, according to age and ability. Price of food—4lb. loaf, 5d to 6d; salt butter, 6d to 10d per lb.; meat, 2½d to 5d per lb.; cheese, 4d to 7d per lb.; potatoes, 1s 3d to 1s 9d per bushel; Maple sugar, 4d to 5d per lb.; loaf sugar, 6d; tea, 2s to 3s per lb.; eggs, 6d to 9d per doz. Grog, tobacco, &c., are cheap.

With reference to agricultural produce, I have to say that the soil is capable of producing very large crops. Much has and is being said about prairie land in the West. Allow me to inform you that I have inspected thousands of acres in the Province of Quebec, the soil of which is composed in many parts of rich vegetable mould to the depth of ten and twelve feet; and, I am satisfied, will produce heavy crops for ten or twelve years before being exhausted sufficiently as to require any additional manure. Just now, grass is growing on that land to the height of six and seven feet; only a few elm trees are growing at intervals; but, do not mistake me, that is not the general features of the country, and it is well that it is not. What

a great boon our majestic and valuable forests are to us, when we think of the miserable life many are very often compelled to lead on the prairies of the West, where, at times, they are forced to burn their grain for fuel, their being no wood to burn, or with which to build houses, except that obtained at great cost. I grant that this is not always the case, but there are no such trials in Quebec Province, where there is plenty of timber, a profitable and ready market for everything you can produce, and railways now being constructed through every part of it. Permit me to add that the Province generally has hitherto had a poor class of servants, consequently the farmers and employers are generally in the habit of paying lower wages than those paid in some other parts of America; but I have been assured by them that they are willing to pay men and women high wages if they could obtain a higher class of servants; and from what I know of the capacity of the Scotch man and maid servants to meet the requirements of the people of my Province, I do not hesitate conscientiously to say to them, "Go there and you will be hospitably welcomed and treated handsomely, and the supposition is that in a few years you too will be hiring help to do the work on your own properties." There is one serious mistake which I wish to rectify here, and which has led, and is still leading, many astray; I refer now more particularly to those who possess capital to the amount of from £2 to £1500 sterling. In going by railway from South Quebec to Richmond you pass through a miserable looking country, establishing the idea that it would not be policy to settle down in such a Province. At Richmond you arrive at the Grand Trunk Railway proper. In going to the right you proceed to Montreal on your way to Ontario; to the left you proceed to Sherbrooke (capital of the Eastern Townships) on your way to the New England States and Portland. No sooner do you enter the cars and proceed from Richmond to the left than you are simply charmed with the grandeur of the scenery. The beautiful St. Francis river flows alongside the railway for 22 miles, and is for the most part hemmed in on both sides by lovely mountain scenery. The valley is generally composed of fertile soil, now dotted with delightful healthy Canadian houses. On arriving at Sherbrooke, a beautifully situated town, you may proceed by either of the main routes—one leading to Stanstead the first English settled portion of Quebec Province—a very fertile and desirable section to settle in—or you may proceed by way of Cookshire (where is situated the home of our honourable Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Pope) on all the way to Lake Megantic, and all being English settlements, and, without exception, beautiful country, with clear, sparkling water everywhere. Fine farms can be bought at very moderate prices. Let me give you one instance of the comparative value of farms in Ontario, and those in Quebec Provinces. Just now I know of a gentleman who is negotiating for a farm in Ontario, for which he will have to pay £1000. I can furnish him for the modest sum of £400, with a farm in my Province, composed of more acres as good soil, with as convenient markets. So, if farmers wish to slip five and six hundred pounds into the pockets of Ontario proprietors, for nothing, let them blame themselves.

JAMES WHYTE,  
Emigrating Commissioner.

24 Oswald Street, Glasgow.

## EMIGRATION TO THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SIR,

A letter appeared in the *Reformer* of last week, propounding a number of questions, and wishing to know the prospects of success that might flow to a workman of average intelligence, energy, and industry. Most gladly do I apply myself to the task of answering the questions, being fully satisfied that a faithful representation of the advantages to be derived from settling in the Province of Quebec will dispose my fellow-countrymen to give the subject their careful consideration.

1st. What is the price of forest lands? I may here explain that in the Eastern Townships large tracts of land are in the possession of the British American Land Company, who have been paying taxes thereon for a number of years, but who are prepared to dispose of it on very reasonable terms. Crown lands, of which there are 102,969,757 acres still to be surveyed in the Province of Quebec, can be bought at from 30 to 60 cents per acre. In the Eastern Townships, which are now thoroughly opened up and large tracts under cultivation, the price is 60 cents, or 2s 6d sterling per acre. The Government will accept that price in five-yearly instalments of 6d per acre, thereby making it an easy matter to take possession of a small estate.

2nd. What is the average time required to clear an acre and make it ready for the seed? A short description of the process of clearing may be interesting and useful here. You do not ask anything about the erection of your log-house, so I take you by the hand, emerging from your snug log-house after finishing a substantial breakfast, and lead you to the trunks of the mighty trees of the forest, with nothing but your axe, the only tool required till your wood is all burned. You then begin chopping in an easy standing posture, leaving a stump about three feet high. You then lop off the branches, get up on the top of the fallen trunk, and cut it into lengths convenient to turn into piles, that they may be burned up out of the way. You proceed in this way all winter, until spring, when the snow departs and the sun dries up your fallen timber, preparing it for conflagration. The next process is to set fire to it, when, in a favourable season, every particle will burn up, leaving nothing but the trunks of the trees. You then proceed to pile these trunks one above the other and set fire to them likewise, when by a little attention you can burn up every particle of them. You may then gather the ashes together, protect them from the rain, and sell them at 10 cents a bushel, farmers coming long distances and taking them off from your forest farm for manure; or you may spread the ashes over your own land, but virgin soil as a rule does not require them. You then sow your seed, and simply scrape the surface with any sort of harrow or rake, put in your potatoes in hills with a hoe. Nothing more is necessary till the rich and glorious harvest is ready for the sickle. I may state that it is best to sow turnips broadcast on new soil. I never saw better and sounder Swede turnips grow anywhere than on virgin soil in the Province of Quebec. Permit me now to answer your question. I will undertake to cut down, branch, and cut the trunks into convenient lengths for burning one acre (imperial) per week, but will allow a beginner two weeks per acre. In the spring it is customary for three or four men to join together in piling the trunks of the trees; that number, with a yoke of oxen, will pile an acre each day.

3rd. Is there any way of turning the wood when cut down into a source of income, or is it burnt as formerly? As a rule, it is better for a beginner to cut up as much as possible and burn it right off, thereby securing for his

family the largest crop the first season ; but a man, if he prefers, may turn his wood into cash in many ways. Previous to this year the most profitable way was to burn it all up ; but in doing so many men made pearl ashes from the hardwood, thereby paying all the cost of clearing ; but now the railways are penetrating the forest in every direction, opening up avenues for the profitable outlet of almost every bit of timber on your farm. Pine is now becoming scarce all over the world. I have seen pine trees in the Province of Quebec about five feet in diameter. As pine wood is becoming scarce, spruce is coming into requisition for building purposes, and of it there is abundance in the Province. From it they make shingles, which serve for slates, sarking, flooring, partition-boards, clap-boards, which are nailed on the outside of houses, overlapping each other about three inches, and even doors and windows. The hemlock is useful in fitting up stables, byres, &c. These premises generally are included in the one large structure termed barn. Within the wooden walls of this structure you will find horses, cattle, hay, wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, maize, pumpkins, &c. They do not build their grain in stacks as in Scotland, but it could be done to as much advantage there as here. Cedarwood is very useful in making fences, railway ties, or what is termed sleepers here, and shingles. Then you have various kinds of exceedingly useful and valuable hardwood timber, which can be appropriated in many ways.

4th. Is there any employment to be had in the district in the event of its being found necessary? My answer to "Intending Emigrant" on this head is—I most unhesitatingly assure him that 10,000 people will find employment in the Province of Quebec. Letters are constantly being sent to me from responsive men there stating they cannot get the number of men they require, and that wages are steadily rising.

5th. What amount of money would it require to maintain (say) a man, wife, and four children, from the time he arrives in Quebec until he gathers the crops from the ground he has cleared ; and will the proceeds of the first harvest maintain him till the second? Let me inform "Intending Emigrant," on this head, that I have been very particular in coming to conclusions on this subject. A family may live very comfortably, dispensing, of course, with all useless indulgences, during winter, while they are chopping and until they get crops off the ground, for £20 sterling ; and if the male portion of the family keep steadily at work all winter and spring, the first year's crops will leave a considerable surplus, after maintaining the family, till the second.

6th. Is the Canadian Government prepared to give any assistance to emigrants, and to what extent? The Government are now prepared to grant assisted passages to all emigrants who make Canada their home, to the extent of 10 dollars or £2 sterling, and on arriving at Quebec my Government will convey you by rail, free of expense, to the point where you may leave the railway ; and you may have free grants of land by going into the interior of the backwoods. Having now exhausted "Intending Emigrant's" queries, I trust the information given will be satisfactory, and will be glad to give any further information that may be wanted, knowing that the resources of the magnificent province of Quebec only require to be known to be appreciated. No extra touch is needed to allure you or any other industrious man to go to that Province. Nothing but simple yet substantial facts shall be given by me to my fellow-countrymen. Our great native poet has said, and so do I, that "facts are chieftains that winna ding." You may depend upon it that the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, shall be advanced ; let all else perish. It is with great satisfaction I notice the rapid progress they are making in the formation of a colony of such a select class of men in Edinburgh ; by so

combining you will secure every possible advantage. The world may boast of its patriotic heroes, acquiring chance fame in the heat of passion by the slaughtering of thousands of our poor fellow-creatures, but by uniting as you are doing you are inaugurating a system that contains within itself the vital germ of the truest and noblest patriotism—a patriotism that proposes to itself the task of establishing independent homes, thereby securing for the objects of your love and for yourselves a competence and position in that bright healthy country that you cannot attain to in dear old Scotland. I conscientiously recommend you to go on with your noble scheme. In executing the task you impose upon yourselves, you are advancing the best interests of your respective families, and the story of your patriotism shall be told for generations to come. I recommend you to proceed with all confidence, for I know it is a peaceful and progressive patriotism; and do not for one moment suppose that it will be your children only that will reap the full benefit. By such a class of men uniting together, a few years only will suffice to place you in independent homes, where your industry, year after year, will be recompensed by the richest reward. The more confidently do I recommend you to proceed, as I know you will take with you your Bibles, and by giving effect to the commands of that faithful monitor you will secure for yourselves the approbation and blessing of the sovereign Ruler and Disposer of us all. Let the sentiments of the poet be always yours—

“Let thy great deeds be thy prayer to thy God.”

I may state, in closing this, that a similar colony is proposed to be formed in Glasgow.—I am, &c.,

JAMES WHYTE,  
Emigration Commissioner.

24 Oswald Street, Glasgow.

### EMIGRATION TO THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “NORTH BRITISH DAILY MAIL.”

SIR,

Having been repeatedly asked, since my arrival here a few weeks ago, to show approximately what it would cost a family to start from Glasgow, proceed to the Province of Quebec, settle down on forest land, and support them till they get the first crops off the virgin soil, I now do so with pleasure, knowing that such information will be useful at the present time, when such an interest is being evinced on the subject of emigration; and I trust my remarks may be instrumental in preventing the repetition of mistakes that have occurred hitherto, resulting oftentimes in the infliction of hardships and disappointment, and consequent condemnation of the country and everything that lives and breathes in it, from the kind and hospitable Canadian down to the roaring frog, and never once thinking of attributing any blame to his own miscalculations. Let me suppose a family starts in the autumn, composed of father, mother, and four children—two above and two below eight years. The first important yet very necessary business is to secure tickets to go by the “Montreal Ocean Steamship Company,” or what is commonly termed the “Allan Line,” who, from the discriminating and kind manager in Glasgow down to the under-stewards on board the steamers, will treat you with respectful and considerate attention. The amount required to convey the family indicated to Quebec at the usual steerage rate is £31 10s. My Government will convey you from South Quebec, where you land, to the point where you leave the railway, free.

The Colonisation Societies of the Province will then step forward and convey you free of expense to your forest land, where kind neighbours are ever ready and willing to welcome you, and in numbers will at once turn out and energetically assist you in erecting your log-house, which can be made as comfortable as any stone house in Scotland. You there unpack your dear old Scotch gear, and distribute them as nicely as possible in your ain new independent hame—nae surly exacting laird to bother you noo. No doubt you will be disposed to heave a deep sigh for bonny Scotland, but intrepid action must be yours every day hencefor'h. The gudeman and eldest boy must be off to the wood at once, and begin underbrushing before winter sets in. So soon as snow and frost prevail, chopping must be commenced, and vigorously carried on till spring, when, if you have maple trees on your farm, which are generally plentiful in the Province of Quebec, you may, if you choose, make some sugar for family use, and you may use the sap, as I have done during sugar time, infusing your tea in it, without having to add any sugar. So soon as the snow departs, and the bright sun dries up your timber it is set fire to. Then the trunks are piled together and burnt up also; when you may gather the ashes and sell them at ten cents a bushel, or scatter them over your land. Sow your seed, scrape it over, put in your potatoes in hills with a hoe, and there is nothing more to do till your crops are ripe. In the interim you may if you choose employ your time working for others, or in chopping down more of the forest for next year's crops, but part of that time must be employed in erecting a log barn to put your crops, stock, &c., into.

From the time you commence operations till the time when your own produce will be ready to support your family, ten dols., or £2 sterling a month, will provide for your family, so that about £20 sterling will be required. If you settle upon 100 acres the price will be 60 dols., or about £12 10s. In all about £70 sterling will be sufficient to take you there, tide you over the first year, provide you with seed, &c. If you cannot muster that sum, and promise me to stay in Canada, I will inform you of a cheaper method. Government has decided to assist to the extent of reducing the passage money to £4 5s instead of £6 6s; under eight, £2 2s 6d; infants under one year, 14s 6d; so that under this rate £21 5s takes the place of £31 10s, and instead of paying your land at once, Government will accept it in five yearly instalments, making it 6d per acre each year, or £2 10s for five years, and the Colonisation Societies will be glad to supply you with seed for your first year's crops, you repaying them as you are able; so that £45, instead of £70, will do under this system. No doubt it will be asked by the prudent guidwife—What things should we take with us? Anticipating this question, I may as well inform you in this letter, in case Mr. Editor may get cross with you asking so many questions, take every rag that's in the house with you. The gudeman's *claes* will need patches occasionally; but if the male portion of the family have a tolerable outfit, buy no extra clothes for them here. You can get them a shade easier there. But muslins, prints, and such like gear are considerably dearer there than here, so consult your purse, and lay out your extra pennies as prudently as possible. Pack up all your China dishes and earthenware carefully, for they are very dear there. You cannot go wrong in laying in a stock of teapots for family use if you enjoy a cup of tea. They charged me a few months ago 50 cents for a plain brown earthenware teapot. Sixty cents was the selling price, but this one had a slight blemish somewhere. I took advantage of that circumstance and pocketed the ten cents. You can purchase boots cheaper there than here. You cannot err in taking a few pots, pans, goblets, &c., and since you are all but certain to become farmers and lairds there, if you have any steel grapes and forks, hoes, &c., cut off

the handles and take them too. They will sell for about one-third of their value here, and will save you a few dollars there. Hoping these hints will be useful, I must close this letter; but allow me, Mr. Editor, a few words more in answer to a question that is almost invariably put to me by parents. Are there plenty of kirks and gude ministers there? There are churches in every locality, and zealous ministers whom I consider underpaid, but who, in the true spirit of their Master, labour incessantly for the good of their flocks. I know a minister there who, against all my remonstrances, persisted in preaching while suffering severe bodily pain, and who, unable to stand, had to sit down and finish his sermon—that pain incurred by labour and exposure in his Master's service.—I am, &c.,

JAMES WHYTE,

Emigration Commissioner.

24 Oswald Street.

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In another place I give a list of situations to which I would draw the attention of my fellow-countrymen, assuring them they will be safely and judiciously advised in accepting of them and going out to fill them up. Not one complaint has reached me yet from any that have gone to the Province of Quebec acting under my advice.

I will also add a few of many farms that are for sale on my books, to show those with some means what they may obtain by going to that very healthy and picturesque part of America, the Province of Quebec; indeed some loose or broken link must exist in a man's own character, if he fails in succeeding in that fine, rich, Province. Government has an agent, a Scotchman, stationed at Quebec where you land—a gentleman who I am satisfied would rather suffer himself, than cause any of you to suffer, so that in Scotland you have to negotiate with a Scotchman, and on your arrival at Quebec you are placed in the hands of a Scotchman, who will see to your being placed in good homes, at the highest rate of wages, if you are capable of earning such, and all under the patronage and assistance of a very liberal Government, but I most emphatically wish all to remember that the key-note to success there is *industry*. I also take the liberty of adding to this pamphlet a few letters from gentlemen well known in the Province:—

Waterville, Jan. 31st., 1872.

DEAR SIR,

I received a note from you to-day, wishing me to give you my views about what sort of emigrants would be most acceptable in this part of the country. The kind of emigrants that would be most acceptable here would be farmers, either male or female, with capital or without it, as those with capital can make a very good investment in land, or those who have no capital have a very good chance to make it here. I have had a good deal of experience in this country, both in Ontario and Quebec; also, I might say the Western States, as I visited the aforesaid places before I bought land out here in the Eastern Township. I can safely say that I found no place that I could get the same return for the same amount of capital as I could get in the Eastern Townships. Farm servants are very much wanted here, they will get high wages for their services. I have had



a long experience in this country, some 36 years. I commenced farming with a very limited capital. I have raised a family of eight children and I am now able to give them all something to commence the world with, and have sufficient for the mother and myself in old age.

That is just about an average of those who commenced like myself. I know a good many who have accumulated more wealth than I have done. But now times are greatly changed—it is easier for the farmer to make two dollars now than one in former days.

You spoke of coming to see me before starting; if you can possibly come I would be most happy to have a conversation with you.

Yours most respectfully,

JOHN M'INTOSH.

Eaton, March 5, 1872.

JAMES WHYTE, Esq.,  
Emigration Agent, &c.

DEAR SIR,

I am a native of Canada. Have always resided in the Eastern Townships of the (now) province of Quebec. I know what it is to "*rough it in the bush.*" When a boy was not worth a decent pair of shoes to my feet; but by a persevering course of industry and economy, and abstinence from liquors and tobacco, through the blessing of God I have been enabled to rear in this county a family of five children, give them all a respectable education, \$1000 each to begin life with, and have a competency for myself and wife during the remainder of our pilgrimage through this life. From my own experience, and from my knowledge of the country of my birth, I can safely say that any man who has health and a disposition to work can maintain here a respectable existence, and lay by in store something "*for a rainy day.*"

I am greatly pleased that something is being done in the direction of inducing settlers from Britain to locate on the waste lands of this section of country, as well as to induce "men of means" to purchase cultivated farms in the older settlements. Parties from the old country can always find farms ready to their hand, with all the comforts and improvements of modern civilisation, waiting for a cash customer. We shall hail with satisfaction a mixture of the good Scotch element among us, for wherever the Scotchman goes he carries with him the Bible and the Christian Sabbath—the two greatest civilisers of this or any other age.

I hope, my Dear Sir, you will be successful in your mission to Scotland, and that many of its hardy and moral sons and daughters will be induced to cast their lot among us. We want not only purchasers for our farms, but we want "men servants" and "maid servants." I shall be happy to give any information in my power to any parties whom you may send here with a view of locating themselves among us.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

S. A. HURD.

Sawycerville, March 6th, 1872

Mr. JAMES WHITE,

Emigration Agent for Province of Quebec.

DEAR SIR,

You ask my opinion of the character of the Eastern Townships as a location for settlers, and field and house servants from Scotland. In answer, I may say that I do not think there is any part of America where, *all things considered*, greater inducements can be held out for investing capital or labour than in this section of the Province of Quebec.

I have travelled extensively in the Province of Ontario, and in eight or ten of the United States, but have not seen in any place *greater proof* of thrift, and comfort, than in our own Townships.

The scenery may be favourably compared with the most beautiful and grand of the whole world. The water power can scarcely be surpassed in any country. The soil is good for most kinds of grain and root crops, and the most hardy kinds of fruit, such as apples, plums, cherries, and all the smaller berries. I am fully of the opinion that capital and labour would be well rewarded in these parts of the Province, where dilligence and prudence are practiced.

No one need be long without the benefit of education or religion.

I hope, Sir, you will be abundantly successful in your mission.

Yours truly,

A. GILLIES.

## TO EMIGRANTS

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EMIGRANTS are unfortunately labouring under very false impressions before and on their arrival in Canada. They imagine that Lower Canada is not worth inhabiting, and that they must necessarily go further to find employment and the means of acquiring an honest livelihood. Such is not the case, however, Lower Canada possesses as many, if not many more advantages than Upper Canada. Let the Emigrant pause for a moment and reflect before proceeding further, and he will probably see and judge better.

It is in Lower Canada that the largest City of the whole Dominion is to be found. Montreal is the commercial emporium of Canada. Its population now exceeds 160,000 inhabitants, which is nearly double that of any other City in the Dominion. It is situated at the head of the sea navigation, and at the foot of the river, lake and canal navigation. Thus Montreal, by its position and population, affords advantages of such a striking nature over and above all the other cities and towns of the Dominion, that the Emigrant cannot fail, upon reflection, to perceive that he can have more chances there than anywhere else. This large City is, moreover, surrounded with the finest country where agriculture is very prosperous and remunerative.

To give Emigrants an idea of the advantages they may have by directing their steps to the "Province of Quebec" immediately, let them read the list of wants and farms for sale now registered in the books at the offices of the Subscriber.

Labourers 400, Farm hands 650, Female Servants 1,400, Carpenters 600, Blacksmiths 170, Engineers and Iron-workers 80, Painters 170, Cabinet-makers and Upholsterers 140, Copper-workers 360, Gardeners 150, Tin-smiths 280, Grooms 200, Shoemakers 700, Tailors 400, Boys 600, Girls 400, Wheelwrights 90, Horse-shoers 275, Harness-makers 140, Locksmiths 60.

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## ORDINARY WAGES.

Farm Servants, per month, with board and lodging,...	49/	to 74/
Female Servants, " " " "	...20/6	" 41/
Boys, " " " "	...12/6	" 33/
Girls, " " " "	... 8/3	" 20/6
Mechanics, per day,.....	6/2	" 10/6
Labourers, " .....	from 5/2 upwards.	

FARMS FOR SALE IN CANADA.

TOWN OR DISTRICT.	ACRES.	PRICE ABOUT			REMARKS.
		£	s.	d.	
Eaton, ...	200	400	0	0	80 Acres cleared. 300 Sugar trees. House and Barn.
Newport, ...	100	200	0	0	500 Sugar trees. House and Barn.
Eaton, ...	100	400	0	0	House and Barn. Hop-house.
Do. ...	175	400	0	0	500 Sugar trees. 4 Barns.
Do. and Newport, ...	180	521	0	0	130 Acres improved. 2 Houses, 3 Barns. 2 small Sugaries, well [fenced.
Do. ...	150	400	0	0	75 Acres cleared. House, 2 Barns.
Sawyerville, ...	200	500	0	0	100 Acres cleared. Good part of Sugar trees. House, Barns and [fenced.
Sherbrooke, ...	35	142	15	0	Out-houses. £300 down—remainder in annual instalments, [with interest at 7 per cent.
North Stakely, ...	100	102	15	0	House, Barns, Out-houses, &c.
Lennoxville, ...	50	102	15	0	do.
Cookshire, ...	5	620	0	0	do. "Lucan Cottage."
Compton, ...	100	62	0	0	House of 2 storeys, Barn, Stable, &c.
Do. ...	400	646	10	0	House, Barns, &c.
Waterville, ...	60	102	15	0	Do.
Compton, ...	70	515	0	0	Do.
Coaticooke, ...	200	513	15	0	Do. Orchard, &c.
Shefford, ...	75	175	0	0	Do.
South Stakely, ...	340	821	15	0	Do.
Shefford, ...	50	205	10	0	Do. water power.
Waterloo, ...	4,000	403	10	0	Wild Land.
Granby, ...	95	330	0	0	House, Barns, &c. Sugary and Orchard.
Do. ...	130	205	10	0	Special agreement.
Lennoxville, ...	110	857	10	0	House, Barns, &c.
Do. ...	114	205	10	0	Do.
Granby, ...	100	168	0	0	Do. new buildings.
Halifax, ...	100	203	10	0	Do. Orchard, &c.
Cookshire, ...	130	205	10	0	Do. new buildings.
Do. ...	150	411	0	0	Do.
Lennoxville, ...	about 1,000	...	...	...	Estate pleasantly situated, productive soil. Can be sold in lots to suit purchasers—terms easy.
Sherbrooke, ...	over 2,000	...	...	...	Block of Land—Water for Saw Mills. Well timbered. Can be sold in lots to suit purchasers—terms easy.
Waterville, ...	400	...	...	...	Block of Land—The Land under cultivation cuts 70 tons of Hay.
Eaton, ...	625	1,800	0	0	2 Houses, Barns, Mill for sawing timber, &c.—very desirable Farm.
Compton, ...	400	2,055	0	0	2 Houses, 9 Barns, Out-houses, every improvement—beautiful situated Farm.

# NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS

11. 01

## SCOTLAND to CANADA,

### ALLAN LINE.

The Steamers of the ALLAN LINE sail regularly  
throughout the Season

BETWEEN

## GLASGOW AND QUEBEC,

LEAVING THE CLYDE

Every TUESDAY from April till November.

### PASSAGE MONEY.

CABIN—TO QUEBEC, . . . . .	£13 13s.
„ TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, or NEW YORK.	£14 14s.
INTERMEDIATE—TO QUEBEC, PORTLAND, BOSTON, or NEW YORK, . . . . .	£9 9s.
STEERAGE—TO QUEBEC, PORTLAND, BOSTON, or NEW YORK, as low as any other First Class Line.	

These Steamers offer the best opportunity for Passengers wishing to proceed to Canada, as they are landed at the Railway Wharf at Quebec, in the Dominion, and are thence forwarded to all the principal Stations immediately after disembarkation.

Passengers wishing to proceed to the Western States and Territories of the Union, and to California, can be booked by Quebec as cheaply, and carried to destination as expeditiously as by any other Line.

Dietary Bills, and full information as to Through Tickets, Berths, Accommodation, &c., and Rates for Children, may be had on application to

**JAMES & ALEXANDER ALLAN,**  
70 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow.



2418 Miles

Allan Mail Line

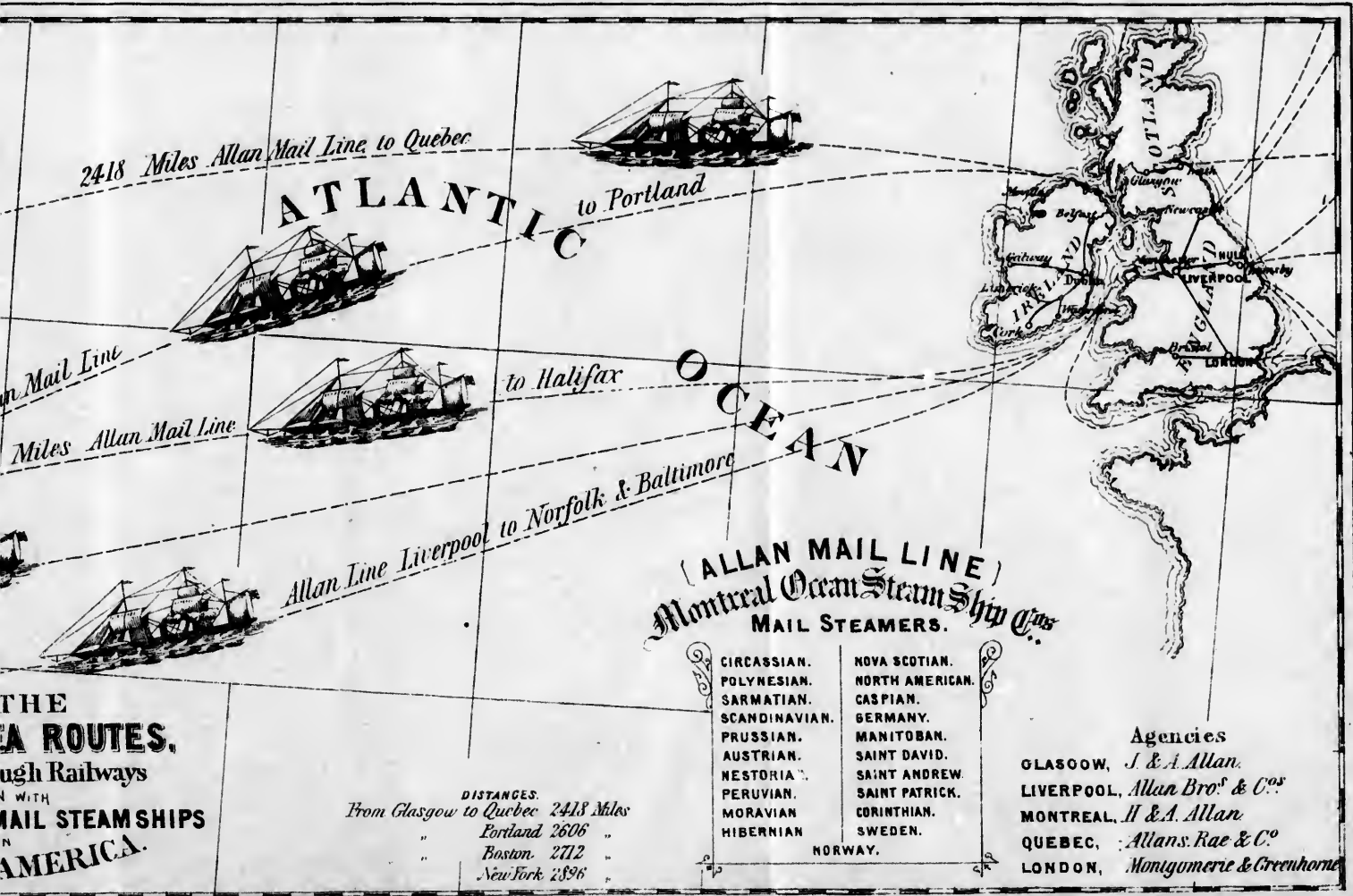
2480 Miles Allan Mail Line

2750 Miles

2980 Miles

3100 Miles

**MAP OF THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTES,**  
 Shewing the Through Railways  
 IN CONNECTION WITH  
**THE "ALLAN" ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS**  
 BETWEEN  
**EUROPE & AMERICA.**



**(ALLAN MAIL LINE)**  
**Montreal Ocean Steam Ship Co.**  
**MAIL STEAMERS.**

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| CIRCASSIAN.   | NOVA SCOTIAN.   |
| POLYNESIAN.   | NORTH AMERICAN. |
| SARMATIAN.    | CASPIAN.        |
| SCANDINAVIAN. | GERMANY.        |
| PRUSSIAN.     | MANITOBAN.      |
| AUSTRIAN.     | SAINT DAVID.    |
| NESTORIAN.    | SAINT ANDREW.   |
| PERUVIAN.     | SAINT PATRICK.  |
| MORAVIAN.     | CORINTHIAN.     |
| HIBERNIAN     | SWEDEN.         |

NORWAY.

**DISTANCES.**

From Glasgow to Quebec	2418 Miles
" Portland	2606 "
" Boston	2712 "
" New York	2896 "

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- LIVERPOOL, Allan Bros & Co's
- MONTREAL, H & A. Allan
- QUEBEC, Allans, Rae & Co
- LONDON, Montgomerie & Greenhorne

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**AMERICA.**

